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ENCYCLOPEDIA METROPOLITANA

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY OF KNOWLEDGE

On an original plan

CONTAINING THE TRUTH AND AVOIDANCE OF

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND AN ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT

WITH A NEW METHOD OF SEARCHING

THE REV. EDWARD GIBBS, M.A.

THE REV. HENRY JAMES, M.A.

THE REV. HENRY JOHN ROSE, M.A.

VOLUME XXII

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ENCYCLOPÆDIA METROPOLITANA;

OR,

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY OF KNOWLEDGE,

On an Original Plan:

COMPRISING THE TWOFOLD ADVANTAGE OF

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND AN ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT,

WITH APPROPRIATE ENGRAVINGS.

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ENCYCLOPÆDIA METROPOLITANA;

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UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY OF KNOWLEDGE,

Fourth Division.

MISCELLANEOUS AND LEXICOGRAPHICAL.

MASK.

MASK, *v.*

MASK, *n.*

MA'SKER,

MA'SKERY.

MA'SKERADE, OR

MA'SQUERADE, *n.*

MA'SQUERADER.

Fr. *masquer, masque*; It.

mascherare, maschera; Sp.

mascara; Fr. *masquerade*; It.

mascherata; Sp. *mascara*. The

Etymologists have written large-

ly and elaborately upon this

word, especially the contribu-

tors to the *Etymologique de la Langue Française* of Menage; all very unsatisfactorily. See them. Salmasius from the Gr. *βασκavla*, (*fascinum*), larva, worn to avoid fascination. Martinius, (*in v. Masca*), from the D. *masche*, a net, to veil the face. Menage and Skinner from the Arabic *mascara*, sport, jest, or joke. See also *Maske* in Wachter. Martinius alone approaches to probability, and requires no more in confirmation than the historical fact, that *Masks* were originally of network. See his *Lexicon Philologicum*.

A *mask* is applied, first, to a visor or cover to the face, worn to disguise it; an entertainment at which the parties wore such *masks*; generally, an entertainment or revelry; consequentially, a disguise or concealment.

And all the worthy dwelling enuiroun
Young, fresh, and lusty he gadrid to the toun,
Maskewed his wals and his toures.

Lidgate. *The Story of Thebes*, part iii. p. 593.

Thus in the net of my conceit,
I *masked* still among the sort
Of such as fed vpon the bayte,
That Cupide laide for his disporte.

Vncertaine Auctors. *The Louer that once disdained Loue*, &c.

Some haue I sene ere this, ful boldlie come daunce in a *maske*,
whose dauncing became theym so well, that yf theyr vysours had
beene of theyr faces, shame woulde not haue suffired theym to set
forth a foote.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1039. *Answers to the Poysoned
Boke*, &c.

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Cause them to be deprehended and takē and their *maskers* taken
of and theyr hipocrisie to be dyscouered.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 758. *The Second Part of the Con-
futation of Tyndall*.

Yet wrote he at an other tyme to pope Zachary, to see the mani-
fest abusyons of Rome reformed, specially theyr *maskynges* in the
night after the Pagan's manner.

Bale. *English Volaries*, part i. p. 60.

After whom marcht a jolly company,
In manner of a *maske*, enranged orderly.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 12.

One time the king came sodainly thither in a *maske* with a dozen
maskers all in garments like sheepeheards.

Stow. *Henry VIII. Anno* 1516.

And, when they ceast, it gan again to play
The whiles the *maskers* marched forth in trim aray.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 12.

So Demetrius threw aside his *masker's* habit, and attiring him-
self poorly, did fearfully steal away out of his own camp.

Ralegh. *History of the World*, book iv. ch. vii. sec. 7. fol. 530.

MAC. Wee'l first thank heauen

And then wee'l see some *maskery*.

Nabbes. *The Unfortunate Mother*, E. 3.

If it were but some *mask-house*, wherein a glorious (though
momentary) show were to be presented, neither white staves nor
halberts could keep you out.

Bishop Hall. *Contemplations*, book iv.

And seen of life's delights the last extremes,
I found all but a rose hedg'd with a brier,
A naught, a thought, a *masquerade* of dreams.

Drummond. *Urania*, st. 2.

A bird's was proper, yet he scorns to wear
Any but that which might his thunder bear.
Down with his *masquerading* wings he flies
And bears the little Trojan to the skies.

Croxall. Ovid. *Metamorphoses*, book x.

But the battery raised for the demolition of both [the kingdom
and priesthood of Jesus Christ] was *masked* with such an hypocrisy
as the world never saw before, nor (it is to be hoped) will ever see
again.

Horne. *Works*, vol. v. p. 132. *Discourse* 9.

B

MASK.

MASK.

Meanwhile the face
Conceals the mood lethargic with a mask
Of deep deliberation, as the man
Were task'd to the full strength, absorb'd and lost.
Cowper. *The Task*, book iv.

What if I give a *masquerade*?—I will.
But how? aye, there's the rub! (*pausing*) I've got my cue:
The world's a *masquerade*! the *maskers* you, you, you.
Goldsmith. *Epilogue to the Comedy of the Sisters*.

The dreadful *masquerader*, thus equipt,
Out-sallies on adventures.

Young. *The Complaint*. Night 5.

Origin.

MASKS, the most brilliant and imaginative among all the entertainments of our ancestors, are traced with much probability to the Religious Processions of the Church of Rome, in which various Scriptural characters were frequently represented, not without some occasional tinge of burlesque solemnity. The transition from the original purpose to one of mere amusement may be easily conceived, and the Mask, or, as we should rather call it in its infancy, the MASQUERADE, in order to distinguish it from that lofty species of Drama into which it ultimately ripened, very early became a prevalent fashion among the Princes and Nobles of Europe. In our own History we are told by Hall and Holinshed that the conspirators in the assassination plot against Henry IV., in 1400, intended "to have set upon the King in the Castell of Windsore, under colour of a Maske, or Mummerie, and so to have despatched him:" but the expressions of the authority which they cite by no means bear the Chroniclers out in those words by which they have rendered them; for Thomas of Walsingham says no more than *sub simulatione ludorum natalitiorum*, (*ap. Cambdeni Anglica*, p. 362,) and it by no means follows that those sports were Masks. At a later period, however, Holinshed has afforded numerous accounts of these diversions. The Court of Henry VIII., before the Tyrant's sanguinary licentiousness had deluged it with blood, presented many of these gorgeous Spectacles; and the earliest of which we read occurred in the first year of his reign, not long before the ill-fated Katharine of Arragon was delivered of his first-born Henry. On the 14th of November, 1510, after Justs at Richmond, the King banqueted some strangers from the Emperor's Court and the Ambassadors from Spain; and after supper, having willed them to retire into the Queen's chamber, himself and fifteen others changed their dresses, and "apparelled in Almaine jackets of crimson and purple sattin with long quartered sleeves and hosen of the same sute, their bonnets of white veluet, wrapped in flat gold of damaske, with visards and white plumes, came in with a mummerie; and after a certeine time that they had plaiied with the Queene and the strangers, they departed. Then suddenlie entered six minstrels, richlie apparelled, plaieng on their instruments; and then followed foureteene persons, gentlemen, all apparelled in yellow sattin, cut like Almains, bearing torches. After them came six disguised in white sattin and gréene, embrodered and set with letters and castels of fine gold in bullion; the garments were of strange fashion, with also strange cuts, euerie cut knit with points of fine gold, and tassels of the same, their hosen cut and tied in likewise, their bonnets of cloth of siluer woond with gold. The first of these six was the King, the Earle of Essex, Charles Brandon, Sir Edward Howard, Sir Thomas Kneuet, and Sir Henrie Guildford.

"Then part of the gentlemen bearing torches de-

parted and shortlie returned, after whom came in six ladies, apparelled in garments of crimson sattin embrodered and trauersed with cloth of gold, cut in pomegranats and yokes, stringed after the fashion of Spaine. Then the said six men densed with these six ladies: and after that they had densed a season, the ladies took off the men's visors, whereby they were knowen: whereof the Queene and the strangers much praised the King, and ended the pastime." (iii. 557. Ed. 1808.)

The Pageant, a show derived more immediately from Chivalry, is strikingly intermixed with the Masquerade in the next entertainment which we shall notice as described by Hall, (*ad ann. 1512*), from whom Holinshed has borrowed it with a few slight verbal alterations.

"The Kyng this yere kept the feast of Christmas at Grenewiche wher was such abundaunce of viâdes serued, to all comers of any honest behauor, as hath been fewe times seen. And against Newyeres night, was made in the halle a castle, gates, towers, and dungion, garnished with artilerie, and weapons after the moste warlike fashion: and on the frount of the castle was written *le Fortresse dangerus*, and within the castle were vi. ladies, clothed in russet satin, laide all ouer with leues of golde, and euery owde knit with laces of blewe silke and golde. On their heddes, coyfes, and cappes all of gold.

"After this castle had been caried about the hal, and the Quene had beheld it, in came the Kyng with fiue other, appareled in coates, the one halfe of russet satyn, spangled with spangels of fine gold, the other halfe riche clothe of gold, on their heddes cappes of russet satin, embroudered with workes of fine gold bulliō. These vi. assaulted the castle, the ladies seyng them so lustie and coragious, wer content to solace with them, and vpon farther comunicacion, to yeld the castle, and so thei came doune and daunced a long space. And after the ladies led the knightes into the castle, and then the castle sodainly vanished out of their sightes.

"On the daie of the Epiphanie at night, the Kyng with a xi. other were disguised, after the maner of Italie, called a Maske, a thyng not seen afore in Englande; thei were appareled in garmentes long and brode, wrought all with gold, with visers and cappes of gold, and after the banket doen, these Maskers came in, with sixe gentlemen disguised in silke, bearing staffe torches, and desired the ladies to daunce, some were content, and some that knewe the fashion of it refused, because it was not a thyng commonly seen. And after thei daunced and commoned together, as the fashion of the Maske is, thei tooke their leaue and departed, and so did the Quene, and all the ladies."

In like manner, without reciting the costume, we may state that on New Year's night four years afterwards, the King, accompanied by three noblemen and four ladies, in rich and strange apparel, which much pleased the Queen, came into her chamber "with great light of torches, and danced a great season, and then put off their visors, and were all well knowne, and then the Queene hartlie thanked the King's grace for her goodlie pastime and disport."

Hitherto the Maskers appear only to have danced without any approach to histrionic representation, and entirely in dumb show, but at a banquet given to some Ambassadors from France on the 8th of October, 1519, an advance appears made towards dramatic exhibition.

"At night they were brought into the hall, where was a rocke full of all maner of stones, verie artificiallie

MASK.

First dramatic character.

MASK.

made, and on the top stood five trees, the first an olive tree, on which hanged a shield of the armes of the church of Rome; the second a pine-apple tree, with the armes of the Emperour; the third a rosier, with the armes of England; the fourth a branch of lillies, bearing the armes of France; and the fift a pomegranat tree, bearing the armes of Spaine: in token that all these five potentats were ioined together in one league against the enimies of Christes faith.

"In and vpon the middest of the rocke sate a faire ladie, richlie apparellled with a dolphin in hir lap. In this rocke were ladies and gentlemen apparellled in crimsin sattin, couered ouer with floures of purple sattin, embrodered vpon with wrethes of gold, knit together with golden laces, and on euerie floure a hart of gold moouing. The ladies apparell was after the fashion of Inde, with kerchifes of pleasance, hatched with fine gold, and set with letters of Gréeke in gold of bullion; and the edges of their kerchifes were garnished with hanging perle. These gentlemen and ladies sat on the nether part of the rocke, and out of a caue in the said rocke came ten knights, armed at all points, and fought together a faire tournie. And when they were seuered and departed, the disguisors descended from the rocke, and danded a great space; and suddenlie the rocke mooued and receiued the disguisors, and immediatlie closed againe. Then entered a person called Report, apparellled in crimsin sattin full of toongs, sitting on a flieng horsse with wings and féet of gold called Pegasus. This person in French declared the mening of the rocke, the trées, and the tournie." (Holinshed, *ut sup.* 633.)

In 1520, during the negotiations for the delivery of Tournay to Francis I., divers young gentlemen of England who remained in the French Court, "with the French King rode dailie *disguised* through Paris throwing egges, stones, and other foolish trifles at the people." These plainly were mere Carnival frolics. But they were Masquerades which Henry exhibited to the hostages who had been delivered to him for assurance of the fulfilment of the Treaty by the French, first at Greenwich and afterwards at Havering in the Bower.

"The King vsed familiarlie these foure hostages, and on the seuenth daie of Maie prepared a disguising, and caused his great chamber at Gréenwich to be staged, and great lights to be set on pillors that were gilt, with basons gilt, and the rooffe was couered with blue sattin set full of presses of fine gold and flowers: and vnder was written Jammes, the meaning whereof was, that the flower of youth could not be oppressed. Into this chamber came the King, and the Quéene, with the hostages, and there was a goodlie comedie of Plautus plaied; and that doone, there entered into the chamber eight ladies in blacke veluet bordered about with gold, with hoopes from the wast downeward, and sléeues ruffed and plited at the elbow, and plaine in the middest, full of cuts, plucked out at euerie cut with fine camerike, and tired like the Ægyptians verie richlie. And when these ladies had passed about the place, in came eight noble personages in long gownes of taffata set with flowers of gold bullion, and vnder that apparell cotes of blacke veluet embrodered with gold all to cut, and plucked out with cuts of white sarcenet, and euerie man had buskins of blacke veluet full of agglets of gold.

"Then the eight men danded with the eight ladies all being visarded, and suddenlie the men cast off their

large gownes, and then their vnder apparell was séene. And when all was doone, euerie lord and ladie put off their visards, and then it was knowne that the King, the Duke of Suffolke, and the French Quéene were there, which were present at the plaie time." (*Id. Ib.* 635.)

"After the banquet ended, with noise of minstrels entered into the chamber eight Maskers with white beards, and long and large garments of blew sattin paned with sipers, powdered with spangles of bullion gold, and they danded with ladies sadlie, and communed not with the ladies after the fashion of Maskers, but behaued themselves grauelie. Wherfore the Quéene plucked off their visors, and then appeared the Duke of Suffolke, the Earle of Essex, the Marquesse Dorset, the Lord Aburgauennie, Sir Richard Wingfield, Sir Robert Wingfield, Sir Richard Weston, Sir William Kingston: all these were somewhat aged, the yoongest man was fiftie at the least. The ladies had good sport to see these ancient persons Maskers.

"When they departed, the King and the foure hostages of France, and the Earle of Deuonshire with six other yoong gentlemen entered the chamber, of the which six were all in yellow sattin, hose, shooes, and caps, and six other were in like maner in greene: the yellow sattin was fretted with siluer of damaske, and so was the greene verie richlie to behold: then euerie Masker took a ladie and danded. When they had danded and communed a great while, their visors were taken off, and they knowne, and the King gaue manie brooches and proper gifts where he liked." (*Id. Ib.* 640.)

Maskings were often repeated during the well-known interview of the Monarchs in the *Field of Cloth of Gold*. But we shall only notice one more instance, the Masquerade at Cardinal Wolsey's, of which Shakspeare has made so good use by introducing Henry at it to the unfortunate Anne Boleyn. After describing the magnificence in which Wolsey lived, the Chronicler proceeds. "On a time the King came suddenlie thither in a Maske, with a dozen Maskers, all in garments like shepherds, made of fine cloth of gold, and crimosin satten paned, and caps of the same:"—a sort of garment which no shepherds but those of El Dorado can be supposed to wear:—"with vizards of good physionomie, their haire and beards either of fine gold-wire silke, having sixtene torch-bearers, besides their drums and other persons with visards all clothed in sattin of the same color." The reception of this gorgeous company was much as Shakspeare has described it; the Cardinal understanding they were foreigners, and being himself unable to speak French, communicated with them through the Lord Chamberlain, and gave them license at their request to play at mumchance, and to dance with the bevy of beauties which surrounded him. The Maskers then saluted all the dames, and having well perused them, opened a great cup of gold filled with crowns and other pieces, and commenced play. In the end they poured the remainder of the gold before Wolsey, "At all!" quoth the Cardinal, threw the dice and won the main. Then suspecting the King's presence, he stated his conjectures to the Lord Chamberlain, and begged him to show him *that one* who was more worthy than himself to occupy the place of honour. The Lord Chamberlain having apprized the visitors, they confessed the truth of the Cardinal's suspicion, and that if he could discover the particular per-

MASK.

Cardinal
Wolsey.

MASK. sonage, he would accept the seat of estate. "With that the Cardinal, taking good advisement among them, at the last quoth he, 'Me seemeth the gentleman with the blacke beard should be even he;' and with that he arose out of his chaire and offered the same to the gentleman with the blacke beard with his cap in his hand. The person to whom he offered his chaire was Sir Edward Nevill, a comelie knight that much more resembled the King's person in that Mask than any other. The King perceiving the Cardinall so deceived could not forbear laughing, but pulled downe his visor and Master Nevill's also, and dashed out such a pleasant cheere, that all the Noble estates there assembled, perceiving the King there among them, rejoised very much." Henry then changed his dress, a fresh banquet was served up during his absence, and the remainder of the night was passed "with banketting, dancing, and other triumphs, to the great comfort of the King, and pleasant regard of the Nobilitie there assembled." (*Id. ibid.* 705.)

Elizabeth. The Spectacles exhibited before Elizabeth were for the most part rather Pageants than Masks, and among them the festivities of Kenilworth are, perhaps, the most remarkable. Nichols, however, in his *Progresses of the Virgin Queen*, (iii. 194.) has printed from a MS. volume a collection of Masks represented before her, which are reasonably supposed to have been written by George Ferrers, sometime Lord of Misrule in her Court. They are in prose, interspersed with occasional songs, execrably dull, and without any notices from which we can ascertain whether they were accompanied by decoration.

Accounts of the Master of the Revels. Malone, who was too staunch a commentator to have much sympathy with Poetry, and who, therefore, has spoken slightly of "the wretched taste of those times which found amusement" in Masks, has nevertheless illustrated them, as became an Antiquary, by some curious extracts from the Accounts of the Master of the Revels and the Treasurer of the Chamber, still remaining in the Audit Office. Some of those entries, which have been printed by the late Mr. Boswell in an appendix to Malone's *History of the Stage*, (Shakspeare, vol. iii.) we shall throw together below. The charges are stated to be "for the apparelling, discharging, furnishing, fitting, garnishing, and orderly setting forth of men, woomen, and children, in sundry Tragedies, Playes, Maskes, and Sports, with their apte houses of paynted canvas and properties incident, such as might most lively expresse the effect of the Histories, Plaies, and devises, in Masks this yeare, (begining with 1571, the 13th of Elizabeth,) shoven at the Coorte for her Ma^{ties} regal disporte and recreacion." John Carow charges £13. 11s. 1d. "for sundry parcells of stuff by him bowghte and provided for the use of this office, and for the Plaies, Masks, and Showes, sett foorth theroff by the seide M^{tie} comandement, viz. Sparres, rafters, boords, punchyns, nayles, wires, hookes, hinges, horstayles, hobbyhorses, pitchers, paper, branches of sylke, and other garniture for pageants, feathers, fagbroches, tow, trenchers, black gloves, septers, wheatestaves, bodyes of men in tymber, dishes for devills eyes, devices for hell, hellmouthe, staves for banners and bowes, bills, daggs, targetts, swoordes, daggers, fawchins, fierwoorke, bosses for bitts, speares, paste, glew, packthrede, whipcorde, holly, ivy, and other greene bowes, and strewing erbes, and such like implements by him employed at the Coorte, and in th' office." This may be accepted as an average inventory of the "properties" required for a

MASK. Mask. In a Joiner's Bill are charges "for a bolte shackles, and a collar for Discorde," the "curling of whose heare made of black silk being 60 ounces," cost 7s. 8d. This allegorical personage made her appearance in a Mask exhibited in June 1573, in honour of the Duke of Montmorency, Ambassador from France, in a temporary Banqueting House erected at Whitehall, "the floore therof being all strewed with rose leaves pickt and sweetned with sweet waters." During the same year "thappoticary," is paid 27s. 4d. for "sugar plate, musk *kumfets*, corianders prepared, clove *cumfets*, (a remarkable instance of the uncertainty of orthography in those days,) synnamon cumfets, ginger cumfets, rose water, spike water, &c. all of which served for flakes of yse and hayle stones in the Maske of Janus—the rose water sweetned the balls made for snowballs, and presented to her Ma^{ty} by Janus." The Haberdasher received for "white berds, aberne berds, a black fyzician's bearde, berds for fishers, curled heare for fishers caps, heares for palmers and red berds." Among sundry expenses occur "canvas for monsters and greate hollow trees, mosse and young okes for wylde men, poles and wands for Licters, bayes for the Prologgs and properties, ivy for the wilde men and tharbor, armes of okes for the hollo tree, a Jebbett to hang up Diligence, Fishes counterfeit, viz. whiting, place, mackarell, paste and paper for the dragon's head, one Maske of Ladies with lights, being six Vertues prepared and brought in redynesse, but not shoven for the tediousnesse of the Playe that night." Also on occasion of a Mask at Blackfryers on Ash Wednesday, 1573, in which appeared dyvers children with their tutors and ten Italian women, a charge is made "for fyer and vittells for the children when they landed, some of them being sick and colde."

Again we read of "lambeskinnes for shepperds, horstayles for the wylde mannes garment, arrowes for Nymphes, three Devells cotes and heads, and one olde mannes frier cote, skynnes to cover hornes, a corde and a halter for an asse, heare to stuff bootes for the horses, fair wryting of pozies for the Mask, long poles with brushes for chimney sweepers in my L. of Leicester's mens Play, pulleys for a clowde, double gyrts to hang the Soon (sun) in the clowde, monsters, mountaynes, forrestes, beasts, serpents, heaven, hell and the Devell and all, a periwigg of heare for King Xerxes' syster, a houndes head moulded for a Cenofall, (*Cynocephalus*), aquavite to burn on a rock, and rose water to alley the smell thereof, a garland of grapes and leaves for Baccus, a hoope and blewe lynneth cloth to mend a clowde that was borrowed, and cut to serve the rock in the *Burning Knight*, syze, cullers, pottes, nayles, and pensills, used and occuppyed upon the payntinge of seven cities, one villadge, one countrey house, one battlement, 10 axes, a braunche lillyes, and a mounte, a vizard for an ape's face, and a chariote of 14 foote long, and 8 foot brode, withe a rocke upon it, and a fountayne therein, with the furnishing and garnishing thereof for Apollo and the Nine Muzes."

Splendid as were these exhibitions, for splendid they continue to be, even when we are admitted as above behind the scenes, it remained for the 1st James to carry to its height the glories of the Mask. Without claiming for that King the same merits which Mr. D'Israeli has allotted him, (for in spite of that pleasing writer's most ingenious and most agreeable defence, we still believe James to have been sufficiently coarse

James I.

MASK. and odious,) we must admit that his Court was in many instances magnificent, probably, as Mr. Gifford has told us, through the good taste of his Queen, "who loved pomp and understood it." Accordingly, under her auspices the Mask, which, as described by Warton, and as we have seen in the instances given above, consisted hitherto of music, dancing, gaming, a banquet, and a display of grotesque personages and fantastic dresses, now assumed a far higher character, and became "married to immortal verse." "I do not find," continues Warton, "that it was a part of their diversion in these entertainments to display humour and character." (He is speaking of Henry VIIIth's time, and Ashby adds a pungent note. "Of these (humour and character) there was probably about as much as would be found in a modern Masquerade, consisting of the King and his Court, Lords of the Bedchamber, and Maids of Honour.") "Their chief aim seems to have been to surprise by the ridiculous and exaggerated oddity of the visors, and by the singularity and splendour of the dresses. Every thing was out of nature and propriety. Frequently the Mask was attended with an exhibition of some gorgeous machinery, resembling the wonders of a modern Pantomime. For instance, in the great Hall of the Palace, the usual place of performance, a vast mountain covered with tall trees arose suddenly, from whose opening caverns issued Hermits, Pilgrims, Shepherds, Knights, Damsels, and Gypsies, who being regaled with spices and wine, danced a morisco or morris dance. They were again received into the mountain, which, with a symphony of rebecs and recorders, closed its caverns, and tumbling to pieces was replaced by a ship in full sail, or a castle besieged." (*Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, sec. 44.)

Ben
Jonson.

This glittering chaos was reduced to order by the powerful genius of Ben Jonson; not that we would assert him to be the first who united Poetry with Music, dancing, and scenery, nor that he always excelled his contemporaries in that union, but that as he was more largely employed than any other Poet of his time in this branch of the Drama, so it is to him that we ought to refer for our standard of it. Without viewing Jonson with admiration equally unqualified with that which Mr. Gifford has expressed, and perceiving much in his Masks which is frigid, wearisome, and pedantic, it must, at the same time, be acknowledged that they present much more belonging to very lofty Poetry. The study of Jonson's gnarl'd, (if we may so call it,) knotty, nervous, and masculine style, would form a salutary corrective to the tinsel and meretricious taste of our own day, and we may be permitted on that account to pause a little longer upon it.

We find a Mask at Hampton Court, in which the Queen and eleven Maids of Honour performed, on January 8, 1604. It was composed by Daniel, (Nichols's *Progresses of James I.* i. 305.) and it was not till the following year that Jonson appears to have commenced his career at Court (for we omit his exquisite little entertainment at Althorpe, which Mr. Gifford has named *The Satyr*, because it contains no more than the elements of a Mask) with the *Queen's Mask of Blackness*, personated on Twelfth Night, 1605, at a cost of £3000. We shall give at length the author's own very beautiful prose description of its plot. "Hence (because it was her Majesty's will to have them blackmoors at first) the invention was derived by me, and presented thus: first, for the scene, was drawn a

Mask of
Blackness.

landtschap (landscape) consisting of small woods, and here and there a void place filled with huntings; which falling, an artificial sea was seen to shoot forth, as if it flowed to the land, raised with waves which seemed to move, and in some places the billows to break, as imitating that orderly disorder which is common in Nature. In front of this sea were placed six Tritons, in moving and sprightly actions, their upper parts human, save that their hairs were blue, as partaking of the sea colour: their desinent parts fish, mounted above their heads, and all varied in disposition. From their backs were borne out certain light pieces of taffata, as if carried by the wind, and their music made out of wreathed shells. Behind these, a pair of sea-maids, for song, were as conspicuously seated; between which, two great sea-horses, as big as the life, put forth themselves; the one mounting aloft, and writhing his head from the other, which seemed to sink forward; so intended for variation, and that the figure behind might come off better: upon their backs, Oceanus and Niger were advanced. Oceanus presented in a human form, the colour of his flesh blue, and shadowed with a robe of sea-green; his head gray, and horned, as he is described by the Ancients: his beard of the like mixed colour: he was garlanded with alga, or sea-grass; and in his hand a trident.

"Niger, in form and colour of an Æthiop; his hair and rare beard curled, shadowed with a blue and bright mantle: his front, neck, and wrists adorned with pearl, and crowned with an artificial wreath of cane and paper-rush.

"These induced the Maskers, which were twelve Nymphs, Negroes, and the Daughters of Niger: attended by so many of the Oceaniae, which were their light-bearers.

"The Maskers were placed in a great concave shell like mother of pearl, curiously made to move on those waters and rise with the billow; the top thereof was stuck with a cheveron of lights, which indented to the proportion of the shell, struck a glorious beam upon them, as they were seated one above another: so that they were all seen, but in an extravagant order.

"On sides of the shell did swim six huge sea-monsters, varied in their shapes and dispositions, bearing on their backs the twelve torch-bearers, who were planted there in several graces; so as the backs of some were seen; some in purple or side; others in face; and all having their lights burning out of whelks, or murex shells.

"The attire of the Maskers was alike in all, without difference: the colours azure and silver; but returned on the top with a scroll and antique dressing of feathers, and jewels interlaced with ropes of pearl. And for the front, ear, neck, and wrists, the ornament was of the most choice and orient pearl; best setting off from the black.

"For the light-bearers, sea-green, waved about the skirts with gold and silver; their hair loose and flowing, gyrlanded with sea-grass, and that stuck with branches of coral.

"These thus presented, the scene behind seemed a vast sea, and united with this that flowed forth, from the termination, or horizon of which (being the level of the state, which was placed in the upper end of the hall) was drawn by the lines of perspective, the whole work shooting downwards from the eye; which decorum made it more conspicuous, and caught the eye afar off with a wandering beauty: to which was added an obscure

MASK.

MASK.

Sir Dudley
Carleton's
remarks.

and cloudy night-piece, that made the whole set off. So much for the bodily part, which was of Master Inigo Jones's design and act."

This show, however gorgeous it appears when written down, was probably not a little defective in exhibition, and we are much inclined to accept the comment of an eye-witness as very generally applicable to the *getting up* of these Spectacles. Sir Dudley Carleton writes to Winwood as follows. "At night we had the Queene's Maske in the Banqueting House, or rather the Pagent. There was a great engine at the lower end of the room which had motion, and in it were the Images of Sea-horses with other terrible fishes which were ridden by Moors. The indecorum was that there was *all fish and no water*. At the further end was a great shell in form of a skallop, wherein were four seats, on which sate the Queen and her Ladies, (whom he enumerates.) Their apparell was rich, but too light and Curtezan-like for such great ones. Instead of vizzerds their faces and arms up to the elbows were painted black, which was disguise sufficient, for they were hard to be known; but it became them nothing so well as their red and white, and you cannot imagine a more ugly sight than a troop of lean-faced Moors." (Winwood's *Memorials*, ii. 44.) Mr. Gifford is very angry with this statement, which he considers to be an ill-natured criticism, like that of a modern Newspaper-writer; and respecting the Fish and water he observes, that "there was assuredly as much of one as of the other." Now on the authority of an absolute spectator we cannot but believe that there was assuredly *not* so much of one as of the other; that there was probably a huge troop of Moors bestriding monsters, which wallowed in a scanty shallow of pasteboard waves, an absurdity of not unfrequent occurrence even in our present highly improved condition of theatrical machinery. But this was the fault of Inigo Jones, who superintended the *motions*, not of Jonson, who wrote the Dialogue. Again, says Mr. Gifford, a little peevishly, "The plot required the actors to appear as Moors, and he (Sir D. Carleton) finds out that they would look better if they were in their natural colour! It is to be hoped that some handsome Othello will take the hint." This is by no means fair; Sir Dudley Carleton does not find fault with Ben Jonson's plot, but expresses surprise that the Queen, whose object no doubt was to exhibit her personal beauty to the best advantage, should have chosen a disguise which deformed her. But to proceed to the conduct of the Mask. "The Spanish Ambassador was taken out to dance and foote it like a lusty old gallant with his Country-woman. He took out the Queen, and forgot not to kiss her hand, though there was danger it would have left a mark upon his lips. The night's work was concluded with a Banquet in the Great Chamber, which was so furiously assaulted that down went table and tressels before one wit was touched." (*Id. Ib.*) This specimen of the manners of James's Court does not convey much notion of refinement. Yet it is not quite so bad as some occurrences a few months before at the celebration of the nuptials of Sir Philip Herbert and Lady Susan Vere, when we are told, "there was a Mask in the Hall, which for conceite and fashion was suitable to the occasion. *There was no small loss that night of chaines and jewells, and many great Ladies were much shorter by the skirts, and were well enough served that they could keep cut no better.*" (*Id. Ib.*) This rude over-night scene of romping and junketing was succeeded on the

following morning by a most unseemly and unmanly MASK. outrage on decency, which we will not recount, perpetrated by the King himself on the Bride and Bridegroom; that King, whom it has latterly become a fashion to invest with merits which were at least undiscovered by his contemporaries.

Neither the *Mask of Blackness*, nor the *Mask of Beauty*, which succeeded on Twelfth-night, 1608, are distinguished by any great vein of Poetry, and they were more honoured by the nobility of their performers, the Queen acting in each, than by their intrinsic merit. On the unhappy marriage of the Earl of Essex with his infamous Countess in 1608, Jonson's Muse was again called into exercise, and he pressed Catullus into his service to frame Hymenæals more closely bearing upon the exposition of their theme, than modern ears willingly admit. In his Mask on that occasion the four Humours and Affections were quaintly introduced to interrupt the ceremonies, "being tropically brought in before marriage as disturbers of that mystical body," till they are quelled by Reason sitting "on the top of a globe as in the brain or highest part of man." If the machinery, however, was at all adequate to the Poet's conception, few Spectacles ever exceeded this in splendour. The Barriers which were celebrated on the following Night, were preluded by a controversy, from the same pen, between *Time* and *Opinion*, as to the respective advantages of Matrimony and Celibacy. The former pleads ably and Poetically in favour of Marriage:

Marriage Love's object is; at whose bright eyes
He lights his torches and calls them his skies.
For her he wings his shoulders, and doth fly
To her white bosom as his sanctuary.
She makes him smile in sorrows and doth stand
'Twixt him and all wants with her silver hand.
In her soft looks his tender feet are tied,
And in his fetters he takes worthy pride.

Sixteen Knights on either side then engaged in combat, which they "performed with that alacrity and vigour, as if Mars himself had been to triumph before Venus, and invented a new Mask." Truth at last descends "in a second Thunder," proves *Opinion* to be but a counterfeit, and decides in favour of Marriage.

Without entering into the perplexed question of the chronology of *Macbeth*, Middleton's *Witch*, and Jonson's *Mask of Queens*, it may be sufficient to say that from Malone's *Disquisition* it appears at least very probable that Shakspeare claims priority, and that it is manifestly unjust in Mr. Gifford to call him broadly and without qualification "a copyist" in this instance. The date of those respective pieces, however, has nothing to do with the comparative merits of Shakspeare and Jonson, and such a comparison, indeed, is altogether impertinent, and, from their widely different courses, ought never to have been instituted. Even if Shakspeare had Middleton before him when he wrote, the most purblind Critic must acknowledge the magnificence of his improvement upon the few thoughts which he permitted himself to borrow. If both Shakspeare and Middleton preceded Jonson, it is equally plain how very little use the last made of either. Shakspeare in his *Incantation* drew almost entirely upon the prolific stores of his own fancy for images. Jonson, on the contrary, had recourse, as usual, to the copious treasures which he had amassed by reading, and no doubt his magic is far the more erudite and legitimate of the two, however inferior it may be in grandeur. His opening is most spirited.

MASK.

Mask of
Hymen.Mask of
Queens.

MASK.

Hag. Sisters stay we want our Dame,
Call upon her by her name,
And the charm we use to say,
That she quickly anoint, and come away.
1 Charm. Dame, Dame! the watch is set:
Quickly come, we all are met.—
From the lakes and from the fens,
From the rocks, and from the dens,
From the woods and from the caves,
From the Church yards and the graves,
From the dungeon, from the tree
That they die on here are we.

Neither does Jonson fall off in the enumeration which the eleven Hags give of their contributions prepared for the caldron. But the Charm itself loses the grotesque of terror, and is degraded into the downright ludicrous. The distinction is nice; but how exquisitely has it been maintained both by Shakspeare and, for the most part, by Goethe! how completely has it been forgotten by Jonson in the following lines:

The sticks are across, there can be no loss,
The sage is rotten, the sulphur is gotten
Up to the sky that was in the ground.
Follow it then with our rattles round;
Under the bramble, over the brier,
A little more heat will set it on fire.
Put it in mind to do it kind
Flow water and blow wind.
Rouncey is over, Robble is under,
A flash of light and a clap of thunder,
A storm of rain and another of hail.
We must all home in the egg-shell sail;
The mast is made of a great pin,
The tackle of cobweb, the sail is thin,
And if we go through and fall not in.—

A cloud of pitch, a spur and a switch
To haste him away and a whirlwind play,
Before and after with thunder for laughter,
And storms for joy of the roaring boy;
His head of a drake, his tail of a snake.

Mask of
Oberon.

The *Mask of Oberon*, composed in 1610 for the elevation of Henry, then in his sixteenth year, to the title of Prince of Wales, is among the lightest and most delicate specimens of Jonson's Muse. The Satyrs and Sylvens converse in very playful language, and the Poet, in this instance, borrows from his inexhaustible classical stores without stiffness or pedantry. Silenus assures his followers that Oberon (Prince Henry) will henceforward be their ruler, and this declaration is followed by some very characteristic inquiries.

4 Sat. Will he give us pretty toys,
To beguile the girls withal?
3 Sat. And to make them quickly fall?
Silen. Peace, my wantons! he will do
More than you can aim unto.
4 Sat. Will he build us larger caves?
Silen. Yes, and give you ivory staves
When you hunt; and better wine—
1 Sat. Than the Master of the Vine?
2 Sat. And rich prizes to be won
When we leap or when we run?
1 Sat. Aye, and gild our cloven feet?
3 Sat. Strew our heads with powders sweet?
1 Sat. Bind our crooked legs in hoops
Made of shells, with silver loops?
2 Sat. Tie about our tawny wrists
Bracelets of the fairy twists?
4 Sat. And to spight the coy Nymphs' scorn;
Hang upon our stubbed horns
Garlands, ribands, and fine posies?

Vision of
Delight.

In the *Vision of Delight*, we find much more harmonious versification than Jonson is usually solicitous to employ. If we had space for citation, we should will-

ingly transcribe the opening recitative, most of the Songs, and the exquisite conclusion. Even amid these beauties, however, we are obliged to shut our eyes to a tiresome speech of Phantasie, which, if it were taken singly, would justify Mr. Chamberlain's criticism when writing to Sir Dudley Carleton, "There was nothing in it extraordinary, but rather the invention proved dull," and that it was represented a second time "with alterations and additions but little bettered." It was in this Mask, or in the one which we are next about to notice, that Charles I., then Prince of Wales, made "his first exercise of the kind" as a principal actor.

Perhaps Mr. Gifford's voluntary blindness in regard to Jonson is nowhere more strikingly exhibited than in his short criticism on *Pleasure reconciled to Virtue*. "The entrance of Comus," he says, "is picturesque and full of voluptuous gaiety;" and he then implies that Milton must have been indebted to this Mask for his own incomparable masterpiece. We beseech our readers to turn to the exquisite lines beginning "The star which doth the shepherd fold," introductory to Milton's "rout of monsters," and then to compare them with the following kitchen stave by which Jonson invokes the "God of Cheer."

Room! Room! make room for the Bouncing Belly,
First father of sauce and deviser of jelly,
Prime Master of Arts and the giver of wit,
That found out the excellent engine the spit—
Hail, hail plump Paunch! O the founder of taste
For fresh meats, or powder'd, or pickle, or paste,
Devourer of broil'd, bak'd, roasted; or sod;
And emptier of cups be they even or odd.—&c. &c.

And these bald, dull, vulgar verses are followed by still broader prose, which we dare not quote. This Mask was sufficiently unbecoming the Audience before which it was produced. Perhaps, however, notwithstanding the elegance with which some of the fortunes are told, the *Gipsies Metamorphosed* was the most rude and unseemly Drama ever presented to the Beauties of a Court; yet so favourite was it with James, that it was thrice performed before him at different places.

With the serious and heroic portions of his Masks, Jonson often mingled a kind of buffoonery, the Anti-mask, or "Anticke-mask," as he himself names it, (in spite of Mr. Gifford's reclamation,) in the *Mask of Augurs*, "a foil, or false Mask," as he somewhere else calls it, which accorded as little with his main Drama, as the comic underplot of his contemporary Tragedians did with their "Cambyses' vein." That the Anti-masks occasioned "much mirth, and were eagerly hearkened after," as Mr. Gifford assures us, we have little doubt, for such is the case (and long may it so continue) with the antics of the Clown in every Christmas Pantomime; how far they were "not unfrequently the vehicle of useful Satire conveyed with equal freedom and humour," the reader may judge for himself by a few specimens. In *Mercury Vindicated*, Vulcan first dances with a troop of "threadbare Alchemists," and then with a choir of "imperfect creatures with heads of limbecks on their heads." In the *Vision of Delight*, "a she monster (is) delivered (on the stage) of six Burratines, (probably Imps clothed in a stuff so named,) that dance with six Pantaloons." In *Pleasure reconciled to Virtue*, we find a dance of "men" in the shape of bottles, tuns, &c. In *Love freed from Folly*, "twelve She Foxes enter and dance." In *Time Vindicated*, "Tumblers and Jugglers are brought in by the Cat and

MASK.

Pleasure
reconciled
to Virtue.

The Gipsies
Metamor-
phosed.

Anti-mask.

MASK.

Fiddle, who make sport with the Curious and drive them away;" and in *The Fortunate Islands*, the Anti-mask consists "of these twelve persons: Howleglass, the Four Knaves, Two Ruffians, (Fitz-Ale and Vapor,) Elinor Rumming, Mary Ambree, Long Meg of Westminster, Tom Thumb, and Dr. Rat." In conclusion, we transcribe the whole entry in the *Mask of Christmas*—*unus instar omnium*—performed "the Court being seated!"

"Enter his (Christmas's) Sons and Daughters, (ten in number,) led in, in a string, by *Cupid*, who is attired in a flat cap, and a prentice's coat, with wings at his shoulders. *Misrule*, in a velvet cap, with a sprig, a short cloak, great yellow ruff, like a reveller, his torch-bearer bearing a rope, a cheese, and a basket. *Carol*, a long tawney coat, with a red cap, and a flute at his girdle, his torch-bearer carrying a song-book open. *Minced-pie*, like a fine cook's wife, drest neat; her man carrying a pie, dish, and spoons. *Gambol*, like a tumbler, with a hoop and bells; his torch-bearer armed with a colt-staff and a binding cloth. *Post and Pair*, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat; his garment all done over with pairs and purs; his squire carrying a box, cards, and counters. *New Year's Gift*, in a blue coat, serving-man like, with an orange, and a sprig of rosemary gilt on his head, his hat full of brooches, with a collar of gingerbread, his torch-bearer carrying a marchpane with a bottle of wine on either arm. *Mumming*, in a masquing pied suit, with a vizard, his torch-bearer carrying the box, and ringing it. *Wassel*, like a neat sempster, and songster; her page bearing a brown bowl, drest with ribands, and rosemary before her. *Offering*, in a short gown, with a porter's staff in his hand, a wyth born before him, and a bason, by his torch-bearer. *Baby Cake*, drest like a boy, in a fine long coat, biggin, bib, muckender, and a little dagger; his usher bearing a great cake, with a bean and a pease."

In Nichols's *Progresses of James I.* we find several Masks by other writers of that King's reign. We shall begin with one "invented and set forth by Thomas Campion, Doctor of Physicke," and presented before the King at Whitehall on Twelfth Night, 1604. (vol. ii. p. 109.) Little as this very elegant Poem is known, it may justly compete with any of Jonson's, and we doubt whether the latter has ever introduced a song equally harmonious with the opening strain which Campion puts into the mouth of Zephyrus and his Silvans, who are engaged plucking flowers on a hill adorned with the bower of Flora.

Now hath Flora robb'd her bowers,
To befriend this place with flowers;
Strowe aboute, strowe aboute!
The skye rayn'd never kindlyr showers.
Flowers with Bridalls well agree,
Fresh as Brides and Bridegrooms be;
Strowe aboute, strowe aboute!
And mix them with fit melodie.
Earth hath no princelier flowers
Than Roses white and Roses red
But they must still be mingled.
And as a Rose new pluckt from Venus' throne, (thorne?)
So doth a Bride her Bridegroom's bed adorne.

Divers divers Flowers affect
For some private dear respect;
Strowe aboute, strowe aboute!
Let every one his own protect.
But he's none of Flora's friend,
That will not the Rose commend.
Strowe aboute, strowe aboute!
Let Princes Princely flowers defend.

Roses the Garden's pride
Are flowers for love, and flowers for Kings,
In Courts desired, and Weddings.
And as a Rose in Venus' bosome worne,
So doth a Bridegroom his Bride's bed adorne.

MASK.

Mr. D'Israeli has quoted part of the second stanza, and the equally graceful Dialogue between a Silvan and an Hour with which the Mask concludes. The quaintness which marked the Poet's time is strongly exhibited in one of his notes, and it is not a little to his praise that he was so far able to burst his fetters, as he has shown himself to be in the above musical lines. The piece was represented by nine Maskers, for which arrangement he pleads as follows. "Their number nine, the best and amplest of numbers, for as in Musicke seven notes containe all varieties, the eighth being in nature the same with the first, so in numbering, after the ninth we begin again, the tenth being, as it were, the diapason in arithmetick. The number of nine is formed by the Muses and Worthies, and it is of all the most apt for change and diversitie of proportion." It should not be omitted that the machinery, dresses, and scenery of this Mask were of rare magnificence.

At Prince Henry's Creation in 1610, Daniel, whom Daniel's we have already mentioned, then one of the Grooms of Tethys' the Queen's Chamber, was employed, besides Ben Jon- Festival.
son, and composed *Tethys' Festival*, Tethys herself being represented by the Queen. It contains the following very delicate song.

Are they shadowes that we see?
And can shadowes pleasure give?
Pleasures only shadowes be
Cast by bodies we conceive,
And are made the thinges we deeme
In those figures, which they seeme.

But those pleasures vanish fast
Which by shadowes are exprest;
Pleasures are not if they last,
In their passing is the best.
Glory is more bright and gay
In a flash, and so away.

Feed apace then greedy eyes
On the wonder you behold;
Take it sodaine as it flies,
Though ye take it not to hold.
When your eyes have done their part,
Thought must length it in the hart.

Campion was again the Poet on the nuptials of the Princess Elizabeth with the Count Palatine in 1613, when he produced his *Lord's Mask*. It must have been a superb Spectacle, and the Bard warmly expresses his gratitude to Inigo Jones, who presided as Machinist. After one of the Songs, we are told, "According to the humour of this Song, the Starres mooved in an exceeding strange and delightfull manner, and I suppose fewe have ever seene more neate artifice then Master Innigoe Jones shewed in contriving their motion, who in all the rest of the workmanship which belonged to the whole invention shewed extraordinarie industrie and skill, which if it be not as lively exprest in writing as it appeared in view, robbe him not of his due, but lay the blame on my want of right apprehending his instructions for the adorning of his arte." This Piece opens with a Dialogue between Orpheus and "Mania, the Goddess of Madnesse, (who) appeares wildly out of her cave, her habit was confused and strange, but yet graceful, she as one amazed speaks;" then "at the sound of strange musicke twelve Franticks enter, six men and six women, all represented in sundry habits

Campion's
Night and
the Hours.

Masks at
the Mar-
riage of the
Princess
Elizabeth.

MASK. and humours; there was the Lover, the Self-lover, the Melancholike man full of feare, the Schoole-man overcome with phantasie, the overwatched Usurer, with others that made an absolute medley of madnesse, in midst of whom Entheus (a Poetick Furie) was hurried forth and tossed up and downe, till by vertue of a new change in the musicke, the Lunatics fell into a madde measure, fitted to a loud phantasticke tune. But in the end thereof the musicke changed into a very solemne ayre, which they softly played while Orpheus spake." The Mask is printed entire by Nichols. (*Ibid.* 554.) On the same occasion, a Mask, which is somewhat dull, was "supplied, applied, digested, and written," by George Chapman, and exhibited at Court by the Gentlemen of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn. The Procession from the House of the Master of the Rolls to Whitehall, as well as "the ground and speciall structure of the whole worke," was "invented and fashioned by our Kingdomes most artfull and ingenious Architect Innigo Jones," and it resembled in character, and perhaps equalled in splendour, that magnificent pageant which we have already described as exhibited by the INNS OF COURT to Charles I. in 1633.

George
Chapman.

Beaumont's
Mask of
the Inner
Temple and
Gray's Inn.

The Mask of the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn was to have been presented on the night following that of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn, and the students, with Sir Francis Bacon, at that time Solicitor General, at their head, made a splendid triumphal procession by water. Sorely, however, to their disappointment, and with no little want of grace on the part of the Court, they found the Banqueting House at Whitehall too full for their admission. The King also was so wearied and sleepy with sitting up almost the whole night before, that "he had no edge to it;" and when Bacon ventured to entreat him, that "by this disgrace he would not as it were bury them quicke," he answered, that if they stayed "they must bury him quick, for he could last no longer." Alas! for the wearisomeness of pleasure. A similar want of courtesy was exhibited on another occasion, when nine of the chief Court Beauties had prepared, at their own cost, a Mask for their Majesties in 1617. "They had taken great pains," writes Mr. Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, "in continual practising, and were almost perfect, and all their implements provided, but whatsoever the cause was, neither the Queene nor King did like or allow of it, and so all was dashed." On the following Saturday, however, the Lawyers were admitted, and performed their Mask; which was written by Beaumont, its plot being the marriage of the Thames and the Rhine; a sufficiently frigid and obvious allegory, plentifully encumbered with all the ruling inhabitants of Olympus and their lesser *cortège*, Nymphs, Naiads, Hyades, and Cupids. The first Antimask was danced by Statues, and both it and the second were especially gratifying to the King. "The second Antimask rusheth in, they dance their measure and as rudely depart, consisting of a Pedant, May Lord, May Lady, Serving-man, Chamber-maid, a Country Clown or Shepherd, Country Wench, a Host, Hostess, a He Baboon, a She Baboon, a He Fool, She Fool, ushering them in, all these appalled to the life, the men issuing out of one side of the boscage, and the women from the other. The Musick was extremely well fitted, having such a spirit of Country jollity as can hardly be imagined, but the perpetual laughter and applause was above the Musick. The Dance likewise was of the same strain, and the Dancers, or rather Actors, expressed

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every one their part so naturally and aptly, as when a man's eye caught with the one, and past on to the other, he could not satisfy himself which did best. It pleased his Majesty to call for it again at the end, as he did likewise for the first Antimask, but one of the Statues by that time was undressed." (*Ibid.* 597.)

The detestable marriage between Carr Earl of Somerset and the divorced Countess of Essex on the 26th December in the same year, was distinguished by a Mask from the pen of Campion. When the circumstances attending that foul and miserable connection are called to mind, some of the personages represented may be thought remarkable. The Piece opened with a discourse between four Squires, who related how twelve Knights, three from each quarter of the Globe, voyaging to this nuptial Ceremony, had been wronged by

Mask at
the marriage of
Somerset
and Lady
Essex.

those that never favoured good intent,
Deformed Error, that enchanting Fiend,
And wing-tongu'd Rumor his infernall friend,
With Curiositie and Credulitie,
Both Sorceresses.

These Demons then entered, and "whispered awfully as if they had rejoiced at the wrongs which they had done to the Knights." Ben Jonson also took his share in this inauspicious solemnity, in two Pieces entitled *A Challenge at a Tilt at Marriage*, and *The Irish Mask*; the latter a poor composition, well adapted to the childish taste of James, who was delighted by the broken English attributed to the Hibernians. Nichols has printed both these pieces, and has clearly shown Mr. Gifford's error in denying that Jonson was employed on occasion of this marriage. The festivities to which Somerset's favouritism gave rise were long protracted. The Lord Mayor, by the King's desire, entertained the guilty pair in Merchant Tailors' Hall on January 5, 1617, and presented two Masks and a Play written by Thomas Middleton the City Poet; and on Twelfth Night, the Gentlemen of Gray's Inn performed at Court the *Mask of Flowers*, in which the chief humour of the Antimask, to the great satisfaction of the King, was the dispraise of Tobacco.

In *Cupid's Banishment*, by Robert White, presented before the Queen on May 4, 1617, "by younge Gentlemen of the Ladies' Hall in Deptford at Greenwich," which Nichols thinks "was probably one of the principal Schools of the period," (*Ibid.* iii. 282.) among many passages which must have sounded oddly from the lips of Boarding-school Misses, we find the following very pleasing Song.

Robert
White.

The Nymph's Song in joy Cupid is gone.

Harke, harke how Philomell,
Whose notes no ayre can parallell;
Marke, marke her melody,
Shee descants still on Chastity.
The diapason of her song is "Cupid's gone."
Hee is gone, hee is gone, is quite exil'd,
Venus' brat, peevish ape, Fancie's child.
Let him goe, with his quiver and his bow,
Let him know wee are not subject to him, though
He can command, yet wee are free
From Cupid and his tyranny.

To pass on to Milton, the *Arcades* is a most noble fragment. *Comus*, according to Mr. Gifford, is defective as a Mask, and according to Mr. D'Israeli it is not a Mask at all. It is indeed a Poem wholly *sui generis*, one to which *Non viget quidquam simile aut secundum*; and if it be 'defective,' it must be for the reason

Milton's
Comus.

MASK.
MASON.

assigned by Warton, no ill judge, "As there is less music, so there is less machinery in *Comus* than in any other Mask. The intrinsic graces of its exquisite Poetry disdained assistance." And again, "On the whole, whether *Comus* be or be not deficient as a Drama, whether it is considered as an Epick Drama, a series of lines, a Mask, or a Poem, I am of opinion that our Author here is inferior only to his own *Paradise Lost*." Mr. D'Israeli tells us that *Comus* was composed by Milton to celebrate the creation of Charles I. as Prince of Wales. This is a very singular anachronism. The creation of Charles, it is true, was celebrated with great splendour at Ludlow Castle in 1616; but the incident upon which *Comus* is founded, the loss of the Earl of Bridgewater's children in Heywood Forest, did not occur till more than sixteen years afterwards, nor was the Mask itself represented at Ludlow Castle till Michaelmas 1634. We have paused long upon the Masks of Ben Jonson, who is altogether far less generally read than his high merits deserve, but upon *Comus* we need not dwell. Lord Monboddo's enthusiastic eulogy is in our minds by no means overcharged. "If it were to be properly represented with all the decorations which it requires of machinery, scenery, dress, musick, and dancing, it would be the finest exhibition that ever was seen on a modern stage."

Other
Masks
temp.
Charles I.

Of the splendid Mask presented to Charles I. by the Four Inns of Court in 1633, we have already spoken at some length, and we need here add only that it was called the *Triumph of Peace*, and written by Shirley, then a student of Gray's Inn. From the *Inner Temple Mask*, written in 1620 by William Browne, the undeservedly neglected Author of *Britannia's Pastorals*, Warton has quoted one most pleasing song, breathing the "Doric delicacy of *Comus*;" (*History of English Poetry*, 8vo. iii. 229.) and many other writers might be noticed and cited if our limits would permit. We have spoken also of none but professed and independent Masks; but many will be found introduced into Plays, as in the *Tempest*, and frequently in the Works of Beaumont and Fletcher, very sorely to the embarrassment of the audience in pursuing the story of the Drama.

Charles II.

The sombre reign of Puritanism banished the Muses, and Masks in their train. Evelyn, while at Paris in 1651, speaks of "attending the Ambassador to a Mask at Court, where the French King in person daunced five entries;" and after the Restoration he mentions a "solemn foolerie" at Lincoln's Inn in 1661, attended by the King, Duke, &c., which began with a Mask. In 1663, 1654, and 1666, he was present at Masks at Court also, but it is plain that these exhibitions had then once more degenerated to Masquerades. "Feb. 18, 1666, I was present at a magnificent Ball or Mask in the Theater at Court, where their Majesties and all the

greate Lords and Ladies daunced, infinitely gallant, the men in their richly embroidered most becoming vests." Pepys too, the most solemn of all coxcombs, relates, that on the 3d of Feb. 1663, "Mr. Pickering, after private discourse ended, we going into the other room, did at my Lady (Sandwich's) command, tell me the manner of a Masquerade before the King and Court the other day. Where six women, my Lady Castlemaine and Duchesse of Monmouth being two of them, and six men, the Duke of Monmouth, Lord Avon, and Monsieur Blanfort being three of them in vizards, but most rich and antique dresses, did dance admirably and most gloriously. God give us cause to continue the mirth."

MASK.
MASON.

From the same most unwise and uxorious old gentleman, we learn the date at which a custom, long afterwards disgracing our fair Countrywomen, took its rise. He records that on the 12th of June, 1663, he saw Lady Mary Cromwell at the Royal Theatre, who, "when the House began to fill, put on her vizard, and so kept it on all the Play: which of late is become a great fashion among the ladies, which hides their whole face. So to the Exchange to buy things with my wife; among others a vizard for herself;" and again in the same year he goes "to Covent Garden, to buy a Maske at the French House, Madame Charett's, for my wife."

Ladies'
Masks.

Lord Bacon has an admirable Essay on *Masks and Triumphs*. His refined taste led him to appreciate a higher excellence than he found in Jonson; and had he lived to see *Comus* performed, if we may judge from the following expressions, he would have ranked it in the position which it deserves to hold. "Acting in Song," he says, "especially in Dialogues, hath an extream good grace, I say *acting* not *dancing*, for that is a mean and vulgar thing;"—"turning dances into figure is a childish curiosity, and generally let it be noted that those things which I here set down are such as do naturally take the same, and not respect petty wonderments." Then highly commending Music, Songs, and Scenery, he continues, "Let Antimasks not be long, they have been commonly of Fools, Satyrs, Baboons, Wildmen, Antiques, Beasts, Spirits, Witches, Ethiops, Pigmies, Turquets, Nymphs, Rusticks, Cupids, Statues moving, and the like. As for Angels it is not Comical enough to put them in Antimasks, and any thing that is hideous is on the other side as unfit." "But," as we may conclude in the same great writer's closing words, "enough of these toys."

Lord
Bacon's
Essay on
Masks.

The Theatrical Masks of the Ancients are discussed at length, and with much learning, by Ficoroni, in a Treatise which had better be sought in a Latin Translation, *De Larvis Scenicis*, than in his own native, but inelegant, and often ungrammatical Italian.

Ancient
Theatrical
Masks.

M A S O N.

MA'SON, *n.* } Fr. *masson*; Low Lat. *machio*, or
MA'SON, *v.* } *macio*. Du Cange derives from Lat.
MA'SONRY. } *maceria*, a long wall. Others from
machina, because the builders stood upon *machines* to raise their walls. It appears to be obviously the same word as *maison*, a house or *mansion*; applied to the

person who builds, instead of the thing built. The Fr. *maisonner*, is to build houses. *Massonner*: to build of stone. It is applied by usage to

A builder in stone: *masonry*, work in stone: also the solid mass of stone from the quarry.

MASON.
—
FREE-
MASON-
RY.

Yf any mason her to. makede a molde
With alle here wyse castes.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 223.

About him left he no mason,
That stone could lay.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 201.

Sorow was painted next Envie
Upon that wall of masonrie.
Id. Ib. p. 173.

It is sayd of trouth, that al buyldynges are masoned and wroughte
of diuerse stones, and all great ryuers are gurged and assemblede
of diuers surges and sprynges of water.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. i. p. 1.

The obelisks, of one whole stone
Neare fortie yards or more,
Huge pillers, caru'd in masonrie
With prowse of knights before.
Warner. Albion's England, book xii. ch. lxxiv.

Obedient to the mason's call,
They roll the stones and raise the wall.
Cambridge. An Apology for writing Verse.

From its base
Ev'n to yon turrets trim, and taper spires,
All is of choicest masonry.
Mason. Elfrida. Ode 1.

If you saw, for instance, a half finished building, surrounded
with heaps of brick and stone and mortar, and all the instruments
of masonry; could you not infer from the effect that it was a work
of design and contrivance?

Hume. Essays, vol. ii. sec. 11. p. 144.

MASONRY, FREE, is the term applied to the peculiar
and secret system of the Free and Accepted Masons,
and is, in modern times, a speculative Science, uncon-
nected with Architecture or Operative Masonry, if we
except a partial illustration of the former in some of
the Lectures. According to its own peculiar language
it is founded on "the practice of Social and Moral
Virtue;" its distinguishing characteristic is Charity, in
the most extended sense; and *Brotherly Love, Relief,*
and *Truth* are exemplified and inculcated in the strongest
manner. Nor is it a valid objection that Masons in
general are not better than their fellow-men; this, if it
be the case, arises from the infirmity of human nature,
and not from any defect in the system itself.

Like every other Society of any magnitude, it has
been the object of hyperbolical encomium from its
friends, and unmerited obloquy from its enemies. The
uncertainty of its origin, the secrecy of its transactions,
the supposed obligations entered into by the initiated,
the power which Masons have of recognising each
other, have thrown a shade of mystery over the Craft,
as it is called. Many Brethren endeavour to increase
this shade, thinking thereby to obtain additional vene-
ration for the Order; but the effect is, probably, the
reverse, and in the present Age it might be better to
inform the "profane" of the general purport of the
tenets of the Society, so far as may be done consistently
with the duties of a Mason. They would then see in the
theory much to admire and nothing to condemn.

Origin.

There has been great diversity of opinion among the
writers on Free-Masonry, (*i. e.* Speculative Masonry,) as to its antiquity and origin, and a good deal of fanciful assertion has been hazarded, which necessarily will mingle itself with our following account. While some have not hesitated to make it coeval with the World itself, others have attributed its rise to the Jesuits. The Egyptian Priests, the Dionysiac artificers, the Ishmaelites, the Templars, the trading Free-Masons of the Middle

Ages, have, in their turn, had their advocates. The periods of building the Tower of Babel, of the Pyramids of Egypt, of King Solomon's Temple, of the Cathedral at Strasburg, have each been named as the epoch of its commencement. The advocates for its early origin rely on the similarity of many of the rites with those used in the various Pagan Mysteries, and thus endeavour to prove identity with them.

But it appears that Speculative Masonry, to which alone the term "Free-Masonry" is now applied, was scarcely known before the time of Sir Christopher Wren; that it was engrafted upon Operative Masonry, which at that time was frequently called Free-Masonry, adopting the signs and symbols of the operative Masons, together, probably, with some additional customs, taken partly from the Rosicrucians of the XVIIth century, and partly imitated from the early Religious rites of the Pagans, with the nature of which Ashmole and his friends (some of the first framers of Speculative Masonry) were well acquainted. Some of the peculiar ceremonies and tokens of the Operative Masons thus adopted, might have descended to them also from the same rites. For instance, at the erection of the Tower of Babel, or any edifice of great magnitude, the builders, among whom might be numbered the most scientific characters of the Age, might form themselves into a Society with peculiar signs of recognition, or symbols connected with their Science, in order to secure to themselves the power and rank arising from their knowledge, and to prevent the same from being improperly divulged to the world at large. As early public edifices also would in general be constructed for Religious purposes, there would be an intimate connection between the Priests and the Architects, they would frequently be initiated into the same Mysteries, and the characters of Priest and Architect would often be united in the same person, as we find was the case in the early Christian Ages. On the dissolution or dispersion of any such Society, the knowledge of its tenets and mysteries would still exist, although scattered, and perhaps somewhat perverted, till another Society would arise, formed, perhaps, for a similar purpose, the members of which would incorporate in their own institutions such symbols of the former Brotherhood as were consistent with their purpose, modified only by change of time and place: and they would claim to be not merely the representatives of such former Society, but to be such Society itself existing from time immemorial. On failure of this last incorporated Body, their Mysteries, with their love of ancient descent, (a desire inherent in the breast of Man,) would pass to other Societies, modified as before, and by such a progression might the Operative Masons have obtained symbols similar to those used in the earliest Pagan rites. It has been said that the system of Free-Masonry is universally diffused, and that the various secret institutions found throughout the World, even among the most uneducated nations, are connected with it, and therefore prove that it must have originated at a very remote period. These institutions may, however, in some cases, be founded on imperfect and corrupted traditions from early Pagan Idolatry; and in others, indeed in all the really Masonic customs, the commencement can safely be fixed within a century and a half back.

In order to give some idea how Operative Masonry (and from that, Speculative Masonry) may have indirectly derived some of its peculiar symbols and ceremonies from primitive sources, it will be necessary to refer

FREE-
MASON-
RY.

In the
XVIIth
Century.

FREE-
MASON-
RY.

Noah.

Tower of
Babel.Gradual
Corruptions
of True Re-
ligion.

shortly to the nature of Religious rites in the first Ages, when the Priests or Ministers of Religion were in general the depositaries of Science as well as of power. Omitting the Masonic History of the World before the flood,* of Enoch, the first Royal Arch-Mason, and Tubal Cain, the first Grand-Master, according to some Brethren, it will be sufficient to begin with Noah. He was, doubtless, well acquainted with all Antediluvian Science and had a perfect knowledge of the History of the World, having lived for 600 years with Methuselah who had been for nearly 250 years contemporary with Adam. Noah's information, therefore, on the subject of the Creation, of the temptation by the serpent, of the Fall of Man, and of the promised Redemption, was of the most accurate description, and could scarcely be called tradition. On the formation of society after the Deluge, he, as the Father of the renovated World, would be looked up to as the chief oracle and minister of the Deity, and would inculcate the purest principles of Religion, introducing into his instructions particulars of the origin of Sin and the future shadowy anticipations of Atonement. While the limits of population enabled his descendants to dwell in his vicinity, the Religion of the Earth would remain pure, as taught by him; but, after no great lapse of time, we find his posterity gradually extending the limits of the habitable World, and as they receded from him in most cases either from ignorance or pride, they gradually confused and perverted the true Religion. Mistaking the attributes and symbols of God for the Deity himself, they began to worship them; and some daring characters, unawed by any fear of divine vengeance, seized the opportunity of aggrandizement, by declaring themselves the favourites of these new Divinities. Thus, the Tower of Babel, which is supposed to have been a Temple to Bel, or Bâl, the sun, was erected by order of Nimrod, at no very great distance of time from the Flood. The worship of the Sun, the most resplendent symbol of the Deity, and of the other Heavenly bodies, seems to have been the earliest corruption of Religion, and this species of Idolatry spread over a great portion of the Eastern World; so that even at the present day, traces of Zebianism, or Fire-worship, are to be found among the Guebres, or Parsees, the Hindûs, the Chinese, and the Mexicans.

After the dispersion at the Tower of Babel, the colonies which peopled different parts of the Earth, took with them, in general, principles of corrupted Religion,

* The Harleian MSS. 1942 and 2054 seem to have been entirely overlooked by Free-Masons. They contain copies of the Orders and Constitutions of the Fraternity, and are about the date of the middle of the XVIIth century; and therefore, probably, are the oldest authentic Manuscripts relative to the Craft in existence. The latter belonged to a Lodge at Chester, apparently of Operative Masons, and contains a list of the Members. The charges themselves are sensible and plain, many of them, indeed, are retained to this day; but the short History at the commencement will satisfy the most eager Masonic antiquary. The following is the Antediluvian account: "If you ask mee how this Science was first invented; my answer is this: That before y^e Generall Deluge, which is comonly called Noah's Flood, there was a man called Lemeck, as you may read in the 4th of Genesis, whoe had twoe wives, the one called Adah, the other Zilla; by Adah hee begot twoe soñes J (s) abell and Juball, by Zillah hee had a sonne called Tuball and a daughter named Naahmah; these fower children found y^e beginning of all y^e craft in the World; Jabell found out Geometry and hee divided flocks of sheepe and lands; hee first built a house of stone and timber; Juball found out Musick; Tuball found out the smyth's trade or craft alsoe of gold, silver, copper, iron, and steele," &c. MS. 1942.

or rather of Idolatry, the true Religion being fostered in Syria and its neighbourhood, as we find in the time of Abraham, and Melchisedec, the Priest of the true God, at Salem. As different Kingdoms or States were established, they would respectively frame their own system of Idolatrous worship, all having one common origin, but varied in the detail, according to climate, disposition of the founders, and other circumstances. In order to preserve a greater control over the minds of the people, the Priests concealed the tenets of their Religion by means of allegories and symbols, of which the true meaning was known only to the initiated; thus, the existence and unity of the Supreme Deity is supposed to have been one of the secret doctrines, together with the prospect of a future state. The traditions of the temptation and Fall of Man, and his Redemption, to which, after the dispersion, was added that of the Deluge and deliverance in the Ark, were, probably, before much time had elapsed, so far corrupted, that even the Priests became ignorant of the true facts. As the Priesthood possessed great privileges, the Sciences being in general fostered by them, and a knowledge of their mysteries being supposed to ensure future happiness, great anxiety was shown to be initiated among them; severe tests were established before candidates could be admitted, and obligations were afterwards imposed on them, accompanied with the heaviest penalties, if they divulged any of the secrets to the uninitiated.

The striking similarity of Pagan worship throughout the World has been commented on and strongly exemplified by every writer on the subject; it will be necessary here to refer to it only very cursorily, in order to suggest why similar symbols and traditions may be traced almost universally. The worship of the Sun and Heavenly bodies has already been mentioned; coeval with this appears that of the Serpent,* wherein two Principles are said to have been typified, namely, Typho, or the Dragon, as the Evil Principle; Noûs, or the Serpent, as the Good. In Babylonish and Persian antiquities we find the Serpent, and in the Hindû Mythology it is very prevalent; so also in China and Japan, being the emblem of Royalty in the former. In Whidah and Congo it is worshipped with the grossest superstition, and several of the first English visitors of the coast of Guinea were massacred in consequence of having killed one of the sacred reptiles; on another occasion all the hogs in the Country were proscribed, and many of them destroyed, for the same reason.

Traditions of the Deluge may be discovered throughout the World, and Mr. Faber, in his *Dissertation on the Cabiri*, deduces the Mysteries from a union of the rites commemorative of the Deluge with the adoration of the Host of Heaven, or the Zebian superstition introduced by Nimrod, and identifies Noah with Mercury, Adonis, Thammuz, Anubis, Bacchus, and the other great characters celebrated in the Mysteries. The higher Egyptian Mysteries represented allegorically a passage through death to renewed life, and an introduction to the Deity, with a glimmering of the promised means of redemption, as unfolded in the assassination of Osiris, his death, burial, descent into hell, and triumphant resurrection.†

Most of the Mysteries commenced with lamentations for the death or loss of some great character, and ended

* See Deane, *On the Worship of the Serpent*, London, 1830, 8vo.

† *Classical Journal*, No. 61, p. 174.

FREE-
MASON-
RY.

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RY.

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FREE-
MASON-
RY.

Greece.

Eleusinian
Mysteries.

with joy for his resurrection or recovery ; thus the rites respecting Osiris, Adonis, Apollo, Bacchus, Maneros, Manes, Balder, and perhaps Hossein in Persia, with others similar, would all originate from the same tradition.*

As the ceremonies were alike, so were many of the symbols, among which will be found some in use by the Free-Masons of the present day, received or adopted by them in the manner before mentioned. The *Cruz ansata*, or Egyptian cross, is considered by many to have been an emblem of the Resurrection from the dead.† The initiated in the mysteries of Isis and Osiris had the Egyptian Tau impressed on their foreheads. The truncated Oak among the Celts was considered as the emblem of stability, while the Egyptians borrowed the Pillars of Seth or Hermes for that attribute. By the Square was represented Matter ; a figure of Dagon on an ancient Zodiac holds in one hand an Infant, the sign of renewed life, and in the other a Square, possibly symbolizing the great Demiurgus, or Machinator.‡ By the Triangle was portrayed generating fire, and from its junction with the Square, as in the quadrangular pyramid, all things were considered to proceed.§ The interlaced or double Triangle, (the Pentalpha of Antiochus,) an emblem well known to Royal-Arch-Masons, is of frequent occurrence. Colonel Todd mentions its existence on large blocks of the walls at Mundore, and on some ancient medals in his possession dug up from the ruins of Oojein, containing the symbols of the twenty-four Jain Apostles.|| In a representation of Diana of Ephesus joined with Isis and Serapis, it appears over the right shoulder of Serapis.¶ It is afterwards found, with many other Masonic emblems, among the Templars. Many of the ancient statues of the Heathen Divinities discovered in Egypt, Greece, Persia, Hindústan, and America, are decorated with superb Aprons, and the Levitical Priesthood, we are informed, wore Girdles or Aprons composed of the three colours, blue, crimson, and purple ; but the Free-Masons may find a more recent and more probable origin for their decorated vestiture, in the leathern aprons of their Operative Brethren.

Egypt.

The Egyptian Mysteries were amongst the most celebrated, the Priests, especially at Memphis and Heliopolis, were noted for their Learning. In consequence of their repute, many Philosophers and persons of rank from all nations sought to be initiated, and afterwards introduced some of the peculiar rites into their own Countries. Thus Lycurgus, Solon, Pythagoras, and others intermingled them with their own doctrines. Even Moses is said to have been initiated, and to have applied, in the worship of the true God, such forms as he thought might be useful for the conduct of the Levites, establishing at the same time certain proofs, in order to keep them more distinct from the rest of the people ; which proofs are supposed to have existed un-

divulged, until the time of King Solomon, and indeed until the troubles of the Jews commenced, when they became partially known to their conquerors. Among the Druids, the Priesthood of the Celtic nations, we find similar secret rites, probation, and obligation to secrecy ; with hidden doctrines like those of the Magi, the Gymnosophists, the Brahmins, the Chaldæans, and the Priests of Egypt. The same may be traced in the rites of Vitzliputzli in Mexico, and of Pacha-Camac in Peru.

From Egypt the Religious Mysteries would naturally travel to Greece with the earliest colonizers, or would soon follow them. The celebrated Mysteries established at Eleusis in great splendour in the reign of Erichonius in the year B. C. 1500, are better known to us than any others in consequence of the numerous allusions to them in different old writers. They were afterwards carried to Rome, where they flourished until suppressed by Theodosius the Great in the beginning of the Vth century ; but so popular were they, that even after that time traces of them may be discovered.* In all cases the candidate had to undergo severe and lengthened trials, sometimes even death ensued. At the commencement of his probation, he was purified by ablution and admonished to lead a new life, founded on the strictest rules of virtue. He was then led in darkness through winding avenues, with gloomy recesses, and startled at every step by terrific noises, the howling of wild beasts, the hissing of serpents, and other strange cries. His resolution was put to the proof by the infliction of bodily suffering : according to Tertullian, a drawn sword was opposed to him on his entrance into the Mithraic cavern, from which he occasionally received wounds. His progress was fearful, through night and darkness. Voices were heard, now whispering, now bursting into thunder. Intermittent flashes of tremulous light exposed to his affrighted view scowling faces and terrible spectres. Sounds of grief and lamentation for the departed God were heard ; and as the time of probation (which was sometimes protracted at intervals for many days) drew to a close, the severity of his trials increased. The earth quaked beneath his feet, and he was left apparently suspended over an abyss. Sometimes he underwent a symbolical death, in a bed or coffin, and after a certain time was raised therefrom to participate in the mysteries. Arrived at the confines of death, the candidate was hurried rapidly through the trial of the four elements. At length, when just exhausted, he received the reward of his courage and perseverance ; his persecutions ceased ; soft sounds with melodious symphonies were heard, and the gloom of night gradually subsiding, fair groves and flowery plains were disclosed to view. The gates of the inmost sanctuary were opened to him ; he was admitted to the sight of celestial beauty in all the dazzling splendour of its perfection, and beheld the sun shining with meridian lustre, even in the middle of the night. He was crowned, and clothed in a white garment, various symbols were explained to him, and he was finally declared

* The Brahmins who accompanied the Indian army to Egypt in 1801, recognised their own Deities at Luxor, Thebes, and Dendera, and worshipped them, complaining of the Egyptians for not treating them with more respect.

† Clarke, *Travels*, 8vo. vol. v. p. 152, 153.

‡ Calmet, *Fragments*, 512.

§ *Classical Journal*, No. 55. p. 51.

|| Todd, *Antiquities of Rajasthan*, 4to. vol. i. p. 727. "It occurs also," he says, "in some of our Gothic edifices, e. g. the Abbey Gate of Eury St. Edmond's, erected about 1377."

¶ Calmet, *Fragments*, 127. Calmet, however, calls it a star.

* In the time of Tiberius, the worship of Isis was suspended at Rome, her Temple was destroyed, and the Priests were crucified, in consequence of a lady of rank, named Paulina, having, with their connivance, been debauched by Decius Mundus, in the semblance of the God Anubis. (Josephus, *Antiq.* book xviii. ch. iii. sec. 4.) It was, however, soon restored again, for Commodus was partly initiated. Caracalla built superb Temples to the Goddess ; and in the time of Heliogabalus, a prodigy is related, that a statue of Isis turned its face completely round.

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to be born again, and made perfect, and dismissed with the mysterious formula,* "*Konx, Omphax.*" The entrance of the candidate through intricate passages and in darkness, was emblematical of the toilsome wanderings of the soul through the mazes of vice and error before initiation. The noises and spectres, surrounding him, typified the various calamities, diseases, and evil passions incident to that mental bondage from which he was about to be emancipated, and exemplified the punishment of the guilty in a future state. His admission into the full splendour of the rites, and the dispersion of the shades of night, before the brilliant sun of the Mysteries, represented the dispersion of the clouds of mental error before the sun of Truth.† The foregoing description of initiation, has chiefly reference to the Eleusinian Mysteries, of which we have fuller accounts extant than of any others; but wherever we have records of or allusions to others, we find a similarity.

Sacred
names of
the Deity.

The Pyramids, with many celebrated Caves, as that of Trophonius, have been considered as the scenes of initiation, and there is said to have been a large cave at Eleusis; but frequently the necessary apparatus and chambers were attached to, and perhaps partly beneath the Temples. The severest penalties were denounced against a breach of the obligation to secrecy, and Ovid is thought by some to have been banished, upon mere suspicion of having encroached too much on the Eleusinian secret, in the XVth Book of his *Metamorphoses*.‡ In many of the Religious ceremonies, the initiated was finally intrusted with a mysterious word, having reference to the Supreme Being, or Omnipotence. The Egyptian word was *On*, that of the Hindús *Om*, compressed from the triliteral word AUM, representing the creating, preserving, and destroying power of the Deity, and typifying therefore the Indian Trinity, Brahma, Vishnú, and Siva.§ The Chinese, Japanese, and Ceylonese, who practised Buddhism, used the word "*O-Mi-To-Fo*," to signify Omnipotence. The sacred term of the Thibetians was "*Om-ha, hum.*" The Druids expressed the sacred name in a manner known only to themselves, but used for the purpose the letters "*O. J. W.*" The mysterious name of some of the North American Indians is curious from its similarity to that of the Jews. They call their Supreme God "*Ishtohoollo*," but they have also a tetragrammaton, never used in common speech, compounded of four notes, and confined to their most sacred ceremonies. It consists of the syllables "*Yah, O, He, Wah*," thus composing the word "*Yohewah*."|| The veneration with which the Pagans made use of the name of the Deity should be an instructive lesson to those who daily abuse it. Far from being introduced into general discourse, it was con-

sidered as a subject for devout and private meditation. Cicero says they did not dare to mention the names of their Gods,* and Lucan states that but to name the Name would shake the Earth.† The Jews believed that the true pronunciation and import of the sacred tetragrammaton, composed of "*Jod, He, Vau, He*," if recovered, would be sufficient to work wonders, and attributed our Saviour's miracles to his knowledge of this unutterable word, the "*Shemhamphoresch*." Josephus says,‡ that the name was never known, until God himself revealed it to Moses in the Wilderness, and that Moses afterwards did not dare to mention it, since it was forbidden to be used, except once a year, by the High Priest alone, when he appeared before the mercy-seat, on the day of expiation. He adds, that it was lost through the wickedness of Man. Philo (*De vitá Mos.*) mentions the time when, and the reason why, it was lost. In common the Jews used *Elohim*, or *Adonai*, and when it was necessary to write the name in the volume of the sacred Law, peculiar ceremonies were laid down for the usage of the Scribes on the occasion.§

Among the Mysteries established in Greece, B. C. 1500, were the Dionysian, in honour of Bacchus, who, after the introduction of Theatres, had the credit of being their inventor. With these Mysteries were subsequently connected the Dionysiac artificers, a body of Scientific men, Architects, and Engineers, who claimed the exclusive right of building Temples, Theatres, and other public edifices; much in the same manner as the trading Free-Masons in after Ages endeavoured to monopolize the building of Cathedral and Conventual Churches. Their chief Mysteries and most important secrets were comprised in the Mechanical and Mathematical Sciences. The Temples of their Gods and their Theatres required an immense apparatus of machinery for some of their Mysteries.|| At the time of the migration from Attica into Ionia, about 1044 B. C., a few years before the erection of King Solomon's Temple, the Dionysiac artificers had attained considerable reputation, and had spread through various parts of Asia, even so far as India. In order to distinguish them as a Body, and to preserve inviolate the peculiar secrets of their Science, they had appropriate signs and symbols, taken most probably from those Mysteries with which they were so intimately connected. When engaged in their work, they are supposed to have been formed into what we should now call Lodges, each having its Master with his assistants or Wardens. The poorer Brethren of the Order were relieved and employed, and in many respects their institutions remind us of the Free-Masons of the Middle Ages. As they flourished in the vicinity of Judæa at the time of the building of the Temple, it may fairly be inferred that they assisted in the erection of that stately edifice, and the knowledge of some of their peculiar secrets may have been imparted to their fellow-builders. About the year B. C. 300, they were incorporated by command of the Kings of Pergamus, who assigned to them as a settlement, Teos, where they had erected a superb Temple to Bacchus, the patron of their Order. From the remnant of these Dionysiacs probably sprang some of the first trading Free-Masons,

FREE-
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RY.Dionysiac
Artificers.

* These words, formerly considered inexplicable, are now ascertained to be Sanscrit, and are still used by the Brahmins, at the conclusion of several of their Religious ceremonies. They should be expressed, *Kanska, Om Paksha*. The first is the subject of our most ardent vows; *Om* is the mysterious name of the Deity; *Paksha* means change, turn, vicissitude, &c. though it appears to have been used in the sense of silence; whence the words *Pax* in Latin and *Paix* in French, used with the same signification. *Class. Journ.* No. 26. p. 399, &c. *Trans. Asiat. Soc.* vol. v. p. 300.

† Vide Potter, *Grecian Antiq.* vol. i. p. 446—448. *Class. Journ.* No. 56. p. 301, 302, &c. Ouvaroff, *Essai sur les Mystères d'Eleusis*. Gebelin, *Monde Primitif*, vol. iv. p. 308, &c. Maurice, *Indian Antiq.* vol. ii. p. 342—344.

‡ *Class. Journ.* No. 56. p. 364, 365.

§ Calmet, *Frogn.* 512.

|| *Class. Journ.* No. 28. p. 243—245.

* *De Naturâ Deorum*, lib. iii.

† Lib. vi. p. 744, 745.

‡ *Antiq.* lib. ii. c. 12.

§ Ockley, *Introd. ad Ling. Orient.* Camb. 1706. *Laws for Royal Arch-Masons*, London, 1786.

|| *Remarks on Theatres*, &c. London, 8vo. 1809, p. 35. 36. n.

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or early Christian architects, among whom, we are told, were many Greeks. After the erection of the Temple, a confraternity of the Jews was formed, called the Kassideans, or Assideans, consisting of persons of rank and opulence, connected by secret tokens, and bound by solemn ties to preserve and keep up the Temple and the edifices connected with it. A company of them joined Mattathias and the Maccabees; their distinguishing character being to fight zealously for their Religion, and in defence of the honour of the Temple.* From them were derived the Essenes, a Sect whose doctrines inculcated the necessity of leading a pure and chaste life, discarding the luxuries of the World. None were admitted without a long and strict probation, and on their admission all were obliged to engage, by the most solemn oaths, to observe the laws of piety, justice, and modesty; fidelity to God and their rulers; to preserve the books of their institutions, to keep carefully the names of the Angels, and never to violate the secrets of the Order. This sect was not confined to the Jews, but persons of any nation, or of any rank, if otherwise properly qualified, might be admitted. There were two classes, the one practical, the other theoretical, called *Therapeutæ*, and of this last the principal Society was formed, near Alexandria.† It does not, however, appear that the Essenes particularly applied themselves to the architectural Sciences.

Many of the primitive Christians had doubtless been instructed in the Pagan rites, and initiated therein, and belonged to some of the Societies just mentioned. They would perhaps, in some cases, in order to obtain a respite from the Persecution, symbolize their Religious rites; borrowing, for that purpose, such of the Pagan usages as they deemed suitable. Some of the early teachers of Christianity, adopting a mistaken course in their zeal for conversion, would, in order to make a greater impression on the weaker part of their congregations, make use of such coincidences as struck them between the Pagan and Christian Religions. Gregory Nazianzen relates the manner in which some of the popular Pagan rites were thus made subservient, as was thought, to the advancement of the Christian Faith. When Pope Gregory the Great sent over St. Austin to convert the Anglo-Saxons, in the year 596, he expressly instructed him to humour his intended proselytes, and to accommodate to their forms, so much as he could, those of the Christians; to convert their Temples into Churches, and the Pagan into Christian Feasts. This indulgence to the weaker disciples of Christianity existed even in the time of the Apostles, and met with just rebuke from them.‡ St. Paul particularly warns the Colossians from mixing up any part of Heathen devotion with their Christian worship; and St. John denounces the Church of Pergamus for practising Heathen rites, through fear of temporal inconvenience. The existence of such practices, however wrong, is thus proved, and may account for the preservation of many Pagan symbols; while others probably were retained by early Christian architects, who had obtained knowledge of them from the before-named Societies. In some cases, the Fraternities of primitive Christians required proofs, by certain signs and tokens, previously to admitting any

stranger to participate in their ceremonies: and it is stated in a French Work on Free-Masonry, (which gives Jovet, *Cultes Religieuses*, for its authority,) that there was in existence, so late as 1751, a Religious Fraternity of Greek Masons, in possession of the secret constitutions of their Order so far back as A. D. 327, when they officiated at the erection of the magnificent Temple of Constantine the Great; and that their rules were similar to those of the Priests of Memphis, so far as we have any knowledge of them.*

Some Masons rely for the great antiquity of their Pythagorean Order upon an old manuscript, said to be in the Bodleian Library, in the hand-writing of Leland, being a copy of one still older in the hand-writing of King Henry VI. This attributes the introduction of Masonry in England to "Peter Gower, (Pythagoras,) a Grecian;" "who wacksynge and becommynge a myghtye wyseacre," "framed a grate lodge at Groton," (*Crotona*), "wherefromme, yn processe of tyme, the arte passed in Engelande." Without questioning the authenticity of this manuscript, which has, however, never been formally proved, as might easily be done, if it be in the Bodleian Library, we may shortly refer to the Pythagoreans, as the writer appears to lay some stress on their institutions. They were originally formed into a Society at Crotona, by Pythagoras, in the VIth century before Christ, and possessed many forms and ceremonies in common with the Essenes. Pythagoras, as is well known, had travelled much, and had studied the rites of most of the Pagan Mysteries, many of which he adopted and applied to his own School of Philosophy. The Society founded by him obtained much repute, and the members spread over considerable part of the South of Europe; but their tenets appear to have had more reference to theoretical than to practical Science.

On the introduction of Christianity, considerable changes would be introduced in sacred architecture. Temples, formerly reeking with the blood of the numerous expiatory victims required in Heathen worship, were replaced by Churches for the adoration of Him whose sacrifice was the atonement for the sins of all mankind; and the gorgeous splendour of the Pagan rites was superseded by the simplicity of Christian worship. The ancient Priesthood would lose their power, but the architects and builders, whether Dionysiac artificers or others, would in many cases accommodate themselves to the new mode of building required; would become Christians, but would still retain several of their peculiar symbols, although their Society might be broken up as an integral Body. When the demand for Ecclesiastical architecture increased, these architects or their descendants would again rise into distinction as a Body, and from them would probably spring the Free-Masons, to whom we are indebted for the construction of the most celebrated Churches, particularly those usually called Gothic, whether in England or on the Continent. In this way, also, it will be seen how they would obtain the signs and tokens of the earlier World, discarding those that were applicable only to the Mysteries of the Pagans; but preserving such as appeared connected with their Science, and adapted to the preservation of the secrets of their Fraternity from the World at large.

Transition of Pagan Masonic symbols to Christian Architects.

* 1 Maccab. ch. ii. ver. 42.

† Calmet, *in voce*.

‡ 1 Corinth. ch. viii. Coloss. ch. ii. Revel. ch. ii.

* *Recueil Précieux de la Maçonnerie Adonhiramite*, vol. i. p. 69, &c.

Intermixture of Pagan with Christian rites.

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Progress of Ecclesiastical architecture.

First Lodges.

Grand Lodge of Strasburg.

The primitive Christians frequently made use of the Heathen Basilicæ for their places of worship, being well suited for that purpose, and their first Churches were probably built on a similar plan, until the erection or rather the rebuilding of the Cathedral of Sancta Sophia, in 532, by Justinian, in the shape of a Greek Cross, caused some change. In the first thousand years of Christianity, a corrupted imitation of Roman architecture prevailed, known by the different names of Saxon, Norman, Lombard, &c. After that period the Gothic or Pointed style became gradually introduced. The Cathedrals at Spire, Mentz, and Worms, partaking in some degree of both Orders, were built about the beginning of the XIth century; those at Rheims and Amiens in the beginning of the XIIIth century; and in 1277 the beautiful edifice at Strasburg was commenced. A long list of intermediate Churches might be given, if not foreign to the present Essay; but it is necessary to mention Strasburg Cathedral, as intimately connected with the Free-Masons, who had at the date of its erection become a large and renowned Society. That Church was looked on as the wonder of the modern World, as a second Solomon's Temple. In progress at the same time with, or just following it, were the Churches at Vienna, Cologne, Zurich, &c. The Architects, with their assistants and pupils, formed associations (as was the custom of the Free-Masons) called *Hütten*, (or Lodges.) At an assembly held at Ratisbon in 1459, it was agreed that a Grand Lodge should be formed at Strasburg, as the place of general assembly, and that the architect of that Cathedral, for the time being, should be the Grand Master; and accordingly Dotzinger of Worms, the successor of John Hülz of Cologne, who completed the spire in 1449, was chosen the first Grand Master. The Society was composed of Masters, Companions, and Apprentices, who had a secret word with signs of recognition. In 1464 and 1469, there were general assemblies at Strasburg, but they were afterwards neglected for some time, until the Emperor, Maximilian I., being at that city in 1498, granted them certain privileges by charter, or diploma, which were renewed and confirmed by subsequent Emperors. These diplomas, together with the regulations and statutes, were kept in the house of the architect of the Cathedral, in a chest with triple locks, of which the architect and the two oldest Masons kept the keys, so that it required the presence of all before the chest could be opened. These documents were in existence until the French Revolution, when they were destroyed, with many other papers, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Jacobin Commissioners. Their rules impressed the necessity of leading moral lives,—submission to the Masters, whom the Companions served for five or seven years—attention to their Religious duties—and charity to the poorer brethren, &c. Among their symbols were the Square, the Plumb-rule, and the Compasses, which are distinguishing marks of the officers of a Free-Mason's Lodge at this day. Grandier, in his account of the Cathedral, relates, that when the foundation stone of the tower was laid by Bishop Conrad of Lichtemberg, the Master Masons contended who should next lay their hands to the work, and that in the scuffle one of them was killed by blows from a maul. According to him the first Strasburg Lodges were held in a building called the *Maurerhoff*, in the

Place opposite the Chapel of St. Catherine, which used formerly to be the workshop in which the choicest ornaments of the Church were cut.* In the Cathedral at Vienna, are two half-length sculptures of the architect Antony Pilgram, of the date 1313;—in one, he appears holding a pair of compasses, in the other a square: some accounts call the former figure the Master-builder, and the latter his apprentice.† A story is also related, respecting the completion of two circular windows in the South Transept of the Abbey of St. Ouen, at Rouen, finished about the year 1439. One was executed by the Master-Mason, and the other by his apprentice, but the latter was considered superior, which so excited the anger and jealousy of the Master, that he poniarded his unfortunate apprentice.‡ For this crime he was tried, condemned, and executed in January 1440; but the Monks gave him Christian burial, as appears from a tomb to his memory, whereon he is described, as *M. Alexandre de Berneval, Maistre des Œuvres de Massonnerie au Balliage de Rouen, et de cette Eglise, &c.*§ A similar tradition of the death of an apprentice through the jealousy of his master, occurs respecting two pillars in Scotland.

The Knights Templars were much connected with the Masons, and are supposed to have been frequently initiated among the Syrian Fraternity. On the dissolution of their Order in the XIVth century, the Provincial Grand-Master of Auvergne, Pierre d'Aumont, with two Commanders and five Knights, fled, disguised as Masons, to one of the Scottish Isles, where they found the Grand Commander Hauptoncourt, and other Members of their Order; and they resolved to preserve the institution, if possible, although in secret, and adopted many of the forms of the Free-Masons, to conceal their real designs. They held a Chapter on St. John's Day, 1313, when D'Aumont was chosen Grand-Master; in 1361, their seat was moved to Aberdeen, and by degrees the Order spread, under the veil of Free-Masonry, over great part of the Continent, though its power and rank were at an end. The dispute concerning the justice or injustice of their dissolution has been long and eagerly maintained; among the latest Works which the controversy has produced, we may notice one by the celebrated Orientalist Hammer, who in his *Mysterium Baphometi Revelatum*, &c. published in the *Mines de l'Orient*, vol. vi. part i. Vienna, 1818, fol. attacks the Templars in no measured terms: he accuses them of Infidelity and Gnosticism, and from the monuments in their Churches, he taxes them with the commission of those crimes charged against them by their enemies at the time of their persecution. He gives several representations of the figure Baphomet, which, he contends, is typical of their secret doctrines; but Raynouard, in the *Journal des Savans* for March and April 1819, in a review of the above Treatise, endeavours to prove that the above figure was Mahomet; and refutes, apparently with success, the imputations cast upon the Order by Hammer. In some of the Churches formerly belonging to the Templars, strictly Masonic emblems are found, as at Erfurt,

FREE-MASONRY.

Knights Templars.

* *Notices Historiques, &c. sur la Ville de Strasbourg*, par J. F. Hermann, Strasbourg, 1819, vol. ii. p. 44—47. Dibdin, *Bibliog. Tour*, vol. iii. p. 89. n.

† Dibdin, *Bibliog. Tour*, vol. iii. p. 553, 554, where an engraving of the figures is given.

‡ *Ibid.* vol. i. p. 74.

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Schoengravern, Prague, &c. especially in the last, of which Hammer gives several specimens, including among them the Square, the Level, the Triangle, the Compasses, the Compasses with Quadrant, the Maul, the Interlaced Triangles, the Flaming Star, (*étoile flamboyante* of French Masonry,) the Truncated Cross, &c.* Hammer wishes to derive the Free-Masons from the Ismaelites, who originated in the *Ædes Sapientiæ*, founded at Cairo in the XIth century, where Philosophy and the Sciences were taught, and various degrees given.

Establishment of Free-Masonry in England.

It is possible that some of the travelling Masons may have visited England at an early Age of Christianity, as St. Alban, the proto-martyr of England, is represented to have been a great patron of the Art, and to have increased the emoluments of its professors; but this report stands principally on the traditions of the Society. The earliest authentic account of their introduction into this Country is in the year 674, when Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, built the Church at Hexham, and Benedict Biscop, the Abbey at Weremouth. The latter personage went to France to collect a number of Masons, to build his Church of stone, after the Roman manner, as it was then called, at the same time he procured some glass-makers, their art being unknown in England. Before that time, the Churches had, with little exception, been built of wood; the Anglo-Saxon term for building being *getymbrian*, to make of wood; for although Bishop Ninias is stated by Bede to have built a Church of stone near Wigton in 432, yet the stone Churches built before the VIIIth century were probably on a small scale. The first Christian Church in Northumbria was built by Paulinus in 627, of wood. When Alfred, in the IXth century, formed the design of rebuilding his ruined Churches and Monasteries, the greater part of the new buildings were of wood; he was also obliged to send abroad for more artificers, to assist his own people. In the middle of the Xth century, Edgar the Peaceable, after his accession, complained that the Monasteries of England were in a ruined state, and consisted of rotten boards only.†

First Grand Lodge of England.

The introduction of these Masons in the VIIth century by Benedict Biscop, improved by degrees the Architecture of the Country; though at first they were principally confined to the North of England. Alfred, subsequently, brought over some more, as above stated, and others perhaps occasionally joined their comrades. The Society thus would soon obtain a permanent establishment; keeping themselves a distinct Body from other artificers, and preserving their scientific knowledge secret from those not admitted into the Order, by means of their peculiar signs and tokens. According to the traditions of the Society, the first Grand Lodge of England was formed at York in the time of King Athelstan, A. D. 926, where Prince Edwin presided as Grand Master, having obtained a charter for it.‡ At the same time he collected all the writings connected with Masonry, "and there was some in French, some in Greeke, some in English, and some in other languages."§ Whatever credit may be due to the Grand-Mastership of Prince Edwin, it appears certain that York was considered the principal seat of Free-Masonry

* Several Masonic emblems may be seen in the Church at Calais, but this is of a more recent date.

† Henry, *History of England*, vol. iv. p. 112—125.

‡ Preston, *Illustrations of Masonry*, thirteenth edition, p. 134.

§ *Hart. MS.* 2054.

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until the division which took place in the Craft in the beginning of the XVIIIth century. The Members of the Society were not strictly confined to the Masons themselves, though the exceptions were in general Kings, Princes, and men of rank and wealth, who patronized and fostered the Science, and protected the inferior brethren in a great measure from the evils incident to a state of vassalage. Great improvements took place in Architecture in the XIIth century. The Clergy, many of whom were architects themselves, increased the ardour for building Churches and other Religious edifices, by offering pardons and indulgences to those who expended their property in such pious uses. Yet the first English Architect of whom we have any positive account, is one William, who was employed about Canterbury Cathedral from 1178 to 1184. In the XIIIth century, the Science still improving, and the demand for builders being great, the Popes, in order to encourage them, granted many indulgences, by means of their Bulls and charters, of which one is stated to have recited in its preamble, the precedent of the chief builder of King Solomon's Temple having incorporated a Body of Architects, with the power (among others) of regulating the prices of their labour. This recital was afterwards taken for the record of a fact, as if the Society had existed uninterruptedly from the time of King Solomon.* Among the privileges thus granted to them by the Popes, were those of setting their own prices, of taking apprentices, and of admitting and accepting approved Masons into their corporation. In consequence of these advantages, the Fraternity called themselves *Free-Masons*, claiming to be exempt from the laws which regulated common labourers, and to be exonerated also from the burthens then thrown upon the working classes of the community, whether in England or on the Continent. They consisted in a great measure of Italians, with some Greek refugees, French, Germans, and Flemings, and ranged from one nation to another, to build Churches and other edifices. A surveyor governed in chief, and every tenth man was called a Warden, overlooking the other nine. Persons of rank frequently gave materials, either from feelings of Religion and charity, or as commutation of penance.† That part of the Fraternity which had passed into England, would be more stationary and of a more permanent duration than its brethren on the Continent, being in a Country less liable to the distractions occasioned by becoming the seat of war;‡ and, in consequence of its insular position, offering less facility for removing.

In the XIIIth and XIVth centuries, a considerable number of Churches and other Ecclesiastical structures were built, including several of the Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. In the reign of Henry III. alone, upwards of 150 Abbeys, Priories, and Religious Houses were erected. The style became highly ornamented in the XVth century, finishing with those beautiful specimens, St. George's Chapel at Windsor, King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and King Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster, which was not finished until the beginning of the XVIth century, in the reign of Henry VIII.

* *Archæologia*, vol. ix. p. 117, &c. Governor Pownall states that in the year 1773, with the sanction of the Pope, he caused accurate search to be made for this charter, but without effect.

† Henry, *History of England*, vol. viii. p. 273. Wren, *Paren-talia*, p. 306, 307.

‡ During the wars of York and Lancaster, Masonry was at a low ebb, and was saved almost from destruction by being taken under the protection of the Grand Master and Knights of Malta.

FREE-MASONRY.

Privileges obtained in the XIIIth century.

FREE-
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After that date the pointed Architecture declined, and the Grecian Orders were introduced, under the skilful conduct of Inigo Jones. Records may be found of several contracts with Masons for the performance of work. In 1306, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln contracted with Richard de Stow, Mason, to attend to and employ other Masons under him for the new work; when the additional East end, as well as the upper parts of the great tower and of the transepts, were done.* King Edward III., in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, when founding the College at Windsor, granted to John de Sponlee, the office of Master of the stone-hewers, and gave him power to take and press, as well within liberties as without, so many Masons and other artificers as were necessary, and to convey them to Windsor, to work at the King's pay, but to arrest and imprison such as should disobey or refuse, until the King took other order; with a command to all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, &c. to be assisting to him on the King's behalf.† It appears that the Masons, being dissatisfied with "the King's pay," entered into a combination in many places to evade the Writs issued in consequence of this charter or grant, (and this description of grants was not singular in former times,‡) availing themselves of their peculiar signs and tokens to recognise and assist each other from being pressed into the service. The Masonic Constitutions mention, among others, an Architect, at this time called Henry Yevele, the King's Free-Mason. Weaver (582.) mentions an inscription, in St. Michael's Church, St. Alban's, on Thomas Wolver, (or Wolven,) Master Mason, or Surveyor of the King's stone-works, in the time of Richard II. By an Indenture, dated 5th June, 21st Henry VII., John Hylmer and William Vertue, Free-Masons, undertook the vaulting of the roof of the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, for seven hundred pounds, and to finish it by Christmas, A. D. 1508.§ And in Dugdale's *Monasticon* is an agreement between the Commissioners of Richard Duke of York and William Harwood, Free-Mason, for the rebuilding of the Chapel in the College of Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire.|| In the fourth year of Henry VIII. Mr. Robert Hacomblein, Provost of the "Kynge's College Royal at Cambrydge, and the scolers of the same with the advise and agrement of Mr. Thomas Larke, surveyor of the Kynge's works there," entered into a contract with "John Wastell, Master Mason of the said works, and Henry Severick, oon of the wardens of the same," that the said Wastell and Severick should set up a vault for the Church to be completed in three years' time for £1200; and in the following year Wastell contracted to set up the vaulting of two porches and seven chapels in the body, and nine chapels behind the choir of the

* *Archæologia*, vol. ix. p. 125.

† Ashmole, *History of the Garter*, p. 135.

‡ A similar commission was issued in 1377, 1st Richard II., preparatory to his coronation. (Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. vii. fol. 1728.) Henry V., in the third year of his reign, 1415, issued his writs to collect 100 of the best Masons (among other artificers) to accompany him abroad. (*Ib.* vol. ix. fol. 1729.) Henry VI., about 1440, directed commissions to Robert Westerly, Master Mason of the works at Eton, John Beckelry, Mason, John Smyth, Warden of Masons, and Robert Wheteley, Warden of carpenters, empowering them to take Masons and other workmen, and carriages, &c. necessary for building the College at Eton. (*Excerpta Historica*, No. 1.)

§ Ashmole, *History of the Garter*, p. 136. In Privy Purse expenses of Henry VII. on September 8, 1494, appears, "To William Este Fremason, the first payments for making of Wodestok Hall, £11."

|| Dugdale, *Monasticon*, vol. iii. p. 162.

Church, and battlements, &c. and undertook to keep continually forty Free-Masons working on the same. Other examples might be given, if necessary. The first notice of Masons in any legislative enactment, is in an old Act of 34 Edward III. c. 9., wherein it is declared that all alliances and covins of Masons and carpenters and congregations, chapters, ordinances and oaths between them made shall be void. In the twenty-third year of that reign there was a great pestilence, in consequence of which the first Statute of Labourers was passed,* there being a scarcity of servants of all descriptions from the mortality that had taken place amongst them, and those that survived endeavoured to get excessive wages. These forbidden meetings were probably considered to have for their object, in part, a monopoly of trade and combination for keeping up the price of labour. This was supposed to be the case also in 1425, when the Act of 3 Henry VI. c. 1. was passed; as the preamble states, that by the congregations and confederacies made by Masons in their general assemblies, the good course and effect of the Statutes of Labourers were openly violated and broken, wherefore, "chapters and congregacions of Masons shall not be from hensforth holden, and they that do so assemble suche chapters and congregacions shall be punyshed as felons, and other Masons commynge to the same shal be imprysonyd and make fyne and raunsome at the kynge's wyll." This Statute, however, does not appear to have been acted on, and Henry VI. is said to have been himself initiated when he came to manhood. Wherever Free-Masons are mentioned in any statutes or ordinances respecting the rates of wages, they are classed with the highest rate, and in some few cases, higher than any other artificers. Leaving St. Alban out of the question, (who, according to the manuscripts before mentioned, allowed the Masons 3s. 6d. per week,) one of the earliest statements respecting their wages appears in a roll of the expenses of King Edward I. at Rhuddlan Castle in Wales, in the tenth and eleventh years of his reign.† In this account, sundry payments are charged to Masons, (*Cementarii*,) on the following scale: the Master Mason 6d. *per diem*, other Masons 4d., and workmen 3d. In 1351, the wages are lower, and this too was just after the year of pestilence. A Master Mason by the day 3d., other Masons or tilers 2d., their servants or boys 1½d.‡

In a Petition from the House of Commons, presented A. D. 1445, in the 23d of Henry VI., to regulate wages, which was granted and converted into a law, it is prayed with respect to Masons, &c. "yat from the Fest of Ester unto Mighelmesse y^e wages of euy free Mason or maister carpenter excede not by the day iiij^d. with mete and drynk, and withoute mete and drynk v^d. ob." "A maister tyler or sclatter, rough Mason and meen carpenter, and other artificiers concernyng beldying, by the day iiij^d. with mete and drynk, and without mete and drynk iiij^d. ob." and from Michaelmas to Easter the Free-Mason and master carpenter a penny less, and the other artificers one half-penny less by the day.§ In 1446, from Easter until Michaelmas, a Free-Mason, with diet by the day, 4d., without diet 5½d. A master tiler, slater, rough Mason, by the day, with diet 3d.,

* 23d Edward III. followed by 25th Edward III. st. 1. c. 4.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xvi. p. 32. *et seq.*

‡ Fleetwood, *Chronicon Preciosum*, p. 159.

§ *Antiquarian Repertory*, 4to. vol. iii. p. 53. quoting *Rot. Parl.* vol. v. p. 112.

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without diet 4¹/₂d. From Michaelmas to Easter, a penny by the day less.* By the 6th Henry VIII. c. 3. it is ordered, that "a Fre-Mason, mayster carpenter, rough Mason, bryklayer, mayster tyler, plommer, glasyer, caruer, and ioyner from Ester to Mychelmas to take by the daye vid. without meate, and with meate iiiid., and from Mychelmas to Ester without meate vd. and with meate iiiid." In the regulations for the wages of artificers, made 28th April, 1610, by the Justices of Peace at Okeham in the county of Rutland, which would be nearly similar to those throughout the rest of the country, they allow

	With meat.	Without.
"A Free-Mason which can draw his plot, work, and set accordingly, having charge over others, before Michaelmas"		
by the day	8d.	12d.
After Michaelmas.....	6	10
A rough Mason which can take charge over others, before Michaelmas	5	10
After Michaelmas	4	8 ⁺
By similar regulations for Warwickshire, in 36 Charles II., the allowances are, for		

	With meat and drink.	Without.
A Free-Mason.....	6d. 1s. 4d.	
A Master brick Mason	6	1 0
Their servants and apprentices above the age of eighteen	4	0 8

From the middle of September to the middle of March one penny by the day to be abated of the wages before specified.†

Elizabeth's intention to suppress Masonry.

There is a tradition recorded of Queen Elizabeth, that jealous of the Masons being in possession of peculiar secrets, which they would not divulge, she sent an armed force to York to break up the Grand Lodge; but that Sir Thomas Sackville, the Grand Master, interposed, and procured the initiation of some of the principal officers, who, consequently, made such a favourable report of the Society, that she countermanded her intended persecution.‡

Institution of Modern English Free-Masonry.

A. D. 1646.

Under the superintendence of Inigo Jones, the Fraternity prospered and held regular assemblies, and many gentlemen were initiated; but not long after his Grand-Mastership, the Civil dissensions in the Kingdom commenced, which caused great interruption to Free-Masonry, though, in the midst of them, the origin of the Free and Accepted Masons, or of Speculative Masonry, appears to have taken place, although it did not become fully established for some time. Elias Ashmole was made a Mason at Warrington in the year 1646. At the same time, a Society of Rosicrucians had been formed in London, founded partly on the principles of those established in Germany about 1604, and partly perhaps on the plan of the Literary Society, allegorically described in Bacon's *New Atlantis* as the House of Solomon. Among other emblems, they made use of the Sun, Moon, Compasses, Square, Triangle, &c. Ashmole and some of his literary friends belonged to this Society, which met in the Mason's Hall, as well as to the Masons', and they revised and added to the peculiar emblems and ceremonies of the latter, which were simple, and had been handed down to them through

many Ages. They substituted a method of initiation, founded, in part, on their knowledge of the Pagan rites, and connected, partly, with the system of the Rosicrucians, retaining, probably in a somewhat varied form, the whole or greater part of the old Masonic secrets; and hence arose the first Degree, or Apprentice of Free and Accepted or Speculative Masonry, which was, shortly after, followed by a new version of the Fellow Craft Degree. The Master's Degree is said to have been invented during the Commonwealth with reference to the unhappy fate of King Charles I.; but there is no sufficient proof of this, and it is more likely to be of a later date, and that for some time none were recognised as Master Masons, but those who either filled or had filled the chair of a Lodge. These innovations by Ashmole were not perhaps immediately adopted by the Fraternity in general, but Speculative Masonry gradually increased and mingled with Operative Masonry, until the beginning of the XVIIIth century, when it was agreed, in order to support the Fraternity, which had been on the decline, "That the privileges of Masonry should no longer be restricted to Operative Masons, but extend to men of various professions, provided they were regularly approved and initiated into the Order."* This had the effect of rendering Free-Masonry still more a Speculative Society, as it entirely became in a few years more. In the mean time, since the initiation of Elias Ashmole, two Kings who were Freemasons had reigned, namely Charles II. and William III., and Sir Christopher Wren had succeeded to the Grand Mastership, and also presided over the old Lodge at St. Paul's, now represented by the Lodge of Antiquity, of which his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is the present Master. This Lodge has in its possession, among other relics, the mallet with which King Charles II. laid the foundation stone of St. Paul's Cathedral in 1673.†

In the year 1718, Sir Christopher Wren, then aged eighty-six, was superseded in his office of Surveyor of the Buildings to the King, by Mr. William Benson. A great number of Masons in London, disgusted at this treatment of their Grand-Master, refused to act in conjunction with the new officers, particularly as some innovations were introduced into the Craft in 1717, as will be hereafter mentioned, which did not meet with their approbation. They accordingly, together with a considerable number of the Country Lodges, declared themselves to be acting under the old Lodge at York; where the Grand Lodge, under this system, which was now called Ancient Masonry, (as they professed to keep inviolate all the ancient landmarks of the Order,) was now established and supported; and for many years no friendly intercourse subsisted between this and the Grand Lodge of London, or of the Modern Masons as the Ancients styled them. These last, however, flourished, and added to their numbers many men of rank and fortune. The Ancient Masons removed their Grand Lodge to London in 1757, the Earl of Blessington being chosen as Grand Master. For many subsequent years the schism continued between the two Societies; until, in 1813, a union was happily effected between them under the auspices of the Dukes of Kent and Sussex, their respective Grand-Masters; the Duke of Athol, who for fifty years previously had presided

Schism into Old and New Masonry.

A. D. 1718.

Reunion A. D. 1813.

* *Chron. Preciosum*, p. 161.

† *Archæologia*, vol. ii. p. 203.

‡ *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 208, 209.

§ Preston, *Illustrations*, p. 162, 163.

* Preston, *Illustrations*, p. 196.

† Wren, *Parentalia*, p. 293.

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over the Ancient (hence frequently called Athol) Masons, having resigned in favour of the Duke of Kent, for the express purpose of facilitating the union.

Sir Christopher Wren vacated the office of Grand-Master before he was superseded in the office of Surveyor of the Buildings, but no successor was immediately appointed, and the meetings of the Society were much neglected. Several of the London Masons, in opposition to those, who, as we recently mentioned, ranged themselves under the banners of the York Masons, endeavoured to renew the assemblies and revive the Fraternity. They met accordingly (including the only four Lodges at that time in the South of England) in 1717, to make such arrangements as they conceived were requisite, and appointed a Grand-Master. Dr. Desaguliers, who was appointed to that office in 1719, took great interest in the proceedings; he revised and introduced some alterations in the usages of the Craft for these brethren, which were the more readily received, in order to make some slight distinction between themselves and the Ancient Masons, who were looked upon as seceders. Each party, however, probably preserved the original emblems of the Society, differing only in those ceremonies of recent introduction. At the same time the peculiar toasts of the Masons were revived* or arranged; and from this period may be dated the establishment of the present system of Free-Masonry in London, and the commencement of its authentic annals. Searches and inquiries were also made for any records or manuscripts relating to the origin or doctrines of the Society for the purpose of compilation; but several valuable papers were destroyed, for fear of divulging too much to the uninitiated.† In the year 1723, the first edition of the *Constitutions* of the Fraternity was published under the sanction of the Grand Lodge.

Recent
History.

Henceforward, this branch of the Society rapidly increased, the Grand-Master being generally some Nobleman of high rank. As has been previously stated, the two branches into which the Society was divided, were not on friendly terms; and frequent opportunities were given of confirming their mutual jealousy. In the year 1734, the Grand Lodge of England constituted Lodges under its jurisdiction, in the district of York, the seat of the Ancient Masons, among whom this proceeding caused great discontent, and put an end to all hopes of an amicable intercourse. In 1749, some Brethren, who conceived that they had cause of complaint against the Grand Lodge of England, seceded; and taking advantage of the disputes between the Societies, formed Lodges for the practice of Ancient Masonry, declaring themselves to be acting under the Ancient York Constitution; and these secessions happened at intervals for a considerable time, occasioning many strong resolutions on the subject in the records of the Society. In the year 1782, the late Duke of Cumberland was elected Grand-Master, upon whose death King George IV., then Prince of Wales, succeeded to the office, and continued until the time of the Regency in 1813, when it being considered unfitting that he should exercise any personal superintendence over the Craft, he took the title of Grand Patron. Towards the close of the last century, some severe and unwarranted attacks were made on the Fra-

ternity, particularly in Barruel's *Memoirs of Jacobinism in France* and Robison's *Proofs of a Conspiracy*. Those publications unjustly taxed the Brethren with making their meetings subservient to Politics, and connected them with the modern *Illuminati*. So little effect, however, was produced by these charges, that in the Act, passed in the year 1799, for suppressing seditious Societies, clauses are expressly introduced in favour of the Free-Masons.* On the 27th of January, 1813, one of the most splendid Masonic banquets on record took place on the occasion of presenting a superb Jewel to the Earl of Moira, previously to his departure to the East Indies. Six Royal Dukes were present, and about five hundred other Brethren. In the same year, the Duke of Sussex was elected Grand-Master in the place of the Prince Regent; and in December, the union between the two Societies, respecting which there had been negotiations pending for a few years previous, took place, all distinctions in their respective Constitutions were put to an end, and perfect harmony and unanimity ensued.

The Scotch Masons claim their origin as a Body from the time of building the Abbey of Kiluriming, about 1150. The Chapels at Roslin and Holyrood, and the Abbeys of Melrose and Kelso, with many others that might be named, sufficiently attest their skill. Robert I., King of Scotland, is said to have founded the Grand Lodge of Heredom of Kiluriming in the year 1314.† James II. of Scotland made the office of Grand-Master hereditary in the family of Sinclair, Lord Roslin, and the Society prospered until 1640, after which, in consequence chiefly of the political state of the Country, its labours were much relaxed for nearly a hundred years, until, in the year 1736, William Saint Clair, the hereditary Grand-Master, convened a meeting of the existing Lodges, and constituted the Grand Lodge of St. John of Edinburgh, and having then resigned his hereditary right, was elected the first Grand-Master of the renovated system; and this may be considered the commencement of Speculative Masonry in Scotland. The Scotch Masons held communication only with the Ancient Masons of England until the year 1805, when they also entered into a friendly alliance with the Grand Lodge of England, and elected the Prince of Wales their Grand-Master. A schism took place among the Scotch Masons in 1744, in consequence of the Kiluriming Lodge and that of the Chapel of St. Mary at Edinburgh each claiming the post of honour as the oldest Lodge. It was generally understood that the former possessed the greater antiquity, but this could not be proved by written evidence; while the latter produced a document so far back as 1598; the Grand Lodge therefore decided in its favour. The Kiluriming Lodge, feeling itself aggrieved, withdrew from the control of the Grand Lodge, and established the Grand Chapter of the Royal Order of Heredom of Kiluriming, reserving the power of conferring all the higher Degrees, and leaving to the Lodge of St. John the superintendence of the symbolic or common degrees. Scotch Masonry has been in great repute on the Continent; the Brethren in many Countries have received Constitutions from the Grand Chapter and Grand Lodge to enable them to use the same rites, and many of the higher Degrees

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* Noorthouck, *Constitutions*, p. 207; about this time also the well-known "Entered Apprentice's Song" was composed by Mr. Matthew Birkhead.

† *Ibid.* p. 207, 208.

* In the Act passed in 1817, for a similar purpose, the like exceptions appear.

† *Acta Latomorum*, Paris, 8vo. vol. i. p. 6.

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have derived their names from their connection with Scotland. It consisted of thirty-three Degrees; the eighteenth in order was the Rosycross of Heredom of Kiluriming, on which the Brethren placed great reliance, as containing all the principles of Masonry. The thirtieth Degree was the Grand-Inspector-Grand-Elect-Chevalier-Kadosch, which was esteemed the perfection of Scotch Masonry, commemorating the abolition of the Order of the Templars, (with whom the Fraternity professed to have been intimately connected,) and the punishment of the last Grand-Master Jacques Molay, who perished in the flames, 11th March, 1314. The thirty-third Degree was called the Sovereign-Grand-Inspector-General. The Ancient Masons of England recognised twenty-five Degrees, but these higher Orders will be referred to again. It may be mentioned as matter of curiosity, that in the year 1784, the late Dr. John Brown instituted a Latin Lodge at Edinburgh, called the Roman Eagle, which was carried on for some time with much spirit. The Grand Lodge in Ireland was organized in 1729.

Irish.

French.

Free-Masonry (i. e. Speculative Masonry, as we shall now consider the term to mean) was introduced into France at Paris by Lord Derwentwater and other Englishmen in 1725, although, according to some accounts, there were two Lodges opened during the Grand Mastership of the Duke of Montagu in 1721. For several years it met with little encouragement; indeed Louis XV., in 1737, forbade any Masons from appearing at Court, and a Bull, which Clement XII. issued against the Fraternity in 1738, was sought to be enforced by the Clergy. The institution having been introduced from England, the Brethren still continued to act under the control of the Grand-Master of that Country; and when the first Grand Lodge was established in 1743, it was called *La Grande-Loge Anglaise de France*, which name it retained until the year 1756, when it declared its independence of any foreign interference. In the mean time, the magistracy frequently had recourse to vexatious measures against the Brethren, and from their unsettled state, frequent innovations and dissensions occurred among themselves. Some Lodges, by means of spurious documents, endeavoured* to procure credit for indefinite antiquity, and various fantastical Degrees were invented. After proceeding in this manner for some years, a complete schism took place in 1772, when two Grand Lodges were formed, *Le Grand Orient*, under the Duc de Chartres, and *La Grande Loge de France*. In 1777,† the *Couvent Philosophique* was formed, intended for Lectures and mutual instruction on the doctrines of Masonry. *Court de Gebelin*, the well-known writer on Mythology, was the first Lecturer giving a Dissertation on the allegories of Masonry. These meetings were continued at intervals until 1789, when they were interrupted by the troubled state of the nation. In 1812 they were renewed, when M. Alex. Lenoir (author of *La Franche Maçonnerie rendue à sa véritable origine, &c.*) delivered a course on the resemblance of the ancient Mysteries of the Egyptians and Greeks with those of Free-Masonry.‡ From 1788 to 1796, the general proceedings of the Fraternity were nearly put an end to, in consequence of the Revolution; in the latter year the labours were resumed, and in 1799 a union was agreed upon between the Grand Orient and the Grand Lodge,

which thenceforward formed one assembly. There are now nearly 300 Lodges in France, of which about one-fourth are at Paris.

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Dutch.

The first introduction of Masonry into Holland was in the year 1731, at the Hague, by the Earl of Chesterfield and some other Englishmen.* In 1735 it was interdicted by the Government, and the Roman Catholic Clergy endeavoured to abolish it, by refusing the Sacrament to the initiated; and in consequence of the difficulties thus thrown in the way, the Grand Lodge was not instituted until the year 1756.

In Russia, it was established in 1731, also by the English, but made little progress until 1763, when Catherine II. declared herself the Protectress of the Order.† Towards the latter end of her reign, she became suspicious of it, and in 1794 the meetings were forbidden. The Emperor Paul continued and enforced the interdict; but in 1803, Monsieur Boeber so fully convinced the Emperor Alexander of the correctness of the Masonic doctrines, that he not only patronized the Brethren, but was himself initiated.

Russian.

Italy first received a Masonic Lodge from the English, at Florence, in 1733. The institution met with considerable persecution, the members of the Church in particular were zealous in their endeavours to stifle it. In 1738, Clement XII. issued a Bull to abolish it; and this was renewed in 1751 by Benedict XIV.‡ From time to time, various members were imprisoned or banished. About 1777, the King of Naples, being strongly excited against the Masons, ill-treated and punished several of them, until his Queen, Caroline, interfered, and begged him first to examine their Constitutions that he might become acquainted with the object of the Fraternity. He accordingly did so, and was so satisfied, that he became their Patron.§ Free-Masonry, however, has not flourished in Italy, and up to the present time there have always been severe edicts against it, and the Inquisition itself has occasionally interfered.

Italian.

Still less has it succeeded in Spain (where a Lodge was first formed in 1728) and Portugal. In those Countries it has been constantly subject to persecutions, and although in 1809 a Grand Lodge was established in the former Kingdom, yet on the accession of Ferdinand VII., in 1814, he renewed the former proscriptions with increased severity. It was introduced into many parts of the Continent before the middle of the last century, and, with scarcely an exception, under the auspices of the English or Scotch Grand Lodges, as in Poland, Denmark, Hungary, Bohemia, Savoy, and Switzerland, and also in the Island of Malta, between the years 1737 and 1745; but in none of these States did it meet with much encouragement; on the contrary, the Bull of Clement XII. was, in general, enforced against it, and it was frequently suppressed for a time, although the Brethren continued to preserve the existence of the Order throughout the whole of their persecutions. Lodges were formed at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Aleppo, in 1738. In 1733 Masonry found its way to America, where Washington was Grand-Master in 1797. It was established in Prussia and Germany as early as in any part of the Continent, and at first met with similar persecutions. In 1738, the Order of the *Mopses* was founded, in order to enable

Spanish
and Portu-
guese.

Various
other
Masons.

* *Acta Latomorum*, vol. i. p. 56.

† About this time Voltaire was admitted a Mason, and soon afterwards the notorious Paul Jones.

‡ *Acta Latomorum*, vol. i. p. 128, 129.

* *Acta Latomorum*, vol. i. p. 25.

† *Ibid.* p. 82.

‡ A similar Bull was issued by Pius VII. in 1814.

§ *Maçonnerie Adonhiramite*, vol. i. p. 103.

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the Brethren to meet without incurring the penalties declared in Clement's Bull. Frederick-William II., King of Prussia, having been admitted a Mason when Prince Royal, patronized and personally superintended the Order after he came to the Throne, and from that time, as might be expected, it prospered. But the introduction of a number of high Degrees about the middle of the century, altered the system from its original simplicity; besides which other Societies were formed, perhaps for political purposes, as, for instance, the *Illuminati* in 1776, by Professor Weishaupt, under the veil of Masonry, with which they were perfectly unconnected. The Emperor Francis II., on coming to the Throne, suppressed the Masonic meetings in his dominions. The first Grand Lodge in Sweden was under the Scotch system at Stockholm, in 1754, although Masonry was probably in existence in that Country before 1738. Indeed, there is a tradition among the Swedish Masons, (how far its authenticity may be relied on is best known to the initiated,) that Free-Masonry was established in Europe by eighty-one Masons under the conduct of Garimont, the pretended Patriarch of Jerusalem, who went to Sweden in 1150, and repaired to the Archbishop of Upsal, in which City had formerly existed one of the most famous Temples of Odin. The Archbishop received them with eagerness, and they communicated to him the Masonic secrets and symbols, &c., which he inclosed in a marble tomb sealed with four seals, and placed it, with the assistance of the Brethren, in a cave or vault in the tower where the treasure of the Kings of Sweden was kept.* The Science has flourished in Sweden. Gustavus IV. was initiated; Charles XIII. fostered it, and raised it to a high pitch of reputation in his dominions, having even established the Order of Charles XIII., to be worn solely by Masons of high rank, assigning the high merit and active benevolence of the Society as the reason for this distinction. The first Lodge in the East Indies was formed at Bengal in 1740; and in Africa at James Fort in 1736, at the Cape of Good Hope in 1773.†

Fantastical
Degrees.

About the middle of the last century, as has been previously observed, numerous high and figurative Degrees were introduced into Masonry, by persons of lively imagination, particularly by Ramsay, Rosa, Zinnendorf, Cagliostro, &c. The exuberant number of these Degrees is almost beyond conception; a list of those invented up to the present time would contain very little less than eight hundred; the sect of Misphraim alone possesses ninety Degrees, and its followers claim an origin so far back as the early Egyptians. The titles of some of these fanciful Orders prove that the select Brethren who obtained them sufficiently appreciated their dignity. The humbler Brethren of the common Masonic Degrees, can hardly imagine how the *Souverains des Souverains*, or the *Grand et Sublime Trésorier*, or *Dépositaire des Secrets du grand Salomon*, *Gardien fidèle de Jehova*, or one of the *Souverain Grand Tribunal des illustres Souverains Princes*, or the *Très-illustre Souverain Prince de la Maçonnerie*, or *Grand Chevalier sublime Commandeur de Royal Servet*, or the *Empereur de tous les Maçons*, can descend to the duties of common life. The *Chevalier de l'Arc en Ciel*, the

Illustre Grand Prince des Septs Planètes, and the *Suprême Commandeur des Astres*, are pretty titles, but we fear the uninitiated may think the Moon has more to do with these dignitaries than any other of the heavenly bodies. The Rosicrucians, who also have their Sovereign Prince, lay claim to being the only depositaries of true Masonry, which they declare has descended to them unchanged from the times of the Priests of Memphis. The Royal Ark Masons, or Ark Mariners, commemorate the Deluge; their allegorical ceremonies being founded on the Ark, and Noah and his sons. The Noachites, or *Chevaliers Maçons Prussiens*, claim a high origin, as they profess to descend from Phaleg, the Grand Architect of the Tower of Babel, and say they coalesced with the other Masons at the time of the Crusades. They meet only at the full of the Moon, and admit no light into their Lodge but from that luminary.* This multiplicity of Degrees, and the facility with which they may be obtained, has an injurious effect; for the uninitiated, seeing the Knights of these chivalrous Orders (who must, previously to obtaining them, have been initiated into the recognised Degrees of Masonry) decorated with numerous gaudy ornaments, immediately consider them essential to Masonry, and adopt a system of parade and form, without having any beneficial object in view. The Grand Lodge of England, with great judgment, recognises only the Degrees of Apprentice, Fellow-Craft, and Master-Mason, including in the last the Degree of the Royal Arch;† considering that the real distinctions which a man can obtain in Masonry consist in the appointment to Office in the Lodge to which he may belong, or in the Grand Lodge itself. Notwithstanding these restrictions, however, and that consequently the members of any of these higher or chivalrous Orders, as they are sometimes called, can enjoy their decorations only in their own private and limited assemblies, yet the use of arbitrary medals and jewels has been gradually encroaching on the simplicity of the essential badges of the Craft. The true Mason will attach no merit to such adventitious ornaments, but will place his ambition on fulfilling, to the best of his power, those duties, and practising those doctrines of morality, inculcated by the system; at the same time, taking the opportunity of acquiring such information connected with Architecture and other Sciences as the Masonic lectures will afford.

The French have, or had, up to a very recent period,‡ Female a sort of mock Masonry, called *Maçonnerie d'Adoption*, Female wherein females were admitted, the allegorical ceremonies having allusion, we believe, to the apple eaten by Eve. It consisted of several Degrees, and at one period was well supported, for in 1777 there was a fête given of this description of Masonry, in which the Duke and Duchess of Chartres, the Duchess of Bourbon, and the Princess de Lamballe assisted.§

In the most distant parts of the Globe, even among uncivilized nations, secret Societies may be found, bearing some similarity to Masonry in form, though perfectly unlike in their objects. It is not, therefore, necessary to dwell on the subject here, although two or three examples may be given by way of curiosities. In China, they had the *Tien-teé-wheé*, (Association of Heaven and Earth,) and *Tien-Lée*, (Celestial Reason,) Other secret Societies.

* Thuileur de l'Ecosisme, 8vo. Paris, 1821, p. 168, 169.

† For the dates and particulars of introduction of Free-Masonry on the Continent, see *Acta Latomorum*, and *Aperçu Général et Historique des Principales Sectes Maçonniques*, Paris, 1821.

* *Maçonnerie Adonhiramite*, vol. ii. p. 134, &c.

† The first Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch was held in 1777, but the Degree is mentioned by D'Assigney in 1744.

‡ It was in existence in 1822.

§ *Acta Latomorum*, vol. i. p. 129.

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but they appear to have been Political Societies, and proscribed on that account. There is also said to be a Society called the *San hō hwuy*, or the Triad Society, whose professed design is benevolence. The members are called Brethren, and they have among them certain secret words and signs. The candidate, on admission into the Society, receives the obligation to secrecy under an arch or bridge of swords, held over him by the Brethren.* René Caillié, in his *Travels to Timbuctoo*, mentions, among the Tribes on the banks of the Rio Nuñez, a secret Society, of which the head is called the *Simo*, who lives in the woods with his disciples, and exercises great authority in cases of sorcery, witchcraft, adultery, &c. His disciples live with him for seven or eight years, that time being requisite for their instruction; any stranger venturing into their recesses without knowing the secret watchword of the Society is severely beaten.† Throughout the whole of Bambarra, he says, there is a similar custom. Other travellers mention secret Societies among the most uncivilized nations.

Since the union of the two Systems of Masonry in 1813, the Fraternity has been managed by "The United Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of England," consisting of the Grand Master, with his Deputy, Grand Wardens, and other Officers, the Provincial Grand Masters, and the Masters and Wardens of all regular Lodges, with a certain number of Stewards annually elected, who meet four times a year for the despatch of business, independently of the annual Masonic Festival, at which every Brother is entitled to attend.

The general business of the Society, together with its finances and the Fund of Benevolence, which is considerable, being supported by annual payments from every Brother, are managed by Boards of experienced Masons, appointed for the purpose. We cannot, of course, be expected to give any description of the peculiar rites and ceremonies of Free-Masonry; they are allegorical, forcibly impressing, by means of symbols and illustrations, the beauties of morality and benevolence, and avoiding all topics which might lead improperly to Religious or Political discussion. If properly attended to, they would inform the mind and improve the heart of every Brother; but in a large and mixed Body, it will occasionally be found that these symbols and instructions are considered as mere empty forms, and the Society itself perverted into a mere convivial meeting. It is, however, a more pleasing task to view the merits of our fellow-creatures, where we can, than to search out their errors; and in answer to those who complain of the Masonic banquets, it may be stated, that the Fraternity annually expends several thousand pounds in relieving the poorer Brethren and their families, including establishments for the maintenance and education of nearly one hundred and fifty children, mostly orphans or fatherless. The present Grand Master, the Duke of Sussex, has paid great attention to the Society, and under the influence of his rank and talents, it has greatly increased in numbers and respectability, and there are about 850 Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England, including 100 in London. The late Duke of York was the actual Master of a Lodge, in which he was succeeded by his

present Majesty, now the Patron of the Order. The Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester also are Masons, together with many of the Nobility. Indeed, the Society is apparently in as prosperous a state as it has been at any time since its commencement, and while it remains under its present able administration there is every prospect of its continuing to flourish.

There are several publications professing to treat of Free-Masonry, but the greater part of them are little to be trusted; the following are the most approved and useful:—*The Constitutions of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, containing the History, Charges, Regulations, &c.*, by James Anderson, D. D. London 1723, 4to.: there were editions also in 1738, 1756, and 1767, and one in 1784 revised and enlarged by John Noorthouck. This Work was published under the authority of the Grand Lodge. *Aheinan Rezon; or a Help to a Brother*, by Brother Laurence Dermott, London, 1764, 8vo. Of this there have been several editions, the latest being that of 1813, revised by Thomas Harper, formerly Deputy Grand Master. *A candid Disquisition on the Principles and Practices of the most Ancient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted Masons*, by Wellins Calcott, P. M. London, 1769, 8vo. *Illustrations of Masonry*, by William Preston, P. M. of the Lodge of Antiquity, London, 1772, 8vo. There have been fourteen editions of this Work, the last having been recently edited by the Rev. George Oliver. *The Use and Abuse of Free-Masonry*, by Captain George Smith, London, 1783, 8vo. *The Free-Mason's Magazine; or General and Complete Library*, published monthly, from June 1793 to December 1798. *The History of Free-Masonry, &c., with an Account of the Grand Lodge of Scotland from its Institution in 1736*, by A. Lawrie, Edinburgh, 1804, 8vo. *Magazin für Freymaurer*, Four Parts, 8vo. Leipsic, 1805—6. *Annales Maçonniques, &c.* 8 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1807, et seq. An edition also in 18mo. *Masonic Miscellanies in Poetry and Prose*, by Stephen Jones, new edition, London, 1811, 12mo. *Neues Journal für Freymaurer*, 8vo. 1812. *La Franche Maçonnerie rendue à sa véritable origine, ou l'Antiquité de la Franche-Maçonnerie prouvée, &c.* par Alexandre Lenoir, 4to. Paris, 1814. *Acta Latomorum, ou Chronologie de l'Histoire de la Franche-Maçonnerie Française et Etrangère, &c.*, par Cl. Ant. Thory, 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1815. *Aperçu Général et Historique des Principales Sectes Maçonniques*, par Jacq. Ph. Levesque, Paris, 1821, 8vo. *The Antiquities of Free-Masonry*, by the Rev. George Oliver, London, 1823, 8vo. *The Masonic Manual, or Lectures on Free-Masonry*, by the Rev. Jonathan Ashe, D. D. 2nd edition, London, 1825, 8vo. *The Constitutions of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, Part II., containing the Charges and Regulations, &c.*, by William Williams, Esq. London, 1825, 4to., and a subsequent edition in 8vo. In the Preface, dated 19th February, 1819, the first Part, containing the History of Masonry, is promised, but from some cause or other it has not yet appeared. This Work was published under the authority of the Grand Lodge. *Lectures on Free-Masonry*, by the Rev. George Oliver, 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1828—9. The first volume contains "Signs and Symbols explained in Twelve Lectures on Free-Masonry." The second is the "History of Initiation, comprising Rites and Ceremonies, &c. of all the Sacred and Mysterious Institutions of the Ancient World."

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MASON-
RY.Works on
Masonry.Present
English
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tion.

* *Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society of London*, vol. i. p. 240—250.

† *Travels, &c. to Timbuctoo*, by René Caillié, London, 1830, vol. i. p. 153—158.

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MASS.

MASORAH. See the Quotation from Grew, and the *Miscellaneous* notice under BIBLE.

Masorah, a certain *Critica Sacra*, wherein are delivered the varieties of writing and reading throughout the Old Testament, not performed by any other author, but the successive labours of many, and continued for some hundreds of years, probably begun about the time of the Mackabees, certainly before the Jerusalem Talmud, a Hebrew comment on the law; which is observed to mention some of the *masoretick* notes, and was first published, as saith Calvisius, in the year of our Lord 396.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book iv. ch. i. fol. 140.

Ye have an author great beyond exception, Moses; and one yet greater, he who hedg'd in from abolishing every smallest jot and tittle of precious equity contained in that law, with a more accurate and lasting *masoreth*, than either the synagogue of Ezra or the Galilean school at Tiberias hath left us.

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 165. *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

MASOREUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. Palpi six, of which the external maxillary ones are quadri-articulate, with the second joint compressed, obovate, the third short, cup-shaped, the terminal one as long as the second, subcylindric; *mentum* transverse, the sides produced anteriorly, the centre simple; *antennæ* slightly thickened towards the extremity, composed of eleven nearly equal joints; *labrum* transverse, somewhat emarginated; *labium* subquadrate; *thorax* broad, transverse, rounded at the sides; anterior *tibiæ* with a notch within near the apex; *tarsi* pentamerous, anterior a little dilated.

The type is *C. luxatus* of Creutzer, a native of the South of Europe and of Britain; Sturm's *Deutschland's Fauna*, vol. vi. pl. 150, fig. D.

MASQUERADE. See MASK.

MASS, } Fr. *masse*; It. and Sp. *massa*; Lat.
MA'SSY, } *massa*; Gr. *μάζα*, from *μάσσω*-ειν, sub-
MA'SSINESS, } *igere*, to beat or press (into a lump.)
MA'SSIVE. } Span. *massar*, *amassar*, to knead the
dough.

The quantity or magnitude formed by collecting or compressing into one heap or bulk; a heap or accumulation, a bulk or body, a lump.

MASS.

Answer me with truth:

Wherto was wrought the *masse* of this huge hors?

Surrey. *Virgil. Æneis*, book ii.

The vessels eke that were of *massy* gold,
And vestures spoiled, were gather'd all in heap.

Id. *Ib.* book iv.

Belike bicause lande and mountaines are rare, which minister cause and matter of tempests, and because a deepe *masse* of continuall sea is slower sturred to rage.

Savile. *Tacitus*, fol. 188. *The Life of Jol. Agricola*.

Wee bee certainly informed, that our said enemy is purposed and prepared to flye the land, hauing already made ouer great *masses* of the treasure of our crowne, the better to support him in forraigne parts.

Bacon. *King Henry VII.* fol. 159.

On which there stood an image all alone
Of *massy* gold.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 11.

Matchable to these was the famous platter of Esope the Tragædian, saue that it was more notorious for the daintinesse of the provision which he served in it, then for the *massines* of the dish itselfe.

Hakewill. *Apologie*, book iv. ch. vii. sec. 1. fol. 376.

There shall we find, that when the world began,
One common *mass* compos'd the mould of man,
One paste of flesh on all degrees bestow'd,
And kneaded up alike with moistening blood.

Dryden. *Sigismonda and Guiscardo*.

No sideboards then with gilded plate were dress'd,
No sweating slaves with *massive* dishes press'd.

Congreve. *The XIth Satire of Juvenal*.

The common military sword is a heavy *massive* weapon, for close engagement: wielded by a strong and skilful arm, it stabs and cuts, opens dreadful gashes where it falls, severs limbs, lops the head, or cleaves the body.

Horsley. *Sermon 7.* vol. i. p. 124.

Rude was the pile, and *massy* proof,
That first uprear'd its haughty roof,
On Windsor's brow sublime, in warlike state.

Warton. *Ode 20. For the New Year, 1788*.

M A S S.

MASS, v. } Fr. *messe*; It. *missa*; Sp. *missa*;
MASS, n. } the word was introduced into the
MA'SSING, n. } Northern Languages also. Skinner
says, Bar. Lat. *missa*, and Vossius that it is undoubtedly
used *a mittendo pro missio*; the people being *dismissed*
when the services were ended, with the words *Ite, missa*
est. Various other reasons are assigned for the deriva-
tion; but this seems the most probable. Tindall (see
the Quotation from him) adopts the Hebrew Etymology.
See MISSAL.

————— & at ys *masse* hym seyde,
Syre byssop, wy ne gyfst us of þyne wyte brede
þat þou est þe sulf at þy *masse*.

R. Gloucester, p. 238.

þe þrid day of Aduent, bifor Cristes *messe*,
þe kȳng a seknes hent.

R. Brunne, p. 103.

A Goddes halfpeny, or a *masse* peny;
Or yeve us of your braun, if ye haue any.

Chaucer. *The Sompnoures Tale*, v. 7331.

Thys worde *masse* is not in the Byble translated by Saynt Jerome,
nor in none other that we haue.

Bible, Anno 1551. *A Table of the pryncipall Matters*.

I doubt not but that it was called *masse* of his Hebrue woord *missach*, which signifieth a pension geuyng, because that at euery *masse*

mē gaue euery man a portiō accordyng vnto his power vnto the sustentation of the poore.

Tyndall. *Workes*, fol. 323. *Answer to Sir Thomas More's Dialogues*.

This holy successour of Peter and Vicar of Christ (as they call Popes) was accused of his Cardinalles & Bishoppes vnto the Emperour Otho in the general Sinode at Rome, that he would say no seruice, he *massed* wyth out consecration, &c.

Bale. *English Volaries*, part i. p. 76.

A good *masser*, and so forth: but no true gospel-preacher.

Id. *Yet a Course*, (1543) fol. 38.

Where it not pyttie but they were canonysed sayntes, & their feastfull daies solempnized twyse in the yeare, with ryngynges, syngynges, sensynges, & *massynges*, as thys Cuthbertes were, and are yet to this daye?

Id. *Ib.* part i. p. 47.

The chastyte of hys *masmongers*.

Id. *Ib.* p. 35.

For the fyrst three (consyderacions) a priest aughte not (he sayth) to astayne from his *masse*-saying.

Id. *Ib.* p. 36.

The witlessly-malicious Prosopopey, wherein my refuter brings in the reverend and peerlesse Bishop of London, pleading for his wife to his metropolitan, becomes wel the mouth of a scurrile *masse*-priest, and is worthy nothing but a scorne.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 724. *The Honour of the Married Clergie*.

There is indeed one sort of sacrifice, which if it were true, (as it is confidently pretended) would be really an available propitiation for sin; and that is, the repeating of the great sacrifice of the death of Christ; which those of that communion now mentioned affirm to

MASS. be done daily in their sacrifice of the *mass*. But this, the Apostle expressly tells us, is impossible.

Clarke. Works, vol. ii. fol. 143. Ser. 137.

Importing or selling *mass-books*, or other popish books, is by Statute 3 Jac. c. 5. § 25. only liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iv. ch. viii.

Derivation. *MASS* may be satisfactorily derived either from *Missa catuchemenorum*, the dismissal of the Catechumen Penitents and Energumens, which in the Primitive Church took place before the celebration of the Communion, by the words *Ite, Missa est*; or from *Missa fidelium*, the similar dismissal of the Communicants themselves after that service. But the Romanists, perhaps, believed that their doctrine of the Mass being a sacrifice would be strengthened by tracing the name to the Hebrew *מִסָּח*, *oblatio, tributum*. Be this as it may, the word itself is of great antiquity, and it imports the office at the celebration of the Eucharist. The order almost universally adopted among Roman Catholics is that of the Roman Missal; to this, however, there are a few exceptions: the Church of Milan prefers that of St. Ambrose; the Spanish Dioceses of Toledo and Salamanca, the Mozarabic or Gothic; and most National Churches introduce certain variations peculiarly adapted to their own spiritual condition.

Different kinds.

Missa Alta, High Mass, is offered up with the greatest solemnities by a Bishop or Priest, attended by a Deacon, Subdeacon, and other Ministers, each officiating in his respective part, and it is always sung. Masses bear also names from the Holy personages through whose intercession they are offered, as a *Mass of the Beata or our Lady*, a *Mass of the Holy Ghost*, a *Mass of any particular Saint*, &c. Each day also has some peculiar prayers introduced into its own Mass. There is a *Missa sicca*, or *Dry Mass*, without consecration, or any administration of the Holy elements. This is said to have been authorized by St. Louis while voyaging to Palestine, and hence is called also *Missa Nautica*: the reason assigned for the omission of the Eucharist is, that on account of the motion of the sea it could scarcely be offered without hazard of effusion. In the *Mass of the Presanctified, Missa Præsanctificationum*, elements before consecrated are administered. A *Solitary Mass, Low Mass, Missa solitaria, bassa, privata*, is that said by the Priest alone without a congregation for the benefit of a departed soul; and when those Masses became a source of great lucre, an abuse crept in which some of the Romish Divines have bitterly condemned. In order to save time, and because they were forbidden for the most part to say more than one Mass in a day, the Priests contrived to throw a great many Masses into one, first saying the Mass of the day so far as the Offertory, and then repeating to the same resting place as many special Masses as they pleased, for all of which one consecration (or Canon as it is termed) sufficed. These Masses were opprobriously called *Bifacialæ*, or *Trifacialæ*, because they were double and triple-faced. In a *Missa Animarum, Mass for the Dead*, the Introit generally commences with a *Requiem*.

Doctrine.

We shall not here investigate the controversy concerning the doctrine of the Mass, the chief disputed points in which between the Romish and Reformed Churches are, whether it is a positive sacrifice renewed at every celebration, or only a solemn feast on a sacrifice once offered by our Lord; whether Christ in body and blood is absolutely and corporally, or only spiritually and really, (whatever interpretation may be assigned to

the last words,) present in the Elements. This dispute of Ages cannot be treated briefly, and is more or less interwoven in the writings of every Divine who has treated of either Church, a bare catalogue of whose names would occupy many pages. It may be enough on the part of the Romanists to mention Cardinal Bona *de Rebus Liturgicis*; on that of the Protestants the XVth Book of Bingham's *Antiquities of the Christian Church*, (a ponderous but very learned collection of facts and arguments,) or Hey's *Lectures*, book iv. art. 28, a section marked by that distinguished writer's characteristic acuteness and candour. We omit also the symbolical and allegorical interpretations which the Romanists attach to each action of the Priest during the Service. All of them are declared to bear relation to incidents in our Saviour's passion, and their mysteries are elucidated (or perhaps it may be thought rendered more obscure) at great length by Durand, (*Rationale*, lib. iv.) and briefly explained by Picart. (*Cer. Rel.* vol. i.)

Allegories.

The following Office of the Mass is extracted from the *Service. Garden of the Soul* by the late Bishop Challoner, and may be accepted therefore as the authorized rite of the English Roman Catholics.

"At the beginning of the Mass, the Priest at the foot of the altar makes the sign of the cross, *In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen*, and then recites with the Clerk, the 42d Psalm, *Judica me, Deus*, &c.

"Then the Priest bowing down says the *Confiteor*, by way of a general confession to God, to the whole Court of heaven, and to all the Faithful there present, of his sins and unworthiness; and to beg their prayers to God for him. And the Clerk, in the name of the people, prays for the Priest, that God would have mercy on him, and forgive him his sins, and bring him to everlasting life. Then, in the name of all there present, the Clerk makes the like general confession to God, to the whole Court of heaven, and to the Priest, and begs his prayers. And the Priest prays to God to show mercy to all his people, and to grant them pardon, absolution, and remission of all their sins. Which is done to the end that both Priest and people may put themselves in a penitential spirit, in order to assist worthily at this divine sacrifice.

"After the *Confiteor*, the Priest goes up to the altar, saying, *Take away from us we beseech thee, O Lord, our iniquities, that we may be worthy to enter with pure minds into the holy of holies, through Christ our Lord. Amen*. And kisses the altar as a figure of Christ, and the seat of the sacred mysteries.

"When the Priest is come up to the altar, he goes to the book, and there reads what is called the *Introit* or *entrance* of the Mass, which is different every day, and is generally an anthem taken out of the Scripture, with the first verse of one of the Psalms, and the *Gloria be to the Father*, &c. to glorify the blessed Trinity.

"The Priest returns to the middle of the altar, and says alternately with the Clerk the *Kyrie eleison*, or *Lord have mercy on us*, which is said three times to God the Father; three times *Christe eleison*, or *Christ have mercy on us*, to God the Son; and three times again *Kyrie eleison*, to God the Holy Ghost.

"After the *Kyrie eleison*, the Priest recites the *Gloria in Excelsis*, or *Gloria be to God on High*, &c. being an excellent hymn and prayer to God, the beginning of which was sung by the Angels at the birth of Christ.

MASS.

"N. B. This being a hymn of joy, is omitted in the Masses of *requiem* for the dead, and in the Masses of the *Sundays* and *Ferias* of the penitential times of *Advent* and *Lent*, &c.

"At the end of the *Gloria in excelsis*, the Priest kisses the altar, and turning about to the people says, *Dominus vobiscum, The Lord be with you.* Answer, *Et cum spiritu tuo, And with thy spirit.*

"The Priest returns to the book, and says, *Oremus, Let us pray*, and then reads the collect or collects of the day, concluding them with the usual termination, *Per Dominum nostrum, &c. Through our Lord Jesus Christ, &c.* with which the Church commonly concludes all her prayers.

"The collects being ended, the Priest lays his hands upon the book, and reads the *Epistle* or *Lesson* of the day. At the end of which the Clerk answers, *Deo Gratias, Thanks be to God*, viz. for the heavenly doctrine there delivered. Then follow some verses or sentences of Scripture, called the *Gradual*, which are every day different.

"After this the book is removed to the other side of the altar, in order to the reading of the *Gospel* for the day; which removal of the book represents the passing from the preaching of the Old Law, figured by the Lesson or Epistle, to the Gospel of *Jesus Christ* published by the Preachers of the New Law. The Priest, before he reads the Gospel, stands a while bowing down before the middle of the altar, begging of God in secret to cleanse his heart and his lips, that he may be worthy to declare those heavenly words.

"At the beginning of the Gospel the Priest greets the people with the usual salutation, *Dominus vobiscum. The Lord be with you*, and then tells out of which of the Evangelists the Gospel is taken, saying, *Sequentia S. Evangelii secundum, &c. i. e. What follows is of the Holy Gospel, &c.* At which words both Priest and people make the sign of the cross. 1st, Upon their foreheads, to signify that they are not ashamed of the cross of Christ, and his doctrine. 2dly, Upon their mouths, to signify they will ever profess it in words. 3dly, Upon their breasts, to signify that they will always keep it in their hearts. The Clerk answers, *Gloria tibi Domine, Glory be to thee, O Lord.*

"At the Gospel stand up, to declare by that posture your readiness to go and do whatsoever you shall be commanded by your Saviour in his Gospel.

"At the end of the Gospel the Clerk answers, *Laus tibi Christe, Praise be to thee, O Christ*; and the priest kisses the book in reverence to those sacred words he has been reading out of it. Then upon all Sundays, and many other Festival days, standing in the middle of the altar, he recites the Nicene Creed, kneeling down at these words, *He was made man*, in reverence to the great mystery of our Lord's incarnation.

"Then the Priest turns about to the people, and says, *Dominus vobiscum, The Lord be with you.* And having read in the book a verse or sentence of the Scripture, which is called the *Offertory*, and is every day different, he uncovers the chalice, and taking in his hand the paten, or little plate, offers up the bread to God; then going to the corner of the altar, he takes the wine and pours it into the chalice, and mingles with it a small quantity of water, in remembrance of the blood and water that issued out of our Saviour's side; after which he returns to the middle of the altar, and offers up the chalice. Then bowing down, he begs that this

sacrifice, which he desires to offer with a contrite and humble heart, may find acceptance with God; and blessing the bread and wine with the sign of the cross, he invokes the Author of all sanctity to sanctify this offering.

"At the end of the Offertory, the Priest goes to the corner of the altar, and washes the tips of his fingers, to denote the cleanness and purity of soul with which we ought to approach to these divine mysteries, saying, *Lavabo, &c. I will wash my hands among the innocent, and I will encompass thy altar, O Lord, &c.* as in the latter part of the 25th Psalm. Then returning to the middle of the altar, and there bowing down, he begs of the blessed Trinity to receive this oblation in memory of the passion, resurrection, and ascension, of our Lord Jesus Christ, and for an honourable commemoration of the blessed Virgin, and of all the Saints, that they may intercede for us in heaven, whose memory we celebrate upon earth.

"Then the Priest, kissing the altar, turns to the people, and says, *Orate Fratres, &c. that is, Brethren pray, that my sacrifice and yours may be made acceptable to God the Father Almighty.*

"Then the Priest says, in a low voice, the prayers called *Secreta*, which correspond to the collects of the day, and are different every day.

"The Priest concludes the *Secreta* by saying aloud, *Per omnia sæcula sæculorum*, that is, *World without end.* Ans. *Amen.* Priest. *Dominus vobiscum, The Lord be with you.* Ans. *Et cum spiritu tuo, And with thy spirit.* Priest. *Sursum corda, Lift up your hearts.* Ans. *Habemus ad Dominum, We have them lifted up to the Lord.* Priest. *Gratias agamus Domino Deo nostro, Let us give thanks to the Lord our God.* Ans. *Dignum et justum est, It is meet and just.* Then the Priest recites the *Preface* (so called, because it serves as an introduction to the Canon of the Mass.)

"After the *Preface* follows the *Canon* of the Mass, or the most sacred and solemn part of this divine service, which is read with a low voice, as well to express the silence of Christ in His passion, and His hiding at that time His glory and His divinity, as to signify the vast importance of that common cause of all mankind, which the Priest is then representing as it were in secret to the ear of God; and the reverence and awe with which both Priest and people ought to assist at these tremendous mysteries.

"The *Canon* begins by the invoking the Father of mercies, through Jesus Christ His Son, to accept this sacrifice for the holy Catholic Church, for the Pope, for the Bishop, for the King, and for all the professors of the Orthodox and Apostolic Faith throughout the whole World. Then follows the *Memento*, or commemoration of the living, for whom in particular the Priest intends to offer up that Mass, or who have been particularly recommended to his prayers, &c. To which is subjoined a remembrance of all there present, followed by a solemn commemoration of the Blessed Virgin, of the Apostles, Martyrs, and all the Saints; to honour their memory by naming them in the sacred mysteries, to communicate with them, and to beg of God the help of their intercession, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

"Then the Priest spreads his hands, according to the ancient ceremony of sacrifices, over the bread and wine, which are to be consecrated into the body and blood of Christ, and begs that God would accept of this oblation which he makes in the name of the whole

MASS.

MASS. Church; and that he would grant us peace in this life, and eternal salvation in the next. After which he solemnly blesses the bread and wine with the sign of the cross, and invokes the Almighty, that they may be made to us the body and blood of his most beloved Son, our Lord Jesus Christ. And so he proceeds to the consecration, first of the bread into the body of our Lord, and then of the wine into his blood; which consecration is made by Christ's own words, pronounced in His name and person by the Priest, and is the most essential part of this sacrifice, because thereby the body and blood of Christ are really exhibited and presented to God, and Christ is mystically immolated. Immediately after the consecration follows the *Elevation*, first of the Host, then of the chalice, in remembrance of Christ's elevation upon the cross. At the elevation of the chalice, the Priest recites those words of Christ, *As often as you do these things you shall do them for a commemoration of me.* Then he goes on, making a solemn commemoration of the passion, resurrection, and ascension of Christ, and begging of God to accept this sacrifice, as he was pleased to accept the oblation of *Abel, Abraham, and Melchisedech*: and to command that it may, by his holy angel, be presented upon the altar above, in presence of His divine Majesty, for the benefit of all those that shall partake of these mysteries here below.

"Then the Priest proceeds to the *Memento*, or commemoration of the dead, saying, *Remember also, O Lord, thy servants N. and N. who are gone before us with the sign of faith, and repose in the sleep of peace*; praying for all the Faithful departed in general, and in particular for those for whom he desires to offer this sacrifice.

"After this *Memento* or commemoration of the dead, the Priest raising his voice a little, and striking his breast, says, *Nobis quoque peccatoribus, &c. And to us sinners, &c. humbly craving mercy and pardon for his sins, and to be admitted to some part and society with the Apostles and Martyrs through Jesus Christ.* Then kneeling down, and taking the sacred Host in his hands, he makes the sign of the cross with it over the chalice, saying, *Through Him, and with Him, and in Him, is to thee O God the Father, in the unity of the Holy Ghost, all honour and glory*; which last words he pronounces, elevating a little the Host and chalice from the altar, and then kneels down, saying, with a loud voice, *Per omnia sæcula sæculorum, For ever and ever. Answer Amen.* After which he recites aloud the *Pater noster*, or *Lord's Prayer*, the Clerk answering at the end, *Sed libera nos a malo, But deliver us from evil.*

"After this the Priest breaks the Host over the chalice, in remembrance of Christ's body being broken for us upon the cross; and he puts a small particle of the Host into the chalice, praying that *the peace of the Lord may be always with us.* Then kneeling down, and rising up again, he says, *Agnus Dei, &c. Lamb of God who takest away the sins of the world, have mercy on us.* He repeats this thrice; but at the third time, instead of *Have mercy on us*, he says, *Grant us peace.* After the *Agnus Dei*, the Priest says three short prayers, by way of preparation for receiving the blessed sacrament; then kneeling down, and rising again, he takes up the host, and striking his breast, he says thrice, *Domine, non sum dignus, &c. Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldst enter under my roof; speak only the word, and my soul shall be healed.* After which he makes the sign of the cross upon himself with the Host, saying, *The body of our*

Lord Jesus Christ preserve my soul to life everlasting. Amen. And so receives it. Then after a short pause in mental prayer, he proceeds to the receiving of the chalice, using the like words, *The blood of our Lord Jesus Christ preserve my soul to life everlasting. Amen.* Then follows the communion of the people, if any are to receive.

"After the communion, the Priest takes the *lotions*, or *ablutions*, of wine and water in the chalice, in order to consummate whatever may remain of the consecrated species. Then covering the chalice, he goes to the book and reads a versicle of Holy Scripture, called the *Communion*; after which, he turns about to the people with the usual salutation, *Dominus vobiscum*, and returning to the book, reads the collects or prayers called the *Post-communion*. After which he again greets the people with *Dominus vobiscum*; and gives them leave to depart with *Ite, missa est*; the Clerk answering *Deo Gratias, Thanks be to God.* Then the Priest, bowing down before the altar, makes a short prayer to the blessed Trinity: and then turning about to the people, gives his blessing to them all, in the name of the blessed Trinity; and so concludes the Mass, by reading the beginning of the Gospel according to St. John, which the people hear standing, till these words, *Et verbum caro factum est, And the word was made flesh*; when both Priest and people kneel down, in reverence to the mystery of Christ's incarnation. At the end the Clerk answers, *Deo Gratias, Thanks be to God.* And so the Priest returns from the altar to the Sacristy, and unveils himself, reciting in the mean time the *Benedicite*, or the Cantic of the three children, inviting all creatures in heaven and earth to praise and bless the Lord.

"With regard to the vestments, in which the Priest says Mass; that as the Mass represents the passion of Christ, and the Priest there officiates in His person, so these vestments in which he officiates represent those with which Christ was ignominiously clothed at the time of his passion. Thus the *Amice* represents the rag or clout with which the Jews muffled our Saviour's face, when at every blow they bid Him prophesy who it was that struck him, St. Luke xxii. 64. The *Alb* represents the white garment with which He was vested by Herod: the *Girdle*, *Maniple*, and *Stole*, represent the cords and bands with which He was bound in the different stages of His passion. The *Chasuble*, or outward vestment, represents the purple garment with which He was clothed as a mock king; upon the back of which there is a cross, to represent that which Christ bore on His sacred shoulders: Lastly, the Priest's *Tonsure* or crown, is to represent the crown of thorns which our Saviour wore.

"Moreover, as in the Old Law, the Priests, that were wont to officiate in sacred functions, had, by the appointment of God, *vestments* assigned for that purpose, as well for the greater decency and solemnity of the divine worship, as to signify and represent the virtues which God required of his Ministers: so it was proper that in the Church of the *New Testament*, Christ's Ministers should in their sacred functions be distinguished in like manner from the laity by their sacred vestments; which might also represent the virtues which God requires in them: thus the *Amice*, which is first put upon the head, represents divine *hope*, which the Apostle calls the *helmet of salvation*; the *Alb*, innocence of life; the *Girdle*, (with which the loins are begirt,) *purity* and *chastity*; the *Maniple*, (which is put on the left-arm,)

MASS. *patient suffering* of the labours of this mortal life; the *Stole*, the sweet yoke of Christ, to be borne in this life, in order to a happy immortality; in fine, the *Chasuble*, which is uppermost, and covers all the rest, represents the virtue of charity.

"In these vestments the Church makes use of five colours, viz. the *White* on the feasts of our Lord, of the Blessed Virgin, of the Angels, and of the Saints that were not Martyrs; the *Red* on the feasts of Pentecost, of the invention and exaltation of the cross, and of the Apostles and Martyrs; the *Violet*, which is the penitential colour, in the penitential times of *Advent* and *Lent*, and upon *vigils* and *emberdays*; the *Green* on most of the other *Sundays* and *Ferias* throughout the year; and the *Black* on *Good-Friday*, and in the *Masses* for the dead.

"We make a reverence to the altar upon which Mass is said, because it is the seat of these divine mysteries, and a figure of Christ, who is not only our *Priest* and *sacrifice*, but our *altar* too, inasmuch as we offer our prayers and sacrifices through him. Upon the *altar* we always have a *crucifix*, that, as the Mass is said in remembrance of Christ's passion and death, both *Priest* and people may have before their eyes during this sacrifice, the Image that puts them in mind of his passion and death. And there are always lighted candles upon the altar during Mass; as well to honour the victory and triumph of our Great King (which is there celebrated) by these lights, which are tokens of our *Joy* and of his *Glory*, as to denote the light of *Faith*, with which we are to approach to him."

Duties of
the Priest.

The *Priest* who is to celebrate Mass must previously confess all his mortal sins in order that he may feel morally sure that he is in a state of grace, since for the recovery of that state by such as have once fallen from it, confession, or contrition, if confession cannot be obtained, is absolutely necessary. Confession is unattainable, when there is no Confessor, or when there is none but an excommunicated person, or one whose powers have expired, or whose powers do not extend to absolution from the particular sins of which the Penitent is guilty, or one who is justly suspected of having betrayed the secrets of Confession, or who requires an interpreter, or when it is impossible to go to Confession without manifest inconvenience from distance, badness of the roads, inclemency of the season, or the murmurs of the Congregation impatient for Mass. Even if any of these reasons can be pleaded, no unconfessed *Priest* ought to celebrate Mass unless he be compelled by menaces of death, or through fear that a sick person may die without receiving the *viaticum*, or to avoid scandal when a congregation is waiting, or to finish a Mass in which another *Priest* has been accidentally interrupted. If a *Priest* during the celebration of Mass should recollect that he is in a state of mortal sin, excommunicated or suspended, or that the place in which he is celebrating it, is interdicted, he must quit the Altar unless he has already consecrated the Host; and even if he has done so, or any fear of scandal induces him to proceed, (as it is morally impossible but that some such fear must arise,) he must perform an act of contrition, and make a firm resolution to confess, if in his power, on the very same day. No *Priest*, without committing venial or perhaps mortal sin, can celebrate Mass before he has recited matins and lauds, unless from the necessity of administering the *viaticum* to the dying, or of exhorting such a one during the night, from pressure of con-

fessions on a holiday, or to quiet murmurs among the Congregation. It is a mortal sin for a *Priest* intending to say Mass to taste food, drink, or medicine, after the preceding midnight. The provisions on this head are so ludicrously severe that we give them below, as they are paraphrased in the *Bibliothèque Sacrée* of les *Révérends Pères, Richard et Giraud, Dominicains*, from the Canons of *Conc. Tolet. vii. 2.* and *Concil. Braccar. iii. 10.* *Rien de ce qui passe dans l'estomac par manière de salive ou de simple respiration n'empêche le jeûne naturel. Ainsi la pituite, le sang qui coule des gencives ou du cerveau, les restes de vin ou d'eau avec lesquels on s'est lavé la bouche, les parcelles de viande qui quelquefois s'attachent aux dents, et qui sans qu'on pense, ou malgré qu'on en ait s'avalent avec la salive ne doivent pas empêcher la Communion. Il en est de même si on se borne à goûter du vin ou un bouillon, à mordre un fruit ou quelqu'autre chose semblable, sans rien faire passer, si ce n'est peut-être par manière de salive, parce que dans ces occasions on ne peut dire qu'un homme ait mangé ou bu. Ce serait autre chose s'il allait jusqu'à avaler, car alors la plus petite chose romprait son jeûne. On ne doit pas non plus s'inquiéter de ce qui ne passe dans l'estomac que par manière de respiration, comme la poussière, la pluie, un moucheron, la fumée de tabac ou des viandes, si ce n'est peut-être qu'on l'avale de plein gré, ou par le moyen de quelque instrument. Les choses qui ne sont point capables d'être digérées ni de nourrir en aucun sens, telles que l'or, le plomb, des osselets extrêmement durs, ne rompent point le jeûne naturel. Il en est de même du tabac en poudre, des eaux et autres drogues qui se prennent par le nez, à moins qu'on ne fit passer volontairement dans l'estomac ces drogues qu'on prend par le nez. A l'égard du tabac qui se mâche Henri de Saint Ignace (Ethica Amoris, p. 75.) et quelques autres Théologiens en croient l'usage contraire au jeûne naturel, parce qu'il n'est guère possible que plusieurs des parties les plus succulentes ne passent dans l'estomac.* Even an involuntary transgression of these rules is a mortal sin; so that a *Priest* offends in that degree if he celebrates Mass after having been forced to eat or drink the smallest morsel or drop while the hour of midnight is striking, or a single moment afterwards.

The exceptions are, 1st, to save the profanation of the Host; thus, if a Heretic is about to profane the Host, and there be no one else by, who can otherwise prevent it, a *Priest*, although not fasting, may swallow it without sin. 2dly, When a *Priest* has so far proceeded in Mass that he cannot stop, as when water has been accidentally put into the chalice instead of wine, and he does not perceive it till he has swallowed it, or when he recollects after consecration that he is not fasting. 3dly, When after having performed the *lavabo*, he perceives any scattered fragments of Hosts, provided he be still at the altar, these he may eat. 4thly, To prevent scandal, such as a suspicion that he had committed a crime the night before. 5thly, To administer the *viaticum*. 6thly, To finish a Mass commenced by another *Priest*, and accidentally interrupted. 7thly, When he is dispensed.

It is *very probably* a mortal sin, as we are assured by the same authorities, to celebrate Mass before dawn, but this rule is to be accepted *dans un sens moral, non dans une rigueur mathématique*. This regulation may be dispensed with in France and other Northern climates during Winter, *parce que c'est un usage que les évêques*

MASS.
Fasting.

MASS. *connaissent et qu'ils ne condamnent pas*; a qualification which opens a door for evasion somewhat widely. Any other *very particular* reason also may justify a breach of this rubric. So also, and with similar exceptions, Mass must not be celebrated after noon, and never, unless for the dying, on Good Friday. It is a mortal sin to celebrate Mass without the necessary vestments and ornaments, or with unconsecrated vestments, &c., unless in cases of the uttermost necessity. These vestments lose their consecration if any portion has been torn off and sowed on again, not if they are repaired before absolute disjunction, even if it be by a downright patch. No worn out consecrated vestment should be applied to any other purpose, but it should be burned, and the ashes thrown in some place in which they will not be trampled on. But on the other hand, with a very wise distinction, the precious metals which have served profane uses may be applied to sacred purposes, after having been passed through the fire, which changes their very nature by fusion. No dispensation has ever yet been granted by any Pope to qualify the rigid precept enjoining the necessity of an altar for Mass; and this must have been consecrated by a Bishop, not by a simple Priest, unless through dispensation from the Holy Father himself. Three napkins are strictly necessary, two may suffice if such be the common usage of the Country, one in very urgent cases, and even that, provided it be whole and clean, may be unconsecrated; but a lighted taper must not on any account be dispensed with even to secure the receipt of the *viaticum* by a dying man. Mass must stop if the taper be extinguished, and another cannot be obtained. On that account a lamp should be kept burning day and night before every altar on which the Host is deposited, and those to whom the care of this lamp appertains, commit a mortal sin if they neglect it for one whole day. In no case must a woman be allowed to assist a Priest at the altar.

Superstitions forbidden.

Certain prevalent superstitions during the celebration of Mass are forbidden, such as picking up from the ground, during the *Sanctus* of the Mass on Palm Sunday, the box-wood consecrated on that day, infusing it for three quarters of an hour, neither more nor less, in spring water, and drinking the water as a cure for the colic; keeping the mouth open during the *Sanctus* in the Mass for the dead, as a charm against mad dogs; writing the *Sanctus* on a piece of virgin parchment and wearing it as an amulet; saying Mass for twenty Fridays running as a security against dying without confession, contrition, full satisfaction, and communion, and in order to obtain admission into heaven thirty days after decease; ordering a Mass of the Holy Ghost to be said in certain churches by way of divination. If a fly or a spider fall into the cup before consecration, a fresh cup should be provided; if after consecration, it should be swallowed, if that can be done without repugnance or danger, otherwise it should be removed, washed with wine, burned after Mass, and its ashes thrown into the

Sacristy. If a fly, having drunk from the consecrated cup, take wing, *il faut, si on ne peut la prendre, l'abandonner à la Providence sans se troubler*. It might be difficult to do otherwise. There are some nice precautions to be observed in case of the accidental fall of a Host among the clothes of a female communicant; if the wafer fall on a napkin it suffices that the napkin be washed by a subdeacon, but if it be stained by no more than a single drop of wine, the office must be performed by a Priest.

The Augsburg Confession (*syntagma* 30.) protests against any notion that it abolishes Mass; and the word indeed, according to its original meaning, conveys no meaning from which a Protestant need recoil. It continued among ourselves to be the name for the Lord's Supper during part of Edward VI.'s reign, and it was disused only in consequence of that bitterness which in all disputes, more particularly in those connected with Religion, wages inveterate war against words and things indifferent and inoffensive, if they have once been employed by opponents.

Perhaps no better commentary on the possible effects of the Mass can be offered than that which Picart has subjoined to his explanation of the allegories contained in its various ceremonies. The cautions which he proposes may be salutary even without the pale of the Roman Catholic Church. *Pendant la Messe il doit être défendu de parler et de discourir, de regarder de côté et d'autre, de se tenir en des postures indécentes. Une femme doit éviter d'y essayer la force de ses attraits, et ne point faire usage de son pouvoir en présence de l'Etre Suprême. Pour les hommes, armés de la modestie Chrétienne ils doivent travailler à repousser les armes de la coquetterie. Leurs yeux, s'il est permis de parler ainsi, doivent ignorer les êtres de la Paroisse, ne pas savoir où les Dames peuvent être vues, ni en quel endroit ils pourront en être vus. Des habits superbes, une gorge nue, des yeux vifs, pétillans, noirs et amoureux ne peuvent que débaucher le Chrétien du Service Religieux. La modestie du Prêtre n'est pas moins recommandable. Un Prêtre frais, qui jouit d'une santé que l'on peut appeler agréable, et qui sait mettre à profit les talens de la Nature, dont la voix flexible et harmonieuse se fait écouter, qui affecte d'avoir une dévotion douce et polie, qui lève ses yeux au ciel avec une humilité toute qfable, distribue le Communion d'une main potelée et blanche, dont il fait parade, accompagne d'un œil tendre et amoureux la bénédiction qu'il donne au peuple, et lui témoigne par des gestes éloquens, mais étudiés à loisir, qu'il ne pense qu'à le sauver: un tel Prêtre sauve peu d'âmes et a beaucoup de peine à sauver la sienne. (Cérém. Relig. i. 87.)* No expressions can be more nationally characteristic than those in which the above pictures are conveyed, and in the last of them we are forcibly reminded of more than one white-handkerchief exhibition, even among the Reformed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

General instructions.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boundaries, &c.

MASSACHUSETTS, one of the United States of America, is situated between 41° 13' and 43° 52' of North latitude, and between 69° 50' and 73° 10' of West longitude; and is bounded on the North by

Vermont and New Hampshire, on the East and South by the Atlantic, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and on the West by New York. It is about 190 miles long, and about 90 broad, and includes, according to

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Warder, 6250 square miles, but Malte-Brun extends it so as to embrace 7800 miles of surface. *Nantucket*, an Island in the Atlantic, about fifteen miles long, and where widest, eleven broad, forms a part of the State. This Island contains 29,380 acres, has a thin, sandy soil, but yields much hay as well as grain, is good for grazing and dairy husbandry, and forms an excellent fishing station. The *Dukes*, a group of Islands which constitute a County of the State, lie between the shore and Nantucket. There are also several Islands of considerable extent in Boston harbour, as well as in some of the other great inlets which distinguish the coast.

Mountains.

This part of America exhibits a surface greatly diversified. Its Western parts are ribbed over by high ridges of mountains running from South to North. Among these are Tayhkannuc range, the Green Mountain range, and the Tom or White Mountain range. Saddle mountain, the highest land in the State, is 4000 feet above the level of the Ocean; Hoosack is 3500 feet. Helyoke is 1100 feet above the surface of the river Connecticut which flows at its base; its Western side is composed of basaltic columns, from sixty to a hundred feet in height; and the diameter of the prisms, which are truly hexagonal, is from two to five feet. The summit of this mountain is cleared of wood and shrubs, so as not to interrupt the prospect which it commands, the finest and the most extensive in New England.

Lake. Quinsigamond.

Among the waters of the State is the Lake Quinsigamond, or Long Pond, a beautiful expanse, seven miles long, and, in some places, a mile in breadth, with a surface studded with Islands; the Rivers also are numerous, and every where remarkably clear and beautiful. Connecticut River rises from two sources in New Hampshire, and forms the boundary line of Vermont, before it enters Massachusetts, and after a circuitous course through that State of sixty miles; then it enters the State to which it gives its name; and after a course, nearly 400 miles in length, it falls into Long Island sound. Within that State it is from 160 to 350 yards wide, and from five to twelve feet deep. Throughout Massachusetts, and beyond it as far as Barnet, in Vermont, it is navigable for boats of twenty tons burden, the navigation being continued beyond the numerous falls and rapids which occur in its course by means of canals. It is augmented from its right, or Western bank by Green River, Deerfield River, Agawam River, Farmington River, and other streams; and from its left or Eastern bank by Miller's River, Chikapee River, Scantic River, Salmon River, and others. The Merrimac rises among the mountains of New Hampshire, and holds a North-Easterly course through Massachusetts to its outlet in the Atlantic, near Newbury Point. The most important of its tributary streams are Nashua and Concord. It is navigable for large vessels to Haverhill, twenty miles from its mouth, and for boats to Salisbury in New Hampshire, eighty miles further. The Ipswich rises in the County of Middlesex, and flows in a North-Easterly direction to the sea, and is navigable to the village of the same name. Charles River also has its source in the County of Middlesex, and, after a course of fifty miles, it falls into the Boston harbour. The Mystic and some other streams have also their outlet in this bay. There are mineral waters at the towns of Boston, Brighton, and Sym, but though they possess medicinal qualities, and are on that account (especially

the last) much frequented, they have not as yet been analyzed.

The heat of Summer and the cold in Winter are much greater than in the corresponding latitudes in the Old World. The mean temperature of caverns and wells is about 49° of Fahrenheit; but the daily, monthly, and annual variation, compared with the South of Europe, to which the State is parallel, seems excessive; the mean daily variation being in Winter 8° and in Summer upwards of 12°, the monthly 50° in January, and in July 34°, and the annual at Salem nearly 115°, while at Marseilles, in France, it is only 69°. At certain seasons the thermometer indicates a change of temperature of more than 30° in less than twenty-four hours. Winter commences in December, and terminates in March. In Winter the ground is covered with snow to the depth of several feet on the mountainous parts, the thermometer sinks occasionally 20° and even 30° below zero, and the ice on the rivers is strong enough to bear loaded waggons. The Spring is of short duration, and vegetation is amazingly rapid. In Summer the thermometer often stands at 90°, and has been observed at 100°; and the changes are sometimes so sudden that the thermometer has been at 90° at noon, and down at 60° the same evening. The autumn, and especially the month of October, is generally pleasant weather of an agreeable temperature; but even then, Captain Hall experienced a great deal of very heavy rain. The most prevailing winds blow from the West and the North-West; and they are also the coldest. By observations taken at Boston, Deerfield, and Warwick, it was found in 1807, that the North-West wind blew throughout the year except the months of June, July, August, and the first days of September. In Summer the warmest wind is from the South-East, and the coldest from the North-East and East. In fair weather, during Winter, the North-West wind is 16° colder than those that blow from the East and South-East. Owing to the gradual clearing of the country, the East wind, which formerly did not extend forty miles beyond the coast, now penetrates to the base of the inland mountains, nearly 100 miles from the sea. The progress of cultivation has tended to improve the climate; but the prevalence of the dry Westerly winds in Summer is still injurious to vegetation. The annual number of fair days is 200, of cloudy weather without rain 100, of rain or snow 60, and of rain 44. There is about one-third more fair weather in Summer than in Winter. It is obvious from this statement that there is far more fair than rainy weather; and yet the annual quantity of rain has been ascertained to be nearly 80 inches, which is double what falls in many parts of Europe.

The minerals found in this State are numerous and valuable. Granite abounds in the Eastern parts of it, is easily wrought, takes a good polish, and exhibits a variety of colours. Slate is found in the County of Franklin and other places. Steatite is found in regular strata in the County of Hampshire, is so soft when first quarried that it may be sawn like timber, and is excellent for chimneys and stoves, as it resists a common fire heat for many years; it is also used for building houses. Magnesian stones are found in the same district, and are also applied to architectural purposes. Limestone is very abundant, and some of the marbles, though of a somewhat coarse texture, are beautifully diversified. An elastic species of marble is found at Pittsfield. The colour is a snowy white, and a slab, when supported by

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Climate.

Mineralogy.

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the ends, bends down by its own weight and forms the segment of a circle. When exposed to heat it loses its elasticity, but recovers it on being plunged into water. Iron-ores abound in the Counties of Plymouth, Bristol, Berkshire, and Hampshire. *Galena*, or lead-ore is found in the last-mentioned district, and is wrought by a Company associated at Boston for that purpose. Rock crystals, garnets, and other precious stones are found occasionally in different places. Serpentine occurs in beds of granular limestone. A fine white sand, of which glass is made, is deposited in extensive beds on a high hill in Cheshire. Turkey, or whitestone, is found at Dorchester in alternate strata of white and brownish-red. Anthracite, or blind coal, is found near Worcester, and is used as a pigment. Peat earth and brick clay are abundant in most places of the State.

Soil.

The Country contains almost every possible variety of soil. The Islands and the coast have the poorest soil, it being generally sandy and light, though in some places good and fertile. The soil of the more inland parts derives its character from the nature of the prevailing rocks and trees, and from the alluvial deposits on the banks of the rivers. The hills are distinguished by a brown loam, mixed with sand, gravel, and clay; the valleys have a rich soil, free from loose sand and gravel; the soil of the plains covered with white pine is a light loam, and that of those covered with yellow pine consists of sand and gravel. The valley of the river Connecticut, which is from two to twenty miles in breadth, is exceedingly fertile.

Vegetable productions.

In this Country there are twelve varieties of pine, six of cedar, nine of oak, seven of maple, seven of hickory, four of elm, four of ash, two of beech, four of poplar, two of laurel, two of tulip tree, and two of alder. The pine is almost the only tree in the plains; chestnut, cherry, bitternut, and boxwood, together with most of the sorts already enumerated, clothe the mountains; elm, maple, butterwood, aspen, and bitternut, adorn the banks of the rivers; and the red cedar thrives on dry barren soils, while the white variety grows in low, wet situations called *cedar swamps*. Apple trees are exceedingly abundant as well as various, and yield a finely flavoured fruit; pears, peaches, plums, cherries, apricots, nectarines, quinces, grapes, figs, almonds, nuts in great variety, and berries of many kinds, melons, pumpkins, cucumbers, and many other sorts of fruit thrive well in all parts of the Country. Maize, wheat, barley, peas, hemp, flax, and grass are among the principal objects of culture. Medicinal plants abound in countless numbers, and in endless varieties. Flowering plants too, of many sorts, adorn this highly favoured Country.

Fish.

The waters of the State teem with a vast variety and number of fish. Among the shell-fish lobsters, crabs, oysters, clams, scallops, and that which is called the horse-shoe or king's crab, which is sometimes a foot in breadth, also several sorts of muscles. Cod, haddock, pollock, mackerel, and herring frequent the bays. Halibut, sturgeon, shad, bass, eels, and other fish swarm around Nantucket Island. The salmon is common in the rivers. Whales are taken near Nantucket, and especially that sort termed *black fish*, which weighs about nine tons, and arrives annually in shoals. The birds are equally numerous. The bald eagle is the most formidable of the birds of prey; it is upwards of three feet in height, its extended wings measure nearly eight feet, its claws often exceed two inches in length,

Birds.

and it is sufficiently strong and fierce to destroy lambs, sheep, and even calves. The common hawk is the most numerous of the birds of prey, but is overmatched by the little bird called the king bird, or bee eater. This bird is an excellent defence of a garden against every enemy of the feathered kind. The brown thrush and the mocking bird hold a conspicuous place among the singing birds; they are both imitators, and resemble each other in their manner of singing. The cat bird has a resemblance to these two, but is more active. Turkeys, grouse, partridges, quails, and pigeons, are not now so plentiful as formerly, and on that account are more highly valued as luxuries. Water fowl are abundant, and the wood duck is at once beautiful and delicious. The most common wild quadrupeds are the bear, the panther, and the wolf, which have now retired to the woods, the wood chuck which burrows in the ground and destroys the crops, and the grey, striped, and flying squirrels. As for the insects, the hornet, wasp, and honey bee exist, but do not abound. The mosquito is troublesome in hot weather in the vicinity of salt marshes. The locust of this Country differs essentially from that of the East; it appears regularly every seventeenth year, and does some mischief to a few of the forest trees; beyond this it is perfectly harmless. The greatest enemies to the growing crops are the Hessian fly, the palmer worm, the canker-worm, the peach-worm, and the white grub.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Quadrupeds.

Insects.

The following Table shows the progress of population. Population.

In 1731.....	120,000	} including slaves.
1742.....	164,000	
1753.....	220,000	
1763.....	241,024	 5214 slaves.
1784.....	357,510	 4377
1790 by census ..	378,787	 5463
1800.....	422,845	 6432
1810.....	272,040	 6737
1820.....	523,287	 6740
1828 by estimation	557,003	

In 1790 this State was the second in the Union in point of population; in 1810 it was only the fourth; and in 1820 it was the seventh. The reason assigned for the smallness of its increase in comparison with that of the other States, is the emigration from it to New York and the Western country. Being one of the earliest settled Countries in North America, it sooner became crowded with inhabitants than the other more recent colonies.

Although the changes of temperature be sudden and great in this State, yet the climate is found not to be unhealthy. Small pox and dysentery have decreased; the yellow fever has not visited the Country for many years, and never ascended above the forty-third degree of latitude. Consumption and a variety of other diseases are common enough.

Diseases.

The people of this State attain to a good stature, and have a healthy complexion. The dress and mode of living among all classes of society resemble those of similar rank in England. The farmers are frugal and industrious. Cider, molasses, and spruce-beer are consumed in greater quantities in this than in, perhaps, any other State in the Union. Early marriages are common, and conjugal fidelity is, in general, religiously maintained. Religious sects are numerous. The first settlers were extremely intolerant. In 1644, Anabap-

Modes of living.

Religion.

MASSA-
CHU-
SETTS.

tists, Jesuits, and Quakers were banished as incendiaries of the Commonwealth; and whoever concealed, imported, or dispersed books advocating the tenets of the Quakers, incurred, on conviction, "a fine of £5 of lawful money, for open contempt of God's word." Nobody is forced to go to church; but those who do go are more respected than those who do not so. The Congregationists have 390 churches; the Baptists 91; the Episcopalians 14; the other sects are Methodists, Universalists, and Quakers. The English is the only Language in use.

Govern-
ment.

The first Charter of Massachusetts Bay was granted by James II., by which the people were invested with the right of electing all their own officers, those of the Admiralty and Customs excepted. A second Charter was granted by William III. with still more extensive privileges. The Republican form of government was published, and had the force of a law, 2d March, 1780. The legislative power consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, which united form the General Assembly, or General Court of Massachusetts. The Senators are forty in number, and are elected annually in districts, by the male inhabitants of twenty-one years of age and upwards, living within the Commonwealth, and possessing a freehold of three pounds of annual income. The Representatives are elected annually by voters, who have the same qualifications as for Senators. The executive power is vested in a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and nine Counsellors. The first two functionaries are chosen annually, on the first Monday of April; the Counsellors are likewise chosen annually by the joint ballot of the two Houses, from among the persons returned as Counsellors and Senators. The judiciary officers are appointed by the Governor and Council; they are a District Judge, with a salary of 1000 dollars, an Attorney with a salary of 200 dollars, a Marshal with 200, and a Clerk with fees. The finances of the State arise from a tax upon real and personal estates, and from a capitation tax on all males of sixteen years and upwards. The military force is formed of all the able-bodied white male citizens, from eighteen to forty-five years of age; clergymen, schoolmasters, seamen, and civil and military officers are exempted. The State is divided into townships, each of which has its own legal jurisdiction with regard to the management of its own affairs.

Seminaries
of educa-
tion.

Every town having fifty householders is obliged to provide a school, where the poor of both sexes may be instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, at the public expense; and in proportion as the inhabitants of a town increase in numbers, in the same proportion are the schools multiplied, and the branches of knowledge incumbent on them to teach are extended, till Latin, Greek, and Science are included. Harvard College, instituted in 1638, is an extensive establishment with ample funds. The period of study for B. A. is four years. This seminary is attended by about 300 students. William's College, in the Western part of the State, has considerable funds; and the number of students is about 120. Philip's Academy, twenty miles from Boston, in the town of Andover, was endowed by three brothers of the name of Philip, who made liberal provision for the education of indigent young men. It was instituted in 1780, and in 1811 a theological institution was created, and added to the establishment.

The husbandry of Massachusetts is in a forward

state; farms generally consist of from one to two hundred acres; and each is distributed into arable land, weed land, and meadow. Maize, wheat, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, potatoes, hemp, flax, hops, and pumpkins, form the staple crops. Maize is planted from two to three feet apart, in a manner resembling a quincunx. This grain yields from thirty to eighty bushels an acre. Wheat is sown in broad cast, and yields about fifteen bushels an acre; it is subject to blight, and is on that account little cultivated. Rye is sown in September, and twelve bushels form the average produce of an acre. Oats are cultivated only as food for horses; they often yield fifty bushels an acre, and barley forty. Beans are planted on dry, lean land, and produce from twelve to eighteen bushels. Five acres of flax have been known to yield three thousand five hundred pounds, cleanly dressed, and fitted only for the rope-walk. The stalks and envelope of the Indian corn are dried in bundles, and are equal to the best hay for cattle and sheep. This grain surpasses all others for fattening cattle, hogs, and poultry. The flour mixed with that of rye, in the proportion of a third, constitutes the common brown bread of four-fifths of the inhabitants. The cattle are large, like those in the North of France; they are housed nine months in the year; and the ox is more used than the horse in the labours of agriculture. The horses, on this account, have been neglected, and have degenerated. Swine are of a large size, and both they and the cattle are often fed on apples. The rearing of sheep is now an object of great interest. Gardening is also much attended to, and every farmer has an orchard containing several hundreds of apple-trees. The orchards are generally kept in grass; and clover and other grasses are raised extensively.

The manufactures of the State are both extensive and various. Upwards of twenty-six millions of bricks are made in it annually; the iron-forges produce a great deal of bar-iron; nearly six thousand tons of nails are furnished by the factories; anchors, guns, edged tools, bells, brass, copper, and pewter articles are made in great variety; manufactured steel, jewellery, tin-plate work, and earthenware employ many hands, and yield a considerable profit. Ship-building is prosecuted with greater ardour in this than in any of the other States.

In 1810, the whole amount of exports was 13,013,048 dollars, 5,761,771 dollars of which were domestic produce. The duties on imports, in the same year, were 2,542,338 dollars. In 1793 the value of exports was only 2,676,412 dollars. The tonnage, in 1807, was 321,032 tons; and in 1821 it was 316,069. Commercial transactions are facilitated by sixteen Bank establishments; and the transfer of goods from one place to another by means of roads, bridges, and canals. The Middlesex Canal extends from the harbour of Boston to the river Merrimac, a distance of twenty-five miles, and opens a communication with the State of New Hampshire. Two other canals extend along the Eastern bank of Connecticut river, called the Montague Canal and the Hadley Canal. The Essex Canal runs along the Patucket Falls of the Merrimac, of which the descent is thirty-four feet. Other canals are in progress. On the Middlesex Canal there is a steam-boat for the conveyance of passengers. The navigation is aided and protected by a number of lighthouses on some of the more conspicuous Islands and headlands.

MASSA-
CHU-
SETTS.Agricul-
ture.Manufac-
tures.

Commerce

Improve-
ments.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Table of the Civil Division of Massachusetts.

Counties.	Town-ships.	Population in 1810.	Population in 1820.	Chief Towns.
Barnstable ..	14	25,211	24,026	Barnstable
Berkshire ..	32	35,907	35,720	Lenox.
Bristol.....	19	37,168	40,908	Taunton.
Dukes.....	3	3,290	3,292	Edgartown.
Essex	26	71,888	74,655	{Salem. NewburyPoint. Ipswich.
Franklin....	25	....	29,268	Greenfield.
Hampden ..	18	....	28,021	Springfield.
Hampshire ..	22	76,275	76,487	Northampton.
Middlesex ..	44	52,789	61,472	{Cambridge. Concord.
Nantucket ..	1	6,807	7,266	Nantucket.
Norfolk.....	22	31,245	36,471	Dedham.
Plymouth...	18	35,169	38,136	Plymouth.
Suffolk.....	2	34,381	43,940	Boston.
Worcester...	54	64,910	73,625	Worcester.

Boston, the Capital, has been separately described.

Barnstable. *Barnstable*, Capital of the County of the same name, has a population of 3824, employed chiefly in the cod-fisheries and the coasting trade. The mouth of the harbour is obstructed by a bar, which prevents the entrance of vessels of burden, but the small-craft is considerable. Distant 66 miles S. S. E. from Boston.

Cambridge. *Cambridge*, in the County of Middlesex, is in like manner so near to Boston, and so intimately connected with it, as to entitle it, as well as Charlestown, to be considered as one of its suburbs. It stands on the North side of Charles river, about three miles to the North-West of Boston, and amid a country embellished with gentlemen's seats, orchards, gardens, and pleasure grounds. It contains a Court-house, a Gaol, a State Arsenal, a University, and six Churches. The County Courts are held alternately there and at Concord. In this village there is a large glass manufactory, also several places of worship. Population, in 1810, 2323, in 1820, 3295. The town is chiefly remarkable for its University, which is the oldest in the United States. It was incorporated in 1638, and named *Havard College*, in honour of a clergyman of that name, by whom it was liberally endowed. Since then its funds have been greatly increased by public munificence and private bounty. It is regarded as the first literary institution in the Union.

Charles-town. *Charlestown*, though in the County of Middlesex, is only one mile North from Boston, by which it is connected by a fine bridge across Charles River, and may be regarded as a suburb of that Capital. It is situated on a peninsula formed by Charles River on the one side, and the Mystic River on the other, and contains within its precincts Bunker, Brudd, and Cobble, hills celebrated in the American Revolutionary war as the scenes on which battles were fought. Cobble hill now bears the name of Mount Pleasant. This town contains the State Prison, a Lunatic Asylum, and the United States Navy-yard. There is also a bridge across the Mystic River connecting the town with Malden, and another connecting the town with Craigus bridge leading to Cambridge. This town is pleasant and flourishing, and is advantageously situated for manufactures and commerce. Population, in 1813, 4959, in 1820, 6591. It has manufactures of pot and pearl ashes, rum, morocco and other leather, cordage, silver, tin, pewter, and ship-building. It is a port of entry, in conjunction with

Boston, and has considerable trade. The United States Navy-yard covers upwards of sixty acres of land, on which are built a large brick warehouse, several arsenals, magazines for several kinds of stores, a mansion-house for the superintending officer, and a Marine Hospital.

Ipswich is the third town in the County of Essex, and stands on the river of the same name. It is a port of entry with 1571 tons of shipping. It has three Churches, a Court-house, a Gaol, and a stone bridge across the river. Population nearly 3000; and a considerable trade in ship-building. 12 miles N. N. E. from Salem, 12 S. S. W. from Newbury Port, and 27 N. N. E. from Boston.

Nantucket is situated in the Island of the same name. Most of the land is held in common, and the inhabitants employ themselves more in fishing than in the cultivation of the soil; but the Island maintains 300 cows and 14,000 sheep, and together with some smaller Islands in its neighbourhood forms a County. The town stands on the Western side of a basin, on the North-Western side of the Island, formed by Sandy Point and Eel Point, on the former of which a lighthouse is erected. The streets slope towards the shore, and most of the houses are of wood. Population, in 1820, 7266. Whaling is the principal business of the townsmen, who are reckoned the most expert whalers in the world. The whole shipping belonging to this port amounted, in 1820, to 28,512 tons. The shipping suffered greatly during the late war; twenty-two whaling ships out of forty-four having been captured, but by perseverance and enterprise the people have made up the deficiency. To the South-East of Nantucket Island is a shoal known by the same name, 40 miles long and six broad. Distant 123 miles S. S. E. from Boston; North latitude 41° 16', and West longitude 70° 8'.

Newbury Port, the second town in the County of Essex, and the third in the State, is situated on the Southern bank of the river Merrimac, three miles from the sea, and is a port of entry. It has a Court-house, a Gaol, and seven places for public worship. The limits of the town include only 647 acres; but the situation is remarkably fine and pleasant. The town suffered severely by fire in 1811. Population, in 1810, 7634, in 1820, 6852. Its tonnage in 1821 was 20,421. Its trade with the West Indies is considerable. The Labrador fishery, formerly a lucrative business, has of late years been discontinued; but the Bank fishery is prosecuted with success. Ship-building is a leading branch of industry, and vast quantities of lumber are brought down the Merrimac, and applied to that purpose. On the Southern side of the mouth of the harbour, on Plumb Island, are two lights, and this Island is much frequented in the summer season. 24 miles N. from Salem, 24 S. S. W. from Portsmouth, 32 N. N. E. from Boston.

Northampton, the Capital of Hampshire County, is delightfully situated on the Connecticut River, opposite *Hadley*, a thriving village in the same County. It is one of the most pleasant and agreeable towns in the State, in general well built, and standing in a country beautifully romantic and picturesque. The neighbouring mountains of Tom and Holyoke are striking features of the scenery; and fertile fields and extensive meadows, by which it is surrounded, contribute to make it a desirable residence. It contains a Court House, a Gaol, and a large Church. Population, in 1820, 2854, many of whom were employed in mills, in tanneries, and woollen manufactures. Distant 95 miles W. from Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Ipswich.

Nantucket.

Newbury Port.

Northampton.

MASSA-
CHU-
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—
MASSA-
CRE.

Plymouth.

Salem.

Plymouth, Capital of the County of the same name, is situated at the bottom of a harbour, on the South-Western part of Massachusetts Bay. The harbour is spacious but shallow, so that vessels drawing more than eleven feet water, must lighten their cargoes at a distance from the wharfs. The town is built upon a sloping plain near the shore, and many of the houses are of wood. A stream passes through it, which affords some fish, and good situations for mills. It contains a Court-House, a Gaol, and four Churches. Population, in 1810, 4228, in 1820, 4348. In 1821 the tonnage was 21,069 tons, employed in the fisheries, West India, and European trade. The town has manufactories of iron, cotton, and woollen. Plymouth is the oldest town in New England, and was built by a colony of Puritans from England, consisting of 101, who landed there on the 22d December, 1620, an event which is still celebrated as an anniversary. The rock on which these original English settlers landed, was conveyed in 1774 into the centre of the town. Distant 36 miles S. S. E. from Boston.

Salem, the Capital of the County of Essex, is built chiefly upon a tongue of land, formed by the inlets from the sea called North and South Rivers; over the former of these is a bridge more than 1500 feet long, connecting the town with Beverly; and the latter inlet forms the harbour, which possesses good anchorage, but as it does not admit vessels drawing more than fourteen feet, many are obliged to unload part of their cargoes at a distance from the wharfs. The public buildings and institutions are a Court-House, a Gaol, a Custom-House, a Grammar School, and twelve places for public worship. The situation of the town is low, but pleasant and healthy; the general appearance is irregular, as the streets were originally laid out without regard to symmetry or beauty, and filled up with wooden houses; but those erected within the last five and twenty years are chiefly of brick, and constructed with neatness and convenience. Population, in 1810, 12,613, in 1820, 12,731. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in trade

and navigation. In 1818 the tonnage employed in the East Indian trade was 14,272 tons, and the number of vessels was fifty-three. The entire tonnage belonging to the town in 1821 was 33,046. On a peninsula below the town are two forts, Fort Pickering and Fort Lee. The Indian name of Salem was *Naumking*. It is 14 miles N. N. E. from Boston, and 24 S. from Newbury Port.

Springfield, the Capital of Hampden County, is finely situated on the Eastern bank of the Connecticut, across which is a bridge to West Springfield. This is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a population of about 4000 individuals, a Court-House, a Gaol, and two Congregational Churches. The United States have in this town a large establishment for the manufacture of arms. Distant 18 miles S. from Northampton, 48 W. S. W. from Worcester, and 88 W. by S. from Boston.

Taunton, the Capital of Bristol, is a pleasant and a handsome town on the river Taunton, which flows into the Narvaganset Bay. It has a Town-House, a Court-House, a Gaol, and five places of worship. It has considerable trade, and among other branches of industry large quantities of brick are made near it. Population, in 1810, 3907, in 1820, 4520. Distant 33 miles South from Boston.

Worcester, the Capital of the County of the same name, is situated in the interior of the State, 40 miles South-West from Boston; the principal street is more than a mile in length, lined with well-built brick houses, and containing a Court-House, a Gaol, a House of Correction, and three places for public worship. Population, in 1820, 2963.

D. B. Warden, *Statistical, Political, and Historical Account of North America*, 3 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1819, with the authorities therein referred to; Dr. Timothy Dwight, *Travels in New England and New York*, 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1823; Captain Basil Hall, R. N., *Travels in North America*, Edinburgh, 1829, 3 vols. 8vo.; Hugh Murray, *Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in North America*, 2 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1829.

MA'SSACRE, v. } Fr. *massacrer*; It. *macellar*.
MA'SSACRE, n. } Skinner thinks from the It. *mazzare*, to kill (properly) with the
MA'SSACRER. } stroke or blow of a club or *mace*, It. *mazza*, Fr. *masse*.
See the Quotation from Jortin. Generally,

To slaughter or slay:—it appears to be applied, when no resistance is or can be made, and the carnage or butchery is indiscriminately murderous.

And passing Dee, with hardy enterprise
Shall backe repulse the valiaunt Brockwell twice,
And Bangor with massacred martyrs fill.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 3.

But he was diverted from that determination by a sorrowful message, that the cohort was massacred by the fraude of the Agrippinensis. Savile. *Tacitus*, book iv. ch. xxxiii. fol. 180.

And for her slumber waken'd with alarms,
Riseth to sing of many a massacre.

Drayton. *The Barons' Wars*, book ii.

Slaughter grows murther when it goes too far,
And makes a massacre what was a war.

Dryden. *Conquest of Mexico*, act v. sc. 2.

It [Jacobinism] stands chiefly upon a violation of property, *massacring* by judgments or otherwise those who make any struggle for their old regal government, and their legal hereditary or acquired possessions.

Burke. *On a Regicide Peace*, let. 1.

In Skinner we have the etymologies of the word *massacre*: I think that they are all wrong, and that it comes from *marti sacrum*.
Jortin. *Tracts*, vol. i. p. 439.

MASSONIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Asphodeli*. Generic character: corolla, border, six-parted; filaments placed in the neck of the tube; capsules three-winged, three-celled, many-seeded.

A genus of bulbous-rooted plants, natives of the South of Africa.

MAST, } A. S. *mæst*, *mæst-cyp*; D. and Ger.
MA'STED. } *mast*; D. *mast-boom*; Ger. *mast-baum*;
Fr. *mas*; Sp. *mástil*. In A. S., Ger., and D. the word is used in conjunction with *cyp*, a beam, D. *boom*, Ger. *baum*, and may be the adjective *most*; the greatest, the chief, the principal beam or pole. See Junius.

MASSA-
CHU-
SETTS.
—
MAST.

Springfield

Taunton.

Worcester.

MAST. The beam or pole set up in the ship or vessel, to support or carry the main-sail.

MASTER.

Behind the *maste* beginneth he to flee.
Chaucer. The Legend of Cleopatras, p. 304.

But all to broke *mast* and cable,
So that the ship with sodaine blaste
(When men leste wene) is ouercast.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 25.

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills to be the *mast*
Of some great ammiral, were but a wand,
He walkt with to support uneasie steps.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 298.

Their sails are tatter'd, and their *masts* are spent.
Dryden. Ovid. Epistle 7. Dido to Æneas.

For no where far
From some transparent river's naval course
Arise, and fall, our various hills and vales,
No where far distant from the *masted* wharf.
Dyer. The Fleece, book iii.

Along whose high pil'd base
The port capacious, in a moon'd embrace,
Throws her *mast-forest*, waving on the gale
The vanes of ev'ry shore that hoist the sail.
Mickle. Almada Hill.

Great was the joy, when at day-break in the morning the man at the *mast-head* announced a square-rigged vessel in view.
Observer, No. 89.

MAST, } A. S. *mæst*; Ger. and D. *mast*,
MA'STFUL, } *glandes, suum sagina*, acorns, pig's
MA'STLESS. } meat; from Ger. *masten*; D. *mesten*,
saginare, to fatten. Skinner. A. S. *mæst, glans, mast*,
to fat swine withall. *Mæstan, ge-mæstan*, to cramme
or make fat, as swine with *mast*. Somner.

Gos. The beefs and muttons that your grounds are stor'd with?
Swine, with the very *mast*, beside the woods?
Baumont and Fletcher. The Beggar's Bush, act ii. sc. 3.

But some from seeds enclos'd in earth arise;
For thus the *mastful* chestnut mates the skies.
Dryden Virgli. Georgics, book ii.]

Her shining hair, uncomb'd, was loosely spread,
A crown of *mastless* oak adorn'd her head.
Id. Ib.

MA'STER, n. } Fr. *maistre*; It. *maestro*; Sp.
MA'STER, v. } *maestro*; Lat. *magister*, which
MA'STERDOM, } (Vossius) is either from *magis*,
MA'STERFULL, } greater, as *minister* from *minus*,
MA'STERLESS, } or rather from the Gr. μέγιστος,
MA'STERLY, adj. } the greatest. See MAGISTRACY.
MA'STERLY, adv. } The word exists in all the
MA'STERSHIP, } Northern Languages. D. *meester*;
MA'ISTRESS, or } Ger. *meister*; Sw. *mestare*; A. S.
MI'STRESS. } *mæster*; and Junius derives it
from A. S. *mæst*; D. *meest*; Ger. *meist*; Sw. *mest*.

A *master*, then, is one who has *most*, sc. power or skill, and consequently,

1. A ruler, governor, commander, manager, conductor, director; owner or possessor; opposed to servants, or those ruled, &c.

2. One possessing *most*, or a greater degree of skill or knowledge, one who excels or is eminent for his skill or knowledge; a doctor or teacher, opposed to scholar, or to those taught.

Masterful is sometimes used to denote an excess; as full, too full of the idea of being *master*; domineering; imperious.

Maistress, now written *mistress*, q. v.

Master, in Composition, chief, principal. *Maister* tour, the chief tower. See MAIDEN TOWER.

þe firste lordes and *maystres*, þat in Engeland were,
þese chef townes heo lette in Engelande rere.
R. Gloucester, p. 2.

Meny of þis *maistres* of mendiaunt freres
Hure monye & marchaundise marchen to gedres.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 4.

þat ofte wonne Engeland, and hulde yt by *maystrie*.
R. Gloucester, p. 3.

Edward had þe *maistri*, & þanked God his grace.
R. Brunne, p. 27.

And a scribe neighede, and seide to him, *Maister*, I schal sue thee whider ever thou schalt go.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. viii.

And there came a scribe and said vnto him: *Master*, I wil folow ye whither soeuer thou goest.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And the domesman bitake thee to a *maystirful* axer, and the *maysterful* axer sende thee into prisoun.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. xii.

And when this *maister* that this magike wrought,
Saw it was time, he clapped his boundes two,
And farewel, al the revel is ago.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11516.

This maid of which I tell my tale expresse,
She kept hireselfe, hire neded no *maistresse*;
For in hire living maidens mighten rede,
As in a book, every good word and dede,
That longeth to a maiden vertuous.
Id. The Doctoures Tale, v. 12041.

Sometime to shew his lightnesse and *maistrie*
He plaieth Herode on the scaffold hie.
Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3384.

Of his free will he swore hire as a knight,
That never in all his lif he day ne night
Ne shulde take upon him no *maistrie*
Agains hire will.
Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11058.

And eke amidde this purprise
Was made a tour of great *maistrise*,
A fairer saugh no man with sight,
Large and wide, and of great might.
Id. The Romant of the Rose, p. 201.

And cursed the time that euer slouth
Should haue such *masterdome* of trouth.
Id. The Dreame, p. 391.

Withouten ielousie, and such debate:
Shall no husbonde saine to me checke mate,
For either they be full of ielousie,
Or *masterfull*, or louen novelrie.
Id. Troilus and Creseide, book ii. p. 243.

But Christ for us that shed his blode,
Bad his priests no *maistership* have,
Ne carke not for clothis ne fode.
The Plowman's Tale, part iii. p. 633. Imputed to Chaucer.

The noblest of the Grekes that ther were
Upon hire shuldres carrieden the bere
With slacke pas, and eyen red and wete
Thurghout the citee, by the *maister-strete*.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2904.

Jason is romed forth to the citee,
That whylome cleped was Jasonicos
That was the *master-toune* of all Colcos.
Id. The Legend of Dido, p. 310.

And som of hem wondred on the mirrour,
That born was up in to the *maister-tour*,
How men mighte in it swich thinges see.
Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10540.

Wherof the worlde is yet maruailed
Of the *maistries* that he wrought.
Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 139.

Anone into *melancolie*,
As though it were a fransie
He fell, as which nothyng couthe
How *maisterfull* loue is in youthe.
Id. Ib. book iii. p. 74.

MASTER. I know one that departed ye court for no other cause the that she would no betray her *mastresse*.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 368. The Practice of Popish Prelates.

Howbeit if hys *mastershypp* be not fully pacified, let hym more groundly open hys mynde.

Frith. Workes, fol. 50. Answer to Sir Thomas More.

Ne could that painter (had he lived yet)

Which pictur'd Venus with so curious quill,

That all posteritie admyred it,

Have purtray'd this, for all his *maistring* skill.

Spenser. Hymn 4. To Heavenly Beautie.

With cruell chaufe their courages they whet,

The *maysterdome* of each by force to gaine.

Id. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 2.

O, had I now your manner, *maistry*, might,

Your power of handling, shadow, ayre, and spright,

How I would draw, and take hold and delight.

Jonson. The Poet to the Painter.

But she was fallen into great sicknesse

And herd seyne, for not might it ben hid

How *masterfull* a leech he had him kid.

Browne. The Shepheard's Pipe. Eclogue 1.

His silver shield now idle, *maisterlesse*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 7.

Would you not deeme it breath'd? and that those veins
Did verily beare blood?

POL. *Masterly* done:

The very life seems warme vpon her lippe.

Shakspeare. Winter's Tale, fol. 302.

The kinds of this seignoury, Seneca makes two: the one, *potestas aut imperium*, power or command: the other, *proprietas aut dominium*, propriety or *mastership*: the correlative of the one is the subject, of the other the slave.

Ralegh. History of the World, book i. ch. ix. sec. 1. fol. 101.

What good in parts in many shar'd we see,
From Nature, gracious Heaven, or Fortune flow,
To make a *master-piece* of worth below,
Heaven, Nature, Fortune, gave in gross to thee.

Drummond. On the Death of a Nobleman.

Let us not number, but weigh your texts: the rather, for that I find these as your *master-proofes*, set as challengers in every of your defences.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 532. An Apology against the Brownists.

Yet let me touch one point of this great act,
That famous seige, the *master-work* of all.

Daniel. On the Death of the Erle of Devonshire.

Those *masters* then, but seen, not understood,
With generous emulation fir'd thy blood:
For what in nature's dawn the child admir'd,
The youth endeavour'd, and the man acquir'd.

Dryden. Epistle 14. To Sir Godfrey Kneller

With just bold strokes he dashes here and there,
Showing great *mastery* with little care,
Scorning to varnish his good touches o'er,
To make the fools and women praise the more.

Rochester. An Allusion to the X Satire of the 1 Book of Horace.

One single person has performed in this translation, what I once despair'd to have seen done by the force of several *masterly* hands.

Theobald. Censor, vol. ii. p. 33.

Then to preserve the fame of such a deed,
For Python slain, he Python games decreed,
Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive
To quoit, to run, and steeds and chariots drive.

Dryden. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book i.

Should you no honey vow to taste,
But what the *master-bees* have plac'd
In compass of their cells, how small
A portion to your share will fall.

Waller. To Zelinda.

In her [Dorinda] and in thy picture, we may view
The utmost Nature, or that Art, can do,
Each is a *masterpiece*, design'd so well,
That future times may strive to parallel.

Pomfret. To the Painter, after he had finished Dorinda's Picture.

Some painters will hit the chief lines and *masterstrokes* of a face so truly, that through all the differences of age, the picture shall still bear a resemblance.

Preface to the Second Part of Mr. Waller's Poems.

Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way
With blossom'd furze, unprofitably gay,
There in his noisy mansion, skill'd to rule,
The village *master* taught his little school.

Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

Nor are the *masterly* strokes perceived with more exquisite relish and satisfaction, than the negligencies or absurdities with disgust and uneasiness.

Hume. Essay 1. vol. i. p. 4.

His *master-lust*

Falls first before his resolute rebuke,
And seems dethron'd and vanquish'd.

Cowper. The Task, book v.

MA'STICATE, } Fr. *mastication*, *masticoire*;
MASTICA'TION, } It. *masticare*, *masticazione*; Sp.
MA'STICATORY. } *masticar*. Latin of the Lower
Ages *masticare*, i. e. *mandere cibum, dentibus terere, manducare*; Gr. *μασάζειν*. (Voss. de Vit. lib. iv. c. xiii.)
To chew the food, to bruise or crush it with the teeth.

So for instance, the tongue serves not only for tasting, but also to assist the *mastication* of the meat and deglutition, by turning it about and managing it in the mouth.

Ray. Of the Creation, part ii. p. 279.

Remember *masticatories* for the mouth.

Bacon.

But now I eat my meals with pain,
Averse to *masticate* the grain.

Cotton. Fable 6.

The external "grinders" of the food, the teeth, "shall cease, because they are few," and the work of *mastication* shall be imperfectly performed.

Horne. Works, vol. iv. p. 19. dis. 1.

MA'STICK, n. } Fr. *mastic*; It. *mastiche*; Sp.
MA'STICK, adj. } *almastiga*; Lat. *mastiche*; Gr.
μαστίχη; the gum of the lentisk tree; now applied to
Gums of various sorts; to a cement, adhesive as
gum.

Or Gellia wore a velvet *mastick* patch
Upon her temples when no tooth did ach.

Hall. Satire 1. book vi.

Gummy refinous bodies, *mastick*, camphire, and storax.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors, book ii. ch. i. p. 55.

As for the small particles of brick and stone, the least moistness would join them together, and turn them into a kind of *mastich*, which those insects could not divide.

Addison.

And on the structure next he heaps a load
Of sulphur, turpentine, and *mastic* wood.

Garth. The Dispensary, can. 3. l. 90.

MASTIFF, Fr. *mestif*, *mastin*; It. *mastino*; Sp. *mastin*. Skinner derives from *maesten*, *saginare*, to fatten, because it is a dog of a large size, and on that account appears the fatter. Minshew from *maison tenant*, because he keeps or guards the house. Manwood, as in the Quotation from Pennant.

On per first eschel he smot in fulle hastif,
& porgh þam ilka del, als grehound or *mastif*.

R. Brunne, p. 189.

The *mastiffe* dog is voyded well
that barcks or ere he bite.

Turbervile. To Browne of Light Beliefe.

As when an eager *mastiffe* once doth prove
The taste of bloud of some engored beast,
No words may rate, nor rigour him remove
From greedy hold of that his bloudy feast.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 9.

MASTIFF.

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Two mastiffs gaunt and grim her flight pursu'd,
And oft their fasten'd fangs in blood embu'd,
Oft they came up, and pinch'd her tender side,
"Mercy, O mercy, heav'n," she ran and cry'd.
Dryden. Theodore and Honoria.

The next is the *mastiff* or ban dog, a species of great size and strength, and a very loud barker. Manwood (Forest Law) says, it derives its name from *Mase the thefe*, being supposed to frighten away robbers by its tremendous voice.

Pennant. British Zoology, vol. i. p. 80.

MASTIGUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* nearly filiform, geniculated, the two basal joints very long, the third to the tenth elongate, subequal, the terminal one elongate, ovate; *palpi* long, maxillary ones with the two terminal joints forming an oval mass; *elytra* rigid, united, covering the abdomen; body ovoid, rounded at each extremity; *thorax* subcordate, truncate behind; legs slender; *tarsi* short, pentamerous.

The type is *M. palpalis*, Latreille, *Gen. vol. i. p. 280. pl. viii. fig. 5.* A native of the South of Europe, and probably of England. Three species are known.

MASTLIN. See MESLIN.

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M A S T O D O N.

MASTODON, from the Greek *μαστός*, a teat, and *οδόν*, a tooth, Cuvier. In *Zoology*, an extinct genus of animals belonging to the family *Proboscidea*, order *Pachydermata*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth in form of tusks, their transverse section presenting internal, curvilinear lozenges; molar teeth rectangular, consisting only of bone and enamel, without any cement, their crowns, when unworn by mastication, studded with large points in pairs, varying from six to ten, the hindmost having a posterior stud, but when the points are worn down, presenting lozenges or trefoils in the different species; these teeth successive; lower jaw of greater comparative length than depth; neck short; seventeen pairs of ribs; limbs tall, five-toed.

The animals belonging to this genus are now extinct, at least they have not been met with alive in any part of the world which has been explored up to this time, but only in a fossil state, and till within the last few years, it was believed only in a certain district of North America. The diligent investigations of Cuvier, however, have proved that they are found not only in North America, but among the fossil remains of Europe. Humboldt has obtained specimens of the genus from South America; and very recently, Dr. Buckland and Mr. Clift have shown that they are found in Asia also, several parts of two new species having been brought by Mr. Crawford from the Birman Empire, and subjected to their examination.

First discovery of fossil bones.

At Albany.

The first mention of these bones, which are the largest of all the fossil animals at present known, is made in the XXIXth volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1714, by Dr. Mather, who, in a Letter to Dr. Woodward of the Royal Society, recommends for patronage a large commentary on the Bible, in manuscript, two vols. folio, interspersed with numerous Philosophical remarks, taken out of Natural Historians, and with observations made by himself and others, more particularly as to matters concerning America, but without giving the author's name. He proposes it should be called *Biblia Americana*, and as a specimen of the Work he gives a note on the passage in *Genesis*, ch. vi. ver. 4. relative to Giants; in support of which is stated the then recent discovery of several enormous bones and teeth which had been found in Albany, New England, and were brought to New York in 1705: these consisted of a grinding tooth weighing four pounds and three quarters, and a bone, supposed to be a thigh-bone, seven feet long. He mentions also another tooth found at Cluverach, about thirty miles on this side of Albany,

and another discovered under the bank of the Hudson, about fifty leagues from the sea, at a great distance from the surface, and where the soil was of a very different kind for seventy-five feet long, which they supposed to arise from the decay of the body to which such parts belonged.

No further notice seems to have been taken of them till 1739, when M. Longueil, a French officer, navigating the Ohio, found certain bones, molar teeth and tusks, at the edge of a marsh near the river, some of which, in the subsequent year, he sent to Paris; and these are the first which were seen in Europe. They were examined by Daubenton, who determined that the thigh-bone and the tusk belonged to an Elephant and the molar teeth to a Hippopotamus; but his opinion did not give general satisfaction: they, however, received the name of the animal, Elephant or Mammoth of the Ohio. In 1748, M. Buffon was informed by another French officer, M. Fabri, that in certain districts of Louisiana and Canada these bones were met with and considered by the Indians as belonging to an animal which they called *Père aux bœufs*.

On the Ohio.

Three years after the cession of Canada to the English in 1763, Mr. Croghan found in the State of Kentucky, four miles to the South-East of the Ohio, a large bank on the borders of a salt-marsh,* and about six feet below its surface, but exposed to view, an immense quantity of bones and teeth, which, by the quantity, he supposed could not be less than those of thirty skeletons of this genus. The tusks he concluded without doubt belonged to Elephants; but he mentions as a remarkable fact, that *none of the grinding teeth of Elephants were found with these tusks*, but an immense number of very large pronged teeth of some vast animals which had no resemblance to the molar or grinding teeth of any known animal. He is, however, at a loss to determine how these bones could have come there, as from the severity of the Winter no Elephants could inhabit that Country; and he does not seem to think that the Deluge was sufficient to account for their existence in that district. Mr. Collinson, who had communicated the Paper to the Royal Society in the LVIIth volume of its *Transactions*, whence the preceding account has been taken, added a supplement of his own, and considered the animal to which the remains belonged, either as another species of Elephant, or as a distinct unknown genus; and he thought it probable that the

In Kentucky.

* The Great Buffalo Lick as it is called by the Indians, from the buffaloes and deer resorting there at particular seasons to lick the earth and water from the salt springs.

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size of the animal, as of the Elephant and Rhinoceros, prevents its pursuit of prey, and that wherever it exists it is supported by browsing on trees, shrubs, and other vegetable substances.

Hunter's
hypothesis.

In the subsequent year Dr. William Hunter read a Paper before the Royal Society, giving an account of an examination of these bones made by himself and his brother Mr. John Hunter; and the result was that they considered the tooth certainly not that of an Elephant, but of some carnivorous animal; and from further comparison, that the supposed American Elephant was an animal of another species, a Pseudo Elephant, or Animal Incognitum, and that the tusks belonged to the same. He also imagined that this animal would prove to be the same as the supposed Elephant of Siberia and other parts of Europe.

Cuvier.

Such were the circumstances which led to the closer examination of these fossil remains; and in the course of the inquiry made by Cuvier, to whom the honour of founding the genus truly belongs, it turned out that a tooth of this genus had been figured so early as 1656, in the *Museo di Moscardi*, where it was stated to be the tooth of a Giant; and subsequently another in 1681, by Grew, in his *Museum Societatis Regalis*, which he named the petrified tooth of a marine animal. Reaumur, in the following century, in his description of the turquoise mines of Simorre, in the Department of Gers in France, mentions another fragment of a tooth similar to Grew's, which he also considered to belong to some marine animal, and a few years after Dargenville added another. In 1767, portions of jaw were found at Monte Follonico, near Monte Pulciano, in the Vale of Arno; and other parts subsequently at Reichenberg in Lower Bavaria, at Montbusard, near Orleans, in Piedmont, in Switzerland, in South America, &c., and in many instances mingled with Elephants' bones.

Though at first all these were considered to belong to the same species, and even to be the same with the Siberian Mammoth, it is now decided that they not only form a distinct genus, but that the genus consists of several species; and from some circumstances observed in one of the masses found in America, that they were, as supposed by Mr. Collinson, browsing animals, and provided with a trunk like the Elephant.

M. Giganteum, Cuv.; *Gigantic Mastodon*. This species measures about ten feet in height and fifteen in length, so that in the latter dimension it is four feet longer than an Elephant of the same height, which never exceeds eleven feet. The most perfect skeleton is that discovered by Mr. Peale, but the greater part of the top of the head is deficient; it seems probable, however, according to Cuvier's observations, that the height of the skull pretty nearly resembles that of the Elephant, but its longitudinal dimensions are rather greater. As no trace of orbit can be seen on the front of the zygomatic arch, the eye must have been placed higher than in the Elephant; the maxillary bones are shallower than in the latter animal, and the molar teeth diverge in front, whilst in the common Elephant they converge, and in the fossil Elephant are nearly parallel; the lower jaw has its condyles similar to those of the Elephant, which, together with the form of the teeth, prove it not to be a carnivorous animal. In this Mastodon, the lower jaw is not so high in proportion to its length, but more swelled out, especially behind, than in the Elephant, the angle, although obtuse, is more defined, and the front of the jaw narrower and longer, which characters

easily distinguish it from the Elephant. As to teeth, the Mastodon is provided, in the adult state, with only four molar, two in each jaw, but in youth there are eight; their form is very remarkable: they consist only of ivory and enamel, the cement, or *crusta petrosa*, found in the grinding teeth of Elephants, not being present in the Mastodon; the form of the crown is rectangular, and divided by grooves or wide valleys into transverse ridges, each of which is divided by another groove into two large obtuse points, irregularly formed into rounded quadrangular pyramids, so that the crown is covered with a double row of large points, but differs from that of a carnivorous animal, which has but a single, principal, longitudinal cutting ridge, divided like the teeth of a saw. Thus, in reality, it would appear that the principal difference in these teeth from those of the Elephant is, that in the latter the ridges are more numerous, more delicate, separated by deeper but narrower grooves, and that these grooves are filled with cement, whilst in the Mastodon they are open; hence it arises that the crown of the Elephant's tooth is sooner worn down, and becomes flat, whilst that of the Mastodon retains for a much longer time the nipple-like appearance, and when the points are worn, they assume at first a lozenge-like form, and subsequently, by their complete wearing away, the whole surface of the crown is united, or even uniformly concave. As then, in these circumstances, the Mastodon resembles the Hippopotamus and the Pig, it must have fed upon soft vegetables, roots, or aquatic plants. The principal difference in the molar teeth consists in the number of their points, and in the relation of their length to their breadth. Cuvier mentions he has seen three kinds: 1st, nearly square, with three pairs of points; 2dly, rectangular, with four pairs; 3dly, others somewhat longer and narrowed behind, with five pairs of points: and both these, and the last mentioned, have an imperfect stud, which is often mistaken for another pair of points; the former are those which have been most used, and are placed in front, whilst the latter are those least used, have their hinder points almost always perfect, and are situated in the back of the jaw. And it further appears that these teeth are not of similar size in both jaws; thus although there are four in each, yet in the upper jaw the two in front have six, and the two behind eight points, whilst in the lower there are two front with six, and two back with ten points. Such is the disposition of the grinders in the adult, but in the young animal, there are found four on each side in each jaw, making in all sixteen. These, however, are not all in the mouth at the same time, never indeed more than four in each jaw, and as in the Elephant, they come from behind forward, so that when the hind tooth is making its way through the gum, the front one is ready to fall out. And thus in the young animal there are four teeth in use in each jaw, whilst in the very old one there are only two.

The tusks of the Mastodon, like those of the Elephant, are implanted in the incisive bones which form the front of the upper jaw; they vary considerably in length, having been found from seven to ten feet six inches long; their curve also varies much, sometimes nearly straight, at other times a little curved; and in a very large tusk found with the skull at Philadelphia, the curve had nearly acquired a semicircle. The concavity is upwards, although in the specimen exhibited in London by Mr. Peale, the concavity was made to look downwards by placing the tusks in an unnatural position, for

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no other probable reason than to make the skeleton appear more wonderful. Peale also states that there is a distinction between the tusks of the Elephant and of the Mastodon, the former being composed of only one, whilst the latter consists of two substances, an internal ivory, and an external, which is much harder than ivory and produces a thick coating to the tusk; but this is a distinction which does not really exist, as the Elephant's tusk has a similar external coat, which although not so hard as enamel, is still a species of it. Peale's observations on the different figures of transverse sections of the tusks of both animals have no better foundation; for those of the Elephant are often more or less round, whilst those of the Mastodon are more elliptical, which is directly the reverse of his assertion.

From the shortness of the neck which, as in the Elephant, is requisite for the support of so large a head, and the height of the limbs, it seems probable that the Mastodon also must have been provided with a trunk. And indeed the Indians, who found five of these skeletons in 1762, state that one of the heads had also "a long nose, under which the mouth was placed:" this *long nose*, Mr. Barton considers to be the trunk. And among the remains found in the Illinois in Kalm's time, and which were then supposed to belong to an Elephant, he states, that the "form of the beak was still to be recognised, although partially decomposed."

In all other points, it appears, from the examinations made by Cuvier, that the Gigantic Mastodon had great resemblance to the Elephant, that in height it did not exceed that animal, but that it was somewhat longer, with larger limbs, but a smaller belly; and that it fed, like the Hippopotamus and Hog, upon roots, soft vegetables, and aquatic plants, which would induce it to seek for nourishment in marshy districts; but on the contrary that it was not made like the Hippopotamus to live and swim about in the water, but was actually a terrestrial animal. It may also be further observed in support of the Mastodon being herbivorous, that among some bones found in the year 1805, M. Pinchon, Consul General of France in the United States, noticed a mass of half masticated twigs, grass, and leaves, among which was found a species of reed at present common in Virginia, and which seemed enveloped in a kind of sac, which was considered to be the stomach; so that it was not doubted that those substances had been eaten by the animal.

Its bones are found more commonly in North America than elsewhere, and Cuvier is, therefore, disposed to consider it as specially belonging to that continent; and he further remarks that these bones very rarely present appearances of having remained for any length of time in the sea, or of having been borne about by it, and that he never found any trace of shells or marine animals upon those he had examined, and that they never seemed to have been rolled about as almost all other fossil bones do. He therefore concludes that they have remained in the same spot almost ever since the death of the animal; a proof of which seems given by the bones found on the banks of the Great Ossage being always in a vertical position, as if they had sunk down in the mud: which opinion had been held by Dr. R. E. Raspe some years since, as in his reply to some queries put by the Royal Society to him, relative to these animals, he says, "The other question, From what cause have so vast a heap of skeletons and bones been shut up and buried in so small a space of North America?

is soon answered. They lie in a marshy soil abounding with salt, and but slightly covered with earth; not because these animals, attacked by stratagem and cruelty for the sake of the domain and property of these salt-marshes, have fallen by their own courage, in a place unfit for battle, as appeared at the first glance to some of my witty friends, but because being lured by the pleasure of licking the salt in the lake, the marshy soil gave way beneath their feet, and being drawn in, hampered and buried, they paid with death for their luxury and enjoyment." *Phil. Trans.* vol. lxi. Not a very satisfactory reason this, it would seem, for the engulfment of a whole race. But any further inquiry on this point must be left to the Geologists.

It might be expected that the aboriginal inhabitants, who were well acquainted with these remains, would have some mode of accounting for their existence, and some of their hypotheses are mentioned by Winterbottom, in his *History of America*. The tradition held by the Shawanee Indians is the following.

"Ten thousand moons ago, when nought but gloomy forests covered this land of the sleeping sun, long before the pale men, with thunder and fire at their command, rushed on the wings of the wind to ruin this garden of nature; when nought but the untamed wanderers of the woods, and men as unrestrained as they, were the lords of the soil; a race of animals were in being, huge as the frowning precipice, cruel as the bloody panther, swift as the descending eagle, and terrible as the angel of night. The pines crashed beneath their feet, and the lake shrank when they slaked their thirst; the forceful javelin in vain was hurled, and the barbed arrow fell harmless from their side. Forests were laid waste at a meal; the groans of expiring animals were every where heard, and whole villages inhabited by men were destroyed in a moment. The cry of universal distress extended even to the region of peace in the West, and the Good Spirit interposed to save the unhappy. The forked lightning gleamed all around, and loudest thunder rocked the globe. The bolts of heaven were hurled upon the cruel destroyers alone, and the mountains echoed with the bellowings of death. All were killed except one male, the fiercest of the race, and him even the artillery of the skies assailed in vain. He ascended the bluest summit which shades the source of the Monongahela, and roaring aloud, bid defiance to every vengeance. The red lightning scorched the lofty firs, and rived the knotty oaks, but only glanced upon the enraged monster. At length, maddened with fury, he leaped over the waves of the West at a bound, and this moment reigns the uncontrouled monarch of the wilderness, in despite of even Omnipotence itself."

Colonel G. Morgan also mentions that in 1766 he visited the Salt Lick, and there met with a very old Chief of the Iroquois and Wyandot Indians, who, in reply to questions put to him relative to these enormous bones, first gave their account of the creation of Man, and concluded thus: "He increased exceedingly, and was perfectly happy for Ages, but the foolish young people, at length forgetting His (the Deity's) rules, became exceedingly ill tempered and wicked. In consequence of this, the Great Spirit created the great Buffalo, the bones of which you now see before us; these made war upon the human species alone, and destroyed all but a few, who repented and promised the Great Spirit to live according to his laws, if he would restrain the devouring enemy: whereupon he sent lightning and thunder, and

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destroyed the whole race, in this spot, two excepted, a male and a female, which he shut up in yonder mountains, ready to let loose again, should occasion require."

According to the Delaware tradition, "the whole were slaughtered, except the big bull, who, presenting his forehead to the shafts, shook them off as they fell; but at length missing one, it wounded him in the side; whereupon, springing round, he bounded over the Ohio, the Wabash, and the Illinois, and, finally, over the great lakes, where he is living at this day."

M. Angustidens, Cuv.; *Narrow-toothed Mastodon*. Of this animal there have been found the remains but of few parts in comparison with the last species, but they are met with in various parts of Europe and Peru, and were, till examined by Cuvier, confounded with the Mastodon just described. Like those of the Gigantic Mastodon, the molar teeth of this species are studded with conical points, more or less numerous; but they are distinguished by the cones being more or less deeply grooved, and by their apices being sometimes terminated in numerous little points, and sometimes accompanied with other smaller cones, either on their sides or in the grooves; in consequence of which, by mastication are produced at first several little circles on their crowns, and subsequently trefoils or figures with three lobes, but never lozenge-shaped. This latter circumstance has caused their confusion with the teeth of the Hippopotamus; but these never have more than four trefoils, whilst the Mastodon has commonly six or ten. Further, in comparing these teeth with the Great Mastodon, they are found much narrower in proportion to their length than in that species, and hence is drawn their specific character.

From Cuvier's examinations and comparisons of the several teeth which have come under his notice, it appears that there are three on each side in the upper jaw, the outer edges of which are deeper than the inner. The tooth described by Daubenton in his *Hist. Nat.* xii. No. 1109, which was found in the turquoise mines of Simorre, that in the Museum of M. de Borda at Dax, and one implanted in the palate, and brought by M. Dombey from Peru, the characters of which are very similar, Cuvier considers to be the middle one; it has six points, and a little stud behind the last pair having two delicate and grooved points on it. In the portion of jaw belonging to M. de Borda, there was a tooth, in front of that just mentioned, with two points, and behind it, as also in that from Peru, part of a socket for a third tooth, which was deficient. Among the fragments from Peru was found a part of the lower jaw, which terminated in front, like that of the Elephant and the Gigantic Mastodon, in a kind of beak, and contained two teeth, the hinder of which had five pairs of points and a posterior stud; but that in front was so broken as to be incapable of affording any satisfactory evidence: a tooth, however, from Simorre, and that in the lower jaw from Baldassari, each of which had only three pairs of points, seemed to prove that they were the front teeth. In these the inner edge was the deepest, which was necessary to answer to the form of the upper teeth; and this is a general law with herbivorous animals, that when the two sides of a tooth are different, they are placed in a contrary position in the two jaws. The palate figured by Camper in the *Nov. Act. Petrop.* vol. ii. pl. viii. from a specimen in the British Museum, belongs to this, and not to the preceding species. And it further appears that the remains of the Narrow-toothed Mastodon are

often found embedded with marine bodies, which is never the case with the Great Mastodon.

Cuvier thinks it probable that the Narrow-toothed Mastodon had tusks as wide as the Great species, and in support of this notion he adduces the fact that Daubenton found pieces of ivory among the fossil fragments from the turquoise mines of Simorre, most likely from the same animal as that to which the teeth belonged.

Since Cuvier has directed attention to this species it turns out that they are very common in different parts of Europe and America, and in the latter continent, at a place called the Giant's Camp, near Santa-Fé de Bogota, they are found in large heaps, and impregnated with sea-salt. Of the following species, with the exception of the last, the characteristics are not completely decided, though there seems little doubt of their distinctness, notwithstanding there have been hitherto but few teeth found.

M. Cordillerarum, Cuv.; *Cordilleran Mastodon*. In this the tooth has the tubercles divided, as in the narrow-toothed species, into trefoils; but in its square proportions it resembles the six-pointed tooth of the Ohio specimen; one of these teeth was found by Humboldt near the volcano of Imbaburra, in the Kingdom of Quito, at 1200 toises height; a second between Chichas and Tarija, in the Cordillera of Chiquitos, and a third in the same Province.

M. Humboldtii, Cuv.; *Humboldt's Mastodon*. The single tooth of this species was met with at Conception in Chili; it is square, and not more than one-third of the size of the last species; it has been much used, but is still in good condition. Very near to this is the

M. Minus, Cuv.; *Lesser Mastodon*. Which entirely resembles the Cordilleran, except in not being above a third of its size. It was found in Saxony.

M. Tapiroides, Cuv.; *Tapir-like Mastodon*. One of these teeth was found in a lime-pit at Montbusard, near Orleans, together with lymneæ, planorbes, and also some bones of the Palæotherium: the ridges are not distinctly divided into two points, but merely indented, and seeming to lead to the Tapirs.

In the years 1826 and 1827, Mr. Crawford, whilst passing up the Irawadi on a mission to the Court of Ava, collected several chests of fossil wood and bones; and among the latter, which were found near the town of Wetmasut, on the Eastern bank of the river, the two following new species were found, and have since been described by Mr. Clift in the *Geological Transactions*.

M. Latidens, Clift; *Broad-toothed Mastodon*. The size of this species appears from the observations of Mr. Clift to have equalled, if not exceeded, the largest living Elephant, as "a string passed round the lower jaw, over the anterior part of the grinder, where it was worn, measured two feet four inches, while a string passed round the lower jaw of the largest Asiatic Elephant in the Museum of the College (of Surgeons,) at the same point, gave two feet three inches; and the cranium of this Elephant has always been considered a very large one." Each molar of the lower jaw consists of seven denticles elevated, round, and mamillated, the mamillæ being from three to four in number: in such as have the grinding surface exposed it is larger, especially in breadth, than any Elephant Mr. Clift has seen, and the enamel is thinner than in the Gigantic Mastodon: the denticles are less elevated than in the other Mastodons, the lower jaw less deep and angular than in the Gigantic Mastodon, and approaching the form of that

MAS-
TODON.

MAS-
TODON.
—
MATA-
CHIN.

of the Elephant, but the skull more nearly approaches the latter animal in the exceeding narrowness of the palate. Judging from the general structure of the teeth, and the more compact jaw-bone, Mr. Clift considers the food to have consisted of harder vegetable substances than those on which Elephants feed.

M. Elephantoides, Clift; *Elephant-like Mastodon*. Smaller than the preceding, the molar teeth consisting of ten denticles, each having from five to eight mamillæ; these denticles are closer than in the last species, eight of them occupying the space of five of the *latidens*, and the enamel does not appear so thick: they form a series of mucronated plates rising in the middle, rather than having a central depression, nor is there any apparent commissure. "This tooth," says Mr. Clift, "approaches still more nearly that of the Elephant, and the contour of the jaw is in unison with the appearance of the tooth."

Perhaps we should not be far from the truth, if we were to conclude that the species to which this tooth belongs, formed the passage from the Mastodon to the Elephant. It is not impossible, however, that there may yet be a link wanting, which might be supplied by an animal having a tooth composed of a greater number of denticles increasing in depth, and having the rudiments of crusta petrosa, that necessary ingredient in the tooth of the Elephant, for it is the animal mortar, as it were, by which the plates or denticles are cemented together; the entire absence of which distinguishes the tooth of the Mastodon."

See *Philosophical Transactions*; Winterbottom, *America*; Tilloch, *Philosophical Magazine*; Cuvier, *Ossemens Fossiles*; *Geological Transactions*, second series, vol. ii.

MAS-
TODON.
—
MATCH.

MAT, v. } A. S. *meatta*, *meatte*; D. *matte*;
MAT, n. } Ger. *matte*; Sw. *matta*; Lat. *matla*,
MA'TTRESS. } which Martinius derives from the Hebrew, *mittah*, a bed or couch; Wachter from Ger. *meid-en*; A. S. *mithan*, to cover. The Fr. *natte*, from Lat. *matla*. Menage. Applied to

An intertexture or interweaving of rushes, straw, or other material. And to *mat*,

To cover or protect with *mat*; also to interweave into a close or thick mass; to close, thicken, or join closely into one mass.

At length I on a fountain light,
Whose brim with pinks was platted;
The bank with daffadillies dight
With grass, like sleeve was matted.

Drayton. *The Quest of Cynthia*.

In the skin the fibers are matted as wool is in a hat; which is a kind of artificial skin.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book i. ch. iv. fol. 19.

Flees breed principally in straw or mats, where there hath been a little moisture.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. vii. sec. 696.

The knotted oaks shall showers of honey weep,
And through the matted grass the liquid gold shall creep.

Dryden. *Virgil. Pastoral* 4.

Or on the mat devoutly kneeling,
Would lift her eyes up to the ceiling.

Swift. *The Progress of Love*.

Born of rich parentage, and nicely bred,
She lodg'd on down, and in a damask bed;
Yet fearing not the dangers of the deep,
On a hard mattress is content to sleep.

Dryden. *Juvenal. Satire* 6.

Where Cam, meandering thro' the matted reeds,
With loitering wave his groves of laurel feeds.

Warton. *The Triumph of Isis*.

MATACHIN, Fr. *matachin*, *matassin*; It. *mattacini*; Sp. *matachin*. *Danza de matachenes*, a dance with swords, in which they fence and strike one at another, as if they were in earnest, receiving the blows on the bucklers, and keeping time; so called from *matar* to kill, because they seem to kill one another. Delpino. I believe, says Skinner, from the It. *matto*, (mad,) from the *mad* gestures which the dancers use. Mr. Douce supposes the names Dance of fools (quære *madcaps*) and Dance of *matachins* to be equivalent.

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The frisking fairies oft when horned Cynthia shines,
Before me as I walk dance wonton *matachines*.

Drayton. *The Muses' Elysium. Nymphal* 6.

But that I'm patient, and not a cholerick old teasty fool, like your father, I'd dance a *matachin* with you, should make you sweat your best blood for't.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Elder Brother*, act v. sc. 1.

MATADORE, Sp. *matador*, a murderer, from *matar*, Lat. *mactare*, to kill. At the game of Ombre there are four *matadores*, that is four murdering cards, so called because they win all others.

Now move to war her sable *matadores*,
In show like leaders of the swarthy Moors.

Pope. *The Rape of the Lock*, can. 3.

MATCH, n. Fr. *meche*, *meiche*; It. *miccia*, *miccio*; Sp. *mecha*; Low Lat. *myxa*, *ellyphnium lucernæ*, from the Gr. *μύξα*, which (Vossius) properly signifies *mucus*, but metaphorically *ellyphnium*, *quodque emungitur de lucernâ*. Cotgrave explains the Fr. *meiche*,

The wick or snuff of a candle; the *match* of a lamp; also, *match* for a harquebuse. It is applied to

Any unctuous or resinous substance; or a material dipped in an unctuous or resinous substance, for the purpose of speedy ignition.

Lyght fuȝr in þe *matteche*.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 330.

Of the grapes which this Palma Christi, or Ricinus doth carie, there be made excellent wicks or *matches* for lamps and candles, which will cast a most cleare light. (*Ellyphnia claritatis præcipua*.)

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxiii. ch. iv.

Nor will it [the smoke of sulphur] easily light a candle, until that spirit be spent, and the flame approacheth the *match*.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book vi. ch. xii. p. 410.

We took a piece of *match*, such as soldiers use, of the thickness of a man's little finger, or somewhat thicker.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. p. 29. *Experiments touching the Spring of Air*.

MATCH, v.

See *ante*, to MAKE, v.

MATCH, n.

To pair or couple, to intermarry.

MATCHABLE,

Matchless, that do not *match*; that

MA'TCHING, n.

cannot be *matched*.

MA'TCHLESS.

A *match*, (e. g. at Cricket,) in which the contending parties are *matched* or made equivalent to each other, or opposed as of equivalent skill or strength.

MATCH.
—
MATE.

Right as our first letter is now an A
In beaute first so stood she makeles,
Her goodly looking gladed all the prees.
Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book i.
But certes she was euil *matched*,
And fer from all lous kinde.
Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 164.

Than the kynge sayde, is my sonne deed or hurt, or on the yerthe
felled; no sir quoth the knight, but he is hardely *matched*, wherefore
he hathe nede of your ayde.

Lord Berners. Froissart Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 130. p. 158.

If al such as beleue wel the selfe, wer as loth to hear any word
spoken wrong against y^e faith, as they wold be to speake it theym
selfe: there shoulde neither fellowship of their *matches* nor feare of
any such as are after the worldly compt accompted for theyr betters
any thing let or wstad th^e both by worde, and countenance to shew
them self plainly to hate and detest and abhorre utterlye, the
pestilent contagion of al such smoky cōmunication.

*Sir Thomas More. Workes, p. 1035. Aunsweare to the Poysoned
Boke, &c.*

Some raig'n'd, whose acts of state did grace the stage,
By rebels' ruines, strangers put to shame,
Which might have *match'd* the best of any age,
If they had beene as fortunate to fame.
Stirling. Doomes-day. The sixth Houre.

Ferrers his taberd with rich verry spread,
Well known in many a warlike *match* before.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, book ii.

To tell my forces *matchable* to none,
Were but lost labour.
Spenser. The Runes of Time.

Yet we durst not venture, or so much as once thinke vpon the
matching of them.

Hakewill. Apologie, ch. ii. sec. 3. fol. 19.

Als as she double spake, so heard she double,
With *matchlesse* eares deformed and distort
Fil'd with false rumors and sedition's trouble.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 1.

Oh think me not
So dull a devil, to forget the loss
Of such a *matchless* wife as I possess'd.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Knight of Malta, act v. sc. 1.

But sharp remembrance on the English part
And shame of being *match'd* by such a foe,
Rouse conscious virtue up in every heart,
And seeming to be stronger makes them so.
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Where faire Aescanius and his youthful train,
With horns and hounds, a hunting *match* ordain,
And pitch their toils around the shady plain.
Id. Virgil. Æneid, book vii.

Or should I tell the ladies so dispos'd,
They'd get good *matches* ere the season clos'd,
They'd smile, perhaps, with seeming discontent,
And, sneering, wonder what the creature meant.
Whitehead. Epilogue to Creusa.

MATE, *v.* } Check-mate; Fr. *eschec* and *mat*;
MATE, *n.* } It. *scacco matto*, at the game of Chess,
when the king is *mait*, *i. e.* defeat, so that he cannot stir,
and, consequently, the game lost.

Mait, from old Lat. *mattus*, *mattare*, Gr. *μάττειν*,
subigere, to subdue. See Skinner, and Ruddiman.

Oure days be datyd,
To be chek *matyd*.
Skelton. Upon a deedman's Hed, &c.

Although I had a check,
To geue the *mate* is hard.
Surrey. To the Ladie that scorned her Louer.

In bashfulnesse, the spirits do a little go and come; but with
bold men, upon like occasion, they stand at a stay; like a stale at
Chesse, where it is no *mate*, but yet the game cannot stirre.

Bacon. Essay 12. p. 63.

MATE, *v.* } A. S. *mac-a*; D. *maet*. Skinner
MATE, *n.* } thinks from A. S. *metan*, to meet:
MATELESS. } *pares enim paribus facile aggregantur*,

birds of a feather fly together. But see *ante*, MAKE, and MATE.

MATCH.
To match, to pair, to couple, to counite, to coequal:
to be, stand, or be placed as coequal, or in equipoise;
to stand up against or withstand, as equal, to oppose.

A *mate*, one of a pair or couple; one coupled or
counited with another or others: an associate or co-
fellow, one whose offices or labours are the same with
those of another, (without reference to rank or authority,
as ship-mate, master's *mate*.)

Pacience and ich weren y putte to be *mettes*
And seten by our selve.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 244.

The turtle to her *mate* hath tolde her tale.
Surrey. Of the Restless State of a Louer.

LUC. Mistressse, what's your opinion of your sister?
BIAN. That being mad herselfe she's madly *mated*.
Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew, fol. 220.

If I lou'd many words, Lord, I should tell you,
You haue as little honestie, as honor,
That in the way of loyaltie, and truth,
Toward the king, my euer roiall master,
Dare *mate* a sounder man then Surrie can be,
And all that loue his follies.
Id. Henry VIII. fol. 222.

The piece of ignorant dow, he stood up to me
And *mated* my commands.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Rule a Wife, act iii. sc. 1.

I (an old turtle)
Will wing me to some wither'd bough, and there
My *mate* (that's neuer to be found againe)
Lament, till I am lost.
Shakspeare. Winter's Tale, fol. 303.

Mad man, the clouds, and lightnings *matelesse*,
To forge with brasse, and speed of horn-hooft force.
Sandys. Virgil. Æneis, book vi.

The thrush a tenor; of a little space,
Some *mateless* dove doth murmur out the base.
Peacham. Minerv. Britan. (1612.)

From roots hard hazels, and from cyons rise
Tall ash, and taller oak that *mates* the skies.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book ii.

One fatal night this unrelenting crew
Their *mates*, and all the lovely captives, slew.
And every male; lest in the course of time
Should rise some hero to revenge the crime.
Fawkes. Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius, book ii. l. 800.

MATE, *v.* } See *ante*, to AMATE, and the Commen-
MATE, *adj.* } tators on Shakspeare. From A. S.
mæt-an, *somniare*, to dream.

To be or cause to be insensate; to stupify, to astound
or astonish, to appal.

Gower, in the Quotations from him, applies the word
to the effects of dronkship or drunkenness. It is
written by G. Douglas *mait* and *mate*. See the
Glossary to his Virgil. Ruddiman derives as *mate* in
check-mate, *infra*.

Him thoughte that his herte wolde all to-breke,
When he saw hem so pitous and so *mate*,
That whilom weren of so gret estate.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tule, v. 957.

O Goliath, unmesurable of length,
How mightie David maken thee so *mate*?
Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5355.

For as the man, which ofte drynketh
The wine, that in his stomake synketh,
Waxeth dronke an witles for a throwe,
Right so my lust is ouerthrowe,
And of mine owne thought so *mate*.
Gower. Conf. Am. book vi. p. 185.

And wexeth anone so feeble and *mate*.
Id. Ib. p. 184.

MATE.
—
MA-
THEMA-
TICKS.

The French men he hath so mated
And their courage abated
That they are but halfe men.

Shelton. Why come ye not to Court.

Which sory words her mightie hart did mate
With mild regard to see his ruefull plight,
That her inburning wrath she gan abate
And him receiv'd againe to former favors state.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 8.

So good night
My minde she has mated, and amazed my sight,
I thinke, but dare not speak.

Shakspeare. Macbeth, fol. 148.

MATELEA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Apocineæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted; corolla rotate; anthers joined into a five-angled head; follicle warty, five-angled; seed flat, crenated at the margin.

One species, *M. palustris*, native of Guiana.

MATERIAL. See **MATTER**.

MATERNAL, *F. maternel*; *It. maternale*; *Sp. maternal*; *Lat. maternus*; *Gr. μητρικὸς*.

Of or pertaining to a mother, motherly: appropriate to, or becoming, a mother.

“*Fr. maternité, maternity*, motherhood, the being a mother.” *Cotgrave*.

She, that herself will sliver and disbranch
From her *material* (maternal) sap, perforce must wither
And come to deadly use.

Shakspeare. Lear, act iv. sc. 3.

Her charity was the cause of her *maternity*.

Parthenæ Sacr. (1633.) p. 47.

That part alone of gross *maternal* frame
Fire shall devour; while what from me he drew
Shall live immortal, and its force subdue.

Gay. The Apotheosis of Hercules.

Not with such joy a mother views again
Her darling offspring, deem'd in battle slain,
Who saw the troops without him home return'd,
And long his loss with tears *maternal* mourn'd.

Hoole. Orlando Furioso, book i. l. 378.

MATH, *A. S. maw-eth*, the third person singular of the indicative of *maw-an*, *metere*, to mow. *Tooke. G. Douglas, p. 454. v. 31.* uses the expression “*lattir meith*,” that which one *moweth* later or after the former *math* or mowing.

The first mowing thereof for the king's use, is wont to be sooner than the common *mathe*. *Hall. Hard Texts, Amos vii.*

MATHEMATICKS, *Fr. mathématiques*; *It. matematiche*; *Sp. matematica*; *Lat. mathematica*, *mathesis*; *Gr. μαθηματικά, μαθήσις, μαθήματα, ἀπὸ τοῦ μαθεῖν, discere, docere*, to learn or teach.

See the Quotation from *Horne*, and, for an especial usage, see that from *Grew*.

The third point of theorike,
Whiche cleped is *mathematike*,
Devided is in sondrie wise,
And stant vpon diuers apprise.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vii. p. 203.

But let my masters *mathematical*
Tel you the rest.

Shelton. Why come ye not to Court.

Anon after he set vp a great scole at Cauntorbury of al maner of scyences, as rhetorick, logyck, phylosophy, *mathesy*, astrologi, geometrye, arithmeticke, and musicke.

Bale. English Votaries, part i. p. 44.

A *mathematical* chamber, furnished with all sorts of *mathematical* instruments, being an appendix to a library.

Cowley. Essays. The College.

Mr. Selden, whose volume of natural and national laws proves, not only by great authorities brought together, but by exquisite reasons and theorems, almost *mathematically* demonstrative, that all opinions, yea errors, known, read, and collated, are of main service and assistance toward the speedy attainment of what is truest.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 146. Of Undiscensed Printing.

Mathematicians, among the Romans, were, for some time, specially meant of astrologers, or star prophets; as appears in *Suetonius*, and others, best skill'd in language of their own country.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book v. ch. iv. fol. 327.

I have mentioned *mathematicks* as a way to settle in the mind an habit of reasoning closely and in train; not that I think it necessary that all men should be deep *mathematicians*, but that having got the way of reasoning, which that study necessarily brings the mind to, they might be able to transfer it to other parts of knowledge as they have occasion.

Locke. Works, vol. iii. sec. 7. fol. 397. Of the Conduct of the Understanding

In all sorts of reasoning, every single argument should be managed as a *mathematical* demonstration, the connection and dependence of ideas should be follow'd till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms, and observes the coherence all along.

Id. Ib.

Mathematicks treat of magnitude and numbers, instructing us how to measure, estimate, and compute the different distances, magnitudes, and motions of bodies, with respect to one another.

Horne. Works, vol. vi. p. 120. State of the Case between Newton and Hutchinson.

Grant the possibility of the three operations described in the postulates, and the correctness of the solution is as *mathematically* certain, as the truth of any property of the triangle, or of the circle.

Stewart. Philosophy of the Human Mind, vol. ii. sec. 3. p. 163.

The *mathematician*, who took no other pleasure in reading *Virgil*, but that of examining *Aeneas's* voyage by the map, might perfectly understand the meaning of every Latin word employed by that divine author.

Hume. Essay 18. vol. i. p. 162.

MATHIOLA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliquosa*, natural order *Cruciferae*. Generic character: calyx erect; pod round or compressed, elongated, two-celled; stigma conniving, two-lobed, lobes thickened at the back; seeds compressed, in one series; cotyledons flat, accumbent.

A genus allied to *Cheiranthus*, containing near thirty species, mostly natives of the South of Europe and the East. *M. tristis*, the night smelling Stock, is a native of the neighbourhood of Madrid.

MATRELLA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Gramineæ*. Generic character: calyx none; corolla cartilaginous or indurated, compressed, awnless, two-valved, valves connate.

One species, *M. juncea*, native of Malabar.

MATRICARIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*. Generic character: calyx flat, imbricated, margin of the scales scariose; receptacle naked, conical; down none.

Three species, natives of England. *M. chamomilla* has the same smell and medicinal qualities as the common Chamomile.

MA'TRICE, *Fr. matrice*; *It. matrice*; *Sp. madre, madriz, matriz*; *Lat. matrix, i. e. the mother's (sc.) womb.*

The mother's womb; applied, generally, to that in which any thing is formed or moulded.

All that breaketh vp the *matryce* shal be myne, and all that breaketh the *matrice* amonge thy catell, if it be male: whether it be oxe or shepe.

Bible, Anno 1551. Exodus, ch. xxxiv.

The *matrix* (which some have called another animal within us, and which is not subjected unto the law of our will,) after reception of its proper tenant, may yet receive a strange and spurious inmate.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iii. ch. xvii

MA-
THEMA-
TICKS.
—
MA-
TRICE.

MA-
TRICE.MARI-
MONY.

Nature compensates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murder of the mother.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors, book iii. ch. xvii.

MATRICULATE, v. } Fr. *matriculer*; It. *ma-*
MATRICULATE, n. } *tricolare*, Sp. *matricular*,
MATRICULATE, adj. } from the Lat. *mater*, a mo-
MATRICULATION. } ther; "for then are young

schollers in an universitie said *matriculated*, when they are sworne and registred into the Societie of their foster-mother of learning the Universitie." Minshew.

Her goodly name
Honourably reported,
Should be set and sorted
To be *matriculate*, with ladies of astate?

Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

No my *matriculated* confutant, there will not want in any congregation of this island, that hath not been altogether famish'd, or wholly perverted with prelatish leaven.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 127. *An Apology for Smectymnus.*

Mathew the publican, when he was called from his tole-booth to a discipleship, and was now to be *matriculated* into the family of Christ, entertained his new master with a sumptuous banquet.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 7. *Christian Moderation.*

His name occurs not in the *matricula*, only that of John Sherley, a Sussex man, and the son of a Gent. *matriculated* as a member of that hall, in 1582, aged 14.

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. i. fol. 552.

Because we have no *matriculation* books above the time of Q. Elizab. the memory of many eminent men in the church and state is lost.

Id. Ib. vol. i. fol. 706.

That every scholar be elected by convocation, and at the time of election be unmarried, and a member of some college or hall in the University of Oxford, who shall have been *matriculated* twenty-four calendar months at least.

Blackstone. Commentaries. Introduction, vol. i. sec. 1. p. 29.

That a professorship of the laws of England be established, with a salary of two hundred pounds per annum; the professor to be elected by convocation, and to be, at the time of his election at least, a master of arts, or batchelor of civil law, in the University of Oxford, of ten years' standing from his *matriculation*; and also a barrister at law of four years' standing at the bar.

Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 28.

MATRIMONY, } Fr. *matrimonie*; It. and Sp.
MATRIMONIAL, } *matrimonio*; Lat. *matrimonium*;
MATRIMONIALLY, } from *mater*, a mother. *Monium*
MATRIMONIOUS. } (says Vossius) *est mera produc-*
tio vocis: in which assertion Vossius is most probably wrong. *Matrimony* is

That state (*sc.* of union, or cohabitation) in which women become *mothers*; the nuptial, the conjugal state; marriage, wedlock.

Lawe may declare
Yf *matrimonie* may be. of Mede and of falshe.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 31.

Therefore he that ioyneth his virgyn in *matrymonye* doith wel, and he that ioyneth not doith bettre.

Wiclif. 1 Corynth. ch. vii.

Now shalt thou understonde, that *matrimony* is leful assembling of man and woman, that receuen by virtue of this sacrement the bonde thurgh whiche they may not be departid in all hir lif, that is to say, while they live bothe.

Chaucer. The Persones Tale, p. 166.

The misinterpreting of the scripture directed mainly against the abusers of the law for divorce given by Moses, hath chang'd the blessing of *matrimony* not seldom into a familiar and co-inhabiting mischief; at least into a drooping and disconsolate household captivity, without refuge or redemption.

Milton. Works, vol. i. p. 167. *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

From whose two loynes thou afterwards did ryse,
Most famous fruites of *matrimoniall* bowre.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 3.

Yet Moses, as if foreseeing the miserable work that man's ignorance and pusillanimity would make in this *matrimonious* business, and endeavouring his utmost to prevent it, condescends in this place to such a methodical and school-like way of defining, and consequencing, as in no place of the whole law more.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 229. *Of Nullities in Marriage.*

To this sagacious confessor he went,
And told her what a gift the gods had sent:
But told it under *matrimonial* seal,
With strict injunction never to reveal.

Dryden. The Wife of Bath's Tale.

He is so *matrimonially* wedded unto his church, that he cannot quit the same, even on the score of going into a religious house.

Ayliffe. Parergon.

With respect to the main article in *matrimonial* alliances, a total alteration has taken place in the fashion of the world; the wife now brings money to her husband, whereas anciently the husband paid money to the family of the wife; as was the case amongst the Jewish patriarchs, the Greeks, and the old inhabitants of Germany.

Paley. Moral Philosophy, vol. i. book iii. ch. viii. p. 333.

MA'TRON, } Fr. *matrone*; It. and Sp. *ma-*
MA'TRONAGE, } *trona*; Lat. *matrona*, from *mater*.
MA'TRONAL, } (Vossius.) Perhaps *materna*, (*sc. fe-*
MA'TRONLIKE, } *mina*.) a woman, who is a mother;
MA'TRONLY. } Of a motherly character; of a
motherly age; of age or character, befitting, or suited to perform, the duties of a mother.

And whan that this *matron* herde
The maner how this knight answerde,
She saide, ha treson wo the bee,
That haste thus tolde the priuiee,
Which all women most desire.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 29.

Yet did that auncient *matrone* all she might,
To cherish her with all things choise and rare.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 12.

And amongst others, he [Maximilian] had herd of the beautie and vertuous behaviour of the young Queen of Naples, the widdow of Ferdinando the younger, being then of *matronall* yeares of seuen and twentie.

Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 218.

Which doen, she up arose, with seemely grace,
And toward them full *matronely* did pace.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 10.

Mall, once in pleasant company by chance,
I wisht that you for company would dance,
Which you refus'd, and said, your yeares require,
Now, *matron-like*, both manners and attire.

Harrington. Epigram 45. book iv.

For thee the soldier bleeds, the *matron* mourns,
And wasteful war in all its fury burns.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book vi.

She, wretched *matron*, forc'd in age for bread,
To strip the brook with mantling cresses spread,
To pick her wintry faggot from the thorn,
To seek her nightly shed, and weep till morn;
She only left of all the harmless train,
The sad historian of the pensive plain.

Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

Let us suppose, then, that our gracious sovereign was sacrilegiously murdered; his exemplary queen, at the head of the *matronage* of this land, murdered in the same manner.

Burke. Works, vol. viii. p. 192. *On a Regicide Peace.*

Safe in the bosom of a sylvan scene,
Amidst projecting shades of varied green,
Like some fair *matron-form* in cypress veil'd,
In solitude sweet Yester lies conceal'd.

Boyse. Retirement.

MATROSSES, a term now obsolete, but once employed in military service for artillery men who assisted in loading, firing, and spunging great guns. They carried muskets, and on a march formed the guard of the store-waggons and guns.

MATRI-
MONY.MATROS-
SES.

MATROSSES. In French *matras* or *materas* is an arrow for a cross-bow, from the Latin *matara*, *mataris*, a Gallic javelin, (Liv. vii. 24. Cæsar, *De Bel. Gal.* i. 26.) and from those words Thomson unhesitatingly deduces our *matross*, which bears a widely different meaning. In Dutch *matrose* and *matroos* signify an able seaman, but the transition, if we refer to that source, is no less violent than in the one above mentioned.

MATTER.

MA'TTER, v. } Fr. *matière*; It. *materia*; Sp. *materia*; Lat. *materies*: *putamus a matre dici materies, quia in corporum ratione se matris instar habet*. Vossius. *Matter* is applied to

MA'TTER, n. } That of which any thing is formed or fashioned, composed, constructed, constituted; that which is subjected or supposed; met. a subject, an object; object in view, pursued or followed, contemplated, considered; considered or deemed, esteemed or valued—as worthy of pursuit, of gaining, acquiring, or possessing; of perceiving, knowing, or understanding. Also applied to the corrupt liquid secreted from a sore or wound.

MA'TTERLESS, }
MA'TTERY, }
MATE'RIAL, }
MATE'RIAL, n. }
MATE'RIALISM, }
MATE'RIALIST, }
MATERIA'LITY, }
MATE'RIALIZE, }
MATE'RIALLY, }
MATE'RIATE, }
MATERIA'TION. }

To *matter*; to form such corrupt secretion. To be met., or be deemed, considered, or esteemed worthy of pursuit, of value or weight, of moment or importance; to import; to estimate or esteem; to value.

Material is used literally, and also met. (thus) pertaining to the *matter* or subject; important, momentous, weighty, substantial, essential.

See the Quotations from Locke, Clarke, Stewart, and Belsham, for certain Philosophical usages.

And if thou canst not tellen me anon,
 Yet wol I yeve thee leave for to gon
 A twelvemonth and a day, to seek and lere
 An answer suffisant in this *matere*.

Chaucer. *The Wif of Bathes Tale*, v. 6492.

"Certis," quod they, "we putten our dede, and all oure *matere*, and cause, al holly in youre good will."

Id. *The Tale of Melibeus*, p. 118.

And we therefore
 Ben taught of that was written tho,
 For thy good is, that we also
 In our time amonge us here
 Do write of newe some *matere*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* *The Prologue*, p. 7.

Ye say they vnderstonde it in an allegory sense, and perceived well that hee meant not of hys *materiall* body to bee eaten with their teeth.

Tyndall. *Workes*, fol. 460. *Exposition vpon the 6th Ch. of John*.

I meane not his *materiall* crosse that he himself dyed on, but a spirituall crosse, which is aduersitie, tribulation, worldly depression, &c.

Frith. *Workes*, fol. 5. *Preface to the Christian Reader*.

And bring him in *materialities*.

Skelton. *The Boke of Colin Clout*.

For Sosianus and Sagitta were men vile and of no account, neither *mattered* it where they liued.

Savile. *Tacitus*, book iii. ch. xvii. fol. 161.

Well worthie stock from which the branches sprong,

That in late yeares so faire a blossom bare,

As thee, O queene, the *matter* of my song.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 4.

Concerning the *materials* of seditions. It is a thing well to be considered: for the surest way to prevent seditions (if the times do beare it) is to take away the *matter* of them.

Bacon. *Essay* 15. p. 80. *Of Seditions*.

JUL. Away with your *matterie* sentences, Momus; they are too grave, and wise, for this meeting.

Ben Jonson. *Poetaster*. act iv. sc. 4.

Sometimes,
 A poem, of no grace, weight, art, in rimes,
 With specious places, and being humour'd right,
 More strongly takes the people with delight,
 And better stayes them there, then all fine noise
 Of verse meere *matter-lesse*, and tinkling toies.

Ben Jonson. *Horace. The Art of Poetry*.

They religiously, and with invocation, brought with them to it, a ceremonial banquet, *materials* for sacrifice, with two white bulls, filleted on the horns, all which they placed under the oak.

Selden. *Illustrations of Drayton's Poly-olbion*, song 9.

That were too long their infinite contents

Here to record, ne much *materiall*.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 10.

Some men have thought of a seventh way, and explicate our praying in the spirit by a mere volubility of language: which indeed is a direct undervaluing the Spirit of God and of Christ, the spirit of manifestation and intercession; and is to return to the *materiality* and imperfection of the law.

Taylor. *Sermon* 2. part ii. fol. 12.

For certain it is, that it is more difficult to make gold (which is the most ponderous and *materialate* amongst metalles) of other metalles, less ponderous, and less *materialate* than (*vice versâ*) to make silver of lead, or quicksilver.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. iv. sec. 326.

But Bœtius de Boot, physician unto Ridulphus the Second, hath recompensed this defect, and in his tract, *de Lapidibus et Gemmis*, speaks very *materially* hereof.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book ii. ch. iii. p. 77.

Body stands for a solid extended figured substance, whereof *matter* is but a partial, and more confused conception, it seeming to me to be used for the substance and solidity of body without taking in its extension and figure.

Locke. *On Human Understanding*, book iii. ch. x. sec. 15.

Matter being a divisible substance, consisting always of separable, nay of actually separate and distinct parts, 'tis plain, that unless it were essentially conscious, in which case every particle of *matter* must consist of innumerable, separate, and distinct consciousnesses, no system of it in any possible composition or division, can be any individual conscious being.

Clarke. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 730. *Letter to Mr. Dodwell*.

The soul, therefore, whose power of thinking is undeniably one individual consciousness, cannot possibly be a *material* substance.

Id. *Ib.*

I looked upon her hand, and finding it all *mattery*, bathed it with a decoction of, &c.

Wiseman. *Surgery*, book i. ch. xvii.

The herpes beneath *mattered* and were dried up with the common epuloticks.

Id. *Ib.*

[Virgil has] with wonderful art and beauty *materialized* (if I may so call it) a scheme of abstracted notions, and clothed the most nice, refined conceptions of philosophy in sensible images and poetical representations.

Tatler, No. 115.

By this means [the invention of letters] we *materialize* our ideas, and make them as lasting as the ink and paper, their vehicles.

Guardian, No. 172.

When we attempt to explain the nature of that principle which feels and thinks and wills, by saying, that it is a *material* substance, or that it is the result of *material* organization, we impose on ourselves by words; forgetting, that *matter* as well as mind is known to us by its qualities and attributes alone, and that we are totally ignorant of the essence of either.

Stewart. *Philosophy of the Human Mind. Introduction*, part i. p. 5.

My aim at ev'ry hour

Is to be well with those in pow'r,

And my *material* point of view,

Whoever's in, to be in too.

Churchill. *The Ghost*, book iv.

By the adversaries of the hypothesis of *materialism* it is urged, in a lofty and triumphant tone, that the known essential properties of *matter* are absolutely inconsistent with perception and activity, the essential attributes of the mind.

Belsham. *Philosophy of the Mind*, ch. xi. sec. 1. p. 334.

The *materialists*, as they are commonly called, though with some impropriety of expression, maintain, that man consists of one uniform substance, the object of the senses; and that perception, with its modes, is the result, necessary or otherwise, of the organization of the brain.

Id. *Ib.*

MATTER.

MATTER.

MAT-
TOCK.

For had not this disorder'd chaos been;
Had not these angels caus'd it by their sin;
Nor had compacted earth, nor rock, nor stone,
Nor gross materiality been known.

Byrom. *An Epistle to a Gentleman in the Temple.*

MATTIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Boragineæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, spreading; corolla tubular, funnel-shaped, with five scales as long as the tube; anthers arrow-shaped, conniving; style longer than the stamens; stigma simple; seeds winged.

Two species, natives of the East of Europe.

MA'TTIN, *adj.* } Fr. *matines*; It. *matinee*; Sp.

MA'TTIN, *n.* } *matines: preces vel horæ matutinæ.*

MA'TUTINE, } Lat. *matutinus*, from *matuta*; a

MA'TUTINAL. } name given to Aurora; and *matuta*, from *mane*, (*optima diei pars*.) See Vossius.

The morning; the break or dawn of day; the beginning or early part of day.

In the Roman Catholic Church, *Matins*, *officium horæ matutinæ*, forms the third Watch of the Monastic day; *sc.* from three till six o'clock A. M.

In chyrche he was deuout y now, vor hym ne ssolde non day abyde,
pat he ne hurde masse & matyns and eueson, & eche tyde.

R. Gloucester, p. 369.

They say that knowe hym: he sayeth none at all, neither *Matins*, *Euensonge*, nor *Masse*, nor commeth at no church, but eyther to gase or talke.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 415. *The Second Part of the Con-
futation of Tyndall.*

And crop-full out of door he flings,
Ere the first cock his *matin* rings.

Milton. *L'Allegro*, l. 114.

Which th' only sound
Of leayes and fuming rills, Aurora's fan,
Lightly dispers'd, and the shrill *matin* song
Of birds on every bough.

Id. *Paradise Lost*, book v. l. 7.

The merry larke her *matins* sings aloft.

Spenser. *Epithalamion*.

Secondly, according as the said stars begin either to shine out or be hidden in the morning before the sun be up, or at evening after the sunne is set, they be said to rise and goe downe, and thereupon are named *matutine* or *vespertine*, orientall or occidentall, according as the one or the other happeneth unto them in the twy-light, morning or evening. Certes, when they are to be seene *matutine* or *vespertine*, it must be at the least three quarters of an houre either before the sunne is up, or after he is downe: for within that space there is no looking after them.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xviii. ch. xxv.

He raised his spouse ere *matin*-bell was rung,
And thus his morning canticle he sung.

Pope. *January and May*.

But first to him,
Spring of all charity, who gave the heart
With kindly sense to glow, his *matin*-song,
Superior duty, thus the sage addrest.

Mallet. *Amyntor and Theodora*, can. 2.

Next morn he wak'd her with a song;
"Behold," he said, "the new-born day,
The lark his *matin*-peal has rung,
Arise, my love, and come away."

Jago. *The Blackbirds. An Elegy*.

Nor scorn'd to mark the sun at *matins* due
Stream through the storied windows' holy hue.

Warton. *On the Birth of the Prince of Wales*.

Another *matutinal* expression in ancient use was—"Give you (*i. e.* God) good day," implying a hope that the day might end as well as it had begun.

Pegge. *Anecdotes of the English Language*, p. 277.

MATTOCK, A. S. *mattuc*, *meoltuc*, *meoltoc*; which

Somner calls a trident, a spade, a shovell, a delving toole, a mattocke. Minshew derives it from D. *met haecke*, with hooke, from *hacken*, to *hack*; ridiculously, says Skinner, who proposes A. S. *meos*, moss, or any low herb, and *tog-en*, to tug or pull, because it (a *mattock*) pulls or tears up.

In the kynges hoost ther were a fine hundred variettes, w^t *mattocks* and axes to make euyn the waies for the caryage to passe.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 207. p. 244.

For feare of being stifled with the vapour arising from thence, they are forced to giue ouer such fire-workes, and betake themselves oftentimes to great *mattocks* and pickaxes.

Hakewill. *Apologie*, book iv. ch. v. sect. 2. fol. 353.

Who left the *mattock*, and the spade,
And, in the robes of war array'd,
In their rough arms, departing took
Their helpless babes, and with a look
Stern and determin'd, swore to see
Those babes no more, or see them free.

Churchill. *The Duellist*, book ii.

MATTRESS. See MAT.

MATTUSCHKEA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx four-parted; corolla funnel-shaped, four-cleft; seeds four, naked.

One species, *M. hirsuta*, native of Guiana.

MATU'RE, *v.*

MATU'RE, *adj.*

MATU'RELY,

MATU'RITY,

MATURA'TION,

MA'TURATIVE.

Fr. *mature*; It. *maturo*; Sp. *maduro*; Lat. *maturus* (of uncertain origin.) That is properly said to be *mature*, which is neither too quick or early, nor too slow or late: (Vossius :) and thus,

Ripe, perfect, complete, digested. See IMMATURE.

Maturitie is a mean between two extremities, wherein nothyng lacketh or excedeth, and is in such a state, that it may neither encrease nor minyshe without losinge the denomination of *maturitie*. When they (the actes of man) be doone with suche moderation, that nothing in the doing may be sene superfluous or indigēt, we say, that they be *maturely* doone.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, book i. ch. xxii. p. 81.

The apples covered in the lime and ashes were well *matured*, as appeared both in their yellowness and sweetness.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. iv. sec. 320.

Which images here figur'd in this wise,
I leave unto your more *mature* survey.

Daniel. *Dedication to the Tragedy of Philotas*.

Thy full *maturity*
Of years and wisdom, that discern what shows,
What art and colours may deceive the eye,
Secures our trust.

Id. *A Panegyric to the King*.

The same [linseed] applyed with figs is an excellent *maturative*, and ripeneth all *imposthumes*.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xx. ch. xxii.

Maturation is seen in liquors and fruits; wherein there is not desired, nor pretended, an utter conversion, but onely an alteration to that form, which is most sought, for man's use; as in clarifying drinks, ripening of fruits, &c.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. ix. sec. 838.

As in the body, so in the soul, diseases and tumours must have their due *maturation* ere there can be a perfect cure.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 536. *The Balm of Gilead*.

Your lordship, therefore, may properly be said to have chosen a retreat, and not to have chosen it until you had *maturely* weighed the advantages of rising higher with the hazards of the fall.

Dryden. *Dedication to the Georgics*.

But this I only repeat historically, till further observation shall discover, whether these are diamonds not yet fully ripe, and capable of growing harder by further *maturation*.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. p. 453. *Of the Intestine Motions of the Particles of Quiescent Solids*.

MAT-
TOCK.

MATURE.

MATURE. The heat could never be greater than now it is at our 10th of March, or the 11th of September, and therefore not sufficient to bring their fruits and grain to maturity.

Ray. *Of the Creation*, part ii. p. 229.

As rolling years matur'd his age,
He flourish'd bold and sinewy as his sire;
While the mild passions in his breast assuage
The fiercer flames of his maternal fire.

Smollett. *Ode to Independence*.

His deep and piercing eye
Look'd wisdom, and mature sedateness weigh'd
To doubtful counsels.

Hamilton. *Of the Thistle. The Episode*.

MATUTA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Brachyurous Crustacea*.

Generic character. Shell somewhat rounded, and furnished on each side with an elongate spine; the antennæ short; the posterior legs compressed, all inserted on the same horizontal line, and (except the anterior) terminated by a swimming joint.

The type is *M. victor*, Fabricius. Leach, *Zoological Miscellany*, vol. iii. p. 12. pl. cxxvii. Found in the Indian and New Holland seas. About six species.

MAUDLIN is the name of a plant, *Herba Magdalenæ*, and used as an adjective, is a corruption of *Magdalen*, (which Sir Thomas More writes *Mawdleyne*), who is depicted with eyes wet and swelled with tears: and is applied—when the eyes are watery, and the countenance swollen, with sottishness.

Sir Edmonbury first, in woful wise,
Leads up the show, and milks their maudlin eyes.

Dryden. *Prologue to the Royal Brothers*.

The maudlin hero, like a puling boy
Robb'd of his plaything, on the plains of Troy
Had never blubber'd at Patroclus tomb.

Churchill. *The Times*.

MAUGRE, Fr. *maulgré*, *i. e.* *malgré*; It. *malgrado*; Sp. *mal grado*; *malè gratum*, not at all grateful or agreeable; for *gre* and *grado* (says Skinner) are manifestly from *gratum*. Minshew notices a common expression, In spite of his nose. See the Quotation from Robert of Gloucester.

In spite of their hearts, against their wills, whether they will or no. Cotgrave.

Spenser says, book ii. ch. v. st. 12., *Maulgre* her spight, *i. e.* fortune; by which he appears to mean, (Spight on her spight.)

Ac þoru þe emperour, þat seþþe com, y hote Theodose
Maximian was seþþe y slaw magrei ys nose.

R. Gloucester, p. 94.

Egyne, þat was an abbes, out of hir hous had
Maugre hire will in hordom his life with hir lad.

R. Brunne, p. 58.

That gifte nought to praysen is
That man yeueth *maugre* his.

Chaucer. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 188.

That *maulgre* where she woll or none,
Myn herte is euermo in one,
So that I can none other chese,
But whether that I winne or lese,
I mote hir loven till I deye.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. p. 27.

It were better nought begonne,
Than take a thyng without leue
Whiche thou must after needes leue,
And yet haue *maugre* forth with all.

Id. *Id.* book v. p. 172.

Rather woulde we most earnestly entreate him, that as oft as we wander a wronge waye from hym, he woulde (draw we neuer so faste backward) by sharpe correccion *magry* our minde bryng vs into the right way again.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1366. *A Treatyce vppon the Passyon*.

"Then tell," quoth Blandamour, "and feare no blame;
Tell what thou saw'st, *maulgre* whoso it heares."

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iv. can. 1.

Untill that Talus had his pride represt,
And forced him, *maulgre*, it up to rear.

Id. *Id.* book v. can. 1.

He shall (*maugre*) be forced to confesse, that either there were never true Orders in the Church of England (which he dares not say) or else that they are still ours.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 707. *The Honour of the Married Clergie*.

MAUKIN. See **MALKIN**.

MAUL. See **MALL**.

MAUND, *n.* } A. S. *mand*; Fr. *mande*, *manne*.

MA'UNDY, *n.* } Open basket or pannier having handles; Dutch *mande*; from the Lat. *manus*; *q. d.* a hand-basket; others from *mandere*, to eat, because eatables were usually carried in it. Skinner prefers the former.

And put them in a *maūde* and brynge them in the *maunde* w^t the oxe and the ii rammes.

Bible, Anno 1551. *Exodus*, ch. xxix.

Take the first of all the frute of the erthe, whiche thou hast brought in oute of the lande that the Lord thy God geueth the, and put it into a *maūde*, and go vnto the place whiche the Lorde thy God shall chose to make his name dwel there.

Id. *Deut.* ch. xxv.

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew
Of amber, crystal, and of bedded jet,
Which one by one she in a river threw,
Upon whose weeping margent she was set.

Shakspeare. *A Lover's Complaint*

So rides he mounted on the market day,
Upon a straw stufft pannel all the way,
With a *maund* charg'd with household merchandize.

Hall. *Satire* 2. book iv.

MAUND, *v.* } To *maunder*, Skinner says, is to

MA'UNDER, *v.* } murmur, *parum deflexo sensu*, from

MA'UNDER, *n.* } the Fr. *maudire*: (Lat. *male-dicere*:) Serenius from the Sw. *mana*, *ciere*, *provocare*, (*i. e.* the A. S. *man-ian*.) But it is very probably merely a consequential usage of *maund*, a basket, intending,

To bear or carry the basket, the beggar's basket to receive the dole of charity; hence, to beg. And to *maunder*,

To use the speech, or mode of speech, customary with beggars; their whine or mutter, either of solicitation or discontent: hence to whine or mutter, to grumble or complain. Mr. Grose says,

"*Maundy*, abusive, saucy. Hence *maundering*. Glouc."

P. CA. ————— A rogue,

A very canter, I sir, one that *maunds*
Vpon the pad.

Ben Jonson. *The Staple of Newes*, act ii. sc. 5.

HIG. Thou art chosen, venerable Clause,

Our king and sovereign: monarch o' th' *maunders*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Beggar's Bush*, act ii. sc. 1.

DEVET. Beg, Beg, and keep constables walking, wear out stocks and whipcord, *maunder* for butter-milk.

Id. *Thierry and Theodorat*, act v. sc. 1.

The *maunderings* of discontent are like the voyce and behaviour of a swine, who, when he feels it rain, runs grumbling about, and, by that, indeed, discovers his nature, but does not avoid the storm.

South. *Sermons*, vol. vii. p. 304.

MAUGRE.

MAUND

MAUNDY.
—
MAURITANIA.

MAUNDY. This word is applied by our old writers at the time of the Reformation to the *command* which Christ gave to his disciples for the commemoration of his last Supper. Spelman, however, thinks that *Maundy-Thurs*day, on the evening of which day the *command* was given, may be so called from *mande*, a basket, (see *ante*.) baskets being formerly brought on that day to receive the charitable donations of the King.

See the *Miscellaneous* notice under **LENT**.

In his second parte, he treateth the *maundy* of Christ with his apostles vpon the sheare Thursday, wherein our Sauour actually dyd institute the blessed sacrament, and therein verily gaue hys owne verye fleshe and bloude to hys twelue apostles.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1038. The Aunsweare to the Poysoned Boke, &c. Preface.

For vnto those wordes he putteth and forthwith ioineth, the rehearsing of his bitter passion, begynning with his *maundy*, and therein his humble wesshyng of his disciples feete.

Id. Ib. fol. 1305. A Treatise vppon the Passyon.

The mynde and exposition of the old douctours vppon the wordes of Christes *maundy*.

Frith. Workes, fol. 125. col. 2. Title of the Chapter.

That is to say he admitted hym (saith S. Austē) vnto the *maundy* wherein he did betake and deliuer vnto the disciples y^e figure of his body and bloud.

Id. Ib. fol. 127. col. 1.

MAURANDIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, natural order *Scrophulariæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted; corolla bell-shaped, unequal; filaments callous at the base; capsules two, united, compressed, two-celled, one of the cells unequal; seeds muricated.

One species, *M. scandens*, an elegant climbing shrub. Native of Mexico.

Name.

MAURITANIA, or **MAURETANIA**, as it is spelled on most ancient coins and monuments, (Gruter, *Inscript.* p. 402, 482.) was the North-Western portion of ancient Africa, and derived its name from its inhabitants, the *Mauri*, or *Maurusii*: the latter being the appellation given to them by the Greeks, the former that by which they were known to the Romans, and which they assumed themselves.* (Strabo, xvii. 3. 2.)

Boundaries.

Their Country extended from the Atlantic Ocean to the River *Mulucha*, *Molochath*, or *Malva*, still called *Mulúajah* by the Moors. Its Southern boundaries were the river *Sala* (now *Salà*) and Mount Atlas (D'Anville, *Geogr. Anc.* iii. 108.) It therefore nearly coincided with the modern Kingdom of Fez. (Fás.)

Divisions.

Under the Roman Emperors, the limits of Mauritania were extended; and Juba the younger, having in honour of Augustus, from whom he received his Kingdom, given the name of *Cæsarea* to *Iol*, the Eastern part of his territory was called *Mauretania Cæsariensis*, and the Western *Tingitana*, from their respective Capitals, *Cæsarea* and *Tingis*, when Claudius reduced the whole to the condition of a Roman Province. In the Middle Ages *Tingitana* was considered as a Province of Spain, and called *Hispania Transfretana*, while the remainder of *Mauritania* was subdivided into two Districts, *Cæsariensis* and *Sitifensis*.

Tingitana.

Tingitana, or Mauritania Proper, anciently formed

* The Greek word *μαῦρος*, which signifies "obscure, dark, and weak," has been assigned by Grammarians as the origin of this name; but it is more probable that the significant term was borrowed from the proper name; "Maurusius" might, perhaps, be subsequently adopted to avoid the ambiguity occasioned by the use of *Maurus*.

the territories of two independent Princes, Boguses, or Bogus on the West, and Bocchus on the East; (Plin. v. 2.) but they were united, under Juba the younger, by Augustus, together with a large part of Numidia, and though long subject to the Romans, were little known to them or the Greeks beyond the coasts. Hence the extravagant reports of the marvellous objects abounding even on the coast of Libya, (Strabo, xvii. 3.3.) and the vague and unsatisfactory hints respecting the interior given by Pliny and later Roman authors. "The *Maurusii*," says Strabo, (xvii. 3. 4. 7.) "are a numerous and wealthy Libyan people. The greater part of them even to this day lead a wandering life. They pride themselves on their attention to dress; curling their hair, encouraging the growth of their beards, wearing golden ornaments, cleaning their teeth and paring their nails. You seldom see them touch each other when they meet in their walks, lest their head-dress should be deranged. They generally fight with spears on horseback, using ropes for bridles, and riding without saddles; but they have swords also. Their foot soldiers shield themselves with targets made of elephants' hides, and are clad in the skins of lions, panthers, and bears, which also serve them for beds. They and their neighbours, the *Masæsyli*, and, for the most part, all the Libyans in general, are equipped in the same manner, and are alike in other respects, using small but swift and docile horses, manageable even with a switch. Their horses have collars of wood or hair, to which the rein is fastened, on their necks. Some follow like dogs without being led. Their shield is round, small, and made of leather, their lance short and broad; they wear no girdle, and have full tunics; a skin, as was said before, serves them for a cloak and breast-plate. Some," he afterwards observes, "say that the *Maurusii* are Indians, and came hither with Hercules;" whence it is plain that they were not Negroes; (whom the Ancients called Ethiopians;) and it appears from what he says a little above that the *Pharusii* and *Nigretes* were separated from the *Maurusii* by a wide extent of desert. This description, as well as the other circumstances just noticed, shows how little the natives of Mauritania have changed in the lapse of eighteen centuries; and when the account given by Strabo is compared with Dr. Qudney's and Captain Lyon's description of the habits and appearance of the *Tawárik*, who occupy the valleys of Mount Atlas, and the whole of the *Sahrà*, or Great Desert, the identity of the two nations will hardly be doubted, especially when it is added, that almost all the names of places in ancient Africa can easily be traced to the *Shilhah*, or *Ertánah*, spoken by all their Tribes. "This Country," says Pomponius Mela, (i. 5.) "is ignoble, possessed of scarcely any thing illustrious, and more distinguished for its soil than its inhabitants, whose indolence has sunken it into obscurity." The land near the Western coast he describes (iii. 20.) as being so fertile, as in some places to produce grain spontaneously. The productiveness of the whole, its vast forests, excellent timber, and singular plants and animals, are also extolled by Strabo; (xvii. 3. 4.) but his authorities had evidently been deceived by fabulous accounts, and believed that peculiarities, which are found only in the Southern regions, belonged to the whole of Mauritania.

MAURI
TANIA.

Mauri, or
Moors.

Sala (now *Salé*, or *Salà*, in 34° 5' North and 6° 42' *Salà*. 36" West) was the last place on the Western coast known to the Romans, and the frontier town on that side. At

MAURITANIA. some distance to the North-East was the mouth of the *Subur*, still called *Sebrí*, or *Subrí*, the largest river on that coast. *Banasa*, placed by Ptolemy at a distance from the sea, D'Anville, (iii. 108.) on the authority of an ancient Itinerary, supposed to have been on the site of Ma'mórah Bellí, about half-way between Mehediyyah and El-'Aráish (*vulgò* Larache.) The stream, at the mouth of which that town is placed, still bears the name of Lukkos, or Ulkus, apparently a corruption of *Lexus*; El-'Aráish, therefore, must be on or near the site of *Lixus*, (*Lix*, *Linx*, or *Lynx*), which became a Roman Colony under Claudius. (Plin. *Hist. Nat.* v. 1.) It was celebrated in Fabulous History as the residence of Antæus, and the scene of his contest with Hercules. In its neighbourhood, likewise, were the Gardens of the Hesperides, on an island in an estuary of the sea; they consisted in Pliny's time merely of a grove of wild olives adorned with an altar to Hercules. On a bay to the North-East of *Lixus*, was *Zilis*, the name of which is still preserved in Azilá, called by Europeans Arzilla. Further to the North was the promontory which forms the North-Western extremity of Africa, where the coast takes a direction nearly due East at the entrance of the Straits of Hercules. (*Fretum Herculis*.) This promontory was called, from its luxuriant vineyards, *Ampelusia* by the Greeks, and *Cotta*, or *Cotes*, (*Kώττη*, Ptol. *Geogr.* iv. 1. *ai* *Kώτεις*, Strabo xvii. 3. 2.) a name of the same import, by the Africans. (Mela, i. 5.) Its modern name, Cabo de Espartal, is probably derived from the abundance of rushes on its shores. A little to the East of this headland was *Tingis*, near the site of the modern Tanjah, (called by us Tangiers,) which lies Eastward of the ancient town. (D'Anville, iii. 106.) *Cotes*, or *Ampelusia*, is considered by Strabo (xvii. 3.2.) as the Western extremity of Mount Atlas, called Dyrin, or Dyrin, (Daran in Arabic,) by the natives. It traverses Mauritania, he observes, from that promontory to the *Syrtes*, and is inhabited in the heart of the country by the Gætulians, the largest of the Libyan nations. Seven remarkable mountains between *Tingis* and *Abyla*, called the Seven Brothers by the Ancients, appear to be the Jebel Músá of the Arabs. Beyond them is the Promontory of *Abyla*, projecting into the sea as if to meet the opposite and corresponding rock of *Calpe*. (Gibraltar.) These are the well-known Columns of Hercules, whence the Strait received its name. Both are lofty and nearly insulated mountains connected with the main land by an isthmus. On that to the South of *Abyla* was *Septum*, or *Septa*, a fortress erected probably in the Vth or VIth century; its name, pronounced Sebtan by the Arabs, who have no *p* in their language, has been changed into Ceuta by the Spaniards. *Sagath*, now Tetwán, *Tænialonga*, now Tarkah, a remarkable strip of land, and *Parietina*, probably Velez de Gomera, (Ghomárah,) are places noticed by Ptolemy to the West of Cabo de Tres Forcas, the ancient *Rusadir*. The town bearing that name was probably on the site of Melilah: it is placed on a point of land South-East of the promontory, and not far from the entrance of an extensive bay, at the bottom of which the river Mulucha, or Molochath, enters the sea, and forms the Eastern boundary of *Mauretania Tingitana*.

Mauretania Cæsariensis, on the other side of the river, nearly corresponded with the modern State of Algiers, and the Gharb, or Maghrib-el-ausah (the Middle West) of the Arabs. It is more fertile and was better known to the Greeks and Romans than *Tingitana*; Mount

Atlas, however, was, with some rare exceptions, the boundary of their knowledge Southward, and there is no reason to suppose that they ever crossed the Sahrà, or Great Desert. *Calaa*, perhaps the place called Kal'at-el-wád (River Castle) by the Arabs, on the Eastern bank of the Muluyah, is the first place in this Province noticed by the ancient Geographers: *Siga*, the Capital of Syphax before he conquered *Cirta*, appears to have been replaced by the modern Nedrómah. It was at a small distance from a remarkable promontory, Cape Metagonium, (*Μεταγώνιον*, Strabo, xvii. 3. 6. *Μεταγώνις*, Ptolem. iv. 1.) supposed by D'Anville to be the cape called Hone in Shaw's Maps. *Portus Divini* is Marsa-l-kebir, (the Great Port,) near Oran. (Wahrán.) *Portus Magnus* is a bay, at the bottom of which is Arzéú, (*i. e.* Arzáú,) a name bearing some resemblance to *Arsenaria*, a Roman Colony; but that town appears to have been considerably further to the East. *Murustaga*, which probably gave rise to the Arabian name of Mustaghánim, was not far West of the River Chinalaph, the largest stream in that part of Africa. It is now called Shelef. The whole of this coast was occupied by Roman Colonies, of which *Cartenna* (*Καρτίνα*, Ptolem.) and *Cæsarea* were the most considerable. The former is now called Tennes; the former, anciently named *Iol*, was embellished by the younger Juba, who made it his Capital, and called it *Cæsarea* in honour of Augustus. *Icosium* has been replaced by Shershá; Tefesád, on the bend of the Mersa-l amúsh, is the ancient *Tipasa*. Algiers (Al-jezáir, *i. e.* the islands) is a modern town long posterior to the time of the Romans. Rusipisir, a promontory, and Rusazus, a town somewhat to the East of it, seem both to contain the Punic term *rús*, (*rósh* in Hebrew,) a head. The river Zeitún, or Yisser, is probably the *Serbetes*; D'Anville thinks Burj, at the foot of the iron mountains, is the ancient *Tubusuptus* and Tedles *Soldæ*. The mouth of the *Audus*, now Samma, was near Bújáyah; and Jijel, called Gigin by sailors, is, almost unaltered, the ancient *Igil-gilis*, not very far West of the *Ampsaga*, which formed the Eastern boundary of *Mauretania Cæsariensis*.

In the interior the most remarkable town was *Sitifi*, still called Setif, a little to the South-East of Bújáyah, and nearly in latitude 36°. It was once the Capital of a district named from it. The vast salt-marsh, El Shatt, contiguous to the plains of Záb, is evidently the *Salinæ Nubonenses*; and Tubnah, to the North-East of it, is the ancient *Thubuna*. *Malliana* is now called Meliyánah, and *Succubar*, *Zuchabar*, or *Sugabar* is the modern Zukkár. The *Ancorarius Mons*, crossed by Count Theodosius, (Ammianus Marcellinus, xxix. 25.) is the modern Wánsherís. Minoh preserves its ancient name; Tagademt recalls the *Gadaum Castra* of Ammianus, and *Regiæ* (the Palace) is placed by a Roman Itinerary on the site of Tlemsen. (Telemsán.) The expedition of Suetonius Paulinus, which first led the Romans across Mount Atlas, seems to have commenced on the Eastern side of Mauritania, though the place in which it is noticed by Pliny, (*Nat. Hist.* v. 1.) and the apparent resemblance of some modern names to those mentioned by him and Solinus, made D'Anville suppose that the river *Ger* runs at no great distance South-East of Fez.

D'Anville, *Géographie Ancienne*; Cellarii, *Geogr. Antiqua*; Strabo, *Plinii Naturalis Histor.*; Höst, *Marokos*; Idrisi, *Geographia Nubiensis*; Shaw, *Travels*.

MAURITANIA.

Siga.
Nedroma.

Metagonium.

C. Hone.

Portus Magnus.

R. Chinalaph.
Shellif.

Iol.

Cæsarea.

R. Yisser.
Serbetes, or Serbes.

Igilgili.
Gigel.

R. Ampsagas.

Sitifi.
Setif.

Salinæ.
El Shot.

Ancorarius Mons.
Wanesheeres.

Regiæ.
Tlemsen.

MAURITIA.

MAURITIUS.

MAURITIA, in Botany, a genus of the class Dioecia, order Octandria, natural order Palmæ. Generic character: male flower, calyx cup-shaped, slightly three-toothed; corolla, petals three: female flower, drupe one-seeded, imbricated.

One species, *M. flexuosa*, a lofty Palm-tree with fan-shaped fronds, native of Surinam.

Volcanic.

MAURITIUS, a small Island in the Indian Ocean, lying between $19^{\circ} 56'$ and $20^{\circ} 30'$ South, and $57^{\circ} 17'$ and $57^{\circ} 47'$ East, to the North-East of the Isle of Bourbon, is nearly elliptical in form, and measures about 12 leagues from North to South, and 10 from East to West; its circumference, exclusive of the sinuosities of the shore, scarcely exceeds 60 miles. Its coasts are, with few exceptions, beset with dangerous reefs; and it has only two good ports, one of which cannot be kept clear without continual labour and expense. The whole Island may be considered as an extinct volcano. Rising in many places abruptly from the sea, in others by an ascent more or less gradual, to the declivities which form the boundary of the central tract, the surface of the country is no where completely level; though some districts on the Northern and Western coasts are called plains, and the high-lands in the centre form a table-land, yet the greater part of the Island is extremely rugged and mountainous. The central plain is conjectured, by M. Bory de St. Vincent, (i. 212.) to have been anciently the crater of a vast volcano, filled up by the falling in of its sides, and altered in its form by earthquakes, the Central peak (*Piton du Milieu de l'Isle*) being the last vent of the expiring fires. This table-land is thickly wooded, although from 200 to 250 toises (1280 to 1600 feet) above the level of the sea, and in the midst of it rises the conical and pointed sugar-loaf hill, which derives its name, just mentioned, from its central position. The abruptness of the descent into this central level, as well as the lakes and morasses with which it abounds, are favourable to M. Bory's hypothesis; but the deep beds of compact and basaltic lava, sometimes retaining their prismatic forms, which appear on the sides of the ravines, leave no doubt as to the former existence of a volcano, whatever may have been the original conformation of the Island. The rugged belt already noticed, forms in some places considerable groups of mountains, particularly on the North-West side, where the peak called *Le Pouce* (Thumb) branches out into several lofty ridges, overlooking North-West and South-East, where a similar cluster of peaks and ridges form the Northern boundary of the *Grand Port*. (Great Harbour.) The *Piton du Quartier du Rempart*, (Rampart Peak,) in the North, and those *de la Rivière Noire*, (Black River,) and *de la Savane*, (Savanna Peak,) in the South, are similar elevations, which with several others present commanding positions, and give rise to some of the many streams by which the valleys beneath them are watered.

Mountains.

Lakes and rivers.

The lakes and morasses, as before observed, are principally in the table-land, and are either traversed by rivers or give rise to them. The *Grand Bassin* is a circular fresh-water basin, about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by steep, rocky banks, in the most elevated part of the central tract. It is the parent of several streams, which flow into the sea. About six miles, and nearly due North of it, is the *Mare aux Vaconas* or *Vacois*, (Vakesà Morass,) named from the *vakwàs*, or *Pandanus utilis*, (Bory, ii. 3.) by which it is surrounded. It is, as its name implies, a vast swamp, (*une véritable*

tourbière, Bory, i. 236.) of some hundred acres, through which several small streams pass, and in the centre of which there is a lake about a mile long, and more than twenty fathoms deep. Its most remarkable productions are crayfish and gigantic eels, sometimes twenty feet long. The principal rivers rise near the foot of the *Piton du Milieu*. Those on the West form a united stream under the name of the Great River, (*la Grande Rivière*), and flow into an arm of the sea by the Sandy plains, (*Plaines aux Sable*), a little to the South-West of Port Louis: those running to the East form the morasses called the Three islands, (*Les trois Ilots*), beyond which they discharge their waters into a bay North-East of the Great Harbour. The Tamarind and Rampart Rivers, (*Rivières du Tamarin et du Rempart*), which flow into the *Baie du Tamarin*, are, as is the case with several other streams in the Island, mere brooks, in the dry and overwhelming torrents in the rainy season, when the first forms a variety of beautiful cascades in its passage over the cliffs and rocky ledges across which it makes its way to the sea.

The heat, which continues from November to April with little intermission, is almost insufferable on the coast, but so much tempered on the upper districts by the elevation of the level and by exposure to the periodical winds, that the thermometer seldom rises there above 80° , (Fahrenheit,) while, below, it exceeds 90° ; and its variations, during the prevalence of the hurricanes, which sometimes occur, are incredibly great. The soil, when not volcanic or calcareous from the depositions of marine insects, is generally a reddish clay producing great luxuriance almost every kind of tropical vegetable; and, as nearly one-third of the whole surface is yet covered by its native forests, the botanist has still a wide scope for his inquiries. The comparative coolness and moisture of the higher regions are favourable to the growth of cryptogamous plants, and several new species of lichens, jungermanniæ, and especially ferns, might doubtless be found in addition to the many enumerated by M. Bory. *Le Pouce*, just above Port North-West, furnished him with *russeas*, *myonymas*, *mussændas*, and *nuxias*, besides many more widely distributed genera. The public Botanic Garden, of which a catalogue has been published, contains a valuable collection of all the most curious and useful tropical plants, and is a nursery from which such as deserve to be cultivated may be procured. It is in the Shaddock District, (*Quartier des Pamplemousses*) four or five miles North-East of Port Louis. (Bory, i. 212—225.) There is a scarcity of fodder for cattle, but the crops of manioc, (*Iatropa*), wheat, maize, sugar-cane, coffee, cotton, cloves, indigo, and tobacco, are so abundant as to yield a clear profit of twenty per cent. The coffee, particularly from beans originally procured from Uddein and Mokha, bids fair to rival the produce of Arabia itself. Of useful or ornamental timber the forests furnish a great variety; as iron-wood, (*Sideroxylon*), ebony, (*Diospyrus ebenus*), stink-wood, (*olax*), colophonium-wood, pines, oaks, cinnamon, (*Laurus*), cabbage-trees, (*Areca*), olives and apples. Of cattle, goats are the most plentiful, and buffaloes thrive more than common oxen; but deer, wild-boars, short-legged hares, many of the monkey tribe, tandrees, or tail-less hedgehogs, (*Erinaceus ecaudatus*), and rats are the principal indigenous quadrupeds. Some eagles, parrots, and loxias, especially the *Loxia cardinalis*, are among the most remarkable birds, of which tribe there is no great variety. Insects, on the

MAURITIUS.

Productions

Botany.

Zoology.

MAURITIUS.

other hand, abound, both innoxious and noxious; and of the latter few are more troublesome than the cockroach, (*Blatta Americana*), called *kakerlet* by the French, from the Dutch *kakkerlak*. It multiplies with the greatest rapidity, and devours leather, paper, candles, provisions, every thing in short, so that but for the *sphealobata*, a beautiful green fly, which is always in quest of it, its ravages could hardly be borne. The surrounding ocean abounds in fish, of which the four-spined sea-chest (*Ostracion quadricornis*) and the purse (*Tetraodon testudinarius*) are the most singular. The latter, by inflating the skin of its belly, becomes nearly spherical, and is then easily taken, as it cannot immediately regain its proper form and action. Sugar, coffee, spices, and ebony are the principal exports; rice, salt-provisions, various manufactured articles, and, till lately, slaves, the staple imports. The population, now estimated at 80,000, has quadrupled in twenty years; and thus affords a fair criterion of the improvement of the colony since it became subject to Great Britain; notwithstanding the abolition of the slave-trade, the dread of which made the colonists (Bory de St. Vincent, i. 168. 172.) jealous of the mother-country. The slaves are to the whites in the proportion of ten to one, and those from the African coast, as being less trustworthy and intelligent than the Malegashes, are treated more like brutes than human beings. Beasts of burden are deemed less cheap and tractable; slaves are, therefore, substituted for them. The mechanics are skilful and industrious; their iron-works and ship-building are considerable in extent and value. The higher classes are hospitable, but much relaxed in their morals, and knowledge is not generally diffused. A Literary and Philosophical Society, however, established in 1805, affords a ready channel of communication to persons engaged in useful inquiries, and the Public Library in Port Louis, which is easy of access, is peculiarly valuable in a colony so remote from Europe.

Trade.

Population.

Country houses.

Port Louis.

History.

Plantations (called *habitations* by the French) consist generally of 160 acres, and are divided into different portions by alleys of trees, such as the *vakwá*, (*Pandanus utilis*), rose-apple (*Eugenia glomerata*), banana, (*Musa sapientum*), &c. The houses of the planters, with the huts of their slaves, are scattered all over the country, and the only town is *Port Louis*, in 20° 9' 45" South, and 57° 28' 39" East of Greenwich, at the bottom of the harbour, in a valley, enclosed by lofty and rugged declivities. It was built principally of wood, and had scarcely any public edifices deserving of notice; but having been almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1816, it has been since rebuilt in a more substantial manner, with wider streets, and under many judicious regulations for the prevention of a similar catastrophe. The public walks are in a large area called the *Champ de Mars*, encircled by the heights of *Le Pouce*, and overshadowed by alleys of black-wood; (*Bois noir*—*Mimosa*, Lebbek;) being an agreeable place of rendezvous, it is much frequented in fine weather. No free negroes or mulattoes are allowed to inhabit the town; the suburb called the *Black Town* being exclusively appropriated to them.

This Island was discovered by the Portuguese early in the XVIth century,* probably soon after they first visited Matatani, in Madagascar. They called it at first

* Perhaps it was the Island on which Ruy Pereira was wrecked in his return from the East coast of Madagascar, in company with Tristan da Cunha, from whom he was separated by a storm in the winter of 1506. (Barros, xi. 1. 2. tom. iii. p. 16.)

Ilha do Cerne, supposing it to be the *Cerne* of Ptolemy, afterwards Diego Rodrigues; (Valentyn, v. 154.) but they do not appear to have ever taken possession of it. The Dutch were the first Europeans by whom it was much frequented, and they gave it the name of Mauritius, from Prince Maurice of Nassau, early in the XVIIth century. Their settlement at Fort Frederic Henry, probably near the mouth of the *Rivière des Créoles*, on the shore of the Great Harbour, and on the South-Eastern side of the Island, was formed before 1639, but Valentyn (*Oost Indien*, v. 154.) could not ascertain the date of its establishment. It seems to have been abandoned in 1644, and resumed in 1650. Lamotius, who was Chief there for fifteen years, and quitted it in 1692, made a complete tour of the Island, and judged its circumference to be about 240 miles; he was twenty-one days on his journey, and sometimes travelled twenty miles in a day. The Island was finally abandoned in 1710. Some of the settlers, who were then obliged to relinquish their plantations, are said to have died of vexation and disappointment, though they had obtained considerable estates at the Cape of Good Hope. The French, who had already, in 1664, established themselves in the neighbouring Island of Mascarenhas, which they called Bourbon, took possession of Mauritius as soon as it was evacuated by the Dutch. In 1723, a Governor and Council were appointed; and in 1734, it was placed under the direction of Mahé de la Bourdonnais, a man of remarkable energy and sagacity, to whose zeal and talents its rapid improvement was entirely owing. It was he who fixed a port North-West as the seat of the Capital, on account of its being on the leeward side of the Island. He was succeeded in 1766 by the celebrated M. Poivre, who, among many other important benefits, enriched the colony with plantations of cloves and nutmegs, in spite of the jealous and oppressive prohibitions of the Dutch. By sending agents into the least frequented Islands of the Eastern Archipelago, he succeeded in finding plants which had escaped the vigilance of those appointed by the Dutch Government to root them up. The Isle of France, as Mauritius was called by the French, was for a long time a source of much mischief to our commerce in the Indian Ocean, as its harbours afforded an asylum from which the French ships of war could easily slip out when a fleet of merchantmen was at hand; but till the year 1810, we had no disposable force sufficient for an attack on so important and well fortified a post. Little resistance, however, was made, when the Island was taken possession of in November of that year, by General Abercrombie; although 200 pieces of ordnance were found upon its batteries. It was finally ceded to Great Britain at the general pacification in 1814, and has since been governed as a British Colony.

Grant, *Account of Mauritius*; Bory de St. Vincent, *Voyage dans les quatre principales Iles des Mers d'Afrique*, à Paris, An. xiii. (1804,) 3 tomes, 8vo. avec un *Atlas de Planches*, 4to.; De Barros, *Decadas da Asia*; Valentyn, *Oost Indien*, v. Deel.

MAUSOLE'UM, } Lat. *mausoleum*; Fr. *mausoleum*; It. and Sp. *mausoleo*. See the Quotation from Pliny.

This *mausoleum* was the renowned tombe or sepulchre of *Mausolus*, a petie king of Carie, which the worthie ladie *Artemisia* (sometime his queene, and now his widow) caused to be erected for the said prince her husband, who died in the second yeere of the hundreth Olympias: and verily so sumptuous a thing it was, and so curiously

MAURITIUS.

MAUSOLEUM.

MAUSOLEUM.

wrought, by the artificers especially, that it is reckoned one of those matchlesse monuments which are called the seven wonders of the world.
Holland. Plinie, book xxxvi. ch. v.

MAWK-ING.

The whole chapel called by his [Henry VII.] name, is properly but his *mausoleum*, he building it solely for the burial place of himself and the royal family, and accordingly ordering by his will that no other persons should be interred there.

Dart. Antiquities of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 32.

Some [Great Princes] have amused the dull, sad years of life, (Life spent in indolence, and therefore sad,)

With schemes of monumental fame; and sought

By pyramids and *mausolean* pomp,

Short liv'd themselves, t' immortalize their bones.

Cowper. The Task, book v.

MAUTHER, Ray says, a *modher*, or *modder*, *moth-ther*, a girl or young wench; used all over the Eastern parts of England, viz. Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge; and he quotes the Etymology of the word from the Dan. *moer, virgo, puella*, (see *ante*, MAID, or MAY,) given by Spelman in his *Glossary, in v. Moer*. Norfolk, from its situation, was much exposed to Danish settlers, and Spelman imagines those of Norfolk, who sprang from the Danes, preserved the word, though with a corrupt pronunciation. See Nares, Moor, and Ray.

I know. Away, you talk like a foolish *mautther*.

Ben Jonson. The Alchemist, act iv. sc. 6.

MAVIS, Fr. *mauvis*; It. *malviccio*. The French also call it *La Grive de Vigne*, because it feeds upon the ripe grapes; (Pennant;) and it is said to have received its name *mauvis*, Lat. *malus*, from the mischief it does to the vintage. See Menage.

A name of the Thrush, the *Turdus* of Linnæus, still commonly used in Scotland.

And thrustles, terins, and *mauise*

That songen for to win hem prise,

And eke to surmount in hir song

That other birdes hem emong

By note made faire servise.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 176.

The merry larke her mattins sings aloft;

The thrush replyes; the *mavis* descant playes.

Spenser. Epithalamion.

MAW, A. S. *maga*; D. *maeghe*; Ger. *mage*; Sw. *mage*.

The stomach; wherein the meat is received and digested.

An smot hym þoru foundement, and so vp to þe *mawe*.

R. Gloucester, p. 311.

The man þat muche honeye þe eet, is *mawe* hit engleymerþ.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 275.

Who kept Jonas in the fishes *mawe*,

Til he was spouted up at Ninivee.

Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4907.

Like to the rauening wolves,

Whom raging furie of their empty *mawes*

Drives from their den.

Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book ii.

Beating their empty *mawes* that would be fed

With the scant morsels of the sacrist's bread.

Hall. Satire 6. book iv.

Your warlike remedy against the *maw-worms*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Bonduca, act i. sc. 1.

The giant, gorg'd with flesh, and wine, and blood,

Lay stretcht at length and snoring in his den,

Belching raw gobbets from his *maw*.

Addison. Milton's style imitated.

MA'WKING,

MA'WKINGLY,

MA'WKISH.

} See MALKIN, ante.

Thou tookst me up at every word I spoke,

As if I had been a *mawkin*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Chances, act iii. sc. 1.

A deformed queane, a crooked carkass, a *mawkin*, a witch, a rotten post, an hedge stake may be set out and tricked up, that it shall make as faire a show, as much enamour as the rest.

Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, fol. 469.

Some silly souls are prone to place much piety in their *mawkingly* plainness, and in their censoriousness of others who use more comely and costly curiosities.

Bishop Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 87.

Their little breasts would burst with ire;

And the most heedless *mawkin* there,

The loveliest idiot drop a tear.

Whitehead. The Goat's Beard.

Others look loathsome and diseased with sloth,

Like a faint traveller whose dusty mouth

Grows dry with heat, and spits a *mawkish* froth.

Addison. Virgil. Georgic 4.

Flow, Welsted flow! like thine inspirer, beer;

Though stale, not ripe; though thin, yet never clear;

So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull;

Heady not strong: o'erflowing, though not full.

Pope. The Dunciad, book iii. l. 171.

MA'WMET, or

MA'MMOT,

MA'WMETRY.

} Mahomet. Generally, an idol, a graven image; *mawmetry*, the religion of Mahomet; Idolatry; the worship of graven images.

Any thing set up as an object of adoration: a popet or puppet, a fondling.

A temple heo fonde fair y now, and a *mawmed* a midde,

þat ofte tolde wonder gret, and what þing mon bitide.

R. Gloucester, p. 14.

Errid mislyuýng, haunted *maumetrie*.

R. Brunne, p. 320.

And what consent to the temple of God with *maumetis*?

Wiclif. 2 Corinthians, ch. vi.

An idolastre peraventure ne hath not but o *maumet* or two, and the avaricious man hath many; for certes, every florene in his coffre is a *maumet*. And certes, the sinne of *maumetrie* is the first that God defended in the ten commandments, as bereth witnesse Exod. ch. xx. Thou shalt have no false Gods before me, ne thou shalt make to thee no graven thing.

Chaucer. The Persones Tale, p. 162.

In destruction of *maumetrie*

And in encrese of Cristes lawe dere,

They ben accorded so as ye may here.

Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4656.

The hole people of the world in effecte fallé from knowledge or beleue of God, unto Idolatry and worship of *mammottys*.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 128. A Dialogue concerning Heresies, book i.

There you shall find in every corner a *maumet*; at everye doore a beggar; in every dish a priest.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 258. Epistle 5. dec. i.

And then to haue a wretched puling foole,

A whining *mammet*, in her fortune's tender,

To answer, Ile not wed, I cannot loue.

Shakspeare. Romeo and Juliet. fol. 70.

ST. MAWS, a Borough in the County of Cornwall, which, although not incorporated, has returned two Members to Parliament since 1562. It is a mere hamlet, under a hill fronting the sea, and containing little more than twenty houses inhabited by fishermen. A castle erected by Henry VIII. bears the same name, and stands on the Eastern side of Falmouth harbour, opposite to Pendennis castle; its works are commanded by a hill immediately behind them. Distant 2½ miles N. E. from Falmouth, 10 from Truro, and 258 S. W. from London.

MAXILLARY, Fr. *maxillaire*; It. *mascellare*; Sp. *maxilla*; Lat. *maxillaris*, from *maxilla*; which is

MAWK-ING.

MAXILLARY.

MAXILLARY. formed from *masso*, *maxo*, *maxa*, *maxula*, *maxilla*, (whence *mala*;) the jaw. Scaliger, *De Causis*, L. L. c. 31. *Massare*, to reduce to one mass, to crush.

MAY.

Of, pertaining, or belonging to the jaw.

For there is the skull of one entire bone; there are the teeth; there are *maxillary* bones, there is the hard bone, that is the instrument of hearing, and thence issue the horns.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. viii. sec. 747.

MAXILLARIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, natural order *Orchideæ*. Generic character: calyx spreading, lip in front three-lobed, jointed with the unguiform process of the column, lateral leaves united at their bases to the column, masses of pollen two, two-parted, united by their bases to a gland.

Two species, natives of the West Indies and South America.

MAXIM, Fr. *maxime*; It. *massima*; Sp. *maxima*; Low Lat. *maxima*; because it is of the greatest authority, and in greatest estimation. In like manner, *axiom*, from *ἀξιος*, *dignus*. There are certain legal *maxims* unquestioned in our Courts. See Fortescue, ch. viii. and Blackstone, vol. i. p. 68.

It is a *maxime* held of all, knowe plaine,
Thrust nature off with forks, she'll turn again.

Browne. *Britannia's Pastorals*, book i. song 2.

There are a sort of propositions, which under the name of *maxims* and axioms have passed for principles and science; and because they are self-evident, have been suppos'd innate, although nobody (that I know) ever went about to show the reason and foundation of their clearness or cogency.

Locke. *Of Human Understanding*, book iv. ch. vii. sec. 1.

Who means to build his happy reign
On this blest *maxim*, wise and plain—
Though plain, how seldom understood!
That to be great he must be good.

Mallet. *Truth in Rhyme*.

MAY, Goth. and A. S. *mag-an*; Ger. *mogen*; D. *mog-en*; Sw. *mae*, to be able,—*can* (q. v.) is consequentially, to be able; *may*, literally,

To be able; to have power, strength, or ability; to be possible:

To have power, *sc.* given, granted, or conceded; and, thus, to be free, or have freedom or liberty, or permission: to be permitted or suffered.

It is written *moewe*, *moun*, continually in old authors. See MOWE.

Plente me *may* in Engeland of alle gode y se.

R. Gloucester, p. 1.

I *mai* alle thingis in him that coumfortith me.

Wiclif. *Filipensis*, ch. iv.

Now helpe me, lady, sith ye *may* and can.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 2314.

Wel *may* men knowen, but it be a fool,
That every part deriveth from his hool.

Id. *Ib.* v. 3007.

He *may* not spare, although he were his brother.

Id. *Ib.* v. 739.

Men *maie* recouer losse of good,
But so wise a man yet neuer stood.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv. p. 106.

"How *may* a man," said he, "with idle speech
Be wonne to spoyle the castle of his health?"

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 9.

Great joy was made that day of young and old,
And solemne feast proclaym'd throughout the land,
That their exceeding merth *may* not be told.

Id. *Ib.* book i. can. 12.

Yes, you despise the man to books confin'd,
Who from his study rails at human-kind;

Though what he learns he speaks, and *may* advance
Some general maxims, or be right by chance.

Pope. *Moral Essays*, epist. 1.

Yet lives there one, whose heedless eye
Shall scorn thy pale shiue glimmering near?
With him, sweet bard, *may* fancy die
And joy desert the blooming year.

Collins. *Ode. On the Death of Mr. Thomson*.

MAY, n. } Fr. *may*; It. *maggio*; Sp. *mayo*;
MA'YING. } Lat. *maius*; for which various etymologies are given. See Vossius and Martinius: the latter prefers a *majoribus*, from the growth of vegetable nature at that period of the year.

Applied (met.) to the spring or early season of life: also to the flower of the hawthorn, then in season, to the whole plant.

Till it felle ones in a morwe of *May*
That Emelie, that fayrer was to sene
Than is the lillie upon his stalke grene,
And fresher than the *May* with flowres newe.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 1036.

I for the ferde
To walke, as I you tell maie,
And that was in the moneth of *Maie*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. p. 17.

Many hearynge of his gooyng a *maiyn* were desirous to se hym shote.

Hall. *Henry VIII. The second Yere*.

And sayd, that for that noise and gallant sport
All other mirthes and *maygames* he wold shoon,
His onely ioy was on his pipe to play.

Turbervile. *Agaynst the Jelous Heades, &c.*

The *may-moone* in mine age, I mean the gallant time
When coales of kinde first kindled loue, and plesure was in prime.

Gascoigne. *Weeds. The Complaint of the Greene Knight*.

Some light huswife belike, that was dressed like a *May-lady*,
and as most of our gentlewomen are, was more solicitous of her head tiers, than of her health.

Burton. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, fol. 473.

See, see, O see, who here is come a *maying*!

The master of the ocean;

And his beauteous Orian:

Why left we our playing?

Ben Jonson. *Song* 13.

Now the bright morning star, day's harbinger,
Comes dancing from the East, and leads with her
The flowery *May*, who from her green lap throws
The yellow cowslip and the pale primrose.

Milton. *Ode. On May Morning*.

To gather *may-busquets* and smelling brere;
And home they hasten the postes to dight.

Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar. May*.

So have I seene
Tom Piper stand upon your village greene,
Backt with the *may-pole*.

Browne. *Britannia's Pastorals*, book ii. song 2.

To greet glad nature, and the god of day,
And flowery Venus, blooming queen of *May*;
The songs of praise their tuneful breasts employ
Charm every ear, and wrap the soul in joy.

Fawkes. *Description of May*.

By this stream and the *may-blossom'd* thorn
That first heard his love-tale and his vows,
My pale ghost shall wander forlorn,
And the willow shall weep o'er my brows.

Mickle. *Song* 4.

Etymologies.

Macrobius has given a plentiful harvest of etymologies for the Roman MAY. Fulvius Nobilior, he says, informs us that Romulus having divided the population of his city into two classes, according to their respective ages, *majores* and *juniores*, set apart the third month in his Calendar in honour of the former. Some think the name is derived from the Tuscan God *Majus*, their Jupiter, so called from *majestas* or *magnitudo*. Cincius

MAY.

ascribes it to Maia, a wife of Vulcan, and rests his assertion upon a sacrifice which the Priest of Vulcan offers to that Goddess in the Kalends of May. Others say that it derives its origin from Maia, the mother of Mercury, to whom, conjointly with her son, merchants make oblations during this month. Maia again is thought to be the *Magna mater*, or *Bona Dea*, or even Medea, (*Saturn. xii. 1.*) Ovid, in the Vth Book of the *Fasti*, notices three of the above derivations, *sc.* from *Majestas*, *Majores*, and *Maia*. The Roman month was under the protection of Apollo, and on account of the celebration of the *Lemuria* during its course, marriages in May were considered ill-omened:

*Hac quoque de causâ, si te proverbia tangunt
Mense malas Maio nubere, vulgus ait.*

Fast. v. 489.

Observ-
ances.

Observances to the morn of May are of great antiquity. Brande, in his *Popular Antiquities*, has collected large notices of them, and for the most part they appear to have consisted in very natural testimonies of pleasure at the return of a season of joyaunce, or as Mr. Borlase well expresses it, "a gratulation of Spring." Blowing horns, (a custom practised, as Hearne states, during his time at Oxford, and which we remember a Century later was much used by the country boys in Cambridge,) walking abroad in the woods and meadows at an early hour, bearing home green boughs and garlands, and bathing the face with dew as an infallible cosmetic, were among the rites with which the happy morn was saluted. In the streets of London, as we learn from Missen, who visited England in the beginning of the last century, the milkmaids neatly dressed, and instead of their pails, carrying on their heads as much plate as they could borrow, decorated with ribbons and flowers, and accompanied by a fiddle, danced before the houses of their customers, from whom, and from the bystanders, they received some trifling gratuity. We believe, however, the silver mugs and tankards were not substituted for the pail, but hung round it as ornaments. In our own days the sooty sweepers have superseded the fairer nymphs of the dairy, and the predecessors of both, as we learn from Strutt, were morris-dancers, who revelled round Maypoles erected in the streets.

Maypoles.

Maypoles were a source of obstinate contention with the sour Puritans during the Great Rebellion. A Warrant of Charles I., dated October 18, 1633, forbade any disturbance, letting, or discouragement of his good people, who after the end of Divine Service indulged in innocent and lawful recreations, among which are specified "the setting up of May Poles, and other sports therewith used." Eleven years afterwards the solemn Hypocrites of the Long Parliament enacted, "because the prophanation of the Lord's day hath been heretofore greatly occasioned by Maypoles, (a heathenish vanity, generally abused to superstition and wickednesse,) the Lords and Commons do further order and ordain, that all and singular Maypoles, that are or shall be erected, shall be taken down and removed by the constables, borsholders, tything-men, petty constables, and churchwardens of the parishes where the same be, and that no Maypole shall be hereafter set up, erected, or suffered within this kingdom of England or dominion of Wales. The said officers to be fined five shillings weekly till the said Maypole be taken down. *Die Sabbathi, 6 April, 1644.*"

Great pains were taken at the same time to connect

these innocent and simple revels with Paganism; the May-pole was the successor of Hermes, Terminus, or the God of Gardens himself, the May-games were the *Floralia*, the May-gad (a peeled willow wand wreathed with cowslips) was the Bacchanalian thyrsus, and where Classical rites and Deities failed, Baalim and the Whore of Babylon were called in to make up the complement of Idolatry. As if even, if these customs could in truth be traced to Heathenism, they had not a yet earlier origin in Human Nature itself. It is difficult in the present day, to view some deserted Maypole, if such things still exist, rearing its tall but now unhonoured and unregarded head on a village green, and to believe that as a trysting place of rural merriment it once called forth anathemas like the following, which we extract entire (Strutt and Brande have given only part) from Stubbes's *Anatomie of Abuses*.

"Against May, Whitsonday or other time, all the yung men and maides, olde men and wiues run gadding ouer night to the woods, groues, hils and mountains where they spend all the night in plesant pastimes, and in the morning they return bringing with them birch and branches of trees to deck their assemblies withall, and no meruaile, for there is a great Lord present amongst them, as superintendent and Lord ouer their pastimes and sportes, namely Sathan prince of hel: But the chiefest jewel they bring from thence is their May-pole, which they bring home with great veneration as thus. They haue twentie or fortie yoke of Oxen, euery Oxe hauing a sweet nose-gay of floures placed on the tip of his hornes; and these Oxen drawe home this May-pole (this stinking Pool rather) which is couered all ouer with floures, and hearbs bound round about with strings from the top to the bottome, and sometime painted with variable colours, with two or three hundred men, women and children following it with great deuotion. And thus hauing reared it up with handkerchiefs and flags houer- ing on the top, they straw the ground rounde about, binde green boughes about it, set up summer haules, bowers and arbors hard by it. And then fall they to daunce like the heathen people at the dedication of the Idols, wherof this is a perfect pattern or rather the thing it self. I haue heard it credily reported (and that *vivâ voce*) by men of great grauitie and reputation, that of fortie, threescore, or a hundred maides going to the wood ouer night, there haue scaresly the third part of them returned home again undefiled. These be the frutes which thees cursed pastimes bring forth. Neither the Jewes, the Turcks, Sarasins, nor Pagans, nor any other nation how wicked or barbarous soeuer, haue euer used such deuilish exercises as these, nay they would haue been ashamed once to haue named them, much lesse to haue used them. Yet wee that would be Christians, think them not amisse. The Lord forgiue vs and remoue them from vs."

On the site of a stone cross which once ornamented the Strand, not far from St. Clement's Church, was erected a Maypole, more than 100 feet in height, which continued to stand there so late as the year 1717. Being ruinous it was then obtained by Sir Isaac Newton, carried to Wanstead, reerected in the grounds of the Rector of that Parish, Mr. Pound, and employed in raising the largest Telescope at that time existing, the present of a French Gentleman to the Royal Society, of which he was a member. (*Stow's Survey of London*, by Strype, vol. ii. book iv. ch. vii. p. 100.) In 1708, the Grand Jury of Middlesex presented as a nuisance a yearly May fair.

MAY.

MAY. riotous and tumultuous assembly in a place called Brookfield in the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, called May Fair, "in which many and great Riots, Tumults, Breaches of the Peace, open and notorious Lewdness, and Murder itself had been committed, and were like to be committed again, if not prevented by some wise and prudent method. And for that the said Fair being so near her Majesty's Palaces, and might be very dangerous to her Majesty's Royal Person and Government, by seditious and unreasonable men taking thereby occasion to execute their most wicked and treasonable designs. Wherefore," &c. the said Grand Jury prayed for the abolition of this Fair, whose sole memorial in the present day exists in the name of the most fashionable district of the Metropolis.

Maygames. Strutt (*Sports and Pastimes*, book iv. p. 92) has remarked that the festivities of May were not confined to the Calends only but continued throughout the month. On the 30th of May, 1557, in the 4th of Queen Mary, as he shows by an extract from Strype, (*Eccl. Mem.* iii. c. 49. p. 377.) "was a goodly May-game in Fenchurch Street with drums and guns and pikes and with the Nine Worthies, who rode and each of them made his speech, there was also a morrice dance, and an elephant and castle, and the Lord and Lady of the May appearing to make up the shew:" these last-named personages were elected like the Lord of Misrule at Christmas, to preside over the sports. A person in the character of Robin Hood often filled this high station. The following pleasant entertainment, most agreeably described by Stowe, was offered to Henry VIII.

"In the month of May, namely on May-day, in the morning, every man, except impediment, would walk into the sweet meadows and green woods, there to rejoice their spirits with the beauty and savour of sweet flowers and with the noise of birds praising God in their kind. And for more notable example hereof, Edward Hall hath noted that King Henry the Eighth, as in the third of his reign, and divers other years, so namely in the seventh of his reign, on May-day in the morning with Queen Catherine his wife, accompanied with many lords and ladies, rode a Maying from Greenwich to the high ground of Shooter's Hill; where, as they passed by the way, they espied a company of tall yeomen, cloathed all in green, with green hoods, and with bows and arrows, to the number of two hundred. One being their chieftain, was called Robin Hood, who required the King and all his company to stay and see his men shoot; whereunto the King granting, Robin Hood whistled, and all the two hundred archers shot off loosing all at once; and when he whistled again, they likewise shot again; their arrows whistled by craft of the head, so that the noise was strange and loud, which greatly delighted the King, Queen, and their company.

"Moreover this Robin Hood desired the King and Queen, with their retinue, to enter the green wood, where, in arbors made with boughs and decked with flowers, they were set and served plentifully with venison and wine by Robin Hood and his men to their great contentment; and had other pageants and pastimes, as ye may read in my said author.

"I find also that in the month of May, the citizens of London, of all estates, lightly in every parish, or sometimes two or three parishes joined together, had their several Mayings, and did fetch in Maypoles, with divers warlike shews, with good archers, morrice dancers, and other devices for pastime all the day long;

and towards the evening, they had stage-plays, and bonfires in the streets."

Strutt also has printed from a MS., apparently of the date of Henry VII., the order of some sports and exercises performed in the Royal Park at Greenwich, during the last fortnight in May and the first in June, by a number of Gentlemen professing themselves to be servants of the Lady May. The Games consisted of tilting, archery, a sword-fight, wrestling, a fight at the barriers, and casting the bar. (book iv. p. 313.)

MAYENNE, a Department in the North-West division of France, surrounded by those of Manche, Orne, Sarthe, Mayenne and Loire, Loire, and Ille and Vilaine. It formerly constituted a part of the Provinces of Maine and Anjou, and it derives its name from the river Mayenne, by which it is traversed from North to South. This river rises in the Department of Orne, and in its course to join the Loire, passes the towns of Mayenne, Laval, and Chateau-Gontier, to which it is navigable. The other rivers of the Department are the Colmont, the Ernée, the Jouane, the Viccin, the Vaise, and the Oudon. The climate is temperate, but the soil exceedingly various. There are heaths and sandy tracts in it which require to lie fallow from five to six years to prepare them for yielding a crop fitted to remunerate their cultivation. In some places the soil is sufficiently fertile, and yields good crops of wheat, rye, oats, barley, and buck-wheat. Flax and hemp are grown extensively. The high grounds are covered with wood, and the pastures with sheep and horned cattle. The horses are of a small but active breed. The dairy produce, and more especially butter, forms a considerable source of wealth. Sheep are pastured in the swampy ground, the fleeces of which are in high reputation, and are well adapted for the stuff manufactures (*étamines*) carried on in the Department. A great deal of honey and wax are produced in this part of France; both of which are regarded as of superior quality, and consequently find a ready market. Apples, chestnuts, and stone-fruits are raised in large quantities, and the wines derived from the vineyards are in good repute. The Department contains iron mines, quarries of building stones, slates, different sorts of marbles, limestones, marls, and other minerals. The principal manufactures are those of delft-ware, glass, crystal, woollen stuffs, forges, and founderies. The commerce consists in grain, wine, fruits, poultry, eggs, butter, horses, sheep, hemp, flax, thread, linens bleached, wax, leather, wood, and paper. Near Vannes are some remarkable Celtic monuments. Stones, known by the name of the *Pierres de bout de Camac*, arranged in five rows, occupy a space about a mile in extent, and are in number more than four thousand. Population about 340,000.

Laval, the Capital of the Department, is situated in Laval, a valley intersected by the river Mayenne. It has two castles, and is enclosed by an old wall; it has also several Churches, three Hospitals, and a Monastery. Population nearly 15,000. Its manufactures consist in linen, thread, woollen stuffs, bleach-fields, iron forges, and cutting and polishing marble. This town suffered much during the Revolutionary war of La Vendée. The *Arrondissement* of Laval is divided into nine Cantons. Distant 15 miles S. of Mayenne.

Mayenne, standing on the river of the same name, has Mayenne, a population of 9000, and manufactures of linen, thread, and woollens. Distant 165 miles W. by S. of Paris.

Chateau-Gontier is also on the river Mayenne. It Chateau-Gontier is a well-built town, with a population of 5600, and Gontier.

MAY.

MAY-
ENNE.

MAY-
ENNE.

MAYO.

Extent and
division.

Surface.

Mountains.

Geology.

Rivers.

manufactures of woollens and linens, and extensive bleach-yards both for linen and wax.

MAYO, a County of Ireland in the Province of Connaught, bounded on the East by Sligo and Roscommon, on the South by Galway, and on the West and North by the Atlantic Ocean. It is about 54 miles long from North to South, with a breadth in some places of 48 miles. The area of the County was estimated by Dr. Beaufort at 1235 Irish square miles, or 790,600 Irish acres; but the recent and accurate survey of Mr. Bald increases the superficial extent of Mayo to 823,022 acres: of these, 538,262 are green land or mountain, 262,420 flat bog, and 22,339 acres are covered by water, exclusive of Lough Mask, which has a surface of 13,429 acres, but belongs chiefly to the County of Galway. The County of Mayo comprises 68 Parishes, and is divided into 8½ Baronies, viz. Burishoole, Costello, Tyrawley, Gallen, Kilmain, Murrisk, Carra, Clanmorris, and the half-barony of Erris.

Wherever this County is free from mountain, moor, and flat bog, it presents a light, rich, and highly improvable soil. In the Barony of Kilmain, the country is dry and champagne, the soil a rich, dark loam on a limestone bottom, equally well adapted to cattle and tillage. Similar productive tracts occur in Clanmorris and in Tyrawley; especially down the valley of the Laggen to the sea, the soil is of the same warm and fertile character: on the other hand, the district of Erris, in the North-Western part of the County, is covered with wild mountains and bogs; in Winter, when the mountain-passes are converted into dangerous sloughs, it is nearly inaccessible. Erris, properly so called, is the low peninsula to the North of Black Sod Bay, joined to the main land by the narrow, sandy isthmus called the Mullet. About one-fourth of this district is cultivated or covered with sand, which is here so fine and penetrating, as to be exceedingly annoying.

In this rugged County are some of the highest mountain summits in Ireland. Knock na Muitea has an elevation of 2725 feet above the sea. Nephin, the beauty of whose form has been celebrated by Young and other travellers, and which is more conspicuous from its contiguity to the champagne country, rises to the height of 2670 feet. Furmnagar and Croagh Patrick are respectively 2562 and 2530 feet in height. The view from the latter mountain of Newport Bay and the numerous islands scattered over it, is of the most wild and interesting description. The mountain chains in the North-West of the County consist of primitive gneiss, mica slate, and granular quartz; the secondary strata overlaying these on the South are red sandstone and flætz limestone; on the North, the red sandstone is covered by slate clay, which alternates with flætz limestone. Nephin is composed of mica slate, Croagh Patrick of fragments of granite and sandstone. The slate-quarries which occur in the mountains of Clanmore near Westport, and in other places, are of considerable value; the best slates found in them are thought superior to the English. Iron-ore is found in every part of the County, but in the Barony of Murrisk it exists in great quantities. It was formerly smelted in abundance, but from the want of good fuel, this profitable labour has been abandoned. Veins of lead occur in the hills near Westport, and manganese has also been met with.

There are no rivers of importance in this County. The May, which rises in Sligo, falls into the sea at Killala, where it is about 200 yards wide; it is navigable

for boats of fifty tons to Ballina, six miles and a half from the sea. The shores of Mayo afford several good harbours which are at present much neglected or little known. Killeny harbour is superior to the bays of Sligo and Galway, and may be reckoned among the best of those on the Western coast. It is about seven Irish miles in length, by three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and deep enough for first rates. Newport Bay is about four miles long, and contains several good roads. Cleir Island, lying before it, breaks the force of the sea, while above forty little islands scattered over it, almost all inhabited, give it a lively and picturesque appearance. Black Sod, or Cleir Bay, formed by Achill Island on the South, is four miles wide at the entrance, and affords a land-locked harbour for the largest ships. Towards the North, beyond the islands called the Stags, the coast is clear, with high rocky cliffs. Killala Harbour on the North coast has a bar entrance, with ten feet water at neap tides.

Among the numerous lakes of this County, Lough Con is the most conspicuous for its magnitude and beauty. It is about nine miles long by four broad, with several picturesque islands scattered over it. The remains of ancient castles, abbeys, woods, and gentlemen's seats adorn its banks. Lough Carra is five miles long by two in breadth, and from its wooded islands and promontories exhibits much fine scenery. The Lake of Rahins, or Castlebar, is about seven miles long and two broad. Lough Mask, which exceeds any of these in size, is chiefly included in the County of Galway. Lough Baltra, Dawnis, and some others are of inferior note. The temporary lakes called *Turlows*, or *Turlachs*, are likewise frequent in this County on the confines of Galway; in Summer, when dry, they afford fine pasturage, but the suddenness with which they sometimes are filled at the commencement of Winter, often occasions much damage. In the flat country, on the borders of Loughs Mask and Corrib, is a great extent of rocky ground, appearing at a distance like one sheet of white stone, but on a nearer inspection, these singular rocks are found to stand in parallel lines from one to three feet above the surface, like flag-stones hitched on their edges; they are calcareous, and whatever may be their difference of size and shape, they are invariably ranged in the same direction. Fissures of great depth are found in some of the narrowest interstices; but in general the verdure between them affords excellent pasturage for sheep.

Mac Parlen, *Statistical Survey of Mayo*.

MAYOR, } Fr. *maieur*; It. *maggiore*; from
MA'YORALTY, } the Lat. *major*; the greater or prin-
MA'YORESSE. } cipal (man or magistrate, of a city,
town, &c.) In our elder authors it is commonly written *maior*; upon a presumption, no doubt, that we owed the word (as Menage insists) to the Latin; but the more ancient writing was *meyer*, and in Ger. and D. it is *meyer* or *meier*; and in Fr. also *maire*; which Skinner derives (with Verstegan) from the verb to *may*, *posse*. (See MAY.)

"As to *may* (says Verstegan) signifieth to have might or power, so a *mayer* is as much to say, A haver of might, one that hath, and may use authority." *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. x.

And nameliche ze maistres, meynes and iuges
That han þe welthe of þis worlde.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 164.

MAYO.
MAYOR.
Harbours.

Lakes.

MAYOR. And there in the east ende of the hall where the *maire* kepeth the hustinges, the *maire* and all the aldermen assèbled about him.
MAZE. *Sir Thomas More. Workes, p. 61. The Historie of King Richard the Thirde.*

Y^e *mayre* who was chefe of this enterprise, on a day desyred Philippe Mansell to come to him to dyner.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 304. p. 453.

The *major* and companies of the citie receiued him at Shore-ditch.
Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 7.

For the same three and twentieth yere was there a sharpe prosecution against Sir William Capel now the second time; and this was for matters of misgouernment in his *maioralitie*.

Id. Ib. fol. 229.

That other [songster]
 That (in pure madrigall) unto his mother
 Commanded the French hood and scarlet gowne
 The lady *mayresse* pass'd in through the towne
 Unto the Spittle sermon. *Ben Jonson. An Elegie.*

The lord *mayor*, Beckford, who presented the petition, a man of an undaunted spirit and much democratic pride, demanded leave to answer the king.

Belsham. History of Great Britain, vol. v. p. 282.

The designs for the pageant, called Goldsmith's Jubilee, on the *mayoralty* of Sir Robert Vyner, were given by this man.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iii. ch. i. p. 88.

MA'ZARD, } Supposed to be from the Fr. *mas-*
MA'ZER. } *choir*, the jaw.
 The jowl, the whole head or skull.

I heard some talk of the carpenters' way, and I attempted that; but there the wooden rogues let a huge trap-door fall o' my head: If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded*.

Ben Jonson. Masques at Court.

The pint pot has so belaboured you with wit, your brave acquaintance that gives you ale, so fortified your *mazard*, that now there's no talking to you.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Wit without Money, act ii. sc. 1.

Od's precious, mistris,
 Were I his wife, I would so mall his *mazard*.

Id. Women Pleased, act ii. sc. 4.

MOR. Are thy mad brains in thy *mazer* now, thou jealous bedlam.
Ford. The Fancies, act iv. sc. 1.

FUST. Break but his pate, or so, only his *mazer*, because I'll have his head in a cloth as well as mine.

Dekkar. The Honest Whore, act i. sc. 11.

His countenance harmonized with his humour, and Christian's *mazard* was a constant joke.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. ch. ii. p. 103.

MAZE, v. } From the D. *missen*, (i. e. the A. S.
MAZE, n. } *missian*,) to *miss*, to err, to wander or
MA'ZEDNESS, } stray away from.
MA'ZY. } To wander or stray away; to be
 or become bewildered, confounded, or astonished; to
 bewilder, confound, or astonish, to perplex or puzzle;
 to wind, to intertwine, confusingly, perplexingly.

"Ye *mase*, ye *masen*, goode sire," quod she,
 "This thank have I for I have made you see."

Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10260.

Men dreame al day of oules and apes,
 And eke of many a *mase* therwithal;
 Men dreame of thing that never was, ne shal.

Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 1599.

She ferde as she had stert out of a sleepe,
 Til she out of hire *masednesse* abraid.

Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 8889.

And all my brayne is ouertourned,
 And my maner is mistorned,
 That I foryete all that I can,
 And stonde like a *mased* man.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vi. p. 185.

O negligent and heedlesse discipline,
 How are we park'd and bounded in a pale?
 A little heard of England's timorous deere,
 Maz'd with a yelping kennell of French cures.

Shakspeare. Henry VI. First Part, fol. 111.

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Thus while they studie how to bring to passe that religion may seeme but a matter made, they lose themselves in the very *maze* of their own discourses, as if reason did purposely forsake them, who of purpose forsook God, the author thereof.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book v. fol. 190.

[I] thus wrapt in mist
 Of midnight vapor glide obscure, and pry
 In every bush and brake, where hap may finde
 The serpent sleeping, in whose *mazy* foulds
 To hide me, and the dark intent I bring.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 161.

The fam'd *Mæander*, that unweary'd strays
 Through *mazy* windings, smokes in every *maze*.

Addison. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book ii.

Lend me your song, ye nightingales! oh! pour
 The *mazy*-running soul of melody
 Into my varied verse! *Thomson. Spring.*

Chance led my travel from the beaten road
 Through the deep *mazes* of a tangled wood,
 Where loud resounding from the neighbouring shade,
 I heard a female voice that call'd for aid.

Hoole. Orlando Furioso, book xxv. l. 425.

When now the setting sun more fiercely burn'd,
 Blue vapours rose along the *mazy* rills,
 And light's last blushes ting'd the distant hills.

Lyttleton. The Progress of Love. Eclogue 1.

MAZER. Du Cange says that cups of a more valuable kind or material, are universally called *mazer*, *mazerinus*, &c., but that with respect to this material, opinions differ. Skinner says, *Poculum ligneum*, from D. *maeser*, the wood of the maple tree, (q. v.) of which wood these cups were usually made.

They fet him first the swete win,
 And mede eke in a *maselin*,
 And real spicerie.

Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Thopas, v. 13780.

Pourde out a pace, and fillde the *mazor* vp.

Gascoigne. Weedes. David's Salutations to Berzabe.

Dance upon the *mazer*'s brim,
 In the crimson liquor swim.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Valentinian, act iv. sc. 7.

CUD. Fayth of my soule, I deeme eche have gained;
 Forthy let the lambe be Willie his owne;
 And for Perigot, so well hath him payned
 To him be the wroughten *mazer* alone.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. August.

As particularly in the third pastoral, where one of his shepherds describes a bowl, or *mazer* curiously carved.

Dryden. Virgil. Dedication to Lord Clifford.

MAZUS, in Botany, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*. Generic character: calyx bell-shaped; corolla ringent, the tube obstructed with papillæ on foot-stalks; anthers connected; capsule two-celled.

One species, *M. rugosus*, native of Cochin China. Loureiro.

ME, Goth. *mic*; A. S. *me*; D. *mij*; Ger. *mich*, *mir*; Sw. *mig*; Fr. *moy*, *me*; It. *me*; Sp. *mi*; Lat. *me*; Gr. *με*.

This pronoun probably includes within it the nominative *I*, Goth. *ik*, A. S. *ic*, Ger. *ich*; thus, *me-ik*, *meich*; contracted into *mic*, and *mich*: but no clue has occurred to us by which we may trace what the *m* is, or whence it arises.

Me-thinketh, him thinketh, i. e. it thinketh or causeth *me* or him to think.

Jou ne schalt (bi hym þat made *me*) of scapie to lygte.
R. Gloucester, p. 25.

þe dede þat I did ille, my folý it was,
 I praye þe with gode wille, forgyue *me* þat trespas.
R. Brunne, p. 163.

MAZE.
ME.

ME.
—
MEA-
COCK.

Thanne he seide to him my soule is sorowful to the deeth, abyde
ye heere, wake ye with me. *Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxvi.*

So true I have you found,
That aie honour to *meward* shall rebound.
Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book iv. p. 278.

For whan I maie hir honde beclip,
With suche gladnes I daunce and skip,
Me thinketh I touche not the floore.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 116.

Hym thinketh he shuld nought ben hold
Unto the mother, which hym bare :
Of hym maie neuer man beware,
He wol not knowe the merite.
Id. Ib. book v. p. 160.

And in their songes *me-thought* they thanked nature much,
That by her licence al that yere to loue their happe was such.
Surrey. Complaint of a Louer that defied Loue, &c.

Me seemeth good, that with some little traine
Forthwith from Ludlow the young prince be set
Hither to London, to be crown'd our king.
Shakspeare. Richard III. fol. 184.

There with my cries importune heaven, that all
The sentence from thy head remov'd may light
On *me*, sole cause to thee of all this woe,
Mee, mee onely just object of his ire.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book x. l. 935.

Some such resemblances *methinks* I find
Of our last evening's talk, in this thy dream,
But with addition strange; yet be not sad.
Id. Ib. book v. l. 114.

Than Nisus dredand for his fallow kynd,
Begouth to cry al wod, and out of mynde;
Me me ze sla: lo I am here, he said,
That did the deid; turne hiddir on *me* goar blaid.
G. Douglas. The Ninth Booke of Eneados, fol. 291.

Than verely in dede dismaide
Did Nisus loudly shryke, not more to lurcke in darknes staide,
Such torments than him toke, he cried amain, with voice affaied,
'Tis I, 'tis I, here I am that did, turne all at *me*.
Phaer. Id.

Then struck with deep despair,
That cruel sight the lover could not bear:
But from his covert rush'd in open view,
And sent his voice before him as he flew:
"Me, me," he cry'd, "turn all your swords alone
On *me*! the fact confest, the fault my own."
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book ix.

While thus I stood intent to see and hear
One came, *methought*, and whisper'd in my ear:
"What could thus high thy rash ambition raise?
Art thou, fond youth, a candidate for praise?"
Pope. The Temple of Fame, l. 498.

MEACOCK. Skinner says, uxorious, too subject and
devoted to his wife, also, pusillanimous, delicate, effemi-
nate; either from *mes* (equivalent to *mal*, or to our
English *mis*, Cotgrave) and *coq*; *gallus ignavus, im-
becillus*, a cowardly cock, or *mew-cock*, a cock *mewed*
up in a coop. Mr. Steevens,—a cowardly, dastardly
creature.

NAN. 'Tis your own seeking.
MIR. Yes, to get my freedom;
Were they as I could wish 'em.

LA-CAST. Fools and *meacocks*,
To endure what you think fit to put upon 'em.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Wild Goose Chase, act v. sc. 1.

I held it better, not to be so faint and peeish a *meacocke*, as to
shrinke and cotch mine head for every mizeling shoure.
*Holinshed. Works, vol. vi. p. 273. Stanihurst to Sir Henric
Sidneie, Knight. Continuation of Chronicles of Ireland.*

O you are nouices—'tis a world to see
How tame when men and women are alone,
A *meacocke* wretch can make the curstest shrew.
Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew, fol. 217.

MEAD, } From A. S. *maw-an*; D. *maeden*; MEAD.
ME'ADOW. } Ger. *mehen*. Junius from A. S. *mæd*,
(i. e. *maw-ed*), *mowed*, the past participle of *maw-an*,
metere, to mow. Tooke:
That which (land, grass-land which) is *mowed*.

In oþer alf beþ grete wodes, les and *mede* also.
R. Gloucester, p. 187.

In feldes and in *medys* to prene her bachelerye.
Id. p. 192.

Ino toke þe feante, displayed his banere,
& went to þe bataile in fulle faire grene,
þat is vnder Kampedene a *medew* I wene.
R. Brunne, p. 2.

Alle mad he wasteyn, pastur, *medow*, & korn.
Id. p. 75.

Colours ne know I non, withouten drede,
But swiche colours as growen in the *mede*.
Chaucer. The Frankleines Tale, v. 1535.

And there the Danish camp then strongly did abide,
Near to a goodly *mead* which men there call the stide.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 12.

But end with th' ages past :
When as the state shall yield more supplements
(B'ing well employ'd) than kings can well exhaust,
This golden *meadow* lying ready still
Than to be mow'd, when their occasions will.
Daniel. A Panegyrick to the King's Majesty.

Thy full and youthful breasts, which in their *meadowy* pride
Are branch'd with rivery veines meander-like that glide.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 10.

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, faire oxen and faire kine
From a fat *meddow-ground*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book xi. l. 643.

Nor is the *mead* unworthy of thy foot,
Full of fresh verdure, and unnumbr'd flowers,
The negligence of nature, wide and wild.
Thomson. Spring.

'Twas thus of old,
My warlike sons a gallant train,
Call'd forth their genuine strength and spread
Their banners o'er the tender *mead*.
Whitehead. On His Majesty's Birth-day, June 4, 1778.

MEAD, } A. S. *medo*; D. *meede*; Ger. *met*; Sw.
MEATH. } *mjoed*; Mid. Lat. *medus*. Wachter thinks
the word had its origin in the woods of Poland, where
honey called *miod* abounds. In A. S. *mæthe* is said to
be "wine made of new wine, sod until half be boyled
away." Somner. *Mæthe* and *mead* (Skinner says) are
alike in their excessive sweetness; and Wachter thinks
the former may be from the Gr. *μέθυ*, wine; and see
METHEGLIN, and the *Miscellaneous* notice under HY-
DROMEL.

He sent hire pinnes, *methe*, and spiced ale,
And wafers piping hot out of the glede.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3379.

And being now in hand to write thy glorious praise,
Fill me a bowl of *meath*, my working spirit to raise.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 4.

For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive moust, and *meathes*,
From many a berrie.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book v. l. 345.

The plenteous horns with pleasant *mead* they crown,
Nor wanted aught besides in honour of the moon.
Dryden. Palamon and Arcite, book iii.

ME'AGER, adj. or } A. S. *mægre*, lean, thin; mæ-
ME'AGRE, v. } geregean, to make lean, to ma-
ME'AGERLY, } cerate; D. *maegher*; Ger. *ma-*
ME'AGERNESS. } ger; Fr. *maigre*; It. *magro*;

MEAGER. Sp. *magro*; from the Lat. *macer*. Skinner. *Macer* from the Gr. μακρὸς, long, and, consequentially, *lean*. See **EMACIATE**. The *Glossary* of Alfric is the only authority cited for the A. S. verb.

Lean, thin, poor, hungry; *emaciate*, without flesh or fleshy substance; insubstantial; without nutriment or fertility; barren.

pat makeþ me so *meagre*.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 92.

And thereto she was lene and *meagre*.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 173.

Thou art so leane and *meagre* waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gate.

Spenser. Mother Hubbard's Tale.

O physick's power, which (some say) hath restrain'd
Approach of death, alas! thou helpst *meagerly*.

Sidney. Arcadia, book iv.

Many a burning sun
Has sear'd my body, and boil'd up my blood,
Feebl'd my knees, and stamp't a *meagerness*
Upon my figure, all to find out knowledge.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Island Princess, act iv. sc. 1.

But Poynings (the better to make compensation of the *meagerness* of his service in the warres, by acts of peace) called a parliament.

Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 138.

His ceaseless sorrow for th' unhappy maid
Meager'd his look, and on his spirits prey'd.

Dryden. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book xi.

He calls for famine, and the *meagre* fiend
Blows mildew from between his shrivell'd lips,
And taints the golden ear.

Cowper. The Task, book ii.

MEAL, A. S. *mæl*; D. *maal*; Ger. *mal*; Sw. *mael*. The A. S. *mæl*, and English *meal*, is

A part or portion, a measure,—of food or any thing else

Meal-tide or time; the tide or time when each receives his part, portion, or measure of food.

He wole þe lyme *mele*
To drawe and vorsuolwe, perauntre at one *mele*.

R. Gloucester, p. 206.

Here have I eten many a mery *mele*.

Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7357.

The morow came, and nighen gan the time
Of *mealtide*.

Id. Troilus and Creseide, book ii. p. 249.

For thei in hope to asswage
The peine of dethe vpon the rage,
That thei lasse shulden feelee,
Of wyne let fill full a *meete*,
And dronken till so was befall,
That thei her strengthes losen all.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vi. p. 188.

Vnquiet *meales* make ill digestions.

Shakspeare. Comedy of Errours, fol. 97.

As to his *meals*, I should think it best, that as much as it can be conveniently avoided, they should not be kept constantly to an hour.

Locke. Of Education, sec. 15.

Beneath whose shade the lusty steers repose
Their cumbrous limbs, mix'd with the woolly tribes,
And leisurely concoct their grassy *meal*.

Jago. Edge Hill, book iv.

MEAL, Fr. *mesler*; to mix, to mingle; Scotch to *mell*. See **MEDLEY**, and **YMELL**.

Were he *mealed*; were he mixed with; were there intermixed or intermingled in him—that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.

He doth with holy abstinence subdue
That in himselfe, which he spurres on his powre
To qualifie in others: were he *meal'd* with that
Which he corrects, then were he tirranous,
But this being so, he's iust.

Shakspeare. Measure for Measure, fol. 70.

MEAL, } A. S. *mealewe*; D. *meel*; Ger. *mæl*; **MEAL.**
ME'ALY, } Sw. *meol*; from Goth. *mal-an*, *mol-ere*; **MEAN.**
D. *maelen*; Ger. *malen*, *mulen*; Sw. *mala*; to grind, bruise, or crush, *sc.* to a powder; into fine, small particles.

Corn or grain ground or crushed to a powder.

Mealy; having the qualities or appearances of *meal*, its whiteness, fineness, softness.

Meale-mouthed or faire spoken; whose words are mild and soft, as *meal*. Minshew.

The kyngdom of hevenes is lyk to sour dowgh whiche a woman took and hidde in thre mesuris of *mele*, til it was al soured.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xiii.

The kyngdome of heauen is lyke vnto leuen which a womā taketh and hydeth in iii peckes of *meele*, tyl all be leuened.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Thou shalt a cake of half a bushel find,
That was ymaked of thin owne *mele*
Which that I halpe my fader for to stele.

Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4043.

So were more meete for *mealy-mouthed* men.

Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre, (86.)

MENE. Consider this: he has bin bred i' th' warres
Since a could draw a sword, and is ill-school'd
In boulded language: *meale* and bran together
He throwes without distinction.

Shakspeare. Coriolanus, fol. 17.

Though the regular spots in their wings [the caterpillar] seem but a *mealie* adhesion, and such as may be wiped away, yet since they come in this variety, out of their cases, there must be regular pores in those parts and membranes, defining such exudations.

Sir Thomas Brown. Cyrus Garden, ch. iii. p. 58.

The world's eye bleared with those shameless lyes,
Mask'd in the show of *meal-mouth'd* poesies.

Hall. Satires, book i. Prologue.

A lewd fellow was brought forth, who said, that he himself escaping in a *meal-tub*, had been entreated by those who were in peril of drowning, to desire of the people revenge of their deaths upon the captains.

Raleigh. History of the World, fol. 427. ch. viii. sec. 10.

Some fly with two wings, as birds and many insects, some with four, as all farinaceous or *mealy-winged* animals, as butterflies and moths.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iii. ch. xv. p. 176.

The cameleon had been observed to drink water, and delight to feed on *meal-worms*; and although we have not had the advantage of our own observation, yet have we received the like confirmation from many ocular spectators.

Id. Ib. book iii. ch. xxi.

With shining *meal* o'er all their velvet leaves.

Thomson. Spring.

MEAN, *adj.* } Fr. *moyen*, *moyennant*, from the It.

MEAN, *n.* } *mediante*, and that from the Low Lat. *medianum*; Lat. *medium*. The Scotch write or wrote *moyen*. See in Jamieson.

Mediate; being or lying at equal distance, between the beginning and end; intervening; being or lying at a distance, between the extreme points; and thus distant, removed, restrained or withheld, from extremity, from excess; moderate, temperate.

Mean, n. that which is mediate, or intermediate; that by the intervention, intercession, instrumentality or agency of which any thing is done.

Consider, how justlie he was plagued in his gross bodie, many yeares before his death, with sores and diseases, that grew upon him by *meanes* of drunken surfetts, idlenesse, sloth and vicious trade of life.

R. Brunne, p. 539. Glossary.

For riches and mendicities
Ben cleped two extremities,
The *meane* is cleped sufficiounce,
There lieth of vertue the aboundaunce.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 218.

MEAN.

And that darknesse shal I som what assaye to maken thinne and weake, by lyght and *meaneliche* remedies: (*tenibus mediocribusque fomentis.*) Chaucer. Boecius, book i. p. 6.

Medea in the *meane* while,
Which thought hire father to beguile,
The treasour, whiche hir father had,
With hir all priuely she lad.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 152.

But we (or euer he come neare) are redy in the *meane* season to kyl him. Bible, Anno 1551. Actes, ch. xxiii.

And in the *meane* tyme betwixte that and daye, Paule besoughte them all to take meate. Id. Ib. ch. xxvii.

For his church is ye wote wel a church of folke, not *menely* good, but of folk so good, so pure, & so cleane, that ther be not among them al so much as either spot or wrinkle.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 808. The Confutation of Frere Barnes' Church.

Reserve her cause to her eternal doome;
And, in the *meane*, vouchsafe her honorable toombe.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 1.

And therefore the *mean* is the vertue, and not to go too far in this, as in all other things besides, it is the best.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 116. Camillos.

And you know, his *meanes*
If he improue them, may well stretch so farre
As to annoy vs all: which to preuent,
Let Antony and Cæsar fall together.
Shakspeare. Julius Cæsar, fol. 115.

DUKE. The more degenerate and base art thou
To make such *meanes* for her, as thou hast done,
And leaue her on such slight conditions.
Id. Two Gentlemen of Verona, fol. 38.

For by the *means* of his affinity,
Was lost all that his father conquered;
Ev'n as if France had some Erynnis sent,
T' avenge their wrongs done by the insolent.
Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book v.

God intends repentance to be the *means* to purify the heart from that corruption that renders it utterly unserviceable.
South. Sermons, vol. ix. p. 200.

MEAN, } A. S. *gemæne*; D. *gemeen*; Ger.
ME'ANLY, } *gemein*; Sw. *gemen*; *communis*, *vul-*
ME'ANNESS. } *garis*; A. S. *mæne*; Ger. *mein*; Sw.
men. The A. S. *mæne* is *maneg*; the *many*, q. v.
applied to the *many* or multitude, the rout or rabble,
the low or base. Consequently,

Low or base; abject, degrading, dejected; disgraceful, dishonourable.

All manere of men. *pe mene* & *pe ryche*.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 2.

RICH. The sonne of Clarence haue I pent vp close,
His daughter *meanly* haue I matcht in marriage,
The sonnes of Edward sleepe in Abraham's bosome,
And Anne my wife hath bid this world good night.
Shakspeare. Richard III. fol. 195.

That to be less than gods
Disdain'd, but *meaner* thoughts learned in their flight
Mangl'd with gastly wounds through plate and maille.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book vi. l. 367.

Worship ye sages of the east,
The king of Gods in *meanness* drest.
Hall. Anthemes. For Christmas Day.

Religion and divinity have the ill-luck to be so *meanly* thought of, that every half-witted corporation blockhead thinks himself a competent judge of the deepest points of its doctrine, and the reason of its discipline.
South. Sermons, vol. vi. p. 48.

This wonderful Almighty person, whom the world could not circumscribe, by reason of the divinity and immensity of his being, had not so much in the same world, as where to lay his head, by reason of the *meanness* of his condition.

Id. Ib. vol. iv. p. 425.

Safe under such a wing, the boy shall show
No spots contracted among grooms below,
Nor taint his speech with *meannesses*, design'd
By footman Tom for witty and refin'd.

Cowper. Tirocinium.

MEAN, v. } Goth. *mun-an*, *mun-yan*; A. S.
ME'ANER, } *mun-an*, *mæn-an*; D. *meen-en*; Ger.
ME'ANING. } *meynen*; Sw. *mena*, *significare*, *deno-*
tare, *demonstrare*, to signify, to denote, to show; to be
or cause to be a sign, or mark. See MIND.

To signify; to design; to have, bear, or keep in
mind; in the *mind* or understanding; to purpose, to
intend, to think.

Me troweth he was the lynx al þyng thurlyng, of whiche Merlyne
meneth of. R. Gloucester, p. 522. note.

þan spak Philip, "I wote what þis *menes*."
R. Brunne, p. 155.

þei wist what it *ment*.
Id. p. 8.

And saide meý madame. what may þis be to *mene*.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 13.

In *menynge* þat alle men. myghte þe same
Lýven þorgh leell bý leýve. as oure Lord witnesseth.
Id. Ib. p. 13.

Ther is no soul that fleeth under heven,
That she ne shal wel understand his steven,
And know his *mening* openly and plaine.
Chaucer. The Squires Tale, v. 10474.

Thei wondred, what she wolde *mene*,
And riden after a softe pas.
Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. p. 56.

He should reject
And not peruse the *meaning* of the same.
Turberville. To the Rayling Route of Sycophants.

Each stair mysteriously was *meant*, nor stood
There alwayes, but drawn up to heav'n sometimes
Viewless.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book iii. l. 517.

But say,
What *meant* that caution join'd, if ye be found
Obedient? can we want obedience then
To him, or possibly his love desert.
Id. Ib. book v. l. 513.

This room was built for honest *meaners*, that deliver themselves
hastily and plainly, and are gone.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Scornful Lady, act i. sc. 1.

But see how much I do myself beguile,
And do mistake thy *meaning* all this while.
Drayton. England's Heroical Epistles. King John to Matilda.

Seis'd of his prey, heavenwards, uplifted light,
On Hermes' nimble wings, he took his flight.
Now thoughtful of his course, he hung in air,
And *meant* through Europe's happy clime to steer.
Rowe. Lucan, book ix.

I *mean*, there never was a date or point of time in our history,
when the government of England was to be set up anew, and when
it was referred to any single person, or assembly, or committee, to
frame a charter for the future government of the country; or when
a constitution, so prepared, and digested, was by common consent
received and established.

Paley. Moral Philosophy, vol. ii. ch. vii. p. 193.

The word is always sufficiently original for me in that language
where its *meaning*, which is the cause of its application, can be
found: and seeking only *meaning*, when I have found it, there I
stop: the rest is a curiosity whose usefulness I cannot discover.

Tooke. Diversions of Purley, vol. ii. p. 204.

ME'ANDER, n. } Lat. *mæander*; Gr. *μαίανδρος*;
ME'ANDER, v. } *quasi* *Μαίονίας ὕδωρ*, the water
ME'ANDRY. } of *Mæonia*, *vel quia per Μαίονίαν*
αὐαδραμεῖ, it runs through *Mæonia*. Martinius. "The
Mæander fetcheth such windings to and fro, that often-

MEAN.
—
MEAN-
DER.

MEAN- times it is taken for to run backe againe from whence it
DER. comes." Plin. book v. c. 29. See the Quotation from
MEASLE. Selden.

As cranking Manyfold,
The first that lends him force : of whose *meandred* ways
And labyrinth-like turns (as in the moors she strays)
She first received her name.
Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 12.

And in *meand' red* gyres doth whirl herself about,
That, this way, here and there, back, forward, in, and out,
And like a wanton girl, oft doubling in her gate,
In labyrinth-like turns, and twinings intricate.
Id. *Ib.* song 22.

Intricate turnings, by a transumptive and metonymical kind of
speech, are called *meanders* : for this river [Meander] did so strangely
path itself, that the foot seemed to touch the head.

Selden. *Illustrations of Drayton's Poly-olbion*, note 2.
Thy full and youthful breasts which in their meadowy pride
And branch'd with rivery veins, *meander-like* that glide.
Id. *Ib.* song 10.

The river Styx, with crooked and *meandry* turnings, encircleth
the palace of the infernal Dis.
Bacon.

Wide, deep, unsullied Thames *meandering* glides
And bears thy wealth on mild majestic tides.
Savage. *London and Bristol Delineated*.

Near fair Avon's silver tide,
Whose waves in soft *meanders* glide,
I read to the delighted swains
Your jocund songs and rural strains.
Somerville. *An Epistle to Allan Ramsay*.

MEANDRINA, in Zoology, a genus of *Polypi*.

Generic character. Fixed, stony, forming a simple,
convex, or hemispherical mass; surface convex, occu-
pied by compartments more or less hollow, sinuous,
and furnished on each side with transverse parallel
plates, which adhere to the elevated crests.

The type is *M. labyrinthica*, Lamarck. Found in
the American seas. Ellis, *Zoophytes*, pl. xlv. fig. 3. 4.

ME'ASLE, } Dutch *maschel*; Ger. *mas*, a spot.
ME'ASLED, } *Massel-sucht*; the spotted sickness,
ME'ASELRY. } the leprosy. *Meazel*, a leper, or per-
son diseased; also, the disease itself.

The trivial name of the *Morbilli* or *Rubeola*.

& to *meselle* houses of pat same lond,
pre þousand marke vnto þer spense he fond.
R. Brunne, p. 136.

For foule *mesetrie* he comond with no man.
Id. p. 140.

Rise ye dede men, clense ye *mesels*.
Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. x.

For peine is sent by the rightioise sonde of God, and by his
suffrance, be it *mesetrie*, or maim, or maladie.

Chaucer. *The Persones Tale*, p. 159.

Either he repreveth him by som harme of peine, that he hath
upon his bodie, as *mesel*, &c.
Id. *Ib.*

As for my country, I haue shed my blood,
Not fearing outward force : so shall my lungs
Coine words till their decay, against those *meazels*
Which we disdaine should tetter us.
Shakspeare. *Coriolanus*, fol. 15.

He found a youth in tissue brave,
(A daintier man one would not wish to have)
Was courting of a lothsome, *measted* sow.
Drayton. *The Moon-Calf*.

From whence they start up chosen vessels,
Made by contact, as men get *measles*.
Butler. *Hudibras*, part i. can. 3.

Last trotted forth the gentle swine,
To ease her itch against the stump,
And dismally was heard to whine,
All as she scrubb'd her *meazly* rump.
Swift. *On cutting down the Old Thorn at Market Hill*.

The murian shall infect all kine
And *measles* will destroy the swine.
King. *The Art of Love*, part vi.

ME'ASURE, v.

ME'ASURE, n.

ME'ASURABLE,

ME'ASURABLY,

ME'ASURELESS,

ME'ASURELY,

ME'ASUREMENT,

ME'ASURER,

ME'ASURING, n.

Fr. *mesurer*; It. *misurare*; MEA-
Lat. *mensurare*, from *mensus*, SURE.
past participle of *met-iri*, to mete :
metiri dicitur, qui explorat, quæ
alicujus rei sit magnitudo, to
examine what may be the magni-
tude of any thing.

To examine, to calculate, to
ascertain the magnitude or bulk,
the quantity or number; space or distance; to act by or
according to a fixed or stated *measure*; a regular
standard of size or quantity; to observe or keep a
stated *measure*, a sufficient *measure*; to regulate or
govern, to moderate; to apportion, to adjust.

Measure, n. is also applied to a regulated succession of
movements, in dancing; of sounds, in Music and Poetry.

False elnen & *measures* he brogte al clene adoun.

R. Gloucester, p. 429.

And he seide to hem, see ye what ye heren, in what *measure* ye
meten : it shal be meten to you again.

Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. iv.

Take hede what ye heare, wyth what *measure* ye mete, wyth the
same shall it be *measured* vnto you agayne.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And many folke *mesuren* and gessen, that souerayne good be
ioye and gladnesse.
Chaucer. *Boecius*, book iii. p. 423.

She nas to sobre ne to glad,
In all things more *measure*,
Had never I trowe creature.

Id. *The Dreame*, p. 326.

Of his diete *measurable* was he,
For it was of no great superfluitee.

Id. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 437.

She was ful *measurable*, as women be.

Id. *The Squieres Tale*, v. 10675.

He sayth also : The goodes that thou hast ygeten use them by
measure, that is to sayn, spende *mesurably*.

Id. *The Tale of Melibeus*, p. 116.

So as the philosophre techeth
To Alisander, and him betecheth
The lore, howe that he shall *measure*
His bodie, so that no *measure*
Of fleshly lust he shulde excede.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vii. p. 239.

Here hath he comfort when he doth *measure*
Measureless mercye to *measureless* faulte.

Wyat. *Psalm* 51.

Each day to be feasted, what husbandry worse,
Each day for to feast, is as ill for the purse;
Yet *measurely* feasting, with neighbours among,
Shall make thee belov'd. and live the more long.

Tusser. *Husbandry. Good Husbandly Lessons*, vol. xxv. ch. x. p. 26.

With that the rolling sea, resounding soft,
In his big base them fitly answered;
And on the rocke the waves breaking aloft
A solemne meane unto them *measured*.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 11.

In all which the king *measured* and valued things amisse, as
afterwards appeared.
Bacon. *King Henry VII.* fol. 45.

I cannot but second and commend that great clerk of Paris,
who (as our witty countryman Bromaird reports) when King Lewis
of France required him to write down the best word that ever he
had learnt, call'd for a faire skin of parchment, and in the midst of
it wrote this word *measure*, and sent it sealed up to the king.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 1. *Christian Moderation*, book i. sec. 1.

But after these, as men more civil grew,
He did more grave and solemne *measures* frame,
With such fair order and proportion true,
And correspondence ev'ry way the same,
That no fault-finding eye did ever blame.

Davies. *On Dancing*.

The World's bright eye, Time's *measurer*, begun
Through wat'ry Capricorn his course to run.

Howell. *Letters*, p. 7. *Apoema*.

MEAS-
SURE.

MEATH.

Although he buy whole harvests in the spring,
And foyst in false strikes to the measuring.
Hall. Satire 6. book iv.

O sovereign lord, O sovereign happiness
To see thee, and thy mercie measurelesse!
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

Closing the sense within the measur'd time,
'Tis hard to fit the reason to the rhyme.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry, can. 2.

There may yet be a great inequality; because the *measurer* measures only from some plain piece of ground at the bottom of the hill to the top, whereas it may be, that the country wherein one of these mountains stands, may be exceedingly much higher than that wherein the other is placed.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 227. New Experiments Physico-Mechanical touching the Spring of the Air.

God is infinite; and an infinite mind, both in its knowledge and purposes, proceeds not according to the methods and measures of a finite understanding.
South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 90.

But all ye lovers of game and glee,
And feast and frolic, come follow me!
To nature's measureless licence free,
And follow, follow, follow me!

Brookes. Songs from Jack the Giant Killer, air 30.

MEAT, *n.* } Goth. *mats*; A. S. *met, mete, mæte*;
ME'ATED, } whatever is eaten, the past participle of
ME'ATLESS. } the Goth. verb *matyan*, A. S. *metian*,
edere, to eat. Tooke.

That which is *eaten*: usually applied to—
The flesh of animals, to animal food.

þre dawes & þre nyȝt mete les hii wuste hem so,
þat hii nuste hou on take, ne wat vor hunger do.

R. Gloucester, p. 170.

þat þis folc was ney meteles.

Id. p. 251.

In S. Edward tyme þe erle suld with him ete,
A seruitour þer was þat serued at þe mete.

R. Brunne, p. 55.

It neghed nere metesel, þan rose vp alle þe route.

Id. p. 334.

Meteles and moneyles. on Malverne hulles.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 162.

His mete was honey soukis and honey of the wood.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. iii.

His meate was locusts and wylde hony.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And on his meate borde there shal been borde clothes and tow-
elles many paire.

Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, book ii. p. 482.

But euery lust he shall forbere
Of man, and like an oxe his mete
Of grasse he shall purchase and ete.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 39.

Is not thys a royall feast to leue these beggers meateles, & the
send mo to dynner to them?

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 302. The Supplication of Soules.

Strong oxen and horses, well shod, and well clad,

Well meted well used, for making thee sad.

Tusser. Husbandry, vol. xii. ch. xvi. p. 12.

As fire converts to fire the things it burns;

As we our meats into our nature change.

Davies. The Immortality of the Soul, sec. 4.

The meat-offering consisted of fine flower, or parched corn, with
oyl, salt, and frankincense.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book iv. ch. viii. sec. 124.

Them—their despairing creditors may find

Lurking in shambles; where with borrow'd coin

They buy choice meats and in cheap plenty dine.

Congreve. Juvenal. Satire 11.

MEATH, called also EAST MEATH, in contradistinction to Westmeath, is a maritime County of Ireland in the Province of Leinster. Towards the North it is bounded by the Counties of Louth, Monaghan, and

Cavan, on the West by Westmeath, on the South by the Counties of Kildare and Dublin, and on the East by the Irish Sea. It is about 44 English miles in length from East to West, and 37 in breadth, with a superficial extent of 960 English square miles, or 617,600 acres. Of this extent, not more than a twelfth is bog or waste, the rest is fertile and highly productive. This County Surface is, for the most part, level, or varied in its surface with very moderate undulations; from this circumstance it derived its name, (*Magh* or *Maith*), which in the Irish language signifies level or champaign. Although there are districts in Ireland superior to Meath in richness of soil, yet no tract of equal extent surpasses it in general productiveness; the soil is a light, rich loam, resting on clay, or more frequently on limestone. Though tillage has much increased here of late years, yet it does not at present extend over more than one-third of the County, the rest is pasturage, which is employed in fattening cattle for the Dublin market, and for exportation to England; the pastures in Meath are deemed too rich for the purpose of rearing young stock, but the quantity of fat cattle which issues from them almost surpasses belief. The marshes on the Moynalty River likewise feed great numbers of horses, and the Kilcrew hills are famous for sheep.

The farms in Meath are in general of great size; but the people are still but little acquainted with good husbandry; their tillage is slovenly in the extreme, and they exhaust the ground by a bad course of cropping. Their general condition is as wretched as their agriculture; the stranger is surprised to find, that in a tract of country remarkable for its productiveness, and for the advantages of its situation in respect to markets, the farmers are not only without affluence, but even without comforts; butcher's meat is a luxury almost unknown to them, and it is only by their exemption from want and ragged poverty that they are distinguished from the day labourers. In some parts of the County there is a deficiency of fuel, which is severely felt by the lower classes. Manufactures are but little known; some coarse linens and sacking are made in the districts adjoining Louth; but agriculture is the principal employment of the people. A colony of English at Slane have introduced the art of making cheese, and the produce of their dairies enjoys at present a high reputation.

No minerals of any importance are found in Meath. On the lands of Ardbraccan is the White Quarry, from which is raised a marble of great beauty when first polished, but it has the defect of growing black in the course of time.

The Boyne is the only river of importance in Meath. It enters it from Kildare, flows by Trim and Navan, where it receives the Blackwater, and then continues its course by Slane and Drogheda, below which it falls into the sea. It divides the County into two districts, of which that to the North is called *Kells*, the other *Dunshaughlin*. Small vessels can ascend the river as far as Drogheda, and boats can navigate up to Navan. The scenery along the banks of this river is in general extremely beautiful. The Athboy and Mannoch both fall into the Boyne; the Nanny water alone forming an independent basin falls into the sea. The water of this last-named river is famous, like that of the Bann in the County of Down, for its bleaching quality. Lough Ail, a shallow piece of water, surrounded chiefly by red bog, is the only lake in the County.

MEATH. The portion of sea-coast (only 12 miles in extent) which belongs to this County is a shallow strand unprovided with havens or roadsteads, and consequently does not give rise to any maritime activity; the land near the sea is sandy and barren, forming an extensive rabbit-warren, from which the hatters of Dublin derive their chief supply of skins.

Statistics. Meath is divided into 12 Baronies and 147 Parishes, which form not more than 60 benefices. The Bishopric of Meath took its rise in the XIIth century, from the union of several smaller Sees, and the Bishop for some time usurped the archiepiscopal rank and prerogatives; at present, however, the See is included within the Ecclesiastical Province of Armagh: the Bishop of Meath, nevertheless, still takes precedence of the other Irish Bishops. The See is without a Cathedral, Dean, or Chapter, though these distinctions still remain to Clonmacnois, one of the Bishoprics comprehended in the present Diocese. The Palace is at Ardracran, a village with about 5000 inhabitants.

Trim. Trim, the Capital of the County, is situated on the Boyne, which is rendered navigable to this place by a canal. This town is a Borough, sending a Member to Parliament, and is likewise a military station. Population about 6000. **Navan.** Navan, with about 5000 inhabitants, standing at the confluence of the Boyne and Blackwater, is a place of greater industry. **Kells.** Kells, on the Blackwater, is remarkable for the beauty of its situation and the fertility of its neighbourhood. **Tarah.** Tarah preserves no vestiges of its former greatness, or of the great Palace said to have been built here by the native Kings; it is at present an insignificant village. **Slane.** Slane, on the Boyne, is distinguished for its great corn-mills, and still more by the splendid castle and fine park of the Marquess of Conyngham, which adjoins it.

Thompson, *Statistical Survey of the County of Meath*; Wakefield, *Statistical View of Ireland*; Shaw Mason, *Parochial Survey*, &c.

MECARDONIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*. Generic character: calyx seven-leaved; corolla irregular, tube ventricose, superior lip two-cleft; inferior, three-parted; style compressed at the apex, incurved; capsule one-celled, two-valved, receptacle round.

One species, *M. ovata*, native of Peru.

MECHANISM,

MECHANIST,

MECHANICIAN,

MECHANICK, adj.

MECHANICK, n.

MECHANICKS,

MECHANICAL,

MECHANICALLY.

Of hem that ben artificers,
Whiche vsen craftes and misters,
Whose arte is cleped *mechanike*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vii. p. 217.

But (we are to consider) how the *mechanism*, that is, the bulk and figure of the bone and muscles, and the insertion of the muscle into the bone, are more advantageous to some certain motions, in one man, than in another.

Grew. *Cosmo. Sacra*, book ii. ch. vi. fol. 57.

How many chimaeras, antics, golden mountains and castles in the aire doe they build unto themselves? I appeale to painters, *mechanicians*, mathematicians.

Burton. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, fol. 92.

He [a friend] is not accustomed to any sordid way of gaine, for who is any way *mechanicke* will sell his friend upon more profitable termes.

Habington. *Castara*, part ii. *A Friend*.

An art quite lost with our *mechanicks*, a work not to be made out, but like the walls of Thebes, and such an artificer as Amphion.
Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book vii. ch. xviii. p. 464.

The poore *mechanicke* porters, crowding in
Their heavy burthens at his narrow gate.

Shakspeare. *Henry V.* fol. 71.

We have also divers *mechanical* arts, which you have not; and stuffs made by them; as papers, linnen, silks, tissues.

Bacon. *New Atlantis*, fol. 28.

A crew of patches, rude *mechanicals*,
That work for bread vpon Athenian stals,
Were met together to rehearse a play,
Intended for great Theseus nuptiall day.

Shakspeare. *Midsummer Night's Dream*, fol. 152.

These *mechanic* philosophers being no way able to give an account thereof [the formation and organization of the bodies of animals] from the necessary motion of matter, unguided by mind for ends, prudently therefore break off their system there, when they should come to animals, and so leave it altogether untouched.

Ray. *Of the Creation*, part i. p. 49.

Tell us, what master, for *mechanics* fam'd,
Has one *machine* so admirably fram'd,
Where you will art in such perfection grant,
As in a living creature or a plant?

Blackmore. *The Creation*, book iii.

The commonwealth of learning would lose too many useful observations and experiments, and the history of nature would make too slow a progress, if it were presumed, that none but geometers and *mechanicians* should employ themselves about writing any part of that history.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 473. *New Thermometrical Experiments*, &c. *The Author's Preface*.

Fourthly, I very well foresee it may be objected that the chick with all its parts is not a *mechanically* contrived engine, but fashioned out of matter by the soul of the bird lodged chiefly in the cicatrix.

Id. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 68. *Considerations*, &c. *touching the Origin of Qualities and Forms*.

There [in the kingdom of God] virtue only gives precedence, and the meanest *mechanic* takes place of the nobles and kings of the earth, if he were a better christian than they were.

Horne. *Works*, vol. iv. p. 171. *Discourse 9*.

If guards, *mechanically* form'd in ranks,
Playing, at beat of drum, their martial pranks,
Should ring and standing as if stuck to stone,
While condescending majesty looks on.

Cowper. *Table Talk*.

Although many authors have spoken of the wonderful *mechanism* of speech, none has hitherto attended to the far more wonderful *mechanism* which it puts into action behind the scene.

Stewart. *Philosophy of the Human Mind*, vol. ii. ch. ii. sec. 2. p. 143.

But Garrick, who prefers a guinea
To all the eloquence of Pliny,
Observing this unlucky railer
Was neither *mechanist* nor tailor.

Cawthorn. *Wit and Learning*.

MECINUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, ten-jointed, the second and third joints obconic, the second longest, the remainder short, transverse, club oval, subsolid, five-jointed; head produced anteriorly into a short rostrum, which is stout, deflexed, and rounded; *thorax* subcylindric, slightly convex, the base and apex truncate, the latter slightly attenuated; *elytra* elongate, subcylindric, covering the abdomen; legs short; *tibiæ* compressed, apex armed with a horizontal hook; *tarsi* tetramerous.

The type is *M. semicylindricus*, Stephens, *Illustrations of British Entomology*; Herbst, *Col.* vol. vi. p. 252. pl. lxxviii. fig. 6. About six species, natives of temperate Europe; four of them found in Britain.

MECHA-
NISM.
—
MECI-
NUS.

MECK-
LEN-
BURG.
Boundaries,
&c.

MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN, a Grand Duchy of Germany, formerly included in the Circle of Lower Saxony, is bounded on the East by Pomerania, on the South by Brandenburg, on the West by Luneburg, Lauenberg, and Lubeck, and on the North by the Baltic Sea; embracing an extent of about 4925 square miles. The whole of this territory is a level interrupted only by a few small sandy hills which seem to have been formed by the winds; a ridge also, or general elevation, extending from the mountains of Silesia to Holstein, passes through this Country. But the highest point in the Duchy, the summit of the Ruhnenberg, near Marnitz, is only 577 feet above the sea.

Surface.

The slopes of the ridge or central part of Mecklenburg are covered with heath-moor and sandy wastes, through which woods of considerable extent are distributed in narrow belts. Not more than an eighth of the territory is fertile land, well adapted to tillage; the soil in this portion is a stiff clay or loam, mingled more or less with sand, passing on the one hand (towards the Elbe) into marsh, and on the other into sandy desert.

Water.

From the general flatness of the Country, and the want of a sufficient fall for the waters, the rivers spread themselves into considerable lakes before they meet the Elbe on the one hand, or the Baltic Sea on the other. Of these the Lake of Schwerin, 12 miles long and 2 wide; the Lake of Murnitz, 11 miles in length and 6 in breadth; and the Plauersee, about 8 miles long by 2 broad, are the chief: the Lakes of Malchin, Goldberg, Kolpin, and Flesen are of less importance. The River Elde carries the water of four of these lakes into the Elbe. The Sude, Boize, and Dosse also flow into the same grand receptacle. The Warnow, proceeding from a group of small lakes near that of Schwerin, opens itself into a wide estuary near Rostock and falls into the Baltic Sea at Warnemunde. The Recknitz, Prene, and Radegast likewise disembogue themselves into the sea. Of all these rivers the Elbe alone is navigable for vessels of any size, but the others furnish several canals which facilitate the internal communication of the Country.

Produce.

The climate of Mecklenburg is moderate and healthy, although liable to sudden changes in temperature, and although the atmosphere is often loaded with humid fogs. Agriculture is the chief employment of the people, and in no part of Germany is rural labour carried on with such exemplary skill and industry. The system of husbandry prevailing in Mecklenburg is peculiar to the Country, and differs in almost every respect, in the division of the land, in the fences, crops, rural implements, &c. from those of the neighbouring States. The superfluity of grain finds a ready market in England and in Sweden, where there is generally a deficiency. Tobacco is cultivated with success, and notwithstanding the disadvantages of its climate, Mecklenburg supplies the North of Europe with apples and some other fruits. The rich meadows on the banks of the Warnow, Elde, and Sude rear great quantities of cattle. Mecklenburg is one of those German States which has always been distinguished for the excellence of its horses; the domestic race, itself very beautiful, has been still further improved of late years by an intermixture of the English, Arabian, and Neapolitan breeds; great numbers of horses are annually exported. There are no minerals of any importance found in Mecklenburg; there are some salt-pits indeed at Sulze, but the chief supply of this necessary article is drawn from

Luneburg. Distilleries are very numerous in this Country; the manufactures also of coarse woollen and linen cloth, and of tobacco, are productive of considerable revenue. Though the Archduchy is well situated for trade from its position between the Elbe and the Baltic, yet it is so fettered by the commercial restrictions and prohibitions of more powerful States, that its foreign trade is comparatively insignificant.

The population of Mecklenburg Schwerin is about 360,000. The inhabitants are descended for the most part from the Obotrites, a Tribe of Slavonians, or Wends, who have, however, gradually assumed the German habits and character: their Language is a dialect of *plattdeutsch*, or Low German, which prevails in all the Countries near the Baltic. The peasants are with few exceptions serfs, and cannot change their occupation, or marry without the consent of their lords; nor can they be separated from the estate to which they belong, otherwise than by obtaining their freedom. The serf, or vassal, depends solely on the lord of the soil to which he is attached, who is his judge in the first instance, and may inflict corporal punishment on him. He pays no taxes but to the lord, and these are generally commuted for labour; he is allowed to possess property, which he may increase by his industry. The Government and Estates of Mecklenburg have long since resolved on the abolition of vassalage, but the time when the change is to take place has not yet been fixed; meanwhile some liberal proprietors have set the example by liberating the vassals on their own estates. The Lutheran Religion is that of the State, but Roman Catholics, Calvinists, and Jews are all tolerated.

The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin forms a part of the German Confederation, having two voices in the Diet *in plenum*, and holding the fourteenth place in union with Mecklenburg Strelitz. The ruling family in Mecklenburg is descended in a direct line from Pribislav II., the last King of the Obotrites, who died in 1178, and to whom Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, restored the greater part of the territories which he had conquered from him. From the division of the Country under two lines there arose in the XVIIth century the two Duchies of Schwerin and Gustrow, which still remain distinct in many particulars. The line of Gustrow having become extinct in 1695, the House of Schwerin again underwent a division into two lines, which continues to the present day. The Constitution of the Country is founded on conventions agreed on in 1572, 1621, and 1755, between the rulers and the Estates. The Grand Dukes share with the latter the rights of legislating and of imposing taxes. The two Houses of Schwerin and Strelitz rule in their respective dominions, independently of each other, by means of Senates or Assemblies, called Land Colleges, yet in respect to taxation, and the Court of Appeal at Parchim, they exist in a sort of union, the terms of which were regulated in the conventions of 1701 and 1755. The General Assemblies also, or *Landstände*, of both Grand Duchies form one body, which is named the *Old Land's Union*. The nobility, or landed proprietors, form the first class, enjoy many privileges and exemptions, and are in general very wealthy; the Deputies of forty-four towns form the second class: the Estates assemble every year alternately at Sternberg and Malchin. Most of the towns have the right of choosing their own magistrates, and Rostock possesses privileges of still greater consequence.

MECK-
LEN-
BURG.

Population.

Political
distribution.

MECK-
LEN-
BURG.

Since 1701, the laws of primogeniture of lineal descent have been followed in the transmission of the Archducal dominions. The heir to the sovereignty attains his majority at eighteen. In consequence of an agreement made in 1442 between the Houses of Brandenburg and Mecklenburg, that in case the latter should become utterly extinct, the former should inherit its estates, the King of Prussia at present bears the title and arms of a Prince of the House of Mecklenburg. The revenues of the Grand Duchy are supposed to be about 2,200,000 florins.

Schwerin.

Schwerin, the Capital of the State, and residence of the Grand Dukes, is situated partly on an island in the Lake of Schwerin, and partly on the banks. It is a neat, well-built town without walls or fortifications, and containing about 10,000 inhabitants. *Parchim* on the Elde, and in the vicinity of a small lake, is the seat of the chief Tribunal of justice for both the States of Schwerin and Strelitz. It has a population of about 4000 souls. *Gustrow*, the chief town in the Circle of the Wends, has about 8000 inhabitants, who are for the most part employed in the distillation of spirits. This is, perhaps, the most industrious town of the whole Archduchy. In size and importance, however, it is much surpassed by *Rostock* on the Warnow, about eight miles from the sea. This town, built in the style of the Middle Ages, and surrounded by mouldering fortifications, contains nearly 15,000 inhabitants. Its trade is considerable, and nearly 150 ships of burden belong to it. Here also is the University of the State, founded in 1419, and liberally endowed. It has a Library of 30,000 volumes, Botanical Gardens, and Cabinets of Natural History, Antiquities, &c. The chief exports from Rostock are corn, cattle, and glass bottles. This is the birthplace of Prince Blucher of Wahlstadt, to whom the town has lately erected a monument.

Parchim.

Gustrow.

Rostock.

MECKLENBURG STRELITZ, a Grand Duchy contiguous to the above State, which bounds it on the West, has an extent of 815 square miles. In the physical character of the Country, the nature of the soil, and the general system of cultivation, it closely resembles the kindred State of Mecklenburg Schwerin. The population, of Slavonian race, but German in language and manners, amounted, in 1817, to 72,000. This State, which was constituted a Grand Duchy by the Congress of Vienna, has one voice in *plenum* in the Germanic Diet. The Archdukes, although in their government independent of those of Mecklenburg Schwerin, are yet closely united to them in interest by the several family compacts alluded to above. All the property is in the hands of the Prince, the Nobility, and the towns, the peasantry being universally in a state of vassalage. The revenues of the State are supposed to amount to 450,000 florins.

New and
Old Stre-
litz.

New Strelitz, the chief town of the State, and residence of the Archduke, is a well-built little town near the Zierker Lake, with a population of about 4600 souls, chiefly dependent on the Court. It has a Public Library, and a very curious collection of Slavonian or Wendish antiquities. *Old Strelitz* has at present hardly 3000 inhabitants. *New Brandenburg*, the largest town in the Grand Duchy, has about 5200 inhabitants, most of whom are engaged in agriculture. Hops and tobacco are cultivated with success in its vicinity, and give rise to a considerable trade. A considerable quantity of corn and other agricultural produce is exported from this Archduchy through Lubeck and Rostock, but the

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want of good practicable roads through the country tends much to discourage the trading speculations of the farmers.

J. Ch. Wundemann, *Mecklenburg in Hinsicht auf Kultur, &c.* 1800; Nugent, *Travels through Germany, particularly Mecklenburg.*

MECOCORYNUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* clavate, geniculated, eleven-jointed, the second to the fourth joint elongate, obconic, the three following short, subglobose, the club elongate, with its apex obliquely acuminate; head produced anteriorly into a slightly bent rostrum, which is inserted during repose in a deep groove beneath the *thorax*; the latter narrowed anteriorly, bisinuated at the base; *elytra* subovate, with the shoulders broad, acutely angulated, convex above, and furnished with a tubercle towards the apex; legs elongate, the anterior pair distant at the base; *femora* clavate, unarmed; *tibiæ* straight, with a slightly inflexed hook at the apex; *tarsi* tetramerous.

The type is *C. discoideus* of Olivier; found in South America. One species only known.

MECONOPSIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Papaveraceæ*. *Generic character*: calyx two-leaved, pilose; corolla, petals four; germen ovate; style short, persisting; stigmas four to six, radiating, persisting, convex, not sessile on the disk as in *Papaver*.

A genus divided from *Papaver*, containing three species. *M. Cambrica* is *Papaver Cambricum* of English Botanists. Decandolle.

MECOPUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. Head produced anteriorly into a very long, filiform rostrum; the *antennæ* clavate, geniculated, twelve-jointed, inserted towards the apex of the rostrum, the second joint obconic, third elongate, clavate, four following very short, obconic; the club elongate, acuminate, five-jointed, its first joint long, slender at the base; eyes large, nearly united; *thorax* transverse; the male furnished with two acute, stout, porrect spines on the breast, which has an obsolete groove for the reception of the rostrum; *elytra* oblong, quadrate, not broader than the middle of the *thorax*; legs elongate, slender, the anterior pair approximating at the base; *femora* denticulate; *tarsi* tetramerous, the anterior plumate in the male beneath.

The type is *Rhy. bispinosus*, Fabricius, *Eleut.* vol. ii. p. 475. A native of Sumatra, &c.

ME'DAL, } Fr. médaille; It. medaglia; Sp.
ME'DALET, } medalla; from the Lat. metallum; q. d.
MEDA'LLICK, } Metallum, seu numisma solenne. Skin-
MEDA'LLION, } ner and Vossius, quia ex auro, ar-
ME'DALLIST. } gento, ære.

And see the Essay on NUMISMATICS.

When for example, an antique medal half consumed with rust is showed to an unskilful person, though a scholar, he will not by his own endeavours be able to read the whole inscription, whereof we suppose some parts to be obliterated by time or rust, or to discover the meaning of it.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. v. p. 545. *Reflections upon Theological Distinctions.*

But when a knowing medalist becomes his instructor, he may then know some (much defaced) letters, that were illegible to him before; and both understand the sense of the inscription, and approve it as genuine, and suitable to the things whereto it be congruous.

Id. lb.

K

MECK-
LEN-
BURG.

MEDAL.

MEDAL. I have lately seen, says Eugenius, a *medallie* history of the present king of France.

MEDDLE. Addison. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 161. *Of Ancient Medals. Dialogue 3.*

By this the *medallist* would mean
To paint that fine domestic scene,
When the first Brutus nobly gave
His freedom to the worthy slave.

Cawthorn. *The Antiquarians.*

I shall beg leave to give this class the appellation of *medalets*, as the genius of our language admits of this diminutive, in ringlet, bracelet, and the like.

Pinkerton. *Essay on Medals*, vol. i. sec. 13. p. 227.

Under this term [*medallions*] are included all the pieces produced by the ancient mints, which, from their superior size, were evidently not intended for circulation as coin, but for other occasions.

Id. *Ib.* p. 219.

ME'DDLE, v.

ME'DDLER,

ME'DDLESOME,

ME'DDLESOMENESS,

ME'DDLING, n.

ME'DLEY, adj.

ME'DLEY, n.

has *megler, melerer*. Dr. Jamieson thinks the Fr. is of Gothic origin, and that the primary term is the Sw. *mid, i. e. middle*; to *meddle* or to *mell* being merely to interpose one's self between other objects.

To mix, to mingle; to mix or mingle, *interdeal*, or interfere, (*sc.* among other people and their concerns,) to busy or be busy, to take part or share, in any thing.

A medley;—a mixture.

He tok his seurd in hand. þe croyce let he falle,
& medeled him in þe pres, among þe barons alle.

R. Brunne, p. 18.

Alle tȳmes in *medle* euer more first he was.

Id. p. 311.

And thei gaven him to drynke wyn *medlid* with gall.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xxvii.

And broughte a *medling* of myrre and aloes as it were an hundrid pound.

Id. *John*, ch. xix.

For in no wise dare I more *mell*
Of thing wherein such perill is,
As like is now to fall of this.

Chaucer. *The Dreame*, p. 382.

He rode but homely in a *medlee* cote,
Girt with a seint of silk, with barres smale.

Id. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 330.

His garment was every dele
Ipurtraied and ywrought with flours,
By divers *medling* of colours.

Id. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 177.

Through venim, whiche that *medled* is
In holy church of erthely thyng.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* *Prologue*, p. 14.

O mighty lorde toward my vice
Thy mercy *medle* with iustice.

Id. *Ib.* book i. p. 40.

And said, this daie venim is shadde
In holy church of temporall,
Whiche *medleth* with the spirituall.

Id. *Ib.* book iii. p. 72.

But they suffred it bycause they would not *medell*, nor be in no businesse nor prease.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 357. p. 577.

And euery mad *medler* must now be a maker.

Skelton. *Speake Parrot*.

There was no manne that anye *meddeling* hadde wyth theym, into whose handes they were more lothe to come.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 868. *The Apology*.

Ther myght wel a ben legges sene tourned vpwarde; ther being a sore *medlynge* for they of the hoost alwayes encreased, wherfore it behoued thenglysshmen to withdrawe toward ther fortresse.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. lxxxi. p. 104.

He desyred hym that he wolde take on hym the *medlyng* of the businesse of the realme of France.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 179. p. 215.

The dead knight's sword out of his sheath he drew,
With which he cutt a lock of all their heare,
Which *medling* with their blood and earth he threw
Into the grave, and gan devoutly sweare.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 1.

MOR. Here is a great deale of good matter

Lost for lacke of telling;

Now siker I see thou dost but clatter,

Harne may come of *melling*.

Id. *Shepherd's Calendar. July*.

A *meddled* estate of the orders of the gospell, and the ceremonies of poperie, is not the best way to banish popery.

Hooker. *Ecclesiasticall Politie*, book iv. sec. 8. fol. 142.

LUC. My lord I know him, tis a *medling* fryer,
I doe not like the man.

PETER. I know him for a man diuine and holy,

Not scuruy, nor a temporary *medler*

As he's reported by this gentleman.

Shakspeare. *Measure for Measure*, fol. 80.

Hence ye prophane! *mel* not with holy things

That Sion's muse from Palestina brings.

Hall. *Satire 8.* book i.

The *medley* ended, Hercules

Did bring the centaure bound

To prison.

Warner. *Albion's England*, book ii. ch. vi.

The third rule shall be, the making of some *medley* or mixture of earth, with some other plants bruised, or shaven, either in leaf or root.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. vi. sec. 528.

Do not drive away such, as bring thee information, as *medlers*; but accept them in good part.

Id. *Essay 11.* p. 58.

— This the peasants blithe

Will quaff, and whistle as thy tinkling team

They drive, and sing of Fusca's radiant eyes,

Pleas'd with the *medley* draught.

J. Philips. *Cider*, book ii.

Honour, that *meddlesome*, officious ill,

Pursues thee e'en to death.

Blair. *The Grave*.

Impertinent and witless *meddler*,

Thou smattering, empty, noisy pedler!

Smart. *The Blackbird and Beehive. Fable 10.*

MEDE. See MEED.

MEDEOLA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Hexandria*, order *Trigynia*, natural order *Asparagi*. Generic character: calyx none; corolla six-parted, revolute; berry three-seeded.

Three species, natives of North America and Africa.

MEDETERA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrected, triarticulate, with the terminal joint short, subovate, compressed; the dorsal seta two-jointed; eyes not united; abdomen of the male with two appendages; legs elongate, slender; wings incumbent, parallel.

About twenty-five species, of which twelve are natives of Britain. *M. regia*, Fabricius; Panzer, *Fauna*, pl. liv. fig. 16.

MEDIA, the Sovereigns of which once extended their Empire over the whole of Western Asia, was bounded on the North by the Araxes and the Caspian Sea, on the East by Mount Mardoranus and Mount Bagous, and on the South and West by Mount Zagrus. It nearly coincided with the modern Provinces of Azerbâijân and 'Irâk 'Ajemî, (*i. e.* Persian Irâk,) and was, in like manner, divided by the Ancients into Media Atropatene and Media Magna, Atropatian and Great Atropatia. Media. The former, according to Strabo, (xii. 12. 1.) derived its name from Atropates, a military commander,

MEDIA. who, having prevented the Macedonians from taking possession of his Country, was placed on the throne, and succeeded by an uninterrupted line of descendants till the time of that Geographer. Its name, however, has led modern writers to give it a more remote origin, and to conjecture that it bore the same appellation at a very early period; for Aderbádagán, (whence the modern Ader-báiján, or Azer-belján was formed,) Atún-pád-gán, Atro-pate, or Atropatoesh, all have nearly the same signification, and relate to the adoration of Fire; the latter being the ancient names preserved by the Gebrs, or followers of Zoroaster, according to whose traditions, this was the native Country of that Philosopher, and the original seat of his Faith. Procopius, moreover, says, that the most celebrated Fire-temple in all Persia was in this Province, which he calls (*De Bello Persico*, ii. 24.) Ardabigan. (Saint-Martin, *Mém. sur l'Arménie*, i. 128.) The testimony of Strabo, however, is very positive, and probably of much greater antiquity than that of the Pársi Scriptures. The Southern boundaries of Atropatene are not clearly determined by the Ancients: the Province appears, indeed, to have varied in extent at different periods, and comprehended several tracts not belonging to the modern Azerbáiján, such as Moghán, near the mouths of the Cyrus, (Kur,) Tálish or Tálij, Gílán, Díloun or Dílem, Mázenderán, and a part, if not the whole, of Taberistán. The latter, on the shore of the Caspian Sea, occupy a rich and woody, though mountainous tract, separated from the rest of the Province by a chain of lofty mountains, called Parachoathra, (ὁ Παρachoάθρας, Strabo, xi. 13. 1.) and inhabited anciently, as now, by lawless, half-civilized Tribes, the Caspii, Cadusii, Gelæ, Mardi or Amardi, and Tapuri; of which names the last is still preserved in Tabristán, (the land of the Tabrs, or Taburs,) Gelæ in Gílán, and Mard signified in ancient as well as modern Persian, "a man," "a hero." (*vir.*) These Tribes and the Cyrtii (Κύρτιοι, Strabo, xi. 12. 3. xv. 3. i. i. e. Kurds) were robbers, unsettled and scattered over all the mountainous regions on the Northern, Western, and Southern boundaries of Media; and thence arose the discordance of ancient writers respecting their proper localities.

Gaza, or Gazæ, equidistant (450 miles) from Artaxata and Ecbatana, (Plin. *Nat. Hist.* vi. 16.) was the Capital of Atropatia. Its name was changed by the later Greeks into Gazacon and Cantzacón, whence the Armenians called it Kandzag Shahasdan, (*i. e.* the Royal Cantzacum,) or Tavrezh. It is the Tabríz, Tavríz, or Tauríz, (Tauris,) of the modern Persians, celebrated for its frequent destruction by earthquakes. (Saint-Martin, i. 130.) Vera, (Ὀύερα,) another royal residence, on an elevated and naturally fortified site, was taken by Antony in his expedition against the Parthians, according to Strabo; (xi. 12. 3.) but as other writers (Dio Cass. xlix. Appian, *Parthic.* p. 272) name that place Phraata or Phraaspa, (probably the Pharaspa of Ptolemy, vi. 2. p. 148,) there can be little doubt but that the word has been mistranscribed in Strabo, especially as *aspa*, "horse," is a common termination of Persian proper names. Morunda, between the Araxes and Gaza, is the modern Merend-Atropatene, and though mountainous, was not well supplied with water. Its principal streams were those which ran into the Araxes and the Caspian Sea; but the correspondence between their ancient and modern names can only be conjectured, as Persia was little known to the Greeks or Romans, and there is a great discordance in those accounts of it which still

remain. The Cambyses, Mardus, or Amardus, Straton, and Charindas, are the rivers which ran into the Caspian; the last, which was on the confines of Hyrcania, (Gurgán, or Jurján,) is probably the modern Tijín, or the Sujáh-rúd; (Black River;) and the Mardus, as D'Anville supposes, (*Geogr. Anc.* ii. 234.) is the Kizil-ózen, or Sefíd-rúd, the largest stream in this part of Persia. It probably formed the Southern boundary of Atropatene, as it still separates Azerbáiján from 'Iráki 'Ajem. (Jaubert, *Voy.* 197.) Many smaller streams flow into the lake of Urmiyyah, or Tebríz, the Spauta, (Σπαυτα, Strabo, xi. 12. 2.) and perhaps the Mantane (Μαντιανή, xi. 13. 8.) of Strabo, and Margiane of Ptolemy, (p. 147,) for it was in the district so named. It was called Kabúdán (Blue) by the Armenians, whence M. Saint-Martin conjectures that Spauta has been erroneously substituted for Capauta in Strabo, who says that the name of the Lake Mantiane signifies "azure;" (κυανεανή;) the name of the district therefore has, he thinks, been confounded with that of the lake. Its waters, says Strabo, are salt and inflammable, and, according to Abú'l-fedà, it is about 130 miles long and 65 broad, and runs from West to East, with an inclination to the South. (Saint-Martin, i. 56.) This description agrees very well with the observations of modern travellers. (Jaubert, *Voy.* 156. 469. Macdonald Kinneir, *Geograph. Mem. of Persia*, p. 155.) On its Western side is the town of Urmiyyah, (or Urúmiyyah,) supposed by D'Anville (235.) to be the Thebarma of the Byzantine Historians. (Gibbon, *Hist.* viii. 237.)

Media Magna, or Great Media, the Persian Irák of the Moderns, extended from Mount Zagrus to the borders of Parthia, and from Hyrcania to Susiana and Persis. It was more level, but less fertile than Atropatene, being intersected and bordered by those desert plains in which Persia abounds. It suffered from a great dearth of water, having scarcely any considerable streams, except the affluents of the Choaspes, (Kará sú,) in the upper part of its course, before it passes through Mount Zagrus in its way to the Euphrates. Its Capital was Ecbatana, or Agbatana, supposed, on very strong grounds, to be the modern Hamadán, called Ahmadan by the Armenians, and said by the Ancients to have been founded by Dejoces, King of the Medes. (Herod. i. 98.) Placed on an easy declivity, twelve stadii (about a mile and a half) from Mount Orontes, (Elvend, or Erwend,) it was the summer-residence of the Persian Kings, (Strabo, xi. 12. 6.) as Susa was their place of abode in Winter. (Ælian, *Hist. Animal.* x. 6. where the names have evidently been transposed.) Hamadán, says Col. Macdonald Kinneir, (*Geogr. Mem.* 125.) "is nearly equidistant from Susa and Seleucia, is in the direct road from Seleucia to Parthia, and situated in a low plain at the foot of the celebrated Mount Elvend. The Persians themselves say it was the favourite summer-residence of most of their Sovereigns from the days of Darius to those of Jangíz Khán. During eight months in the year the climate is delightful, but in the Winter the cold is excessive. The plain is intersected by innumerable little streams, covered with gardens and villages, and the vegetation is the most luxurious I ever beheld." "Mount Elvend," he adds, "is famed in the East for its mines, waters, and vegetable productions." The only curiosity he observed there was "an inscription upon a rock called Ganj-námah, or the History of the Treasure." It is in the same character as those at Persepolis and on the Babylonian

MEDIA.

Spauta.
Lake of
Oormeea.
Mantiane?

Thebarma.

Media
Magna.Ecbatana.
Hamadan.
Ahmadan.Orontes
Elvend.

MEDIA. bricks; and like the extraordinary remains seen by the unfortunate M. Schultz near the Lake of Ván, (*Nouveau Journal Asiatique*, ii. 161.) a monument of very remote antiquity. Rhagæ, or Rhagea, (*Paçai*, or *‘Pāçeia*, Strabo, xi. 12. 6.) was another considerable city of Media, near the confines of Parthia. It was once the largest town in Media, (Isidorus in *Stathmis Parthiæ*, p. 6.) and appears to have been named Europus by Seleucus Nicator, and Arsacia by the Parthians, (Strabo, *loc. cit.*) though those places are marked as distinct from each other by Ptolemy. (vi. 2. p. 149. 151.) Ragan (*Zindavestâ*, i. 2. p. 269.) was changed by the modern Persians into Raï and Râz, and under those names it continued to flourish till sacked and ruined by Jengiz Khân in the XIIth century. The present wrecks of Rhagæ consist of “tumular masses of clay, and fragments of brick-built edifices, extending over the plain near Tehrân, for upwards of eight miles in different directions.” (Sir William Ouseley, *Travels*, iii. 174. 180.) To the South-East of Rhagæ was the celebrated defile called the *CASPIAN Gates*, (Pylæ or Portæ Caspiæ,) 28 or 38 miles long, (Plin. *Nat. Hist.* vi. 14.) of which eight were scarcely wide enough to admit a waggon. This was the passage between Media and Hyrcania, by which Alexander pursued Darius, (Arrian, iii. 20.) and the point from which the ancient Geographers calculated their distances in Persia; it has therefore attracted the notice of travellers, and there is little doubt but that it is the Pass of Khuwâr, (Ser dereh khuwâr, Morier, ii. 366.) ten farsangs (30 miles) from Raï, extending from Mahalleh-bâgh to the town of Fîrûz-kûh, and in some places leaving a passage between towering precipices so narrow as scarcely to allow room for a litter. (D. Pietro della Valle, *Viaggi in Persia, Lettere*, 4to. tom. ii. p. 170.) Its course is nearly due North and South, as may be seen in Sir William Ouseley’s Map, (No. 3. vol. iii.) to whose learned dissertation the reader must be referred for a complete inquiry into this important point of ancient Geography. A few more of the ancient names and positions may be determined with some probability; such as the plains of Nysa, celebrated for their breed of horses, between the modern towns of Kazvîn and Sultâniyyeh. Tabas, mentioned in the march of Alexander, is the modern Sâvah; Cômîs marks the District called Comisene; Seminân is on the site of Semina, and Dâmeghân, its Capital, is evidently the Hecatompylos of the Greeks. The position of Articene and Tabiene are in like manner determined by Ardistân and Tabas. The mountains which separated Media from Persia and Susiana were inhabited by Mardi, Uxii, Elymæans, and Cosæans; the first three apparently on their Southern, and the last on their Northern declivity. They were all, as now, predatory Tribes, who, secured by their fortresses, not only maintained their independence, but even compelled the Persian Kings to pay them a tribute. (Strabo, xi. 12. 6.)

Rhages.
Rhagæ.
Rei.

Pylæ
Caspiæ.
Khoaur.

Mountain-
eers, Mardi,
&c.

D’Anville, *Géographie Ancienne*; Cellarii *Geographia Antiqua*; Strabonis *Rerum Geographicarum*, lib. xvii. Ed. Siebenkees et Tzschucke, Lips. 1806; Procopius, *De Bello Persico*; Ammianus Marcellinus; Plinii *Naturalis Historia*, Ed. Franzii; Ptolemæi *Geographia*, Ed. Bertii; Jaubert, *Voyage en Perse*, Paris, 1821; Sir William Ouseley, *Travels in Persia*, 3 vols. 4to. Lond. 1821; Gibbon, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, 8vo. Ed.; Macdonald Kinneir, *Geographical Memoir of a Map of the Persian Empire*, Lond. 1813;

Anquetil du Perron, *Zindavesta*, Paris, 1771, 3 vols. 4to.; Morier, *Travels in Persia*; Pietro della Valle, *Viaggi in Persia*, Roma, 1658, 4 tom. 4to.; Saint-Vincent, *Mémoires sur l’Arménie*, Paris, 1819, 2 tom. 8vo.; Hâjî Khalîfah, *Jihân-numâ*, Constant. 1732, fol.; Ælianus de *Naturâ Animalium*, lib. xvi. Ed. Schneider, Lips. 1784, 8vo.; Wahl, *Altes und Neuer Vorder und Mittel-Asien*, Leipz. 1795, 8vo.; Malte-Brun, *Précis de la Géographie Universelle*; Arrian, *De Expeditione Alexandri*, Ed. Gronovii.

MEDIA.
—
MEDI-
ATE.

ME’DIATE, *v.*

ME’DIATE, *adj.*

ME’DIATELY,

MEDIA’TION,

MEDIA’TOR,

ME’DIATORY,

MEDIA’TORIAL,

MEDIA’TORSHIP,

MEDIA’TRESS,

MEDIA’TRIX,

ME’DIAN,

ME’DIUM.

Fr *medier*; Sp. *mediar*; Lat. *medius*; A. S. and Eng. *mid*, *midl*, *middle*.

To be or cause or cause to be, to act, in the *middle*, between or among others, as a mean or *medium*; to intervene, to interpose, to intercede; to obtain or accomplish, by intercession or negotiation.

But by *mediacyon* of the lordes it was agreed that Robert shulde haue euery yere duryng his life. iii. M. markes.

R. Brunne, p. 102. note.

For oo God and a *mediatour* is of God & of men a man Crist Iesu. Wiclif. 1 *Tymothy*, ch. ii.

For there is one God, and one (*mediator*) betwene God and man, whiche is the man Christ Jesus. Bible, Anno 1551.

For it in soth of kingdomes and of realmes,
Is bearer vp and conservatrice,
From al mischief and sothfast *mediatrice*,
To God aboue.

The *Story of Thebes*, part iii. Imputed to Chaucer.

Neither Gyngein thy companyon nor thou neither shall enter in there, either immediately or *mediatlye*, if ye exclude Christ as ye haue done hetherto.

Frith. *Workes*, fol. 18. An *Aunswe*re to Rastal’s Dialogue.

I tell you againe (with an addition of more incongruities still) that God and his divine phisician doe still let bloud in the *median* vein of the heart.

Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 337. Sermon to the Lords of the High Court of Parliament.

And thereupon was Warwick (by whose cast
All must be wrought) employed to *mediate*
A present marriage, to be had between
Him and the sister of the young French queen.

Daniel. *History of Civil Wars*, book viii.

And in deliv’ring it, lifts up her eyes,
(The moving’st *mediators* she could bring,
And straight withdraws them in submissive wise.

Id. *Ib.*

It is certain, that the immediate cause of death, is the resolution or extinguishment of the spirits; and that the destruction or corruption of the organs is but the *mediate* cause.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. iv. sec. 399.

The carnall eye looks through God, at the world; the spirituall eye looks through the world, at God; the one of those he seeth *mediatly*, the other, terminatively.

Hall. *The Remedy of Prophaneness*, book i. sec. 6.

Now upon the birth, when the infant forsaketh the womb, although it dilacerate, and break the involving membranes, yet do these vessels hold, and by the *mediation* thereof the infant is connected unto the womb, not onely before, but awhile also after the birth.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book v. ch. v. p. 291.

If thine angels, O blessed Jesu, desired to look into the great and deep mysterie of the gospel, their longing is satisfied in the sight of thy blessed incarnation, and the full accomplishment of the great office of thy *mediatorship*.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 948. The Great Mystery of Godliness: sec. 11.

MEDI-
ATE.
—
MEDI-
CATE.

If it had pleased thee to have commanded Moses and Elias to wait upon thee in thy *mediatoric* perambulation, and to attend thee at Jerusalem, on the mount of Sion, as they did on the mount of Tabor, whom hadst thou not in a zealous astonishment drawn after thee?

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 941. *The Great Mystery of Godliness*, sec. 3.

And this every true christian longs and breathes after, that these days of sin and misery may be shortened, that Christ would come in his glory, that his *mediator-y* kingdom being fulfilled, it might be delivered up unto the Father, and that we all might be one, as the Father is in him, and he in the Father.

Hopkins. *Works*, fol. 250. *A practical Exposition on the Lord's Prayer*.

But poetry no *medium* can admit,
No reader suffers an indifferent wit.

Dryden. *The Art of Poetry*, can. 4.

The spirit of hartshorn may by the *mediation* of heat be brought to take in some of the salt of the same body.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 222. *An Appendix to the Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*.

It being the undeniable prerogative of the first cause, that whatsoever it does by the *mediation* of second causes, it can do immediately by itself without them.

South. *Sermons*, vol. i. p. 498.

No: our church cashiers the whole article, [about the invocation of saints] as contumelious to, and inconsistent with the infinitely perfect *mediatorship* and intercession of Christ.

Id. *Ib.* vol. vi. p. 15.

It is plain, from the form and turn of the expression, (1 Tim. ii. 5.) that his *mediatorial* character and office was meant to be represented as a perpetual character and office, because it is described in conjunction with the existence of God and men, so long as men exist: there is one *mediator* between God and men, the man Jesus Christ.

Paley. *Sermon* 22. p. 369.

Why didst thou not, O gentle mother-queen!
As judge and *mediatress* stand between,
When the feed guards in mighty ambush lay?

Lewis. *Statius*, book vii. l. 804.

MEDICAGO, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dialypetalia*, order *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: style bent, pressing down the keel of the corolla; pod compressed, twisted spirally.

An extensive genus, containing more than fifty species, mostly natives of the South of Europe. *M. falcata*, *lupulina*, *Arabica*, *minima*, *muricata*, and *sativa*, are natives of England: the last is the Lucern, cultivated for feeding cattle; the seeds are so small that 150,000 only weigh one pound.

ME'DICATE,
MEDICA'TION,
ME'DICABLE,
ME'DICAL,
ME'DICALLY,
ME'DICAMENT,
MEDICAME'NTALLY,
ME'DICATIVE,
ME'DICINE, v.
ME'DICINE, n.
MEDICI'NAL,
MEDI'CINALLY,
MEDI'CINABLE.

Fr. *medeciner*; It. *medicinare*; Sp. *medecinar*; Lat. *medicina*, *medicare*, *mederi*, from the Gr. *μεδέσθαι*, to cure, to heal.

Medicine, Fr. *medecin*; one who cureth, a physician.

To *medicine*; to give or supply *medicine*, or healing or salutary physic.

To *medicate*; to give, to endow with *medical* or *medicinal* qualities; to infuse or

impregnate with *medicinal* qualities, or with ingredients having such qualities.

Ne hide it nought, for if thou feignest,
I can do no *medicine*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. p. 18.

Willing by his owne *medicinall* meekenes that mens hartes should bee lyfted vp, and not with man's pride agayne to be drowned in these inferior thinges.

Barnes. *Workes*, fol. 367. *A Collection of Doctours' Testimonies*.

But as manie weedes are right *medicinable*, so maie you finde in this none so vile, or stinking, but that it hath in it some virtue, if it be rightlie handled.

Gascoigne. *To the Youth of England*.

If some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his *medicated* posie at his nose.

Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 303. *A Sermon of Thanksgiving*.

Now (what is very remarkable) whereas in the same place he adviseth to observe the times of notable mutations, as equinoxes, and the solstices, and to decline *medication* ten days before.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iv. ch. xiii. p. 280.

That sometimes is found about the heads of children upon their birth, [the silly-how] is therefore preserved with great care, not onely as *medical* in diseases, but effectual in success concerning the infant and others; which is surely no more then a continued superstition.

Id. *Ib.* book v. ch. xxi. p. 325.

But that which chiefly promoted the consideration of these dayes, and *medically* advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hyppocrates.

Id. *Ib.* book iv. ch. xiii. p. 279.

They do make such a constitution of a *medicament*, as we now require.

Bacon. *History. Of Life and Death*, fol. 33.

We first affirm that the substance of gold is invincible by the powerfulllest action of natural heat, and that not only alimentally in a substantial mutation, but also *medicamentally* in any corporeal conversion.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book ii. ch. v. p. 94.

BEL. Great greefs I see *med'cine* the lesse.

Shakspeare. *Cymbeline*, fol. 389.

CLA. The miserable haue no other *medicine*

But only hope.

Id. *Measure for Measure*, fol. 70.

Meet we the *med'cine* of the sickly weale,
And with him pour we in our Countries purge,
Each drop of vs.

Id. *Macbeth*, fol. 149.

(As sometimes even poysons turn *medicinall*) the furious prosecution of absurd authoritie increased the zeale of trueth.

Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. part ii. fol. 3. *The Old Religion*, ch. ii.

My purpose and endeavour is, to anatomize this humour of melancholy through all his parts and species, as it is an habite or an ordinary disease, and that philosophically, *medicinally*, to shew the causes, symptoms, and severall cures of it, that it may be the better avoided.

Burton. *Democritus to the Reader*, fol. 76.

I would here intreat farther, to what end the commers thither doo drinke oftentimes of that *medicinable* liquor.

Holinshead. *The Description of England*, vol. i. ch. xxiii. p. 363.

He made not venom to be our poison, for neither made he death or any deletery *medicament* upon the earth; but so, that by a slight industry and endeavour of our own they might be turned into great pledges of his love, for the use of men against the cruelty of diseases which were in process of time to rise.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 122. *The Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*.

First pouring out the *med'cinable* bane,
The heart, her tears had rins'd, she bath'd again.

Dryden. *Sigismonda and Guiscardo*.

To mend thy mounds, to trench, to clear, to soil
Thy grateful fields, to *medicate* thy sheep,
Hurdles to weave, and cheerly shelters raise,
Thy vacant hours require.

Dyer. *The Fleece*, book i.

And favour'd isles with golden fruitage crown'd,
Where tufted flowrets paint the verdant plain
Where every breeze shall *med'cine* every wound.

Shenstone. *Elegy* 20.

The system too of those physicians who profess to follow nature in the treatment of diseases, by watching and aiding her *medicative* powers, assumes the same doctrine as its fundamental principle.

Stewart. *Philosophy of the Human Mind*, vol. ii. ch. iv. sec. 6. p. 471.

MEDI'OCRE,
MEDI'OCRIST,
MEDIO'CRITY,
ME'DIETY.

Fr. *mediocrer*, *mediocre*; It. *mediocre*; Sp. *mediocre*; Lat. *mediocris*; from *medius* and *ocris*, *quod lo cum significat*. Vossius. As the Fr.

MEDI-
CATE.
—
MEDI-
OCRE.

MEDI-
OCRE.
—
MEDI-
TATE.

Mediocre; "Mean; moderate, indifferent; reasonable, competent, neither too big nor too little." Cotgrave.

Which [syrens] notwithstanding were of another description, containing no fishy composure, but made up of man and bird; the humane *mediety* variously placed not only above but below.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book v. ch. xix. p. 316.

— This low, abject brood
That fix their seats in *mediocrity*,
Become your servile mind.

Carw. Caelum Britannicum.

Mediocrity is not, according to Aristotle's definition, necessary unto virtue. One cannot love his country too well; tho' to save that, he loseth his life.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book ii. ch. vii. fol. 37.

A very *mediocre* poet, one Drayton, is yet taken some notice of, because Selden writ a few notes on one of his poems.

Pope. Works, vol. vi. p. 349. Letter 16. To Dr. Warburton, Nov. 27, 1742.

He [John Hughes] is too grave a poet for me, and, I think among the *mediocribus* [some ed. *mediocrists*] in prose as well as verse.

Id. Ib. p. 291. Letter from Dr. Swift, Sept. 3d. 1735.

The most successful and splendid exertions, both in the sciences and arts, (it has been frequently remarked,) have been made by individuals, in whose minds the seeds of genius were allowed to shoot up, wild and free: while, from the most careful and skilful tuition, seldom any thing results above *mediocrity*.

Stewart. Philosophy of the Human Mind, part ii. sec. i. p. 27.

ME'DITATE, } Fr. *mediter*; It. *meditare*; Sp.
ME'DITANCE, } *meditar*; Lat. *meditari*, quasi *me-*
MEDITA'TION. } *litari*, from the Gr. *μελετᾶν*, from
μέλει, *curæ est*: it is (a matter) of care; and, consequently, of thought, reflection.

To think carefully, studiously; to keep the thoughts carefully or studiously fixed upon; to dwell upon thoughtfully; considerably, contemplatively; to consider, to contemplate.

But nathless this *meditation*
I put it ay under correction
Of clerkes; for I am not textual.

Chaucer. The Persones Prologue, v. 7292.

"Telleth" quod he, "your *meditation*,
But hasteth you, the sonne wol adoun."

Id. Ib. v. 17308.

To sowne of suche prolacion,
That he his *meditation*
Therof maie make.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. p. 67.

Herein also thou mayst learne right *meditation* or contemplation, which is nothing els saue y^e calling to minde & a repeatyng in the harte of the glorious and wonderfull deeds of God.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 21. Prologue to Deuteronomy.

— His life religiously he spent,
And *meditating* Christ, thence to his saviour went.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 24.

Alas! what boots it with incessant care
To tend the homely slighted shepherd's trade,
And strictly *meditate* the thankless Muse?

Milton. Lycidas, l. 66.

— What you do quickly,
Is not done rashly, your first thought is more
Than others' laboured *meditation*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Two Noble Kinsmen, act i. sc. 1.

That day and night said his devotion:
Ne other worldly busines did apply;
His name was heavenly contemplation;
Of God and goodnes, was his *meditation*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 10.

He that accustoms himself to *meditate* upon the greatness of God, finds those questions continually rising and stirring in his heart, how shall dust and ashes ever be able to stand before him, how shall weakness and imperfection enjoy that nature that it is at a loss even to think of, and never contemplates upon without amazement?

South. Sermons, vol. x. p. 18.

In a word, he [whose corrupt nature is impatient of any restraint from morality or religion] will not venture his *meditations* upon so unwelcome and so afflicting a subject.

South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 350.

Oft have I rag'd, when their wide wasting cannon
Lay pointed at our batt'ries yet unform'd,
And broke the *meditated* lines of war.

Johnson. Irene, act ii. sc. 6.

MEDITERRA'NE, } Fr. *mediterranée*, the Me-
MEDITERRA'NEAN, } *diterranéan*, or *Mid-earth*
MEDITERRA'NEOUS. } Sea. Cotgrave. It. *mediter-*
raneo; Sp. *mediterraneo*, from the Lat. *medius*, middle, and *terra*, the land or earth.

In the midst, situated in the midst of, surrounded by, earth or land, within land, inland.

And for our own ships, they went sundry voyages, as well to your streights, which you call the Pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantique and *Mediterrane* Seas.

Bacon. New Atlantis, fol. 12.

It is found in mountains and *mediterraneous* parts.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book ii. ch. iv. p. 90.

I know there is nothing more undetermined among the learned than the voyage of Ulysses; some confining it to the *Mediterranean*, others extending it to the great Ocean, and others ascribing it to a world of the poet's own making.

Addison. Remarks on Italy, p. 14.

MEDLAR, Fr. *mesple*, *mesle*; It. *nespola*; Sp. *nispola*; Lat. *mespilus*; Gr. *μεσπίλη*, *quia èν τῷ μέσῳ πῖλος*, because in the middle he hath, as it were, a cap or crowne. Minshew. In A. S. it is *mæd*, to which Skinner would give a Greek origin.

The trivial name of the *Mespilus Germanica* of Linnæus.

And many homely trees there were,
That peaches, coines, and apples bere,
Medlars, plumes.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 181.

And as I stood and cast aside mine eie,
I was ware of the fairest *medle* tree
That euer yet in all my life I sie.

Id. The Flower and the Leaf, p. 395.

Thus as I mus'd, I cast aside my eye,
And saw a *medlar-tree* was planted nigh,
The spreading branches made a goodly show,
And full of opening blooms was every bough.

Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

Medlars, all of them, except those great ones called *Setania* (which indeed are more like to apples) doe close up the stomacke and bind the belly.

Holland. Plinie, book xxiii. ch. xvii.

MEDUSA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monadelphica*, order *Pentandria*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved; corolla, petals five; capsule one-celled, three-valved, six-seeded.

One species, *M. anguifera*, a tree, native of China.

MEDUSEA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dodecandria*, order *Trigynia*, natural order *Euphorbiæ*. Generic character: calyx four or five parted, segments spreading; corolla, petals five; capsule three-celled, on a foot-stalk.

A genus divided from *Euphorbia*: the species are natives of the South of Africa.

MEED, v. } A. S. *med*; D. *miede*, *miete*; Ger.

MEED, n. } *miete*. Junius derives the A. S. from

ME'EDFULLY. } the Goth. *mizdo*, (z omitted,) and that from the Gr. *μισθός*. Skinner prefers the A. S. *met-an*, *occurrere*, *invenire*, *adipisci*; to meet; *meed* being that which any one *meets* with: deservedly, in return for service done: or rather, perhaps,

That which is *meet* or fitting, as a reward; in return

MEDI-
TATE.
—
MEED.

MEDE for service done, or favour bestowed: and thus, generally, a reward or remuneration; reward deserved; desert; a payment, a donation, a bounty.

MEEK. Mr. Steevens furnishes the instance of the verb from Heywood.

Ich habbe y holde hym in hys londe, & my mede þer of ys.
R. Gloucester, p. 54.

þeruore vnderstond þe wel, & zeld mý mede blýue.
Id. p. 311.

At mýn vnderstandýng he wild tak no mede
þat was ateynt of wikkednes.
R. Brunne, p. 29.

And as muche mede. for a myte þat he offref
Ac þe riche man for al his moneye.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 220.

Joie ye and be ye glade: for your meede is plenteous in hevenes.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. v.

A wight, without nedeful compulsion ought medefully to be rewarded.

Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, book iii. p. 504.
He maie not failen of his mede,
That hath mercy.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 93.

It is mine Anna, God it wot,
The only causer of my paine;
My loue that medeth with disdaine.
Wyat. Of his Loue called Anna.

Brave be her warres and honourable deeds
By which she triumphes over yre and pride
And winnes an olive gylond for her meeds.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 2.

And yet the body meeds a better grave.
Heywood. Silver Age, 1613.

Plautus the God of gold
Is but his steward: no mede but he repaies
Seuen-fold aboue itself.
Shakspeare. Timon of Athens, fol. 82.

As he pronounces lastly on each deed,
Of so much fame in heav'n expect thy meed.
Milton. Lycidas, l. 84.

MEEK, v. } In Sw. it is *miuk*. Skinner
MEEK, adj. } considers it to be a consequential
ME'EKEN, v. } usage of *make* or *mate*, *æqualis*,
ME'EKLY, } *socius*, *compar*: it is, not impro-
ME'EKNES. } bably, the A. S. *melc-an*, *mulc-ere*,
ME'KENING, n. } or *mulgere*, to soothe, to soften:
(by the mere omission of l.)

To soothe, to soften, to mollify; to be or cause to be mild, gentle, humble, or lowly, to humiliate or humble.

He meketh prout men, and he thretneþ warre.
R. Gloucester, p. 483. note.

Vor he was mek & mylde ynou, & vayr of fless & felle,
Debonere to speke wyþ, & wyþ pouere men mest.
Id. p. 287.

Fro Douere vnto Wales þe folk tille him mekes.
R. Brunne, p. 46.

Which Edburge sturied her lorde a yensþ gilltles men notwith-
standyng that him self was meoke and benynge.
Id. p. 12. note.

Philip with grete mekenesse his trouþ þerto plight.
Id. p. 186.

Her mýzt þou see ensample in hymself one
That he was mýghtful & meuk.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 21.

For he that highith himsilf, schal be mekid, and he that mekiþ
himself, schal be enhaunsid.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxiii.

Lo thi kyng comith to thee meke sittynge on an asse and a foole
of an asse undir yoke.
Id. Ib. ch. xxi.

Beholde thy kyng commeth vnto thee, meke and syttinge vpon
an asse and a colte, the fole of an asse vsed to the yoke.
Bible, Anno 1551.

Alle men that wolen lyue mekeli in Crist, as the apostle seith,
suffren persecucioun.
Wiclif. Prologue. Apocalips.

For he hath bihulden the mekenesse of his handmayden.
Id. Luke, ch. i.

His herte is hard that woll not meke
When men of meeknesse him beseeke.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 197.

Thou god of loue, and thou goddesse
Where is pitee? where is mekenesse?
Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 17.

Thus this lady ledde forth her life ther mekely.
Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. xxiii. p. 32.

Amo sacrificed to all the kerued images whiche Manasseh his
father made, and serued them, and mekened not himselfe before the
Lord, as Manasseh hys father had mekened himselfe.

Bible, Anno 1551. 2 Chronicles, ch. xxiii.

Thys sacrifice is the mortifyinge of the flesche, and mekenynge
of the hart, the praysyng of God, & knowledgyng our selues sinners.
Id. Psalme 51. note.

Thyne hearþ did melt and thou mekedest thy selfe before me the
Lord.
Id. 4 Kings, ch. xxii.

He humbly louted in meeke lowlinesse.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 10.

Past gloomy bottoms, and high-waving woods,
Climb'd mountaines, where the wanton kidling dallyes,
Then with soft steps enseal'd the meekned valleys,
In quest of memory.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book ii. song 1.

Thus Mary pondring oft, and oft in mind
Recalling what remarkably had pass'd
Since first her salutation heard, with thoughts
Meekly compos'd awaited the fulfilling.
Milton. Paradise Regained, book ii. l. 109.

Humbly on my knee,

I craue your blessing.

Dur. God blesse thee, and put meekness in thy breast.
Shakspeare. Richard III. fol. 184.

But he her fears to cease,
Sent down the meek-ey'd peace.

Milton. On the Morning of Christ's Nativity

Thus God suffered Moses to be unworthily dealt with by his
bretheren, and oftentimes afflicted by the unruly rebellions of the
Israelites; not to punish his sin, but to manifest his meekness and
consequently to glorify the power that gave it.

South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 327.

By inheriting the earth, he meant inheriting those things which
are, without question, the greatest blessings upon earth, calmness
and composure of spirit, tranquillity, cheerfulness, peace and comfort
of mind. Now these, I apprehend, are the peculiar portion and
recompence of the meek.

Porteus. Lecture 6. vol. i. p. 157.

MEET, v. } Goth. *mot-yan*; A. S. *mot-ian*, *met-*
ME'ETER, } *an*; D. *moeten*; Sw. *moeta*, *invenire*,
ME'ETING. } *convenire*, *occurrere*, to come to, to find,
to come together.

To come to, to find; to come together, (from different
places,) to assemble; to convene from opposite places,
in opposition; to confront, to encounter. See **MEET**,
adj. infra, and **MOOR**.

Bi side Winchestre in a feld to gedere heo hem mette.
R. Gloucester, p. 88.

As þe ost in eiþer syde to þis batail drow,
Heo come & metten baldeliche mid god ernest ynow.
Id. p. 139.

Toward þe south side turned þei þar flete,
þar fader & þei o chance togider gan mete.
R. Brunne, p. 59.

And lo Jhesus mette hem, and seide, Hayl ye.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxviii.

For it is a full noble thing
Whan thyn eyen have meeting,
With that relike precious,
Wherof they be so desirous.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 190.

MEEK.

MEET.

MEET.

At the first *metynge* there was a sore iust, and diuers caste to the erthe on bothe parties, for they wer all well horsed.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 211. p. 254.

Most noble virgin, that by fatal lore

Hast learn'd to loue, let no whit thee dismay
The hard beginne that *meetes* thee in the doore
And with sharpe fits thy tender hart oppresseth sore.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iii. can. 3.

Till first I knew of thee,
What thing thou art, thus double form'd, and why
In this infernal vaile first *met* thou call'st
Me Father, and that fantasm call'st my son.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ii. l. 743.

When all the plain
Cover'd with thick embattled squadrons bright
Chariots and flaming armes, and fiery steeds
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first *met* his view.

Id. *Ib.* book vi. l. 18.

Yor. No, it [his eare] is stopt with other flatt'ring sounds
As praises of his state: then there are found
Lasciuious *meeters*, to whose venom sound
The open eare of youth doth always listen.

Shakspeare. *Richard II.* fol. 23.

Understand this *Stethva* to be the *meeting* of the British poets and minstrels for trial of their poems and music sufficiencies, where the best had his reward—a silver harp.

Selden. *Illustrations of Drayton's Poly-olbion*, song 4.

Fain would she *meet* the youth with hasty feet,
She fain would *meet* him, but refus'd to *meet*
Before her looks were set with nicest care
And well deserv'd to be reputed fair.

Addison. *Ovid. Metamorphoses*, book iv.

We can just as easily conceive the connexion and mutual influence of soul and body, as we can explain how two mathematical lines, indefinitely produced, can be for ever approaching each other, and yet never *meet*.

Porteus. *Sermon* 5. vol. i. p. 116.

MEET, *adj.* } From A. S. *metan*, *convenire*, to
ME'ETLY, } convene; consequentially,
ME'ETNESS. } Convenient; suited, adapted, fit:
and in Shakspeare, "he'll be *meet* with you," he'll fit
you, he'll suit, he'll be even with you.

Arcite is ridden anon unto the toun,
And on the morwe, or it were light,
Ful prively two harneis hath he dight,
Both suffisant and *mete* to darreine,
The bataille in the feld betwixt hem twaine.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 1634.

Fetis he was and well besey,
With *meetly* mouth and eyen grey.

Id. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 177.

And thought that the yōge duke of Bourgoyn was a *mete* mariage for her.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 253. p. 375.

For it was thought he was a knight *metely* to be y^e leder of men of armes, for he had long time vsed the warr, and sene great experiēce therin.

Id. *Ib.* vol. i. ch. 275. p. 411.

Like myrth in May is *meetest* for to make,
Or sommer shade, under the cocked hay.

Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar. November.*

I, ere thou spak'st,
Knew it not good for man to be alone,
And no such company as then thou sawst
Intended thee for tryal onely brought,
To see how thou couldst judge of fit and *meet*.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book viii. l. 449.

LEON. 'Faith neece, you taxe signior Benedick too much, but hee'll be *meet* with you, I doubt it not.

Shakspeare. *Much Ado about Nothing*, fol. 101.

In whose person, albeit there was nothing to bee misliked, yet was there (she saide) nothing so excellent but that it mought bee found in diuers other, that were more *meetelie* (quoth she) for your estate.

Stow. *Edward V. Anno* 1482.

In both was found that livelihood and *meetness*

By which affection any way was mov'd:

In him that shape, in her there was that sweetness,
Might make him lik'd, or her to be belov'd.

Drayton. *Moses his Birth and Miracles*, book i.

Apart, to guardian Phœbus next they raise

An altar *meet*, and bid the victims blaze.

Fawkes. *Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius*, book ii. l. 1159.

MEGACARPÆA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliculosa*, natural order *Crucifera*. Generic character: petals entire; pod two-lobed, sessile; cells compressed; stigma disk-formed, sessile; one seed in each cell, orbicular, compressed.

A genus divided from *Biscutella*, (the sessile seed-vessel making the distinction,) containing one species, *M. laciniata*, native of the North of Europe.

MEGACEPHALA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* setaceous; *palpi* six, two labial, four maxillary, the former considerably longer than the latter: mandibles strongly dentate, curved; *maxillæ* with a curved, articulated hook at the apex; head broad; eyes very large; *thorax* slightly elongate; legs long; *tibiæ* entire; *tarsi* pentamerous.

Cicindela megaloccephala, Fabricius. Olivier, vol. ii. p. 33. pl. xii. fig. 12. About twelve species, natives of tropical climates.

MEGACRONUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* rather long, gradually incrassated from the base to the apex, the terminal joint being large, two or three times as long as the preceding; *palpi* filiform; terminal joint conic; head small; *thorax* transverse; *elytra* abbreviated, the surface smooth; *scutellum* triangular; body elongate, narrow, attenuated to both extremities; legs short; *tarsi* pentamerous.

M. analis, *Staphylinus analis*, Fabricius. Olivier, vol. iii. p. 28. pl. iii. fig. 24. Eight species, found in Britain; inhabit rotten fungi, putrid trees, &c.

MEGALONYX, from μέγας, *great*, and ὄνυξ, *a claw*, Jefferson. In *Zoology*, an extinct genus of animals belonging to the family *Tardigrada*, order *Edentata*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Molar tooth cylindrical, simple, the interior bony, surrounded externally with enamel; claw-joints of the feet resembling those of the Sloth.

Of this genus there is but one species, the

M. Jeffersonii, Harlan. The remains of which were first found in a cavern two or three feet below the surface in the County of Green Briar, in the Western part of Virginia, and first published in the *Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia* in 1797, by Mr. Jefferson, subsequently President of the United States. The caverns from which they are derived are of limestone, and similar to those of Germany and Hungary, where the fossil Bears mentioned by Cuvier are found. The bones received by Mr. Jefferson were a small fragment of the thigh or of the upper arm-bone, both bones of the fore-arm, of which the cubit, however, was broken in two, three claws and half a dozen bones of the hand or foot. By comparing it with the Lion he found it about five feet in height; and concluded it was the largest of the Clawed Animals, and that it was probably the enemy of the Mastodon, as the Lion is of the Elephant. Further, from some Indian sketches on the rocks at the opening of the Kanhawa into the Ohio, some of which resembled a Lion, and were noted by the

MEET.

MEGA-
LONYX.

MEGA-LONYX. early American settlers, and from tremendous roaring having been heard during the night, he was led to consider that there was some large unknown species of predaceous beast still existing in the interior.

Dr. Whiston, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, however, in the same volume of the *Transactions*, clearly showed the futility of Jefferson's opinion, and pointed out that these bones did not belong to the Cat kind, nor even to the Predaceous Order, that they possessed the general form and character of Sloths; that in their variation from these they approximated rather to the Ant-eaters, and that their arrangement amongst the Toothless Order was not arbitrary, but founded on their extreme identity with that division of animals.

Cuvier has more recently given an account of these bones, and also of a tooth belonging to the same animal, of which the following is a digest.

The last phalanx, or claw-joint, remarkably resembles that of the Sloths and Ant-eaters in having a vertical ridge on its articular end, which constrains the lateral motion of the joint, whilst the same process being much more produced above than below, prevents the claw-joint from being raised upon the second beyond the horizontal plane; two circumstances in which it decidedly differs from the Cat kind, in which the joint is loose, and the claw can be elevated vertically on the last but one, which, indeed, is their natural position in walking so as to prevent their points being worn out; whilst in the Megalonyx the convexity of the claw is bent under the rest of the toe in walking, and when not required for grasping: the height of this joint at its back part is not more than a quarter of its whole length, whilst in the Cat kind it is nearly equal to the length. Of the three claw-joints which were found, each varied from the other in length, the largest being seven inches and a half long, the next rather more than six, and the smallest about three and a half: this irregular length approximates more closely the Megalonyx to the Ant-eaters and the Cabassows, whilst it distinguishes it from the Cats and Sloths, in which the claw-joints are of nearly equal length. As to sheaths for the roots of the horny claws, none were found on the largest bone, a partial one only on one side of the second, which arose from the under surface, whilst the third had a partial one also, but originating from the top of the bone; thus are they distinguished from the Sloths, Ant-eaters, and Cabassows, which have the sheath on both sides, but narrow towards the top of the bone, and from the Cats, in which it increases at the same part.

The second joint of the toe also varied from the Cats in such way as to allow the complete flexion of the claw-joint beneath it like the Sloths, but to prevent its vertical elevation upon it as in the Cats. From other circumstances Cuvier concludes that the Megalonyx more nearly resembled the Three-toed Sloth, than either of the other toothless animals, in the length of its claws, but in size, together with other points in the remaining bones, it was similar to the Ant-eaters and Cabassows. The fore-arm was about a sixth longer than that of the common Ox, and it seems probable that the animal equalled in size the great Oxen of Switzerland and Hungary.

The tooth was of an ochrish-yellow colour, and the hollow in the middle of its crown deep brown; its substance was rather decomposed, its interior structure bony, and surrounded by a case of enamel, in which circumstances it resembled the tooth of one of the larger Armadillos; the crown had been hollowed out by use, and

rising edges were left, a disposition entirely different from that of either herbivorous or carnivorous animals.

See Cuvier, *Ossements Fossiles*, vol. v. part i.

MEGALOPA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Crustacea*.

Generic character. Exterior *antennæ* setaceous, formed of long joints, the intermediate terminated by two bristles, of which the upper is longest; exterior *pedipalpi* with the two first joints compressed, the second notched; anterior legs equal, with didactyle claws; eyes large; shell short, broad, and slightly depressed, with a pointed rostrum before; *abdomen* long, seven-jointed; tail rounded.

M. Montagui, Leach, *Malacostraca Britt.* pl. xvi. fig. 1—6. One species only, found on the coasts of Britain.

MEGALOPUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* short, somewhat serrated; *palpi* equal, filiform; *labium* deeply notched; mandibles strong, acute, entire, crossed at the apex; body depressed; *thorax* short, subquadrate; legs robust; *tarsi* short, tetramerous.

M. nigricornis, Latreille, *Genera*, vol. iii. p. 45. pl. xi. fig. 5. Inhabits South America, where all the species occur.

MEGALOTIS, from the Greek μέγας, great, and οὖς, an ear, Illig.; Fennec, Bruce. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the tribe *Digitigrada*, family *Carnivora*, order *Sarcophaga*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth above and below; cuspid teeth very long and sharp pointed; molar teeth six above and seven below on either side; ears very long, oval, and open; fore feet five-toed, hind feet four-toed.

Of the Fennec there is but one known species,

M. Brucei, Desm., and this has been formed into a distinct genus by Illiger, who, however, gives no account of the teeth, of which, indeed, he was ignorant. A specimen has been recently brought by Major Denham to this country, and is now in the Zoological Museum, which verifies Bruce's report of the existence of the animal, although that as well as other of his notices had been doubted. The Fennec was first received by Bruce when Consul General at Algiers, from Biscara, and kept by him for several months, but at last he gave it to the Swedish Consul, Mr. Brander, who described it in some Swedish Transactions. The favourite food of Bruce's Fennec was dates, or any sweet fruit; it was very fond of eggs, but when hungry it would eat bread, especially with honey or sugar. Its attention was firmly fixed by any bird which flew near it, and from which it could with difficulty be diverted. Of a Cat it was much afraid, and always endeavoured to hide itself without making any endeavour at defence. During day it was much inclined to sleep, but at night it was restless and unquiet. It builds its nest in trees, and does not burrow in the earth.

There have been great disputes as to what genus the Fennec belonged. Sparman considered it nearly allied to the *Canis Cerdo*, Brander thought it a Fox, Blumenbach a Weasel; Geoffroy St. Hilaire, thinking Bruce's description incorrect, makes it a Galago. From the examination of one of the specimens now in the Zoological Museum, Mr. Yarrell is convinced that it is a true *Canis*; this was also the opinion of Temminck previously, and stated by him in his *Monographies de Mammalogie*, from the examination of a specimen in the Frankfort Museum.

The length of the Fennec brought by Major Denham

MEGA-LONYX.

MEGA-LOTIS.

MEGALO-
TIS.
—
MEGAPO-
DIUS.

to England is nine and a half inches from the nose to the root of the tail, and of the tail itself six inches; the general colour white, inclining to straw-yellow; along the back it is light rufous-brown, delicately pencilled with fine black lines, from thinly scattered black-tipped hairs; the outside of the thighs light rufous-brown; under parts and insides of thighs cream-coloured. The nose pointed, and black at its tip, covered above with very short whitish hair tinged with rufous, and a small irregular rufous spot behind each eye; whiskers black, short, and scanty; back of the head pale rufous-brown. Ears very large, erect, and pointed, covered externally with short, pale, rufous-brown hair, internally thickly fringed with long greyish-white hair on the margins, especially in front, the other parts of the inside of the ears bare; externally they are folded at the base. Tail very full, cylindrical, rufous-brown, pencilled with black lines, with a small brown spot above, near its junction with the back, under part paler, the tip of the tail black; legs covered to the claws with long yellowish-white hairs, claws light horn, moderately hooked, very much compressed and sharp. The fur is very soft and fine, that of the back, and of the shoulder and hind quarter, has the hair dark-lead at base, white in the middle, and light rufous-brown at the tip.

See Denham and Clapperton, *Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa*; (*Appendix*;) *Zoological Journal*, vol. iii.

MEGAPODIUS, from the Greek μέγας, great, and ποῦς, a foot. Quoy and Gaimard, Temminck. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Macrodactylæ*, order *Grallæ*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak slender, weak, straight, a little bent towards the tip, as high as wide at the base; lower mandible straight, its tip hidden within the elongated edges of the upper; nostrils distant from the base, and very near the tip, ovoid and open; ocular circle bare; neck with but few feathers; wings moderate, the third and fourth remiges longest; tail cuneiform, short, hardly reaching beyond the wings, in one species there is no tail; legs large, strong, set far back on the body; tarsi twice the length of the middle toe, covered with large scales; all the toes straight, the hind one resting its whole length on the ground, the anterior toes of equal length, the inner united at the base, the outer divided; claws very long, slightly curved, trigonal, and depressed.

The founder of this genus is disputed. Temminck asserts that he grounded it on the notice of Pigafetta, given below. Quoy and Gaimard, however, seem to have given the first authentic description of it. It is named from the large size of its legs and feet; it seems to make up the link between the gallinaceous and wading birds; to the former order it was assigned by the founders, to the latter by Cuvier. The form of the toes and nails resembles those of the *Menuræ*, and according to Temminck, its natural place should be between *Cryptonyx* and *Tinamus*, the latter of which he thinks it represents in the New World.

The Megapodes are found in the Moluccas, the Papou, Marianna, and Philippine Isles; in the latter they are called *Tavon*, which in the Tagal language signifies to bury, because they deposit their eggs in the mud, and, covering them with mud and leaves, leave them like the Ostrich to be hatched in the heat of the sun. In these holes more than one egg is never found, and as soon as the young escapes from it, it runs and takes

care of itself. They live on the edge of the large forests bordering the sea-shore, and at the least alarm betake themselves to cover, running with an unsteady pace, and their flight is little more than fluttering along the ground. There does not seem to be any difference between the appearance of sexes.

M. Freycinetus, Quoy and Gaimard; *Blevine* of the Guebes; *Mankirio* of the Papous. About fourteen inches long; the whole body is blackish-brown, becoming lighter on the belly and wings; the feathers on the head narrow, slender, and capable of elevation into a kind of crest; the skin of the neck nearly naked, brownish, and spotted with some little tufts of short feathers. The great alar quills meet upon a little oval tail, not exceeding an inch in length; the back slightly convex, the feathers covering it long and broad; the head small, the beak about ten lines in length, brownish, with a white tip, and surrounded by a black skin at its base, which, as well as the ocular circle, has a few scattered feathers upon it. The tarsi stout, and rather more than two and a half inches long, covered by deep brown scales; of the three front toes, the middle is the longest, measures two inches, is united to the inner by a broad, and to the outer by a narrow membrane, the hind toe rests on the ground throughout its whole length; the nails black. This bird is found in the Papou Isles, and in that of Vaigion; it is said by the inhabitants of Guebe to be common with them, and that it lays very large eggs in proportion to its size. At Vaigion and Boni, they live among the marshes in a state of semi-domestication.

It seems probable that this was the Tavon mentioned by Pigafetta as having been found by him in the Philippines, in 1521. He says, "We found here also some birds of a black colour, and the size of a fowl, which laid eggs as large as those of geese, and very good to eat. They told us that the female laid her eggs in the mud, and that the heat of the sun was sufficient to hatch them." Gemelli Carreri in his *Giro del Mondo*, after having mentioned these circumstances, observes, that they "lay in March, April, and May, at which period the sea is most tranquil, and where the waves do not advance so far on the beach. The sailors anxiously sought for the nests along the shore, and where they found the earth disturbed, they turned it up with a stick, and took out the eggs and young ones, which were esteemed equally good for food."

M. Peyrousi, Quoy and Gaimard; *Sasségniat* of the natives of the Marianna Archipelago. About ten inches in length; the feathers on the back of the head are slender, and erectile like a crest, of a light brown colour; those of the back and wings brown, irregularly interspersed with rust towards their tips; which rusty colour becomes lighter on the upper and under surface of the tail, on the chest and the belly; the remarkable specific character consists in the naked skin of the neck being yellow inclined to red; the tarsi are yellowish and tolerably strong, less upright than in the last species; the tips of the toes and the claws black; the beak is blackish at its base, but the remainder horn colour; the upper mandible more curved and pointed than in the preceding species. This bird was formerly kept in a state of domestication, but has become scarce, and is not now found in Guam and Rolla, the two principal islands; it is met with, however, at Tinian, but even there is rare.

M. Rubripes, Tem. About thirteen inches in length;

MEGAPO-
DIUS.

MEGAPO- the neck, the upper part of the back, the chest, and front
DIUS. of the body dusky blue; the back and wings deep
— olive; the rump, belly, sides of the thighs and tail
MEGA- chestnut-red; the head covered with little, elongated,
THE- brown feathers; the throat and neck more sparingly,
RIUM. between which the skin is seen more or less red at
different parts; the beak brown, the legs vermillion,
claws black, and very nearly straight. Native of the
Islands of Celebes and Amboina.

M. Duperreyi, Lesson. This bird is not quite the size of a Partridge; the neck, chest, belly, and sides are greyish-slate; the back and wing-coverts wide, and of a bright, brownish, rusty yellow; the great alar quills, which extend beyond the tail, yellow without, brown within, their stems brown; the rump, upper part of the tail, and anal feathers reddish-ochre; the neck is better covered with feathers in this than the preceding species, the top of the head has a tuft of brownish-yellow feathers; the beak yellow; legs greyish, and feathered to the tarsi; claws brown. Native of the forests of New Guinea; it runs quickly among the brushwood as Partridges do in the corn.

Cuvier adds to this genus also Lesson's *Alecthelia*, consisting of but a single species, the principal variation of which is in the absence of a tail.

See Temminck, *Planches Coloriées*; Quoy and Gaimard, *Zoologie du Voyage autour du Monde*.

MEGASPILUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, eleven-jointed, longest in the male and attenuated, the basal joint most robust, second minute, third longest, the remainder slightly decreasing in length to the last; in the female subclavate; the basal joint longest, the second as long as the fourth, the third elongate, the rest decreasing in length to the last, which is longer than the second, elongate, oval; mandibles bifid; maxillary *palpi* exerted, five-jointed, two last joints slender; labial clavate, triarticulate; head suborbicular; eyes remote; wings pubescent; anterior with a thickened costal nerve terminated by a large stigma, producing a curved branch; *tarsi* five-jointed.

Ceraphron dux, Curtis. About thirty species, found in Britain, mostly nondescripts.

MEGASTACHYA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Gramineæ*. *Generic character*: spikelets elongated, the florets imbricated in two rows; glume five to twenty-flowered; valves shorter than the florets, lower palea emarginate; bearded, with a point between the divisions; the upper two-toothed, seed loose.

Three species, natives of Europe and the East Indies.

MEGATHERIUM, from the Greek μέγας, great, and θηρίον, a beast, Cuv. In *Zoology*, an extinct genus of animals belonging to the family *Tardigrada*, order *Edentata*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. No cuspid teeth; four molars in each jaw: feet three-toed both in front and behind, the toes of unequal size, and formed to support great claws; tail if any very short.

This is the largest of any fossil remains which have been recently discovered, and at present there is but one species known.

M. Cuvieri, Desmarest. The first specimen was found in September 1789, in the excavations on the banks of the river Luxan, near the town of that name,

about three leagues from Buenos Ayres, and at an elevation but little more than nine feet above the level of the stream; it was sent by the Marquis Loretto to Madrid, where it is still preserved in the Royal Collection. A second was sent from Lima to the same Museum in 1795, and a third is mentioned to have been brought from Paraguay. Of the former, a detailed account with Plates was given by Bru, the Demonstrator at the Madrid Museum, soon after it was there deposited; and from an inspection of those Plates in 1796, Cuvier drew up a paper for the French Institute, in which he explained the relations of this animal with the Sloths and other Toothless Animals, and placed it in his *Tableau Élémentaire de l'Histoire des Animaux* immediately after, and in the same family with the Sloths. And in the same year, and without communication with Cuvier, Professor Abildgaard of Copenhagen published a Paper, in which he assigned to the animal the same station as that given to it by the former author. These observations, however, did not meet with universal concurrence. Lichtenstein of Helmstaedt thought the bones were those of several animals of various sizes, and considered they ought rather to be esteemed the bones of a fifth Elephant, peculiar to South America. More recently, (in 1821,) Messrs. Pander and D'Alton, the one a Livonian and the other a German, published at Bonn an account of this specimen, under the title of *Bradypus Giganteus*, having journeyed into Spain for the purpose of inspecting it, and making faithful drawings. But Cuvier objects to the station which they allotted it among the Sloth kind, on account of the difference of proportion in its limbs, and the structure of its hands.

The general form of the head resembles that of the Sloths, especially in the long descending process at the front of the face of the zygomatic arch, which arch is perfect, and not incomplete as in the Sloths; and also in the oblique, ascending process, which rising from the arch in the Megatherium joins the temporal bone, which it does not do in the Sloths. The bones of the nose are very short, but each sends out a little projection from its external angle, and thus between them and the pinched-up intermaxillary bones there is left on either side of the opening of the nose a little hollow, which, as in the Tapir, might perhaps lodge the muscles of a small proboscis; this, however, if it existed, must have been very short on account of the length of the neck. The molar teeth are four on each side in either jaw, of a prismatic form, their crown crossed by a groove, and their roots divided into two fangs, in which respect they differ from the Sloths, as well also as in having only eight instead of ten teeth in the upper jaw, the structure, however, of the teeth shows that the animal was a vegetable feeder. The vertebræ of the neck are seven in number, in which the animal differs from the Three-toed Sloth which has nine; they are all large, but the second, or axis, is remarkable for being shorter than the others, whilst in most animals it is the longest; there are sixteen vertebræ to the back, and of course as many pairs of ribs, which are narrower than those of the Ant-eaters, but resemble those of the Pangolins; there are three vertebræ to the loins.

The extremities differ from those of the Sloth in being of about equal length, instead of the anterior being enormously long; the blade-bone is similar to that of the Sloths, and like them has a portion of the acromion running forward to join with the coracoid process; the collar-bone is S shaped as in Man, and in the Madrid

MEGA-
THE-
RIUM.

MEGA-
THE-
RIUM.
—
MEGA-
TOMA.

specimen is made to articulate with the first rib, which Cuvier thinks is most probably misplaced; the existence of the collar-bone distinctly distinguishes the genus from all the other large animals with which it might be confounded on account of size, as neither the Elephant, Rhinoceros, nor any of the large Ruminant Animals possess one. The upper arm-bone is remarkably broad towards the elbow-joint, on account of the great developement of the lateral crests; at this part its width measures half the length of the bone, in which it resembles the Long-tailed Pangolin, and proves that the muscles moving the hand and fingers must be very strong; of the two condyles the outer is much greater than the inner, as in the Two-toed Ant-eater; the bones of the fore-arm are large, and the radius turns freely upon the cubit, and is remarkable for a large process on its anterior edge, which indicates the strength of the muscles of pronation and supination; the whole hand touches the ground in walking, owing to the shortness of the metacarpus; of toes there are five, three only, however, are visible externally, as the inner and outer are enveloped in the skin; the last or claw-joints of the toes have sheaths or grooves at their root to receive the horny claws, and these sheaths are of very great size, and hence, probably, we may imagine that the claws were larger than in any of the Toothless Animals we are acquainted with, and admirably adapted for burrowing and scratching up the earth.

In the hinder extremities the iliac portions of the pelvis are very large, and their plane vertical to the spine; this form indicates the existence of a large belly, and would induce us to believe it was a vegetable feeder; but the opening into the true pelvis is remarkably narrow. The thigh-bone is of enormous size; it is a little longer than the upper arm-bone, and flattened from before to behind; it is distinguished from those animals which it resembles in size, by having only two instead of three trochanters: the two bones of the leg are consolidated as in the Ant-eaters, and thus produce a very wide surface; of toes there are five, three of them only, however, viz., the outer three, are developed, and of those only the third is provided with a claw, which, from the appearance of the joint, was probably larger than those of the fore extremities.

From these observations, then, it appears that the Megatherium resembles the Sloths in the head and shoulder, and the Ant-eaters and Armadillos in the singular commixture of the characters of the legs and feet, and is therefore properly placed in the *Edentate* Order, and occupying an intermediate station between the Sloths and Armadillos.

See Cuvier, *Ossemens Fossiles*, vol. v. part i.

MEGATOMA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* shorter than the *thorax*; the basal joint very stout, oval, the second less robust, subglobose, the four following very slender, subovate, the seventh and eighth rather larger, cup-shaped, the remainder forming a triarticulate, pubescent club, having the terminal joint elongate, ovate, and twice as long as the others in the males, subconic and rarely elongated in the females; the penultimate joint transverse in both sexes; *palpi* maxillary, robust, the basal joint minute, the two following short, broad, nearly equal in length, the terminal large, ovate, truncate; head small, depressed; *thorax* slightly trilobate, the central lobe nearly obsolete; *antepectus* produced over the mouth like a neckcloth;

body narrow, oval; legs short, slender; *tibiæ* linear, simple; *tarsi* pentamerous, the three intermediate joints shortest.

Dermestes undatus, Linnæus; Panzer, *Fauna*, pl. lxxv, fig. 13. One species only, found in Europe and in Britain; feeds on dried, decaying, animal matter.

MEGRIMS, Fr. *migraine*; It. *migrana*; Lat. *hemigranium*, from the Gr. *ἡμικράνια*, *dolor circa medium caput*: *ἡμικράνιον*, *dimidiata capitis pars*, *ἡμισὺν*, half, and *κράνιον*, the head. Minshew calls it "a disease that paineth one half of the braine."

It is also applied met. to morbid fancies or whims.

The same also being laid unto the head warme, doth mitigate the paine called the *migraine*, when as one half of the head doth ake. Holland. *Phisie*, book xxv. ch. xi.

*Meagrim*s and giddiness are rather when we rise, after long sitting, than while we sit.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. viii. sec. 734.

MELALEUCA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Icosandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Myrti*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, half-superior; corolla, petals five; stamens connected into five bundles, or branched; capsule inferior, three-celled, unripe seeds linear, ripe seeds often winged.

Twelve species, mostly natives of the East Indies and New South Wales; several are large trees. *M. leucadendron* produces the oil of Cajeput.

MELAMPODIUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Necessaria*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved; receptacle chaffy, conical; down one-leaved.

Four species, natives of the West Indies.

MELAMPYRUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, natural order *Pedicularales*. Generic character: calyx four-cleft; upper lip of the corolla compressed, turned back at the margin; capsule two-celled, oblique, bursting at one edge, seeds two, gibbous.

Seven species, herbaceous plants, native of Europe. *M. cristatum*, *arvense*, *pratense*, and *sylvaticum* are natives of England.

MELANANTHERA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æqualis*. Generic character: calyx imbricated with ovate scales; receptacle chaffy, chaff membranaceous, keeled; seeds top-shaped, slightly four-angled; down with four or five unequal bristles.

Two species, natives of the West Indies.

ME'LANCHOLY n. } Fr. *melancholier*, *melan-*
ME'LANCHOLY, adj. } *cholie*; It. *malinconia*; Sp.
ME'LANCHOLICK, adj. } *melancholia*, *melancholi-*
ME'LANCHOLICK, n. } *zarse*; Lat. *melancholia*; Gr.
ME'LANCHOLILY, } *μελαγχολία*, from *μέλαινα*,
ME'LANCHOLINESS, } black, and *χολή*, bile. See
MELANCHO'LIUS, } the first Quotation from
ME'LANCHOLIST, } Burton, and that from Co-
ME'LANCHOLIZE. } gan.

It is used by us, met. and consequentially; a depressed or dejected state of mind; a sadness, heaviness, pensiveness; a disposition to solemn musing or meditation; to solitude or retirement.

The saour eke rejoice would any wight,
That had be sicke or *melancolius*,
It was so very good and vertuous.

Chaucer. *The Flower and the Leaf*, p. 397.

Anone into *melancolie*
As though it were a fransie
He fell.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii. p. 74.

And am so *melancolius*.

Id. *ib.* p. 73.

MEGA-
TOMA.

MELAN-
CHOLY.

MELAN-
CHOLY.MELAN-
DRYA.

And he whiche is *melancolien*
Of pacience hath not lien,
Whereof he maie his wrath restraine.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii. p. 74.

The name [*melancholy*] is imposed from the matter, and disease denominated from the material cause: as Bruel observes, *Μελαγχολία*, quasi *Μελαίναχολη*, from blacke choler. Fracastorius, in his second booke Of Intellect, calls those *melancholy*, whom abundance of that same depraved humour of blacke choler hath so misaffected, that they become mad thence, and dote in most things, or in all, belonging to election, will, or other manifest operations of the understanding.

Burton. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, fol. 31.

But hail thou Goddess sage, and holy,
Hail divinest *Melancholy*,
Whose saintly visage is too bright
To hit the sense of human sight,
And therefore to our weaker view
O'erlaid with black, staid Wisdom's hue.

Milton. *Il Penseroso*, l. 12.

When the *melancholist* was afraid to sit down for fear of being broken, supposing himself of glass, it had been to little purpose to have declared to him the ridiculousness of his fears.

Glanvil. *Essay* 4. p. 15.

They cannot I say goe about their more necessary business, stave off or extricate themselves, but are ever musing, *melancholizing*; and carryed along, as he (they say) that is led round about an heath with a Puck in the night.

Burton. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, fol. 88.

So as she thus *melancholicke* did ride,
Chawing the cud of grieve and inward paine,
She chaunst to meete toward the even-tide
A knight, that softly paced on the plaine.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book v. can. 6.

On a pedestal—is set the statue of this young lady, reposing herself in a curious wrought osier chair, all of polished alabaster; *melancholily* inclining her cheek to the right hand.

Keepe. *Monuments of Westminster*, (1683.) p. 62.

When a boy, he was playsome enough: but withall he had then a contemplative *melancholiness*.

Aubrey. *Account of Hobbes, Anecd.* ii. p. 600.

[When as the mind] though it be found never so deficient and unable to perform the best duty of marriage in a cheerful and agreeable conversation, shall be thought good enough, however flat and *melancholious* it be.

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 171. *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, ch. iii.

— In every breeze the power
Of philosophic *Melancholy* comes!
His near approach the sudden-starting tear,
The glowing cheek, the mild dejected air,
The soften'd feature, and the beating heart,
Pierc'd deep with many a virtuous pang, declare.

Thomson. *Autumn*.

Despair seldom breeds but in the *melancholy* tempers, that inclines men to be thoughtful and suspicious; or in such breasts, as have been forced into a præternatural *melancholy*, by conversing with unskilful spiritual guides, of an indiscreet severity, and pinning their faith upon ill managed discourses about prædestination.

South. *Sermons*, p. 245.

When the mind is very deeply impressed with a sense of calamity, for a continuance, and the attention cannot by any means be diverted from it, the subject is in a state of *melancholy*. This affection manifests itself by dejection of spirits, debility of mind and body, obstinate and insuperable love of solitude, universal apathy, and a confirmed listlessness, which emaciate the corporeal system, and not unfrequently trouble the brain.

Cogan. *On the Passions*, vol. i. p. 97.

MELANDRYA, in Zoology, a genus of Coleopterous insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* filiform, eleven-jointed, the length of the head and *thorax*, the second joint smallest, the terminal oval; *labrum* membranaceous, obscurely notched, rounded laterally; mandibles short, horny, acute; *palpi* four, maxillary four-jointed, the

terminal joint dolabriform, longer than the labial, which are two-jointed; *thorax* as broad as the *elytra*; body oval; penultimate joint of the *tarsi* bilobed.

Chrysomela caraboides, Linnæus, *M. caraboides*, Panzer, *Fauna*, pl. ix. fig. 4. Inhabits temperate Europe, beneath the bark of trees: about five species known.

MELANIA, in Zoology, a genus of *Trachelipodous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell fluviatile, operculate, turreted; aperture entire, oval or oblong, widened at the base, pillar smooth, arched within; *operculum* horny; animal respiring only water by protruding branchiæ; phytiphagous, with two *tentacula*; its hinder extremity spirally convolute, enveloped in the shell.

M. amanella, Lamarck, Runphius, *Mus.* pl. xxxv. fig. d d. All the species are exotic.

MELANIPPE, in Zoology, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* slender, simple in both sexes, faintly pubescent within in the males; *palpi* remote, short, slightly projecting beyond the forehead, slender, acute, triarticulate; head small; forehead slightly prominent; eyes small; *thorax* slender; wings ample, entire, rounded, partially expanded during repose, all terminated by a broad, dark, interrupted band; *abdomen* short, slender, and subclavate in the males, with a very small anal tuft, more robust and obtuse, and acuminate in the females; annulated in both sexes; *larvæ* with ten legs, not tuberculated, with lateral, flexuous lines.

Type of the genus *M. hastata*, Linnæus. Donovan, *Brit. Ins.* vol. iv. pl. 129. fig. 123. Several species, of which the type inhabits Britain.

MELANOLEUCA, in Zoology, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* elongate, recurved, slender, acute, divaricating; *maxillæ* stout, rather long; head globose, dusky, clothed with imbricated scales, slightly ovate above; *thorax* slender; wings convoluted during repose, anterior elongate, narrow, obliquely sub-truncate behind, generally white with black markings; posterior elongate, ovate, of uniform pale colour; *abdomen* slender, tufted in the male at the apex; legs moderate, posterior *tibiæ* elongate, stout, with five rather long spines.

Tinea echiella, pl. xv. fig. 105. Four species, natives of Europe and Britain, but very rare in this Country.

MELANOPHORA, in Zoology, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* deflexed, triarticulate, with the third joint truncate beneath, and having a naked, uniarticulate bristle at its base; mouth very pilose; eyes naked; wings divaricating, black, with the fourth nervure throwing off a recurved twig at the apex which unites to the third within their hinder margin; halteres concealed beneath a large scale.

Musca roralis, Linnæus, *Mu. grossificationis*, Donovan, vol. xii. pl. 419. Inhabits Europe and Britain: found in gardens.

MELANOPSIS, in Zoology, a genus of *Trachelipodous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell fluviatile, operculate, turreted; aperture entire, oval or oblong; pillar with a callus above, truncated at the base, and separated from the right margin by a sinus; *operculum* horny; animal furnished with protruding branchiæ, respiring only water, with two *tentacula*; its hinder extremity spirally convolute, enveloped in the shell; phytiphagous.

MELAN-
DRYA.MELA-
NOPSIS.

MELANOPSIS.

MELEAGRIS.

M. costata, Lamarck, vol. ii. p. 168. Inhabits fresh waters in Syria.

MELANOSTICTA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved, glandular on the outside, forming a short, persisting tube; corolla, petals five, elliptic, attenuated at the base, the length of the calyx; stamens hirsute at the base, hair branched; pod compressed, ovate, oblong, hirsute, four-celled.

One species, *M. Burchellii*, native of the South of Africa.

MELANTHIUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Hexandria*, order *Trigynia*, natural order *Melanthaceæ*. Generic character: calyx none; corolla wheel-shaped, six-parted, the segments with two glands at the base; filaments fixed to the elongated claws of the corolla; capsule ovate, the apex three-cleft, three-celled; seeds numerous, membranaceously winged.

Sixteen species, natives of South America and the South of Africa.

MELANTHO, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* similar in both sexes, setaceous, pubescent within and squamous; *maxillæ* rather longer than the head; maxillary *palpi* triarticulate, basal joint small, globose, second larger, third very large, subovate, conic; labial curved upwards, thickly squamous, triarticulate, basal joint robust, second rather slighter, cylindric, truncate obliquely, terminal larger, spoon-shaped, hollow, ciliated on one side, and terminated by a bifid claw; head small; wings convoluted during repose, anterior elongate, narrow, obtuse, posterior ample.

Tinea sociella, Fabricius, *Tinea tribunella*, Hübner, *Sch. Tin.* pl. iv. fig. 22. Two species, natives of Europe and of Britain. The term *Melia* has been applied to this genus, but that name being preoccupied by Linnæus for a genus of plants, we have preferred the above.

MELASIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* pectinated in the males, serrated in the females, the basal joint in the male long and slender, the second minute, globose, third short, subovate, the remainder pectinated; in the female the basal joint long and bent, the second and third of equal

length, subcylindric, the remainder produced internally; *labrum* minute, slightly marginate; *palpi* maxillary, pilose, with the terminal joint large, dilated in the middle, and slightly pilose; labial with the terminal joint large, truncated, pilose; *labium* bifid; head broad, deeply immersed in the *thorax*, which is emarginate anteriorly, and produced at the posterior angles on each side into an acute spine; *scutellum* elongate; body cylindric; legs short; *tibiæ* broad, flat; *tarsi* compressed, pentamerous, entire.

Elater buprestoides, Linnæus, *M. buprestoides*, Curtis, vol. ii. pl. lv. Two species, one of which is found in Britain; they inhabit old decayed trees.

MELASPHÆRULA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Irideæ*. Generic character: spathe two-valved; corolla, deeply six-cleft, segments acute; stigmas recurved; capsule three-lobed.

Two species, natives of the South of Africa.

MELASTOMA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Melastomaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, bell-shaped; corolla, petals five, inserted into the calyx; anthers long, arched; berry three-celled, (stamens sometimes eight to thirteen.)

Near two hundred species of this beautiful genus of small trees and shrubs have been discovered, natives of the tropical climates; the leaves are elegantly nerved.

MELEAGRINA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Acephalous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell foliaceous, subequivalve, rounded, scaly without; with a sinus at the posterior base of the valves for the passage of the byssus, the left valve being notched and narrow at this place; hinge linear, without teeth; ligament marginal, elongated, exterior, dilated in the middle.

The type is *Mytilus margaritifera*, Linnæus, *D'Argin.* pl. xx. fig. A, which inhabits the Indian Seas. The genus is not numerous in species; the typical species is nacreous and very thick and brilliant; and the extravasation of the fluid, distilled for the interior augmentation of the shell, in certain states of the animal, gives rise to isolated depositions of the beautiful substances known by the name of *pearls*, and the shell itself, when deprived of its outer covering, is called *mother-of-pearl*.

MELEAGRIS.

MELEAGRIS, Lin.; *Turkey*, Ray, Will., Pen. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Phasianidæ*, order *Gallinaceæ*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak short, thickish, and strong; upper mandible extending beyond the lower, curved, convex, and arched, its root covered with a naked skin or cire, and elongated in front of the forehead into a conical, loose caruncle, capable of erection; nostrils situated in the cire; the head and neck covered with bare, wrinkled skin studded with caruncles, and a loose skin depending from beneath the throat, the middle of which has in the male a tuft of stiff hairs; tail consisting of eighteen quills which are capable of expansion, and then assume the form of part of a circle; the first three alar quills tapering, the fourth the longest; legs strong, tarsi long, armed with a weak, blunt spur, hind

toe but half the length of the internal, and only touching the ground by its tips; claws ovate and obtuse.

There has been much difference of opinion as to the region from whence *Turkeys* were first brought into Europe; the earlier Ornithologists, as Belon, Ray, and Willughby, consider them to have been derived from Asia; but subsequently Buffon and others have denied their existence as indigenous to Asia, and have affirmed that they were imported by the Spaniards from America. This notion was again opposed by Mr. Daines Barrington, in an Essay on the question, "Whether the Turkey was known before the discovery of America?" in which he rather conceives that the bird was never indigenous in the neighbourhood of Mexico, though he allows that it was found in a wild state in Virginia when first discovered. Hitherto, however, no *Turkeys* in a wild

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state have been found in any other country than America, and it is the now generally received opinion that they are derived from that continent. The principal difficulty in settling this dispute has arisen from the vast rapidity with which they were spread over the Old World, and from the confusion of the generic term *Meleagris* assigned to them with the *Meleagrides* of the Ancients, which are satisfactorily proved to be the same birds which we call *Peintados*, or Guinea Fowls.

The earliest mention of the Turkey is made by Oviedo in his summary of the *History of the Indies*, drawn up in 1525 for the Emperor Charles V. In his time they were inhabitants of the greater West Indian Islands as well as of the Main Land. He calls them Peacocks; but Peacocks evidently they could not have been, and Turkeys certainly they were, from part of his description of them given in Purchas's *Pilgrims*: "but," says he, "the neck is bare of feathers, but covered with a skin which they change after their phantasie into divers colours. They have a horn, as it were, on their front, and haires on the breast." In North America they were discovered by René de Laudonniere, the protégé of Admiral Coligny, in 1564, near the place where Charlestown now stands. It is probable that they were sent into Spain early in the XVIth century, and thence were brought into England, with which Country there was then a very free communication, so early as 1524, between the 10th and 15th of Henry VIII., as say the old lines which are assigned to this period:

Turkies, Carps, hops, pickarel, and beere
Came into England in one yeare.

This doggrel, however, is wrong as respects Carp, which are mentioned in the *Boke of St. Albans* several years before; but perhaps is right as to Turkeys, as these are not mentioned either in the feast given by Archbishop Neville to Edward IV., or in the Earl of Northumberland's Household Book so late as 1512. From whatever place they may have come, it appears that they throve in our Country, for Barrington mentions Turkey "chickens or powts" as having formed part of a Sergeant's feast in 1555; and about 1585 they must have been tolerably common, even in the farm-yards, as Tusser, in his *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandrie*, recites them among the Christmas fare:

Beefe, Mutton, and Porke, shred pies of the best,
Pig, Veale, Goose, and Capon, and *Turkie* well drest,
Cheese, Apples, and Nuts, jolie carols to heare,
As then in the countrie, is counted good cheare.

According to Blumenbach, they were introduced into Germany about six years after the period of their arrival in England. From some accidental circumstance they do not appear to have either found their way into France so early, or to have been so successfully managed, as the first which were there eaten were at the marriage feast of Charles IX. in 1570. On their origin the reader may consult Beckmann, *Hist. of Inventions*, ii. 350.

Of Turkeys there are known but two species, both of which, in their wild state, are natives of America, and the first to be described seems the stock of our domestic bird.

M. Gallopavo, Lin.; *le Dindon*. Buff.; *Turkey*, Pen. The male wild Turkey is nearly four feet long; the head, which is very small in proportion to the body, and half the neck are covered by a naked, bluish skin, on which are a number of red, wart-like elevations on the upper, and white ones on the lower part, intermingled with a few scattered, black, bristly hairs and small feathers, less nu-

merous on the neck; the naked skin extends further down in front, where it is flaccid and membranous, forming an undulating appendage, on the lower part of which are cavernous elevations or wattles. A wrinkled, fleshy, conic, extensible caruncle, hairy and penicillated at the tip, rises from the bill at its junction with the forehead; when the bird is quiet, this is not more than an inch and a half long, but when excited by love or rage, it becomes elongated, so as to cover the bill entirely, and depend two or three inches below it. The neck is moderately long and thick, having, below, a pendent bundle of black, stiff hairs, about nine inches long. The body is thick, somewhat elongated and covered with long, truncated feathers, which are divided into very light fuliginous down at their base, beyond which they are dusky; to this dusky part succeeds a broad, effulgent, metallic band, changing now to copper colour, or bronze gold, then to violet or purple, according to the glancing of the light, and at tip is a terminal, narrow, velvet-black band, which does not exist in the feathers of the neck and breast; the lower part of the back and upper of the rump are much darker, with less brilliant, golden, violaceous reflexions; the feathers of the lower part of the rump have several concealed, narrow, ferruginous transverse lines, then a black band before the broad, metallic space, which is effulgent coppery; beyond the terminal, narrow, black band is an unpolished bright bay fringe. The upper tail-coverts are of a bright bay colour, with numerous, narrow, shining, greenish bars; all these coverts are devoid of the metallic band and the greater number have not the subterminal black one; the vent and thighs are brownish-cinereous intermingled with paler; the under tail-coverts blackish, glossed with coppery towards the tip, which itself is bright bay. The smaller and middle wing-coverts are like the feathers of the body, the greater coppery, violaceous, having a black band near the whitish tip; in old birds the exterior web is much worn among the bushes. The spacious wing, primary coverts, and primaries are plain blackish banded with white, the secondaries have the white part so large that they may be described as white banded with blackish, and are, moreover, tinged with ferruginous yellow; this gradually encroaches on the white, and then on the blackish, in proportion as the feathers approach the body, so that the tertials are almost entirely of that colour being only sprinkled with blackish, and having metallic reflections on their inner web; the anterior under wing-coverts brownish-black, posterior grey. The tail is above fifteen inches long, rounded and composed of eighteen broad feathers of a ferruginous colour, mottled with black, and crossed by numerous, narrow, undulating, black lines; near the tip a broad black band, beyond which a mottling, and the tip widely edged with ferruginous yellow. Feet strong, legs covered with alternate pentagonal plates, with an obtuse spur behind; legs and feet red; the whole plates covering the toes, the scales, and nails blackish.

The female is much smaller than the male, not being more than three feet and a quarter long; bill and feet similar to the male, but she has no spur: head and neck more covered with dirty-greyish, small, decomposed feathers, those on the back of the neck tipped with ferruginous feathers forming a longitudinal band; the caruncle on the forehead very small, throat-wattle deficient. General plumage dusky-grey; the black and subterminal band wanting on the feathers of the neck and underpart of the body, but the latter and the lower

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part of the back, rump, and flanks have their feathers tipped with yellowish-ferruginous. The vent and thighs dirty yellowish grey without reflections; upper tail-coverts duller than in the male, and tipped with a broad, whitish-ferruginous fringe; tail itself as in male. Wings duller, each covert being tipped with grey; there is less white on the primaries, the bands being narrower, and the secondaries are entirely destitute of them.

The young of both sexes resemble each other so as to be hardly distinguishable; when a few days old the female is the larger and utters a piping note; but the male stands higher on the legs and soon shows spurs. Towards the first winter the young males show the bundle of hairs on the breast, in the second year these become three inches long, and in the third year the bird may be considered adult, though it continues to increase for some years longer in size and beauty. Females at four years have acquired their full size and colour, and possess the bundle of hairs on the chest four or five inches long, but thinner than in the male. If not barren, they put out a little of it at two years, but if barren it does not appear for many years, and is less frequent when the bird is domesticated than in the wild state.

The domestication of the Turkey has produced several varieties; the most rare is the Tufted Turkey, of which the crest is sometimes white, at other times black. Sometimes the whole plumage is entirely black, sometimes white, at other times speckled, and these varieties are continued by breeding, but a white or speckled Turkey is never met with in the wild state. Cross breeds between the domestic and wild Turkey often occur in those districts where the birds are common, and such are preferred for the table as combining the fat of the former with the flavour of the latter.

The general colour of our domestic Turkey is dark grey, inclining to black, with a little white towards the tips of the feathers; some are quite white, others black and white; it has also the bare, red, carunculated head and neck, the fleshy appendage on the head hanging over the bill, and the short spur at the back of the leg.

Wild Turkeys are not very particular in their food, they eat maize, berries, fruits, grasses, beetles, and even tadpoles, young frogs, and lizards, but where it is to be had they prefer the pecan nut, and more especially the acorn, on which they fatten rapidly. When the crop of acorns is very great in a particular district, they are attracted to it from their usual haunts in great number. About the beginning of October they assemble in large flocks on the Ohio and Mississippi, and hence this is called by the Indians the *Turkey Month*.

The Males, or *Gobblers*, as they are commonly termed, collect in parties of from ten to a hundred and feed apart from the females, which either roam about on foot, as they rarely fly except when pursued by dogs, singly with their own brood, or several of them move about together, in troops of seventy or eighty, taking care to avoid the old males, which endeavour to destroy the poults by striking them on the skull. All, however, travel in the same direction, and if their march be impeded by a large river, they seek the highest eminence, and remain for a day or two, as it were in consultation, and the males gobble violently. At last, having mounted the high trees, on a signal given, they launch off to the opposite shore, the old and fat ones cross without difficulty, but the weak and young often fall into the stream, from which, however, many escape by swimming, closing their wings to the body, spread-

ing the tail, and violently and quickly striking out with their feet; the weaker, however, which are not able to stem the stream, are lost.

Having, at last, about the middle of November, reached the resting place which is to provide them with food, they separate into small flocks of all ages and sexes, in search of the mast, which they completely destroy as they proceed, and becoming more familiar during their long journey they often enter the plantations and even stables in search of food. Thus the Autumn and Winter are passed, during which time large numbers are taken, and being frozen are sent to distant markets. In March they begin to pair, but shortly prior to this time the female shuns the male, who, however, assiduously seeks after her, uttering his gobbling note. The sexes roost apart, but at no great distance, so that when the female calls she is answered by every male within hearing, rolling note after note most rapidly, in a tone similar to that of the tame Turkey when he hears an unusual or frequently repeated noise. This wooing is continued for an hour, and at sunrise they descend from their perches, and the males begin to strut. If the calls be given from the ground, the males fly towards the sound, and whether they see the hen or not, erect and spread their tails, throw the head back, distend the comb and wattles, strut pompously, rustle their feathers, and at the same time eject a puff of air from the lungs, occasionally stopping to look out for the female. Frequent battles among the males in their necessary rencontres take place, and death or flight alone concludes them. Having paired, one or more hens follow their favourite, and roost either in the same tree with him or close by, till they begin to lay, when the female shuns him in order to conceal her eggs, which the cock invariably breaks when he has the opportunity. The male now becomes heavy and careless, and his pugnacious disposition ceases, he is much emaciated, leaves off gobbling, and hides himself in the secluded parts of the forest, or in a cane brake. The extraordinary leanness of the male bird at this period (April) has given rise to an Indian proverb for extreme poverty, "I am as poor as a Turkey in Summer." About the middle of April the hen begins to lay in a simple nest, composed of a few dry leaves, and placed either on a dry ridge, in the fallen top of a dead leafy tree, or against a log; the number of eggs usually is about twenty; these she covers carefully with dry leaves, so that it is almost impossible to find the nest. Whilst sitting, the hen is not easily driven from her place, but couches low, and endeavours to hide herself. Sometimes several hens congregate together for mutual protection; Audubon mentions having met with three which sat upon forty-two eggs; the nest is then always guarded by one, so that no Crow, Raven, nor Polecat will approach it. The process of hatching was witnessed by the same author, (Audubon,) who says, "I have laid flat within a very few feet, and seen the mother gently rise from the eggs, look anxiously towards them, cluck with a sound peculiar to her on such an occasion, remove carefully each half empty shell, and with her bill caress and dry the younglings that already stand tottering and attempting to force their way out of the nest. When the hatching is completed, the hen shakes herself violently, picks and adjusts the feathers on her belly, and stretching forth her neck in every direction peers about to discover any bird of prey or other enemies in the neighbourhood, and partially expanding her wings clucks softly to keep her poults

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about her. At first she leads them to dry, elevated stations, as being aware that moisture is very fatal to them, for in rainy seasons if once thoroughly wetted they rarely recover. After a fortnight the young leave the ground, and, following the parent bird into some low tree, nestle under her wings. Subsequently, she leads them to the meadow-land in search of strawberries, dewberries, and blackberries, thus providing them at once with food, and subjecting them to the warmth of the sun. They frequently dust themselves in the shallow cavities of the soil or ant-hills, for the purpose of getting rid of the loose skin of the growing feathers, and the ticks with which they are infested. In August, several broods have flocked together and are led by the mothers into the forest, having acquired sufficient strength to avoid their enemies the Lynxes, Foxes, Wolves, and even Cougars, by rising quickly from the ground and ascending the highest trees. Amongst their greatest enemies are the birds of prey and the Lynx, (*Felis Rufa*), which sucks their eggs, and is very dexterous at catching both old and young; following them for some distance to ascertain their course, and then making a rapid circular movement, he places himself in ambush in front, till they get within his spring. When a Hawk or Eagle is espied, the discoverer gives a note of alarm and all crouch to the ground. As they roost in flocks on the decayed trees, they are easily observed by the large Owls which sail round to select their prey; notwithstanding, however, their almost noiseless flight, the quick ear of the Turkey catches the noise, and wakes the whole party by a *chuck*, and thus alarmed they raise themselves on their legs, and watch their antagonist, who, darting at the one he has singled out, would inevitably seize it did not the Turkey suddenly drop its head, squat, and turn up its tail; the Owl passes over, the Turkey falls to the ground and escapes injury.

When at all disturbed the Turkeys run into the grass or shrubs, and thus easily elude their pursuer, and during the day they cannot be found except by a dog trained to the purpose. They must be shot very close, as, if only wounded, they speedily disappear, in a kind of half run half flight. Running down Turkeys as Hares is a mere fable: a Turkey hound will lead his master many miles before he can a second time flush the same bird, and even after following on horseback for many hours it is often extremely difficult to put a bird up. During a fall of melting snow they have a long straddling manner of running, very easy to themselves, but which few animals can equal. In the breeding season they are often decoyed by forcibly drawing air through a wing-bone, producing a sound very similar to the female cry at that period. Also by imitating the cry of the Barred Owl, *Strix Nebulosa*, their roosts may be discovered, as they reply by a gobble to every repetition of this sound. When the roost is found, the hunter may secure nearly the whole flock if he begin by shooting those on the lower branches, as neither himself nor the noise of his gun intimidates them, although a single Owl would alarm the whole; when one falls, they only notice it by a buzzing noise more expressive of astonishment than danger. "This fancied security," states M. Buonaparte, "or heedlessness of danger whilst at roost, is characteristic of all the gallinaceous birds of America."

Turkeys, however, are more commonly taken by means of *pens* formed of logs covered at top, with a passage under the earth large enough to admit a

Turkey stooping. The ground generally chosen is sloping, the passage cut on the lower side and widening outwards. Indian corn is strewed about at some distance and leading to the passage, and thence into the enclosure, where sufficient is deposited to occupy the leader till the rest have entered. When they find they are prisoners, all their efforts are directed to the sides and top of the pen, not having sagacity to stoop sufficiently low to pass out by the way they entered. The Indians highly value the Turkey for food, and call it the "White Man's Dish," and present it as the best they can offer to strangers. They make use of their tails for fans, and the women weave the feathers with birch bark so as to keep the down on the inside, and the brilliant surface outward.

Although generally considered stupid, the Turkey is susceptible of very lively emotions. If the male be attracted by any new or remarkable object, he relinquishes his peaceful aspect, raises himself, his head and neck swell, and the wattles become vividly red, he bristles up the feathers of the neck and back, raises his tail vertically and expands it like a fan, and at the same time depresses his wings till they touch the ground: he utters a low, humming sound, advances with a grave, haughty step, which he occasionally quickens, and at the same time rubs the primaries violently against the earth. Now and then he utters a harsh, broken, dissonant note expressive of anger, and sounding like *rooh, ooroooh, ooroooh*, which is repeated if any noise be made sufficient to attract the bird's attention. His antipathy to red is very well known, and his rage excites him to demolish whatever object is clad in that detested colour.

In one of his letters, Dr. Franklin makes the following amusing observation in comparing the Bald Eagle, the representative of the United States, with the Turkey. "Others," says he, "object to the Bald Eagle as looking too much like a Dindon or Turkey. For my own part, I wish the Bald Eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our Country; he is a bird of bad moral character, &c. . . . I am on this account not displeased that the figure is not known as a Bald Eagle, but looks more like a Turkey. For in truth the Turkey is, in comparison, a much more respectable bird, and withal a true original native of America. Eagles have been found in all Countries, but the Turkey was peculiar to ours. He is, besides, (though a little vain and silly, 'tis true, but not the worse emblem for that,) a bird of courage, and would not hesitate to attack a grenadier of the British guards, who should presume to invade his farm-yard with a red coat on."

Turkeys in the domestic state are polygamous, one male being sufficient for twelve or fifteen females; the hens of two or three years old are the most careful of their brood. The hen Turkey lays about twenty-eight eggs, twice a year, *viz.* in February and August, where the temperature is mild, but in colder districts only once a year, in March or April. The eggs are laid every other day, and when the hen has ceased she begins to sit; those which had been previously taken from the nest are then to be returned to it; but sixteen, or at most eighteen, are as many as she can manage, and care should be taken that the first two which have been laid should not be included among these as they are generally unfruitful. She sits twenty-seven or twenty-eight days, and during that time food should be placed by her, or she will be liable to starve herself, from her indisposition to leave the nest. The sitting room

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should be dark, and opened only once a day for feeding; and on the twenty-sixth or twenty-seventh day, the eggs should be examined, and if the greater number indicate the near bursting of the shell, the hen should not be taken off the nest as previously at feeding time, but should be left till the young are hatched; as when they first break the shell they are always more or less damp, but the warmth of the parent bird soon dries them, and cold at that period destroys them; they should not therefore be removed from the nest till twenty-four hours after hatching. The Turkey poults require great attention; warmth, shade, proper food, and clear water, are the principal points; rain, cold, dew, and too frequent exposure to the sun's rays are pernicious. They should be fed for the first few days with egg boiled hard and chopped, after which boiled peas and onions cut in pieces may be added; after eight days, if the weather be fine, the hen and her brood may be placed in a field, of which the grass is short, and should be fed three times a day with boiled peas, chopped nettles, and sometimes with oats or barley boiled in milk; at eighteen days boiled graves mixed with barley meal into a kind of paste should be given at least twice a day; but when graves cannot be procured, linseed cake may be used; it has, however, the objection of imparting its own flavour to the bird's flesh. During this time the poults have the opportunity of picking up worms, slugs, insects, and such vegetable substances as they may find in the place where they are confined. But care must be taken to house them if a storm of rain, wind, or lightning should come on. At a month old they may be turned out to find their own food in the fields.

When first hatched, the Turkey poults are covered with a kind of down, have neither caruncle nor beard, and these do not begin to appear till six weeks or two months after hatching, and this is to them a critical period. We rarely caponize Turkeys as they fatten well without.

Turkey poults are very tender and very difficult to rear; when very young they are subject to a disease which is announced by symptoms of great weakness, the tips of the black wing and tail feathers become white, the whole plumage becomes rough, they have a languid appearance and are said to be feverish; on closer examination two or three of the feathers on the rump are found to have their quills filled with blood, pulling these out restores the bird to health. Sometimes they are very costive, at other times very loose; at this time they are observed to be dull, and go along dragging their wings; they must then be taken from the hen, placed before the fire, and have a few grains of pepper administered. Subsequently they are occasionally affected with stoppage in the head, which is to be relieved by facilitating the flow from the nostrils, and rubbing them with fresh butter. Sometimes the head is covered with button-like tumours, for this a decoction of onions and pepper in vinegar may be employed; occasionally they die of this disease. When full grown they are now and then attacked with a very dangerous disease, which has by some been considered analogous to small-pox, and by others to the scab in sheep, but the most careful observation has proved this not to be the case; the disease shows itself in pustules, either about, or on the inside of the beak, and even in the throat, or on a part of the body least covered by feathers,

as the insides of the wings and thighs, or upon the warts of the neck. Turkeys thus attacked are generally destroyed by the farmers, but they may be cured by the following means. So soon as the disease appears, the sick must be separated from the healthy birds; to prevent it spreading, the pustules, if external, are to be seared with a hot iron, and if internal to be washed with vinegar in which a little vitriol should be mixed, at the same time giving some wine as a tonic. The disease called the pip consists in a morbid change of the skin of the tongue, and is easily relieved by removing the cuticle with a pin.

M. Ocellata, Tem. Cuv.; *Ocellated Turkey*, Buonap. About the size of the Common Turkey, but the tail not so wide, and with similar beak and caruncle. The head and upper two-thirds of the neck bare, and from the stuffed specimen examined by Temminck seemingly blue and red; on each eyebrow a row of six or eight fleshy tubercles, and on the middle of the skull a group of five others; on each side of the neck six or seven similar tubercles ranged regularly above each other and at pretty equal distances, but there are none on the front of the neck, nor any pendulous, fleshy wattle at the bottom of the neck as in the last species, neither was there in the specimen any vestige of the tuft of hair. All the feathers on the upper and under part of the trunk truncated as in the last species; the lower part of the neck, the upper part of the back, the scapulars, and all the under parts of the body greenish-bronze, each feather edged with two lines, the inner black, the outer slightly gilded-bronze; the middle and lower part of the back coloured in the same way, but towards the rump, the greenish-bronze gradually changes to sapphire-blue, which by reflection of the light changes to emerald-green, and the golden-bronze edging, increasing in breadth, becomes effulgent on the upper part of the back, and towards the lower part, as well as the rump, it also increases, but assumes a reddish-copper colour, which, under peculiar positions, resembles the neck of the Ruby Topaz Humming Bird. The hidden part of the plumage on the rump is ashy-grey dotted with blackish-brown, which increases in extent upon the hindmost feathers as well as on the upper coverts and quills of the tail; so that the blue and green, completely surrounded by a black circlet, and edged at the tip by a broad band of most beautiful golden-colour changing to copper, represents eyes, tolerably analogous in their disposition to those of the *Pavo Bicalcaratus*, but much larger and more lustrous, and disposed in four transverse rows. The sides of the body and under parts of the tail are similar to those on the tip of the rump but of a deeper green and redder gold colour. The lower wing-coverts are emerald-green, with a narrow velvet-black edging. The great secondary coverts are of a beautiful metallic-copper with golden reflexions, the covered part emerald-green near the web, and dotted with grey and white along the covered edge. The bastard wing and primary coverts blackish-brown marked with narrow, transverse, and oblique stripes. The colour of the alar quills similar, but the outer edge of the last primaries and of all the secondaries white, producing, when the wing is closed, a broad, longitudinal stripe on the middle of the wing; those of the secondaries nearest the back are tinged with golden-green. All the under part of the wing is edged across with white and brownish-grey. The tail has only fourteen quills, and its extremity rounded; they are blackish beneath and slightly dotted with white; thigh

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MELES. See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* à Gmelin; Temminck,

Histoire Naturelle Générale des Pigeons et Gallinacés, and Planches Coloriées; C. Buonaparte, *American Ornithology*.

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MELECTA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* filiform, thirteen-jointed in the males, twelve-jointed in the females, the basal joint elongated, the second minute; mandibles folding over the proboscis, acute, with a single tooth on the internal edge, pilose externally; *maxillæ* long, coriaceous, terminal lobe lanceolate, acute, inflected; *palpi* five-jointed; labial *palpi* four-jointed, basal joint very long, second a little shorter, two others minute; tongue membranous, as long as the two first joints of the *palpi*, slender, slightly attenuated, lobes setaceous; body hairy; head as broad as the *thorax*; *ocelli* three; *scutellum* bidentate; *abdomen* ovate, conic; anterior wings with one marginal and three submarginal areolets; stigma minute; claws deeply bifid.

The type of the genus is *M. punctata*, Fabricius; Donovan, *Britt. Ins.* vol. xi. pl. cclxxvi. fig. 4.

But little is known of the economy of the insects of this genus, but they are supposed to be parasitic; one species inhabits Britain, others are found in Europe.

MELES, Briss., Storr; *Badger*, Ray. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the tribe *Plantigrada*; family *Carnivora*; order *Sarcophaga*; class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth six, both above and below; cuspid longer than those, conical and sharp; molar five above, the first very small and deciduous, second and third single pointed, fourth subtricuspid, fifth square, tubercular, and largest of all; six below, first small, deciduous, second, third, and fourth single pointed, fifth largest, with two large and one small point on its outer, and two tubercles on its inner edge, sixth small and tubercular; nose prominent and obtuse; ears small and rounded; body hairy; tail short; feet five-toed, cleft; soles naked; claws falcular, those of the fore-feet longest and strongest.

The individuals belonging to this genus were included by Linnæus among the Bears, from which, however, they are especially distinguished by the form of the molar teeth, the three hindmost of which in the Bears are all tubercular.

M. Vulgaris, Desm.; *Le Blaireau d'Europe*, Buff.; *Badger*, Pen. The Badger is about two feet six inches in length, and the tail six inches more; it stands low on the legs; the body clumsy, thick, and covered with long, coarse hairs like bristles, which have generally a greyish appearance from the mixture of the hairs, each being yellowish-white at the root, black in the middle, and grey at the tip; throat, chest, and belly black, as also the legs and feet; nose, chin, lower part of the cheeks, and forehead white, with a black stripe passing through the eye and ear on each side; hair on the tail very long.

The Badger is a harmless and inoffensive animal, spending the greater part of its time in sleep; it burrows under ground, and forms several cells, with, however, but a single entrance; here in the Summer the female brings forth her young, depositing them on a bed of grass and moss. It is not decided whether they are carnivorous, or whether, like the Bears, they only feed on animal food, when roots, fruit, and grass, believed to be their common sustenance, is not to be found. In their motions they are slow, but when attacked fight

furiously and bite severely, which the peculiar structure of the joint of their jaws admirably adapts them for, as it is such that when all the soft parts are removed, the lower jaw still remains fast locked in its socket, and cannot be removed without great violence, and even by fracture.

Some authors formerly distinguished Badgers into two kinds, the Dog Badger and the Swine Badger, from the supposed resemblance of the heads of different individuals to those animals, but no such distinction really exists.

The Badger is found principally in Europe, but it is also met with in the Northern parts of Asia, though not in hotter climates. The skin of the Badger is commonly used for pistol furniture, and among the Highlanders of Scotland for pouches; the hairs are also employed for making that kind of brush used in painting for softening down, which are called sweetening tools. In China they are commonly used for food.

Badger-hunting was formerly esteemed good sport, and among other contrivances to induce them to leave their holes, it was recommended to draw a piece of pork, of which they were said to be very fond, over the entrance. The mode, however, commonly employed to take them is, upon a moonlight night to stop the earths, except one or two holes, whilst they are out to feed, and in the open burrows to place sacks with a draw-string, having done which two or three couples of hounds are thrown off at some little distance, and the Badger alarmed, soon betakes itself to its hole and is bagged. Another mode is, by making pitfalls in the animal's track, about five feet deep and four feet long, narrow at the bottom, and broad in the middle, on the top of which light branches with their leaves on are to be placed, so that when it runs over these, its own weight sends it through. Digging a Badger out of his hole is another mode of catching him, but without very good terriers, to be kept constantly at him, this is of very little use, as if the soil be light or sandy, he will burrow much more quickly than the digger can follow him, and so escape. Badger-baiting is now scarcely heard of, though formerly a very fashionable employment.

M. Labradorius, Sabine; *American Badger*. Is of less size than the preceding and of lighter make, and the head though as long is not so sharp at the nose; its fur is very fine, about three and a half inches long on the back, purplish-brown, varied with narrow, black rings near to its tip which is white, giving the animal a hoary appearance; the upper part of the head is darker, but divided by a narrow white line extending from the nose to the nape of the neck; this stripe is bounded by dark fur which fades gradually into grey and white as it approaches the ears; from the tip of the nose a greyish-brown patch runs through the eye; the cheeks, (excepting a brownish patch before the ears,) the under jaw, and throat are white, as is also the belly, of which, however, the hairs are coarser; legs blackish-brown; tail dirty brown; the head flattish; the ears very short and round; the claws are long, strong, and of a pale horn colour. The French Naturalists have asserted that there is but a single species of Badger, but from the observations

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of Mr. Sabine and Dr. Richardson it seems pretty certain that this is a second species, and not a variety. The American Badger frequents the sandy plains skirting the rocky mountains as far as the banks of Peace River and the source of the River of the Mountains, and is very common in the plains of the Missouri, as also near Carlton House, on the banks of the Saskatchewan and Red River flowing into Lake Winnipeg.

Whilst snow is on the ground the animal rarely or never comes out of his hole, and is probably torpid. It is slow and timid, and when alarmed takes to its first earth, where it burrows with great rapidity. "The strength of its fore feet and claws is so great," says Dr. Richardson, "that one which had insinuated only its head and shoulders into a hole, resisted the utmost efforts of two young men who endeavoured to drag it out by the hind legs and tail, until one of them fired the contents of his fowling-piece into its body." In Spring they are taken by pouring water into the hole, which as the ground is frozen, cannot escape, and soon compels them to come out. Perhaps they are more carnivorous than our common species, as Dr. Richardson states that he found a small Marmot and some field Mice in the stomach of one which he killed.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* à Gmelin; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Richardson, *Fauna Boreali Americana*.

MELHANIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monadelphica*, order *Pentandria*, natural order *Byttneriaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, persisting, with a three-leaved involucre on one side; corolla, petals five; stamens ten, alternately sterile.

Two species, natives of Arabia.

MELIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Meliæ*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed; corolla, petals five; nectary cylindrical, toothed, bearing the anthers; drupe with a five-celled nut.

Four species, natives of the East and West Indies.

MELIANTHUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved, the inferior leaves gibbous; corolla, petals four; nectary beneath the petals; capsule four-celled.

Three species, natives of the South of Africa.

M. major, frequently cultivated in collections, produces honey so plenteously that on a warm day it drops in quick succession from the flowers.

MELICA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Gramineæ*. Generic character: panicle, spike, or raceme; calyx coloured, two-valved, two-flowered; glume obtuse, membranaceous, unequal; corolla two-valved, ventricose, small.

Sixteen species of grasses, natives of both hemispheres; several species are natives of England.

MELICOCCA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Sapindi*. Generic character: calyx three-parted; corolla, petals four, reflexed below the calyx; stigma slightly peltate; drupe corticose.

One species, *M. bijuga*, an elegant tree with eatable nuts, native of the West Indies.

MELICOPE, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Rutaceæ*. Generic character: calyx four-parted; corolla, petals four; nectaries four, in pairs, encircling the germen; capsules four, one-seeded.

One species, *M. ternata*, native of New Zealand.

MELICYTUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dioecia*, order *Pentandria*. Generic character: male flower, calyx five-toothed; corolla, petals five; nectary composed of cup-shaped scales; female flower, nectary of triangular scales; capsule a one-celled berry, four or five valved, four or five seeded.

One species, *M. ramiflorus*, native of New Zealand.

MELIGETHES, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* as long as the *thorax*; the basal joint large, robust, the second short, less robust, subquadrate, the third as long as the first, subclavate, the two following united about the length of the third, the two next very short, transverse, the eighth still shorter, broad, the three terminal ones forming an abrupt, compressed club; *palpi* short, filiform; head small, angulated; *thorax* rather large, convex, the sides not depressed, rounded, slightly margined; *elytra* broad, ovate, convex, the apex sometimes a little truncate, the sides slightly margined; body subquadrate; *tibiæ* sometimes spiculose.

The type is *Silpha rufipes*, Linnæus; *Nitidula atrata*, Olivier, *Ent.* vol. ii. pl. iv. fig. 31.

The species are generally of dark metallic colours, and usually reside in flowers; about eighteen are known, of which thirteen inhabit Britain.

MELILOTUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dia-
delphia*, order *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: flowers racemose; calyx tubular, five-toothed; keel simple, shorter than the wings and standard; pod longer than the calyx, rugose.

A genus divided from *Trifolium*, containing fourteen species, natives of the Northern hemisphere.

M. officinalis, the common *Melilot*, is a native of England; the flowers have no smell while fresh, when dried they have the smell of new hay, which they retain for several years.

MELIORATE, } Fr. *meliorer*; It. *migliorare*;
MELIORATION, } Sp. *mejorar*; Lat. *melior*; *me-
MELIORITY.* } *lius*, which (Vossius) is *magis-
velis, mavelis, melius*, that which is more willed, more wished for or desired.

To be or cause to be, to make, more desirable; to better, to mend, to improve.

Sound is likewise *meliorated* by the mingling of open air with pent air. Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. iii. sec. 232.

Digging yearly about the roots of trees, which is a great means both to the acceleration and *melioration* of fruits, is practised in nothing but in vines. Id. *Ib.* Cent. v. sec. 433.

So that this colour of *meliority* and preeminence is a signe of enervation and weakness.

Id. *A Table of the Colours of Good and Evil*.

The more comprehensive a trade is, the more likely it is that it will be capable of being *meliorated* by natural philosophy.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 408. *The Usefulness of Experimental Philosophy*.

By an insight into chymistry one may be enabled to make some *meliorations* (I speak not of transmutations) of mineral and metal-line bodies.

Id. *Ib.* vol. i. p. 354. *Preface to a Physico-Chemical Essay*.

Thine is the praise to cultivate the soil;

To bare the inmost strata to the sun;

To break and *meliorate* the stiffen'd clay.

Jago. *Edge Hill*, book v.

MELIPHAGA, from the Greek μέλι, *honey*, and φάγω, *I eat*. Lewin, Tem.; *Honey Eater*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Dentirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak of moderate strength, as

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MELI-PHAGA. long or not quite so long as the head, slightly convex above, bent and pointed at the tip where it is slightly notched; edges of the mandibles inclined upwards; ridge of the upper mandible flattened at its base; nostrils lateral, sometimes occupying nearly half the length of the bill, distant from the base, ovoid, very often perforated from side to side, partially covered with a naked, vaulted membrane; tongue long, slightly extensible, its tip covered with a bundle of cartilaginous filaments; tail long and rounded; legs tolerably strong; the tarsus as long as the middle toe; outer toe united to the second, and inner to the first joint only; hind toe long and very strong, and its claw very powerful.

The birds composing this genus are found only in the South Sea Islands, and the most distant parts of India, and in the former seem to occupy the place of the Humming Birds and the genus *Cinnyris*. They are distinguished from the former by the shortness and roundness of the wings, the first four quill-feathers exceeding each other in length whilst the remainder gradually decrease; the tarsi and feet are strong, and the hind toe is especially developed, which together with their extensible tongue approximate them to the Creepers. The genus was first formed by Lewin, and includes many individuals from among the *Promerops*, *Merops*, *Eulabes*, *Certhia*, *Turdus*, and *Cinnyris*, of Gmelin and Latham; but as additions are continually making to it by more recent importations, it is probable that as it becomes better known, it will be found necessary to divide it further.

M. Maculata, Tem.; *Spotted Honey Eater*. About five inches and a half in length. General colour of the upper parts, wings, and tail yellowish-green; the lore, ocular circlet, and chin deep grey; a white stripe from the angle of the beak passes under the eyes; on the ears a very brilliant golden-yellow spot; the under parts marked with little ashy-brown spots on a yellowish-green ground, which latter colour edges all the feathers of those parts; beak black with a reddish tip; feet ashy. The female has the top of the head ash, the nape and back ashy-brown; the under parts nearly white varied on the chest with little ashy spots.

M. Reticulata, Tem.; *Reticulated Honey Eater*. About six inches long; head, neck, and back olive-ash; wings and tail of a light greenish tinge; the quills of these parts ashy in the middle with green edges; a pale yellow stripe surrounds the posterior edge of each ear; of which the aperture is covered by little ashy feathers having a whitish streak along their stem; throat and belly white, the other inferior parts ashy, and each feather marked with a little longitudinal white streak; beak and feet blackish.

M. Atricapilla, Tem.; *Certhia Atricap.* Lath.; *Blackheaded Honey Eater*. About five inches long; head and cheeks black, marked on the back of the head with a transverse white stripe; upper part of the body olive-green, lower parts white, tinged more or less on the sides of the chest with tawny or ash; beak black; legs brown.

M. Mystacalis, Tem.; *Moustached Honey Eater*. Nearly six inches long; the feathers on the top of the head, nape, and upper part of the back streaked longitudinally in the middle with white and edged with black: a deep black band covering the lore extends below the eyes on to the neck where it becomes broader; the wings, lower part of back, and tail deep ash, inclining to blackish on the inner webs of the secondaries and

the whole of the primaries; the feathers of the back furnished with white stems; those of the sides and belly edged longitudinally with black on a white ground, and all the under parts pure white; beak and legs black. From the Isle of Luçon, in the neighbourhood of Manilla.

M. Novæ Hollandiæ, Vig. and Horsf.; *Certhia Nov. Holl.* Lath.; *Heorotaire tacheté*, Vieill.; *Spotted Honey Eater*. Black above, white beneath, streaked with black; a white streak over each eye, and a similar spot on the ears; primary quills edged with yellow on the middle of their outer margin; tail-quills yellow externally at the base, dotted with white internally at the tip. Frequent in the scrubs about Paramatta.

M. Chrysotis, Lewin; *Certhia Chrys.* Lath.; *Yellow-eared Honey Eater*. Olive-green above, paler beneath; the head greyish, cheek marked with an oval yellow spot, ocular circlet blackish.

M. Auricomis, Vig. and Horsf.; *Heorotaire a oreilles jaunes*, Vieill.; *Tufted-eared Honey Eater*, Lath. General colour olive-green; top of the head, under part of the body, and spot on the cheek yellow; stripe about the eye black. Frequent about the upper part of Duck River.

M. Chrysops, Vig. and Horsf.; *Sylvia Chrys.* Lath.; *Black-cheeked Honey Eater*. Dusky olive above, paler beneath; ocular band yellow, edged above and below with black.

M. Lunulata, Vig. and Horsf.; *Certhia Lun.* Shaw; *Le Fuscalben*, Vieill.; *Red-eyed Honey Eater*, Lath. General colour olive-green, head and cheeks black; the orbits naked and red; back of the head marked with a white, semilunar band; under part of the body white. It is called by the settlers *Golden Eye*. Found about Port Jackson.

M. Indistincta, Vig. and Horsf.; *Indistinct Honey Eater*. Dusky olive above, dull white beneath, the primaries yellowish. From King George's Sound on the Southern coast of New Holland.

M. Brevirostris, Vig. and Horsf.; *Short-beaked Honey Eater*. The beak very short, general colour dusky brown inclining to green on the back; white beneath; behind the eye a white streak. Not an uncommon bird, and called by the natives *Cung'leer*.

M. Cardinalis, Vig. and Horsf.; *Certhia Card.* Gmel.; *Cardinal Honey Eater*. General colour black; head, middle of the back, rump, throat, chest, and sides of the belly scarlet; edges of the coverts, lower part of the belly, and vent white. Called by the settlers the *Little Soldier*.

M. Tenuirostris, Vig. and Horsf.; *Certhia Tenuir.* Lath.; *Le Caphou*, Vieill.; *Slender-billed Honey Eater*. Cinereous above; belly and vent ferruginous; upper part of the back and spot on the throat brownish; head, sides of the chest, and tail-quills black, the tips of the outer two quills, the chin, and throat white. Found at Sidney and Paramatta.

M. Australasiana, Vig. and Horsf.; *Certhia Aust.* Lath.; *Black and White Honey Eater*. General colour blackish; superciliary stripe, belly, and throat white, the latter slightly marked with dusky; external webs of the quills of the wings and tail yellow in the middle.

M. Fulvifrons, Vig. and Horsf.; *Fulvous-fronted Honey Eater*. General colour pale dusky brown, superciliary stripe, throat, chest, middle of the belly, and vent white; forehead fulvous; a brown streak through the eyes; sides of the chest brownish; beak and legs black.

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M. Dumerilii, Less.; *Dumeril's Honey Eater*. General colour olive-green, the sides of the body golden-yellow; face violet. From New Zealand.

See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Lewin, *Birds of New Holland*; Vigors and Horsfield, *Linnæan Trans.* vol. xv.; Temminck, *Planches Coloriées*.

MELIPONA, in Zoology, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* broken, filiform, composed of thirteen joints in the males, twelve in the females; mandibles without any process, spoon-shaped in the females; *labium* hirsute at the apex; *ocelli* placed in a transverse line; anterior wings with two complete submarginal areolets, the hinder one linear; hinder *tibiæ* unarmed, slightly pilose; hinder *tarsi* with their basal joint obtrigonal, narrow at the base; claws simple; *abdomen* short, not larger than the trunk.

The type of the genus is *Apis favosa*, Fabricius, Coqueb. *Illust.* dec. 3. pl. xxii. fol. 3. All the species inhabit South America, where they occupy the station of the Honey Bee.

MELISSA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*, natural order *Labiata*. *Generic character*: calyx arid, flattened at the top; corolla, superior lip arched, two-cleft, the middle lobe of the inferior lip cordate.

Nine species, natives of Europe and North America. Several of the species have been arranged with the genera *Melittis* and *Thymus*. *M. calamintha*, the common Calamint, and *M. nepeta*, are natives of England.

MELITÆA, in Zoology, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* with a short, abrupt, compressed club; *palpi* ascending, long, divaricating, very hairy, three-jointed; basal joint moderate, a little bent, second elongate, cylindric, or subfusiform, terminal acicular, half the length of the preceding, or short and minute, sometimes ovate; anterior wings elongate, triangular; posterior orbicular; anterior legs imperfect in the male, short in the female; *tarsi* with double nails, or rather claws, furnished with an unguiform appendage interiorly; *larvæ* pubescent, with fleshy tubercles or spines; *pupa* slightly angulated, head case obtuse.

The type of the genus is *Papilio Athalia*, Stephens, *Illustrations of Britt. Ent.* pl. iv.* fig. 1, 2. About twenty species, twelve of which inhabit Europe, and nine are found in Britain; they frequent the borders of, and open places in, woods and thickets.

MELITHREPTUS, from the Greek μέλι, honey, and τρέφω, I feed; Vieill. *Heorotaire*. In Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Tenuirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak very long, much exceeding the length of the head, sickle-shaped, very much pointed and large, and triangular at the base; the upper longer than the lower mandible, and not notched; tongue short, cartilaginous, and cleft or ciliated at the tip; nostrils basal, lateral, and half closed above; the third, fourth, and fifth alar quills the longest; the tarsus twice as long as the middle toe; the lateral toes equal, the outer connected.

This genus was formed by Vieillot from the *Certhiæ* to include the *Honey Suckers* of the South Seas, and is the same as Temminck's *Drepanis*. They live on honey, on the honeyed juices of plants, and on insects.

M. Pacificus, Vieill.; *Certhia Pacif.* Gmel.; *Great-hook-billed Creeper*, Lath.; *Black Heorotaire*. About

eight inches long; general colour black above, dusky beneath; shoulders, lower part of the back, rump, and vent yellow; under wing-coverts snowy; beak dusky, paler at the base; legs nearly black. Native of the Friendly Isles.

M. Obscurus, Vieill.; *Certh. Obscur.* Gmel.; *Green Hook-billed Creeper*, Lath. *Dusky Heorotaire*. Seven inches long, general colour olive above, inclining to yellow beneath, forehead marked with a dusky streak; remiges and rectrices dusky, edged with green; beak nearly black; legs dusky, with white knees; the claw of the hinder toe very long. Native of the Sandwich Islands. Its feathers are used by the natives in manufacturing their garments.

M. Falcatus, Vieill.; *Certh. Falcatus*. Gmel.; *Sickle-billed Creeper*, Lath.; *Green Heorotaire*. Five inches and a half long; general colour green above, head, under parts, and tail violaceous; lower part of the belly and rump pale-dusky, as are also the greater wing-coverts and legs.

M. Vestiarius, Vieill.; *Certh. Vestiaria*, Lath.; *Scarlet Heorotaire*. About five inches long; nape and upper part of the neck buff in the young birds, but scarlet in the old, of which the head, back, throat, chest, and belly are of the same colour; alar and caudal quills deep black; beak and legs whitish. It is called *Heorotaire* in the Island of Atooi, and *Eee-eee* in the Friendly Islands. It is much esteemed by the Sandwich Islanders for manufacturing their cloaks.

See Vieillot, *Oiseaux D'orés*; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*; Latham, *General History of Birds*.

MELITTIS, in Botany, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*, natural order *Labiata*. *Generic character*: calyx smooth, bell-shaped, obtuse, orifice oblique; corolla, superior, lip flat, inferior lip crenated; anthers in the form of a cross.

Three species, natives of Europe and Japan. *M. melissophyllum* and *grandiflora* are natives of England. *Eng. Bot.*

MELL. See MEDDLE.

MELL,	}	Fr. <i>mellifier</i> , <i>melliflue</i> ; It.
MELLI'FEROUS,		<i>mellificare</i> , <i>melliflue</i> ; Sp. <i>meli-</i>
MELLI'FLUOUS,		<i>fero</i> , <i>melliflue</i> ; Lat. <i>mellificare</i> ;
MELLI'FLUENT,		<i>Mel</i> ; Gr. μέλι, honey.
MELLI'FLUENCE,		<i>Melliferous</i> , bearing honey.
MELLIFICA'TION,		<i>Mellifluous</i> , flowing or pouring
ME'LLEOUS.	}	forth honey; generally, flowing,
		abounding with sweetness, harmony.

That mouth of hers which seemde to flow with mell.

Gascoigne. *Dan Bartholmew of Bathc.*

Farewell deere sweete, whose wonton wyll to please,

Each taste of trouble seemed mell to me. *Id. Ib.*

And [Canaan] being mountainous, could not but abound with melliferous plants of the best kind.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book iv. ch. ii. p. 149.

From off the boughs each morn

We brush mellifluous dewes, and find the ground

Cover'd with pearly grain.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book v. l. 429.

From whose [Socrates] mouth issu'd forth

Mellifluous streames that water'd all the schools

Of academics old and new.

Id. Paradise Regained, book ii. l. 274.

I shall not examine which of the slow ways may be best employed, to free wax from the yellow melleous parts.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. v. p. 712. *The Experimental History of Colours* Exp. 7.

Join'd to these

Innumerable songsters, in the fresh'ning shade

Of new-sprung leaves, their modulations mix

Mellifluous.

Thomson. *Spring.*

MELI-
THREP-
TUS.
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MELL.

MELL.
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MELLI-
SUGA.

Gresset's clear pipe, distinct behind,
Symphoniously combines in one
Each former bard's mellifluous tone.
Cooper. *The Apology of Aristippus*, epist. 3.

Fair daughters of the sun, the sacred Nine!
Here wake to ecstasy their harps divine,
Or bid the Paphian lute mellifluous play,
Or tune to plaintive love the liquid lay.

Falconer. *The Shipwreck*, can. 3.

He [Wotton] was rather struck with the pastoral mellifluousness of its lyric measures, which he styles a certain Doric delicacy in the songs and odes.

Warton. *Preface to Milton's Poems*, p. 4.

MELLINUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* filiform, inserted beneath the middle of the face, composed of thirteen joints in the males, twelve in the females; mandibles bidentate in the males, tridentate in the females, the last tooth longest; head large; *clypeus* transverse, nearly straight; eyes entire; *ocelli* three in number, approximating, placed in a triangle; body elongate, smooth; *abdomen* ovate, distinctly pedunculated, the peduncle obpyriform, or nodose behind; anterior wings with three complete submarginal areolets all sessile; *tibiæ* smooth; *tarsi* elongate with the terminal joint thick, furnished with a large pulvillus.

The type of the genus is *M. ruficornis*, Fabricius; Panzer, *Fauna*, fas. 77. pl. xvii. Several species, natives of Europe, of which seven or eight occur in England.

MELLISUGA, from the Latin *mel*, honey, and *sugo*, I suck, Vieill.; *Souimanga*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Tenuirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak about the length of the head, weak, awl-shaped, more or less curved, broad, and flattened at the base, trigonal, compressed, and delicate pointed; mandibles equal, the edges of the lower inclined inwards, and partly hidden by the upper; tongue long, extensible, bifid, tubular; nostrils lateral, nearly basal, partly closed by a naked membrane; legs tolerably strong, the tarsus longer or of the same length as the middle toe; the lateral united at the base; first alar quill very short, the second longer, the third and fourth the longest.

This genus is the same as the *Nectarinia* of Illiger and Temminck, and the *Cinnyris* of Cuvier.

The *Souimangas* are so called by the natives of Madagascar from their eating sugar; according to Commerson, *Blomsuyger*, or Flower suckers by the Dutch; and by the Portuguese they are confounded with the Humming Birds, and called *Chupaflores*. They are remarkable for the shining metallic lustre of their plumage, which varies according to their age and sex; that of the male during pairing time being remarkably brilliant, whilst the female is very sombre, and it is only at breeding time that the former assume so bright colours, which they very speedily moult for a more quiet hue; the moult occurs twice a year. The *Souimangas* are very lively and quick in their motions; they feed on the honey-like exudations of many plants in the hot districts of Asia and Africa. Some of them have been already described as a subgenus, *Cinnyris*, in the genus *Certhia*, but there are an immense number beside.

See Illiger, *Prodromus Mammalium et Avium*; Lesson, *Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles*.

MELLITURGA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* compressed, distinctly obconic, clavate; mandibles without a lateral tooth; maxillary *palpi* six-jointed; labial filiform, four-jointed; body pilose; anterior wings with three submarginal areolets, the two last receiving a recurrent nervure.

The type of the genus is *M. clavicornis*, Latreille; *Genera Crust. et Insect.* tom. i. pl. xiv. fig. 16. One species only, found in France, and, it is said, also in the West of England.

ME'LLOW, v.

ME'LLOW, adj.

ME'LLOWNESS,

ME'LLOWY.

Skinner thinks from the A. S. *mearuwa*, soft: Junius that it is something similar to *mealy-mouthed*. It probably is a consequential usage of the A. S. *melewe*, *melu*, from the softness of *meal*.

To be or become soft, through ripeness or maturity; to ripen, to mature; to free from harshness or asperity, to soften.

Your chekes enbolned like a mellow costard.

Another Ballade imputed to Chaucer.

My riper mellowed yeeres beginne to follow on as fast.

Gascoigne. *A gloze vpon a Text*.

Those sunnes do mellowe men so fast,

As most that trauayle come home very ripe.

Id. *Hearbes. Councill to Master Withipoll*.

Fling him i' th' hay-mow, let him lye a mellowing.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Pilgrim*, act ii. sc. 1.

Fat pasture, mellow glebe, and of that kind what can

Give nourishment to beast, or benefit to man.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*.

Then was I as a tree

Whose boughs did bend with fruit. But in one night,

A storm, or robbery, (call it what you will,)

Shooke downe my mellow hangings.

Shakspeare. *Cymbeline*, fol. 382.

So age a mature mellowness doth set

On the green promises of youthful heat.

Denham. *Of Old Age*, part iv.

Thy plump and swelling womb, whose mellowy glebe doth bear
The yellow ripened sheaf, that bendeth with the ear.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 10.

Thy generous fruits, though gather'd ere their prime,

Still show'd a quickness; and maturing time

But mellow what we write, to dull the sweets of rhyme.

Dryden. *To the Memory of Mr. Oldham*, epitaph 1.

The mellow-tasted Burgundy; and quick,

As is the wit it gives, the gay Champagne.

Thomson. *Spring*.

Hark! the mighty queen of sound,

Wakes each instrument around,

The merry pipe, the mellow-breathing flute,

The warbling lyre, the love-lamenting lute.

Fawkes. *An Epithalamic Ode*

MELOCHIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monadelphia*, order *Pentandria*, natural order *Malvaceæ*. *Generic character*: calyx nearly double; corolla, petals five, spreading; filaments thread-like; capsule five-celled, one-seeded.

Fifteen species, natives of the East and West Indies and South America.

MELODINUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Apocynæ*. *Generic character*: flower contorted, calyx five-toothed; corolla salver-shaped, five-cleft, lacerated; stigmas two;

MELLI-
TURGA.

—
MELO-
DINUS.

MELO-DINUS. berry fleshy, two-celled, many-seeded, large; seeds compressed.

MELOE. One species, *M. scandens*, a climbing shrub, native of New Caledonia.

ME'LODY, } Fr. *melodie*; It. *melodia*; Sp. *melodia*; Lat. *melodia*; Gr. *μελωδία*, from *μελι*, honey, and *ωδη*, song or tune; sweet song or sound.

Sweet sound; a succession of sweet sounds. Chaucer uses it metaphorically.

And thus with alle blisse and *melodie*
Hath Palamon ywedded Emelie.
Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 2999.

On which he made on nightes *melodie*.
Id. *The Milleres Tale*, v. 3215.

And ouer this of suche nature
Thei ben, that with so sweete a steuen,
Like to the *melodie* of heuen,
In women's voice thei singe.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. p. 20.

Men did hym [Pan] worshyp eke therefore,
That the fyrst in thilke londe
Was, whiche the *melodie* fonde
Of reedes.
Id. *Ib.* book v. p. 131.

Orpheus, the Tracian, harped *melodiously*,
With Amphion, and other musis of Archady.
Skelton. *The Crowne of Laurell*.

These delicacies,
I mean of tast, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flours,
Walks, and the *melodie* of birds.
Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book viii. l. 518.

To whom the nymphs upon their lyres
Tune many a curious lay,
And with their most *melodious* quires
Make short the longest day.
Drayton. *The Muses' Elysium*. *Nymphal* 1.

He must not flote upon his watry bier,
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of some *melodious* tear.
Milton. *Lycidas*, l. 14.

She touch'd him with her harp, and rais'd him from the ground;
The shaken strings *melodiously* resound.
Cowley. *The Complaint*.

Chiron mollify'd his cruel mind
With art, and taught his warlike hands to wind
The silver strings of his *melodious* lyre.
Dryden. *Ovid. Art of Love*, book i.

The feathered songsters on the trees above,
Attune their voices to the notes of love:
Notes so *melodiously* distinct and clear,
They charm my soul, and make it heav'n to hear.
Fawkes. *Bramham Park*.

O goddess of the crystal bow,
That dwell'st the golden meads among,
Whose streams still fair in memory flow,
Whose murmurs *melodise* my song!
Langhorn. *Ode to the River Eden*.

MELOE, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* somewhat moniliform, eleven-jointed, straight, the second joint least; *palpi* four, unequal, subclavate; *elytra* rounded at the apex, much shorter than the abdomen, with the suture curved outwards; wings none; legs elongate, compressed; *tarsi* anterior and intermediate, five-jointed, posterior four-jointed; body oblong, glabrous; head broad, inflexed, gibbous; mandibles straight; *labium* emargi-

nate; eyes lateral, oblong; *thorax* subquadrate, generally narrower than the head, juncate; *abdomen* oblong, soft, composed of eight joints.

The type of the genus, *M. scabrosus*, Marsham. *M. variegatus*, Leach, in *Linnaean Transactions*, vol. xi. p. 37. pl. vi. fig. 1, 2. The insects of this genus inhabit temperate regions; about twenty species are known, and of that number four occur in Britain; other insects have been included in this genus, but they have been recently divided under the name *PROSCARABÆUS*, which see.

MELOLONTHA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* ten-jointed; the basal joint elongate, clavate, pilose, robust; the second slender, also clavate, and shorter than the third, which is of similar form, the remainder in the male forming a bent, elongate, lamellated capitulum; the joint preceding which, or the fourth from the base, is short, transverse, with a denticulation within; *palpi* with the last joint oval, rather thickened and slightly acuminate; *clypeus* entire, slightly reflexed; *thorax* convex, with the sides rounded, the angles acute; *scutellum* rounded; body stout, convex, squamose; *elytra* shorter than the abdomen, the apex within submucronate; legs slender; *tarsi* five-jointed, moderate, claws simple, with a tooth at the base.

Type of the genus, *Scarabæus melolontha*, Linnæus. Donovan, *Britt. Ins.* vol. viii. pl. cclxiv. fig. 2.

The insects of this genus, which is rather extensive, though two only are indigenous, are very injurious to the agriculturist and gardener, both in their *larva* and perfect states; in the former condition they devour the tender roots of plants, bushes, and trees, for a period of three or four years before they become *pupæ*, passing the intermediate winters in a state of inaction; in districts where they abound, whole acres of arable land are sometimes destroyed, the turf rising up as if cut with a turfing knife, and the soil underneath turned into a soft mould; in this they lay in a curved position on their backs, their head and tail being uppermost, the rest of the body buried in the mould; and when about to change they spin a smooth case in which they become *pupæ*, in which state they continue till the following spring, when the imago is produced, but does not quit its retreat for a month or two; when its destructive propensities again develope themselves, but now the leaves and tender branches of trees are attacked. Hitherto all attempts to destroy these insects have failed, though several expedients have been tried.

MELON, Fr. *melon*; It. *melone*; Sp. *melon*; Lat. *melo*; Gr. *μήλον*; an apple. A kind of pompion or cucumber so called because they come up in *forme of a quince*, *mali cotonei* effigie, Plin. book xix. ch. v.

The trivial name of the *Cucumis Melo* of Linnæus.

We remembre the fyshe whiche we shulde eate in Egypt for noughte and of the cucumbers & *melouns*, lekes, onyouns and garleke.
Bible, Anno 1551. *Numeri*, ch. xi.

Take cucumbers, or pumpions, and set them (here and there) amongst musk *melons*, and see whether the *melons* will not be more winy and better tasted.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. v. sec. 486.

The muse might tell what culture will entice
The ripen'd *melon*, to perfume each mouth.

Grainger. *The Sugar Cape*, book iv. l. 497.

MELONIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of fossil *Cephalopodous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell subspherical, multilocular,

MELOE.
—
MELO-
NIS.

MELO-
NIS. with a central spire; whorls contiguous, enveloping,
tuniciform; cells narrow, numerous; septa imperforate.
MELOS. Type of the genus, *Nautilus pompiloides*, Fichtel,
Test. Microp. pl. ii. fig. a—c. Found in a fossil state
in Tuscany.

MELOPHAGUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Homalop-*
terous insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* very short, setigerous,
placed in a cavity before the eyes; *labrum* long and
slender, incurved, receiving the tongue, which is as
long as the labrum and slender; eyes small, lateral,
linear; *ocelli* wanting; wings none; legs short, robust;
tarsi five-jointed, with recurved, short, unidactile claws.

Type of the genus, *Hippobosca ovina*, Linnæus.
Leach, *Wernerian Transactions* for 1817, pl. xxvi.
fig. 14, 15. One species only, which lives on the com-
mon sheep, and occurs in Britain.

MELOTHRIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class
Monoecia, order *Monadelphia*, natural order *Cucurbi-*
taceæ. Generic character: male flower, calyx five-
toothed; corolla bell-shaped; filaments three: female
flower, one style; stigmas three; berry three-celled,
many-seeded.

Two species, *M. pendula*, native of North America,
and *M. fœtida*, native of Guinea.

MELO-
PHAGUS.
—
MELOS.

M E L O S.

Milo. MELOS, (ἡ Μῆλος, Strabo, x. 5. 1.) an Island of the
Cretan Sea, improperly included by some writers in the
number of the Cyclades, is distant, says Strabo, from
the Scyllæan Promontory (the Eastern extremity of
Peloponnesus) 700 stadii, (about 87 miles,) and almost
as many from the Dictynnæum, (near the Northern-
most headland in Crete.) It was also called Byblis,
Zephyria, Mimallis, Siphis, and Acytus, (Plin. iv. 23.)
and considered as one of the Sporades, a term which
comprehended all the South-Eastern Islands not within
the compass of the Cyclades. It is the first Island
usually reached by ships on entering the Archipelago,
and its inhabitants are much employed as pilots. It is
about 60 miles in circumference, and its position, as
accurately determined by Captain Gaultier, (*Connaiss-*
sance des Tens, 1822, 1823,) is as follows: entrance of
the harbour, 36° 42' 30" North, 24° 13' 41" East of
Greenwich. Mount St. Elias, the highest point in the
Island, 36° 40' 27" North, 24° 23' 23" East. Among
the Greeks it still retains its ancient name, *Milo* being
merely the Italian mode of spelling Melos, as now pro-
nounced, the final consonant being generally dropped.
The Turks call it Degirmen-lik Adâ-sî, *i. e.* Mill-island,
having been told by ignorant Greeks that its name is
Mylo, (μύλος,) a mill, or millstone. Its most remark-
able minerals, alum, sulphur, saponaceous earth, as well
as its peculiar form, did not escape the notice of the
Ancients. (Plinii *Nat. Hist.* xxxv. 52. 50. 19.) Pliny
observes (iv. 23.) that it is the roundest of all the
Islands. It has, in fact, the shape of an irregular crescent
embracing a large and excellent harbour, near to the
entrance of which there is an islet called Anti-Milo,
(ἡ Ἀντίμηλος, Melet. iii. 24.) formed by a single rock,
the summit of which is in 36° 47' 42" North, 23° 56'
42" East. This islet, which is inhabited only by
shepherds and their flocks, and does not appear to have
been noticed by the Ancients, appeared to M. Olivier to
be volcanic, and may possibly at some very remote
period have formed one of the peaks of a large volcano,
of which the sunken crater is now the harbour already
mentioned; for not only the minerals named above,
but almost all the other fossils of Melos, mark its vol-
canic origin, and the identity of its structure with that
of the adjacent isles of Polyægos, (ἡ Πολύαιγος,) now
called Pelagusa, (Πελαγοῦσα, Melet.* iii. 23.) and

Cimōlus, (Argentiera,) is favourable to the supposition
that they were all originally parts of the same mountain,
rent asunder by the action of subterraneous fires, and
the irruption of the Black Sea, through the Bosphorus.

Various kinds of lava and pumice-stone are found in
many parts of the Island, especially in the low lands
near its centre, which form a kind of isthmus uniting
the South-Eastern and North-Western divisions, which
are rugged and mountainous. The district opposite to
Cimolis is called Poloni, (Pollona, a town according to
Buondelmonti, *Insulæ Archipel.* xxiii. p. 83.) perhaps
from Apolloneum, (Ἀπολλώνειον,) a Temple of Apollo;
and in going thence to the town of Melos, every
thing which we saw, says M. Olivier, (*Voy.* ii. 9.) was
volcanic. Decomposed porphyry, white earth, like that
of Cimolis, grey ponderous lava, fine-grained iron-ore,
and ponderous spar mixed with red earth, were the soils
and minerals of most frequent occurrence. Near the
declivity of Mount St. Elias, on the South-Western
part of the Island, fine gypsum is extracted from a
stratum of vegetable earth mixed with volcanic ashes,
pumice-stone, and puzzolana. Mount Kálamos, about
five miles South-South-West of the town, has a conical
summit, a little below which there is a rent extending
for about 100 paces, in a flat rock of heavy, ferruginous
lava. The surface is here covered with a saline crust,
and is so soft that those who venture upon it often
sink mid-leg deep. Very fetid smoke issues from
various crevices, and, on digging, the heat at a foot in
depth is not bearable. On removing the outer crust,
sulphur is found sublimated in delicate yellow spiculæ.
Other vents are cased with a hard, white substance,
similar to Cimolian earth impregnated with alum. The
smoke from these orifices is so strongly charged with
sulphur as to be insupportable, and the soil near them
is so soft and yielding as to render venturing upon it
hazardous. Messrs. Olivier and Bruguière both sunk at
once, and thought themselves lost; unfortunately, the
former has not mentioned the depth to which they sunk;
nor, indeed, has he marked the degree of heat expe-
rienced in the openings, their distance from the sum-
mit, or from the culturable land below, with many
other circumstances worth recording. The summit of
the hill, which is of no great height, consists of a
schistose stratum of about a toise (6.4 feet) in thick-
ness, which has not been subjected to the action of fire.
The soil near the spiracles is, at the depth of a few
inches, warm, moist, and plastic, like the Cimolian
earth, exhibiting, like it, trapp still separate from

Minerals.

Mount St.
Elias.

Calamo.

Sulphu-
reous
crevices.

* Meletius does not mention Polino, the name in most Maps. The
confusion in the older Maps respecting the names and position of
the smaller Islands of the Archipelago, is such as to exceed all belief.
Of this fact, Dapper's Map, by no means the worst, affords the most
disgraceful evidence.

MELOS. felspar, and, when analyzed by Vauquelin, it was found to contain in 100 parts: silice 66, alumine 20, oxide of iron 1, lime 4, muriate of soda 2, water 6. The strata a little lower seem to indicate that the latest eruptions took place at a very remote period; and the lavas have already been long in a state of decomposition. The road from the town of Milo to Castro, a village on the summit of a conical hill at the entrance of the harbour, at the North-Western extremity of the Island, passes over rocks of basalt, which seem on the point of breaking off in fragments. A light, white stone, somewhat similar to pumice, and partially vitrified, occurs to the South-South-West of Castro, and near the entrance of the harbour there are some rocks of basalt. The plumose alum and warm baths, celebrated by the Ancients, did not escape their notice. At the distance of about three-quarters of a mile East of the Town of Milo, there are large banks of whitish earth, in which excavations have been frequently made for the purpose of extracting alum. At the foot of a steep declivity there is an opening of about two feet square, on the sides of which there are crystals of laminated gypsum. A slope, down which it is necessary to slide, leads to the grotto, the heat of which is suffocating, though it gradually becomes more spacious and lofty. The sides consist of a white, friable, and strongly aluminous earth, incrustated with crystals of acicular gypsum, eight or nine lines long, and saline laminae, which appear like threads of finely carded cotton glued to the walls, much resembling asbestos, and containing small spiculæ of alum disposed in various directions, which appear under the microscope. This saline crust easily breaks into fragments of loose filaments, from one to fifteen lines in length; and this is what the Ancients called *plumose alum*. The taste of these filaments, when applied to the tongue, is a sufficient test to distinguish them from the crystals of gypsum. The travellers remained only five minutes in the grotto on account of the heat, which rose to 30° (doubtless of Reaumur, *i. e.* 99½ of Fahrenheit.) The whole tract East and South of the town is hot at a certain depth, and abounds in caverns, from some of which smoke issues, and others contain pools of a very salt and acrid fluid; alum, moreover, is found every where, sulphur only occasionally. The Lutrà, (Λουτρά,) or warm baths, are at the foot of a rising ground near the high road leading from the harbour to the town, and not a furlong from the beach. Two narrow, obstructed passages lead to a large chamber, in which there is a hot bath, strongly impregnated with alum and sea-salt, with crystals of which combined the walls are incrustated. This bath was formerly much frequented on account of its medical virtues, though it appears from Pliny (xxx. 32.) that it was not esteemed in his time. It has of late years been neglected, on account of the unhealthiness of the Island.

Melos has likewise some remarkable memorials of its ancient prosperity. At about a mile and a half nearly North of the Lutrà or ancient baths, there are the remains of a staircase, leading down into a vestibule hewn out of a grey, porous, half-vitrified rock, in the sides of which there are square cavities lined with cement. A passage from five to six feet high, and three feet wide, having excavated rooms from eight to ten feet square on each side, terminates in a large chamber communicating by a door with another of the same size, one of which appears to have been destined for the habitation of men, and the other for their cattle. In

descending from the village of Castro to the harbour, there are extensive ruins called Clima (Klimaka, *i. e.* the ladder?) by the present Meliotes, which are evidently the remains of the ancient Capital of the Island. Fragments of the walls, ruins of Temples, and an enclosure of high, dry walls, so substantially built as to be in good preservation, and, therefore, probably of *Cyclopean* architecture, mark the extent, splendour, and antiquity of this city; and on a natural eminence in the centre, there is a church, the walls of which contain fragments of ancient columns, sculpture, &c. In a hill of white, porous, vitrified stone, separated by a deep ravine from the site of these ruins, are the catacombs of their former inhabitants. They are like those of Alexandria, though on a smaller scale; but it is on the declivity of the opposite hill, and especially on its summit, in a place called Trypeti, (Τρυπητή, *i. e.* perforated,) that the number, proximity, and convenience of these catacombs is most observable. The hill itself being wholly unproductive, was peculiarly fitted for such a purpose. The chambers are usually nearly thirty feet long, and contain seven sarcophagi. Greek inscriptions, which the French Naturalists could not decipher, were in some places visible; and some of the chambers had been converted into cisterns for purposes of irrigation. Vases, lamps, and other remains of antiquity are often found in these sepulchres, and in those of Cimolus.

During some very extensive excavations made by Baron von Haller in 1812, the remains of a Theatre were traced, from the area of which was dug up a Statue of Venus, now in the *Musée Royale d'Antiquités* at Paris. The arms are wanting, but Mr. Millingen, who has given a plate of it, says, that it is an admirable imitation of Nature, distinguished by grandeur of form and dignity of expression. (Millingen, *Ancient unedited Monuments*, London, 1826; Quatremere de Quincy, *Sur une Statue Antique de Venus*, Paris, 1821; M. le Comte de Clarac, *Id.* Paris, 1821.)

History confirms the conjectures suggested by these monuments respecting the former wealth and populousness of the Island. It was colonized at a very early period by the Phœnicians, (Steph. Byzant. Μηλός,) one of the most civilized of the ancient nations. Those colonists were either driven out or subdued by a part of the exiles from Amyclæ, (Conon. Narrat. xxxvi. in Gale, *Hist. Poet. Script.*) who had themselves been expelled by the Heraclidæ, about B. C. 1116; but the descendants of those Laconians were themselves, seven hundred years afterwards, (Thucyd. v. 112.) subjugated by the overwhelming force of the Athenians; who, to avenge themselves for their want of success in a previous attack, put all the males to death, enslaved the women and children, and established 500 of their own Countrymen in the Island. (B. C. 416.) The Melians, however, were restored by Lysander, at the close of the Peloponnesian war. (Plutarch in *Vita Lysandri*.) In subsequent times this Island experienced the same fate as the rest of the Archipelago, and formed successively a part of the Macedonian, Roman, and Greek Empires. In the beginning of the XIIIth century, it was united to the Duchy of Naxia by Marco Sanudo, first Duke of the Archipelago, and as a part of that Principality, was made tributary to the Othman Empire, by Khaim-din Barba-rossa in 1537. (Hammer, *Gesch. des Osm. Reichs*. iii. 192.) The fertility of its soil, its excellent wine and fruits, and its incomparable kids, (Jul. Pollux, *Onomast.* vi. 10.) are celebrated by the Ancients, and

MELOS
Clima, or
Climaca.

Catacombs.

The Venus
of Melos.

History.

MELOS. among the Moderns, M. Olivier warmly commends the good fare of the hospitable Monks in the Convent of Sta. Marina; (ii. 9.) but great part of the Island is now nearly a desert, as all the lower tracts are so unhealthy, that on entering the town of Milo the stranger is astonished by the bloated and cadaverous appearance of its inhabitants. The mountainous districts, on the contrary, are perfectly healthy, as was manifested by the ruddy faces of the Caloyers (Καλόγεροι) of Sta. Marina, and the many octogenarians of Castro, where the French travellers saw one hale, hearty veteran 102 years old.

Unhealthi-
ness.

Town of
Milo.

Present
state.

The town of Milo is in a fertile plain, about two miles wide, and lying between the Eastern hills and the harbour. In Tournefort's time it appeared well-built, and contained nearly 5000 inhabitants, but the incredible filth of its streets, (*Voy. i. 147.*) the want of good water, the adjoining salt-pans and marshes, and the pestilential, sulphureous vapours, so common in that part of the Island, had already rendered it very insalubrious. When Olivier was there, in 1794, it was almost reduced to a heap of ruins; and nothing but the bare walls, with some shreds of the plaster, remained to mark "the pretty Church of French Capuchins," which had been rebuilt a short time before Tournefort visited the Island in 1700. The Meliotes were then, as of late years, treated with lenience by the Turks; the Kádí was the only resident Musulman, and the local government was in the hands of a Vaivódah, usually a Greek, and three Epitropí, (Ἐπίτροποι,) chosen annually, and styled Primate, (Πριμάτοι,) or Vecchiardi when out of office. The duties and customs collected by these officers, then amounted to 5000 crowns, (piastres,) and the capitation-tax paid to the Kapudán Páshá, produced the same sum. The whole, therefore, amounted to 10,000 piastres, (£1375,) besides presents, avanías, &c. There were then eighteen Parishes, forming the Diocese of the Greek Bishop, and thirteen Monasteries, of which Sta. Marina (Ἁγία Μαρίνη) was then, as now, the finest in the Island. Its excellent wine, clear and copious stream of water, groves of oranges, lemons, and citrons, and neighbouring heights, clothed with lentiscs and arbutuses, are praised by Tournefort as well as by Olivier. Cotton is one of the principal productions of Melos, and it is said to have large veins of iron-ore near the harbour of Iron St. John, (ὁ ἄγιος Σιδηρογιάννης,) to the South of Mount St. Elias. Of the rare plants which Tournefort found in Melos, none struck him more than the *Stavídha* (Στοιβήδα, or Στοιβήδι) of the Greeks, *i. e.* the thorny *Poterium* of Linnæus, so common a shrub on the shores and islands of Asia Minor, where it still preserves the name (Στοιβή) under which it is noticed by Dioscorides (iv. 12.) and Galen. (*De Antid. i. p. 426.*) It is burned like the dry grass in the American prairies, for the purpose of manuring the soil. Among the luxuries of Melos, especially by those who are condemned to keep a rigid Lent, its excellent shell-fish will not be overlooked. Its oysters and sea-urchins (*echini*) are praised by Tournefort; but its red oysters, (Γαῖδαποπόδα, *i. e.* ass foot,) he adds, are salt and leathery; its limpets, (*Œil de Bouc, i. e. Patelle seu Lepas,*) on the contrary, are delicious and larger than those of Provence. (p. 169.) The village of Castro, called Sifours by the Provençal seamen, from a similar town in their own country, is like an eagle's nest perched on the summit of a basaltic mountain, remarkable chiefly for the steepness and filth of its stair-like street.

Iron.

Plants.

Castro
Sifours.

Of the rocks and rocky islets in the neighbourhood

of Melos are the two called Acraria, (Ἀκραριες,) at the entrance of the harbour; Antímelos, or Remómilo, (Ἐρημόμηλος,) North-West of it, mentioned above; the Prasonésia, (Πρασονήσια, Green Islands,) a little to the West of the S. Petinús, (Πετεινούς, Fowl Island,) to the South-East; Annanía, or Annaníes, (Ἀννανία,) at a much greater distance to the South-West. (Melet. iii. 24.) Immediately to the North-East of Melos are the Islands of Cimolus and Polyægos, considerably larger than the islets last named. The former, (Κίμολος,) called Argentiera by the Genoese and Venetians, but still retaining its ancient name among the Greeks, has a good harbour for small-craft in 36° 49' 20" North, 24° 33' 32" East, opposite to the latter, called Polino, or Burnt Island, in modern Maps. It is about 18 miles in circumference, and has always been considered as a dependency on Melos. A rock of red porphyry appears to form the basis of the whole Island; near the town on its Southern side, there are masses of softer porphyry of different shades of green; and the same rock, of a white or reddish colour, is found a little further on. The general aspect of the whole country is extremely arid and barren. The Northern and Western tracts bear evident marks of violent volcanic action, and disjointed fragments of rock, mixed with large pumice-stone and volcanic ashes, occur every where. The Southern and Eastern parts have been changed only by a gradual and imperceptible agency of subterraneous fires. There the same rock appears in large masses, even where visible to a considerable depth. When entire it is hard, and takes a fine polish, and has generally a beautiful red colour. It can easily be traced in every state of decomposition till it forms the Cimolian earth so much extolled by the Ancients, and still much used, instead of soap, by the natives and the Levantine sailors. That which is extracted from the bottom of the harbour is more free from extraneous substances, and therefore dissolves in water more readily. It is white and chalky,* the purplish kind, mentioned by Pliny, (*Nat. Hist. xxxv. 57.*) not being now found. (Tournefort, *Voy. i. 144.*) Its solution is often greyish, probably from occasional spiculæ of black schorl not decomposed. (Olivier, ii. 8.) According to Vauquelin's analysis its component parts are silex 79, alumine 5, lime 4, muriate of soda 2, water 10. That extracted from the bottom of the harbour contained 68 parts of silex, 20 of alumine, 5 of muriate of soda, and 7 of water, without any lime; so that it may be considered as a compound of flint and alumine.† The site of the ancient Capital can still be traced on the Western side of the Island. It is principally indicated by deep trenches and ancient catacombs similar to those of Melos, but less extensive. Artificial caverns, channels cut through the lava for the passage of boats, and innumerable fragments of brick and pottery, are evidences of the ancient industry and prosperity of the islanders. Their numbers are estimated by M. Olivier at only 200 souls, and it is with difficulty they can pay the *kharáj* (capitation tax) and *zekát* (tithe) demanded by the Turks, which amounted in 1794 to only 1600 piastres. (£133.) In 1700 (Tournefort, i. 143.) the Kimoliotes paid 1000 piastres on account of those charges, (κεφάλαιον, κεφαλαιάτικον, or more commonly χαράτζι and δεκάται, or δεκαταίαι,) and 400 as gratuities to the officers of the Kapudán Páshá; but 1450 piastres

MELOS.
Neighbour-
ing rocks.

Cimolus.
Argentiera.

Minerals.

Cimolian
earth.

Antiquities.

* *Cretosaque rura Cimoli.* Ovid. *Metam. vii.*

† *Vide CIMOLITE, ante.*

MELOS.

MELT.

Corsairs.

Silver
mines.

were then worth upwards of £190. At that time they enjoyed the privilege of bells in their churches, an indulgence rarely granted by the Turks. In the earlier part and middle of the XVIIth century, the Archipelago was filled with Christian corsairs, for the most part French, (Tournefort, i. 141, 142, 149, 151.) who made this and the adjacent Islands their ordinary rendezvous. Though their plunder contributed to enrich the islanders whom they protected against the Turks, their dissolute habits occasioned that almost universal licentiousness among the women, for which they are still notorious. The principal silver mines, from which the name of Argentiera is derived, were opposite to Polóni, (Ἀπολλωνεῖον?) on the coast of Melos; remains of the forges and workshops were still visible in 1700; but in 1794 the inhabitants either did not know, or would not point out the spot. (Olivier, i. 8.) Cimolus, or Cimolis, (Κίμωλός,) was also called Echinussa, which Tournefort (i. 142.) translates *L'isle aux Vipères*,

but none, he adds, are now to be found there: the neighbouring Island of Polino, (anciently Polyægus,) in 36° 46' 10" North and 24° 39' 6" East, is, however, said by the Kimoliotas to abound with them, so much so as to render it dangerous to pasture flocks there. Yet they allow that the wild goats set these venomous reptiles at defiance. M. Olivier, who seems to have been acquainted with the ancient name of the Island, went all over it in quest of those animals, but could get only a distant sight of a few, which he conjectured to be the Argali, (*Ovis Ammon*;) the Musmon or Musimon of the Ancients, (Plin. *Nat. Hist.* viii. 75.) and he found a new species of serpent, (*Boa Turcica*;) but saw no vipers.

See the authorities for the CYCLADES, and Bondelmontii *Insularum Archipelagi Liber*, a Lud. de Sinner, Lips. 1824, 8vo.; Plutarchi *Vitæ*; *Geographi Minores* a Hudson; Hammer, *Geschichte des Osmanischen Reichs*; Julius Pollux, *Onomasticon*; Sonnini, *Travels in Turkey*.

MELOS.

MEMBER.

Polyægus.
Polino.

MELT, v.

ME'LTER,

ME'LTING,

ME'LTINGLY,

ME'LTINGNESS.

A. S. *melt-an*, *millan*, *myltan*; D. *schmelten*; Ger. *schmeltzen*; Sw. *smältas*; *fundere*, *liquefieri*, to liquefy or dissolve. To liquefy or dissolve; to reduce to a liquid or fluid state; met. to lessen, to diminish, to relax, the harshness or rigour; to soften, to mollify, to entender.

As wey may seo a wynter
Isykles in evesynges. thorgh hete of þe sonne
Melteþ in a mynt while to myst and to water.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 331.

Icharus
That flewe so hie, that the hete
His wyngs molte.

Chaucer. The House of Fame, book iii. p. 353.

This pandare, that nigh malt for wo and routh,
Full often sayed, "Alas, what may this be?"

Id. Troilus and Creseide, book i. p. 232.

And if he toke his flight
To highe, all sodenliche he might
Make it to melte with the sonne.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 102.

Had ben my heart of flint, it must haue melted tho;
For in my life I neuer saw a man so full of wo.

Surrey. Complaint of a dying Louer, &c.

& haue made the a calfe of molte metal, & haue wurshipped it.
Bible, Anno 1551. Exodus, ch. xxxii.

The melter melteth in vayne, for the euell is not taken awaye
from them. Id. Jeremye, ch. vi.

Her tears falling into the water, one might have thought she
began meltingly to be metamorphosed to the running river.

Sidney. Arcadia.

Long thus he liv'd, slumbring in sweet delight
Free from sad care and fickle worlds annoy
Bathing in liquid ioyes his melted sprite.

Spenser. Britania's Ida, can. 6.

Thou melter of strong minds, dar'st thou presume
To smother all his triumphs, with thy vanities,
And tye him like a slave, to thy proud beauties?

Beaumont and Fletcher. The False One, act ii. sc. 3.

What was the mule in Plutarch, after his lying down in the
water, troubled with the melting of that burden of salt which he
carried.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 21. Christian Moderation, book i.
sec. 12.

Seest thou the Chaldean tyrant beset with the sacred bowles of
Jerusalem, the late spoils of God's temple; and (in contempt of

their owner) carowsing healths to his queenes, concubines, peeres,
singing amidst his cups triumphant carols of praise to his molten
and carved gods?

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 76. Heaven upon Earth, sec. 15.

Give me, O thou Father of compassion, such a tenderness and
meltingness of heart, that I may be deeply affected with all the
miseries and calamities, outward or inward, of my brethren, and
diligently employ all my abilities for their succour and relief.

Whole Duty of Man. Collection for Charity, p. 390.

By this law five per cent. gain on all our milled money will be
given to be shared between the possessor and the melter of our
milled money, out of the honest creditor and landlord's pocket.

Locke. On Lowering Interest, &c.

Nothing could have been spoke more gently, and yet more
forcibly, to melt him down into a penitential sorrow for, and an
abhorrence of those two foul deviations from the law of God.

South. Sermons, vol. vii. p. 153.

The charming melter of his purse.

Lloyd. A Familiar Epistle to a Friend.

Then all the pleasing scenes of life appear,
The charms of kindred and relations dear,
The smiling offspring, love's far better part,
And all the social meetings of the heart.

Hamilton. To a Young Lady.

MELYRIS, in Zoology, a genus of Coleopterous
insects.

Generic character. Antennæ eleven-jointed, with
the second and third joints subcylindric, the latter elon-
gate, the fourth and following turbinated, or conic;
mandibles emarginate; maxillæ bifid; maxillary palpi
subfiliform, nearly as large as the labial, short; head
ovate, retractile as far as the eyes into the thorax, and
very much inflexed; thorax subtrapeziform, rather flat,
narrowed in front; body oval; tarsi pentamerous, with
the penultimate joint simple, the apex furnished with
unidactile claws.

Type of the genus *M. viridis*, Fabricius; Olivier,
Ent. vol. ii. pl. i. fig. 1. All the species inhabit the
Cape of Good Hope.

ME'MBER, } Fr. *membre*; It. *membro*; Sp.
ME'MBERSHIP. } *miembro*; Lat. *membrum*. Of un-
known Etymology.

A limb; a piece, part, or portion of a whole frame, or
body; an individual of a collected body.

Some hii lete honge
Bi hor membres an heý, in pines wel stronge.

R. Gloucester, p. 511.

MEMBER.

Bot tille þat courte com to, of whilk he is *membre* calde.*R. Brunne*, p. 130.

MEMBRASIS.

For it spedith to thee that oon of thi *membris* perische than that al thi bodi go in to helle.*Wiclif. Matthew*, ch. v.Better it is for thee that one of thy *membres* perishe then that thy whole body shoulde be cast into hel.*Bible*, Anno 1551.For all reason wolde this,
That vnto him, whiche the head is,
The *members* buxom shall bow.*Gower. Conf. Am. Prologue*, p. 8.The other shape,
If shape it might be call'd, that shape had none,
Distinguishable in *member*, joint or limb.*Milton. Paradise Lost*, book ii. l. 668.Is there
Ever a good heartist or a *member-percer* or a
Small-gut man left in the town, answer
Me that?*Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Pilgrimage*, act iv. sc. 1.But O, that man, whose mystick obligation
Of mutual *membership* doth them invite
To careful tenderness, and free compassion;
With such confederate zeal, and stout delight
Would help their bretheren up the heav'nly hill
As these contrive to plunge them deep in hell!*Beaumont. Psyche*, can. 10. st. 278.Faint sweats all down their mighty *members* run;
Vast bulks, which little souls but ill supply.*Dryden. Annus Mirabilis*.No advantages from external church *membership*, or profession of the true religion, can of themselves give a man confidence towards God.*South. Sermons*, vol. ii. p. 402.The representative is so far dependent upon the constituent, and political importance upon public favour, that a *member* of parliament cannot more effectually recommend himself to eminence and advancement in the state, than by contriving and patronizing laws of public utility.*Paley. Moral Philosophy*, vol. ii. ch. vii. p. 203.MEMBRANE, } Fr. *membrane*; Lat., It., and
MEMBRANA'CEOUS, } Sp. *membrana*; so named be-
MEMBRA'NEOUS, } cause it covers the *members*. Cot-
ME'MBRANOUS. } grave calls it

The upmost thin skin of any thing; also the pill or pilling between the bark and the tree.

The skin is a *membrane* of all the rest the most large and thick, formed of the mixture of seed and blood; the covering and ornament of parts that are under it.*P. Fletcher. The Purple Island*, can. 2. note 13.22. The heart, stomach, guts, sanguineous, and other *membranaceous* vessels, are now, all acknowledge to be muscular.*Greiv. Cosmo Sacra*, book i. ch. v. sec. 22. fol. 20.Consider its variety, suited to various foods, some *membranaceous*, agreeable to the frugivorous or carnivorous kind.*Derham. Physico-Theology*, book vii. ch. ii.They easily, by their saline pungency, offend the tender ureters and *membranous* bladders of those, that are troubled with the stone or strangury.*Boyle. Works*, vol. ii. p. 192. *The Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*.MEMBRASIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Homopterous* insects.*Generic character.* *Antennæ* with the two basal joints thickened, subequal, cylindric, the terminal one long, ovate, conic at the base, gradually terminating in a slender, elongate seta; forehead produced into an obtuse rostrum or dilated horn, abruptly distinct from the lower base of the clypeus, and forming with it an acute angle; body not depressed, generally higher than broad, compressed on the sides, with the back elevated or gibbous; head trigonal, somewhat nutant; *thorax* gibbous, produced behind into a subulated scutellum,anteriorly, and sometimes on both sides, dilated; *elytra* *MEMBRASIS*.
nervose, generally semihyaline; *tibiæ* compressed, the angles or carinæ denticulated.Type of the genus *Cent. cornutus*, Fabricius; *Panzer, Fauna Germ.* fas. 50. fig. 19. Many species, several of them remarkable for their grotesque forms; chiefly natives of warm climates: one found in Britain.MEMECYLON, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Onagræ*. Generic character: calyx superior, deeply striated, margin entire; corolla of one petal; anthers inserted in the side of the apex of the filament; berry crowned with the cylindrical calyx.

Four species, natives of the East Indies.

ME'MORY,

MEMO'IR,

ME'MORABLE,

ME'MORATIVE,

MEMO'RIAL, *adj.*MEMO'RIAL, *n.*

MEMO'RIALIST,

ME'MORIZE,

MEMORA'NDUM,

MEME'NTO.

Fr. *memoire*; Lat., It., and Sp. *memoria*; *Memor*, from *memini*, pret. of the obsolete *me-neo*, or *meno*; and *meno* from the Gr. μένω; *maneo*, to stay or remain. The contract μένω, from the idea of *staying* or *remaining*, is excellently well transferred (says Lennep) to the faculty of the mind, hence called *memory*; in which things *remain* securely preserved; and Locke calls *memory*, The store-house of our ideas. It would perhaps be more proper and discriminating to call the mind itself (met.) the store-house of ideas received into it; that in which such ideas remain: and *memory*, that faculty which brings forward or recalls such ideas as *remain* so stored or preserved. It is also applied, generally, to

The keeping, preserving, retaining in mind; recollection, remembrance.

Also (as in Spenser) acts or ceremonies in *remembrance* of.And haddest mercy on that man for *memento* sake.*Piers Ploughman. Vision*, p. 103.For knightly pite and *memoriell*Of faire Crescide, a girdel gan he take,
A purse of gold and many a gaie iewell.*Chaucer. The Complaint of Crescide*.O Salomon, richest of all riches,
Fulfilled of sapience and worldly glorie,
Ful worthy ben thy wordes to *memorie*
To every wight that wit and reason can.*Id. The Marchantes Talc*, v. 10117.Sometime I drew into *memoire*,
Howe sorowe maie not euer last.*Gower. Conf. Am.* book vi. p. 192.As I fynde in a boke compiled
To this matere an olde historie,
The whiche comth nowe to my *memoire*.*Id. Ib.* book vi. p. 194.His bodye might well be three,
But as of thought and *memorie*
His herte was in purgatorie.*Id. Ib.* book i. p. 30.And so recorde I my lesson
And write in my *memoriall*,
What I to hir telle shall
Right all the matter of my tale.*Id. Ib.* book iv. p. 99.Then that it is onelye a sygne *memoriall*, and token of Christes death and passion.*Sir Thomas More. Workes*, fol. 526. *The Second Part of the Confutation of Tyndall*.

BARD. Why Sir John, my face does you no harme.

FALS. No Ile be sworne: I make as good vse of it, as many a man doth of a death's head, or a *memento mori*.*Shakspeare. Henry IV. First Part*, fol. 64.

MEMORY.

MENACE.

Their diriges, their trentals, and their shrifts,
Their *memories*, their singings and their gifts.

Spenser. *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

Memory, the Great Keeper or Master of the Rolles of the soule, a power that can make amendes for the speed of time, in causing him to leave behinde him those things, which else he would so carry away, as if they had not beene.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 677. *The Righteous Mammon*.

Use the *memory* of thy predecessour fairly and tenderly; for if thou dost not, it is a debt will sure be payd when thou art gone.

Bacon. *Essay* 2. p. 60. *Of Great Place*.

— They living cared not to cherishe
No gentle wits, through pride or covetize,
Which might their names for ever memorise.

Spenser. *The Ruines of Time*.

Which to succeeding times shall *memorize* your stories,
To either Country's praise, as both your endless glories.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 5.

Though of their names in hev'nly records now
Be no *memorial*, blotted out and rais'd,
By their rebellion, from the books of life.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book i. l. 367.

The same thoughts do commonly meet us in the same places, as if we had left them there till our returne. For that the mind doth secretly frame to itselfe *memorative* heads, whereby it recalls easily the same conceits.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 138. *Holy Observations*, No. 87.

Yet registers of *memorable* things

Would helpe (great prince) to make thy judgement sound

Which to the eye a perfect mirrour brings,

Where all should glasse themselves who would be crown'd.

Stirling. *To Prince Henry*.

And ouer against this *memorandum* (of the king's own hand)
"Otherwise satisfied."

Bacon. *King Henry VII*. fol. 212.

Thus in the soul while *memory* prevails,
The solid power of understanding fails;
Where beams of warm imagination play,
The *memory's* soft figures melt away.

Pope. *Essay on Criticism*, l. 59.

This laying up of our ideas in the repository of the *memory*, signifies no more but this, that the mind has a power in many cases to revive perceptions, which it has once had, with this additional perception annex'd to them, that it has had them before.

Locke. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii. ch. x. sec. 2.

That man who has tears to spend at the *memorial* of a lost friend, but none to shed at the thoughts of a lost innocence, a wasted conscience, and a provoked God, has but too much cause to suspect the truth of his sorrow, and the goodness of his heart.

South. *Sermons*, vol. ix. p. 19.

With *memorandum-book* for every town
And ev'ry post, and where the chaise broke down.

Cowper. *The Progress of Error*.

At length she found herself decay,
Death sent *mementos* every day.

Cotton. *Fable* 5.

ME'NACE, v. } Also anciently written *manace*.
ME'NACE, n. } Fr. *menacer*; It. *minacciare*; Sp.
ME'NACER, } *amenazar*; Lat. *minaciæ*, from *mi-*
ME'NACING, } *nari*, to threaten.
ME'NACINGLY. } To threaten; to denounce evil or punishment.

Tostus wild not leue, bot held on his *menace*.

R. Brunne, p. 64.

And gretly he *manasside* hem that thei schulden not make him knownen.

Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. iii.

And ghe Lordis do the same thingis to hem forghyunge *manassis*.

Id. *Effesis*, ch. v.

And though your grene youthe floure as yet,
In creepeth age alway as still as ston,
And deth *manaseth* every age, and smit
In eche estat, for thir escapeth non.

Chaucer. *The Clerkes Tale*, v. 7988.

And will dispise the sea, *menasyng* with floudes.

Chaucer. *Boecius*, book ii. p. 417.

Now cometh *manace*, that is an open folie; for he that oft *manaceth*, he threteth more than he may performe ful oft time.

Id. *The Persones Tale*.

Whiche is that mortall enemy,
That thou *menacest* to be dede.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii. p. 84.

Suche wordes and *manasshes* abasshed greatly ye cardynals, for they hadde rather a dyed confessours than martyrs.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 327. p. 511.

They shewed howe the erle gretly *manasshed* the, and send the worde how they shulde neuer haue peace with hym.

Id. *Ib.* ch. 351.

With whose reproach, and odious *menace*,
The knight emboying in his aughtie hart,
Knitt all his forces, and gan soon unbrace
His grasping hold.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 4.

— Though he and his curs'd crew
Fierce sign of battel make, and *menace* high,
Or like the sons of Vulcan vomit smoke,
Yet will they soon retire if he but shrink.

Milton. *Comus*, l. 654.

Setting vpon Verginius *manacingly* they besought him, sometime to take the empire himselfe, sometime to be their spokesman to Caecina and Valens.

Savile. *Tacitus*, book ii. ch. xvii. fol. 78.

— The Trojan threats

The realm with ruin and their ancient seats

To lay in ashes, if they dare supply,

With arms or aid, his vanquish'd enemy:

Thus *menacing* he still pursues the course

With vigour, though diminish'd of his force.

Dryden. *Virgil. Æneid*, book xii.

Is it not experience which renders a dog apprehensive of pain, when you *menace* him or lift up the whip to beat him?

Hume. *On Human Understanding*, sec. 9.

With awful grace superior Godfrey smil'd,
And thus rejoin'd more *menacingly* mild.

Brookes. *Jerusalem Delivered*, book ii.

MENA'GE, v. } i. e. to manage, q. v. The noun
MENA'GE, n. } (also written *manege*) is particularly
MENA'GERY, } applied to—
MENA'GING. } A *menage* for horses, in which

horses are rendered *manageable*, or tractable to the rider or driver; the motion or action or succession of motions to which a horse is *managed* or trained. And see HORSEMANSHIP.

Menage or *menagery* for animals; the place where animals are kept under *management*, the collection of animals so kept.

I find writte in Babio,
Whiche had a loue at his *menage*
There was no fayrer of hir age.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 159.

— The knight, that aye with foe
In fayre defence and goodly *menaging*
Of armes was wont to fight.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 4.

There is a double kinde of *menage*, (as I have heard,) one for service, the other for pleasure.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 647. *Quo Vadis*, sec. 13.

He, the rightful owner of that steede,
He well could *menage* and subdue his pride.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 4.

Some people have imagined that the hint of rising pillars in the *manege* was taken from a contrivance of which Eumenes was the author.

Berenger. *Of Horsemanship*, vol. ii. p. 165.

In directing this *manege* the horseman must take care that his aids be perfectly just and exact.

Id. *Ib.* p. 171.

I saw here [at Inspruck] the largest *manege* that I have met with any where else.

Addison. *Remarks on Italy*, p. 296.

MENACE.

MENAGE.

MENAGE. I can look at him [a national tiger] with an easy curiosity, as prisoner within bars, in the *menagerie* of the tower.
Burke. Works, vol. viii. p. 200. On a Regicide Peace.

MENAIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx three-leaved; corolla, salver-shaped; berry four-celled; seeds solitary.

One species, native of North America.

MEND, *v.* } Fr. *amender*; It. *amendare*, *emen-*
ME'NDABLE, } *dare*; Sp. *emendar*; Lat. *emendare*,
ME'NDER, } to *amend*, *g. v.*; the Lat. preposition *e*
ME'NDING, *n.* } has been first changed into *a*, and
ME'NDMENT. } then the *a* itself dropped.

To free from deficiency, fault, or blemish; to repair, to correct, to improve, to reform.

By thynking that suche castell werk was nat semyng to religion, in a *mendement* of that trespas, he maked so many minstres of religion, and endowed hem with londes and rentes.

R. Gloucester, p. 451. note.

A man I salte þe make, richely for to lyue,
 Or my Chefe Justice, þe lawes to *mend* and right.

R. Brunne, p. 69.

And is redy to vnderfonge þe to mercy, ȝif þou wilt come to *mendement*.

Id. p. 651. Glos.

Now blessid be God of *mendement* of hele and eke of cure!

The Pardoner and Tapstere. Imputed to Chaucer.

And the workmē wrought, and the worcke *mended* thorow theyr handes.

Bible, Anno 1551. 2 Chronicles, ch. xxiv.

Diligently refourme & *amende* in such as are *mendable*, & those whose corrupte canker no cure can heale cut off in season for corrupting further.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 925. The Apology.

And the preastes cōsēted to receaue no more moneye of the people: But it shoulde go to the *mendynge* of the temple.

Bible, Anno 1551. 4 Kynges, ch. xii.

Zealous hee was, and would haue all things *mended*,
 But by that *mendment* nothing else he meant
 But to be king, to that mark was he bent.

Mirroure for Magistrates, fol. 355.

But death comes not at call, justice diuine
Mends not her lowest pace for prayers or cries.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book x. l. 859.

Els, be ye sure, dearely shall abyde,
 Or make you good *amendment* for the same:
 All wrongs haue *mendes*, but no *amends* of shame.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 1.

PAN. Faith, Ile not meddle in't; let her be as she is, if she be faire, 'tis the better for her: and she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hands.

Shakspeare. Troylus and Cressida, fol. 78.

COB. A trade, sir, that I hope I may vse with a safe conscience, which is, indeed, sir, a *mender* of bad souls.

Id. Julius Cæsar, fol. 109.

Salt earth and bitter are not fit to sow,
 Nor will be tam'd and *mended* by the plough.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book ii.

For there can be no retreat for him then, no *mending* of his choice in the other world, no after-game to be play'd in hell.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 21.

MENDA'CIOUS, } Fr. *menteux*; Sp. *mendoso*;
MENDA'CITY. } Lat. *mendar*, lying; from *men-*
dum or *menda*; a fault, an error, or mistake; and, consequently, a falsehood.

Lying; telling or declaring to be true that which is not so; which the teller knows is not so; false.

And that we shall not deny, if we call to mind the *mendacity* of Greece, from whom we have received most relations, and that a considerable part of ancient times, was by the Greeks themselves termed *μύθος*, that is, made up or stuffed out with fables.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book i. ch. vi. p. 23.

They are called *mendacious*, lying, because many of them shall be counterfeit.

Sheldon. Mirror of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 63.

In that sense it must have the operation of *mendacity*; there must be a lie told in it.

State Trials, 12 Charles II. John Cook.

ME'NDICANT, *adj.* } Fr. *mendier*, *mendiant*,
ME'NDICANT, *n.* } *mendience*, *mendicité*; It.
ME'NDICANCY, } *mendicare*, *mendicante*, *men-*
MENDICA'TION, } *dicanza*, *mendicità*; Sp.
MENDI'CITY. } *mendigiar*, *mendigante*, *men-*
dicidad; Lat. *mendicare*, from *menda*, a deficiency, a want; and thus, literally, to want, to tell his wants. See Vossius and Martinus.

One who begs, asks, or seeks what he wants or needs; who craves or entreats aid, assistance, or relief from want; who begs or asks alms.

For riches and *mendicities*

Ben cleped two extremities.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 219.

And for there hath ben great discord,
 As many a wight may beare record,
 Upon the estate of *mendicience*,
 I woll shortely in your presence,
 Tell how a man may begge at need,
 That hath not wherewith him to feed.

Id. Ib. p. 220.

Therefore we *mendians*, we sely freres,
 Ben wedded to pouertie and continence.

Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7494.

And but for that, whatever he may vaunt,
 Who knows a monk had been *mendicant*.

Hall. Satire 1. book v.

Suidas is silent herein, Sedrenus and Zonaras, two grave and punctual authors, delivering only the confiscation of his goods, omit the history of his [Belisarius] *mendication*.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book vii. ch. xvii. p. 457.

Fast by, a meagre *mendicant* we find,
 Whose russet rags hang fluttering in the wind:
 Years bow his back, a staff supports his tread,
 And soft, white hairs shade thin his palsy'd head.

Savage. The Wanderer, can. 5.

What is station high?
 'Tis a proud *mendicant*; it boasts and begs;
 It begs an alms of homage from the throng,
 And oft the throng denies its charity.

Young. The Complaint. Night.

MENDOZIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*. Generic character: calyx of two broad leaves; corolla irregular, tube gibbous, throat closed; nectary double, annular; drupe one seeded.

Two species, natives of Peru.

MENIAL. See **MANY**.

MENIOCUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliculosa*, natural order *Cruciferae*. Generic character: calyx equal; petals entire; the longer stamens one-toothed; pod elliptic, obovate, compressed; seeds six to eight in each cell, in two series, compressed, emarginate.

A genus allied to *Alyssum*, (from which it differs in the number of seeds,) containing one species, *M. linifolius*, native of Mount Caucasus. Decandolle.

MENISCIUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Cryptogamia*, natural order *Filices*. Generic character: capsules in crescent shape, reticulated lines, nearly parallel to the veins of the fronds; indusium none.

Three species of ferns, natives of the East Indies.

MENISPERMUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dioecia*, order *Dodecandria*, natural order *Menispermæ*.

MENDA-
CIOUS.

MENI-
SPER-
MUM.

MENI-
SPER-
MUM.
—
MENTAL.

Generic character: male flower, calyx two-leaved; corolla, petals four or six exterior, eight interior; stamens sixteen: female flower, corolla as the male; eight sterile stamens, germens two or three; berry double, one-seeded.

Twenty-four species, mostly natives of the East Indies.

MENONVILLEA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliculosa*, natural order *Cruciferae*. Generic character: leaves of the calyx erect, two of them slightly bagged at the base; petals linear, entire; pod very short, stipitate; style furrowed; seeds ovate, compressed, emarginate.

One species, *M. linearis*, native of Peru.

MENOPON, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Apterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* four-jointed, mostly concealed, with the capitulum generally subclavate; head broad, depressed, horizontal, semilunar, or trapezoid; mouth beneath; mandibles bidentate, firm, short; maxillary *palpi* rather long, filiform, four-jointed; labial very short, biarticulate; eyes placed on the lateral margin of the head behind the *antennæ*, frequently inconspicuous; *thorax* apterous; *mesothorax* slightly distinct, minute; *abdomen* ten-jointed; *tarsi* straight, formed for running, biarticulate, furnished at the extremity with two nearly straight, divaricating claws, slightly curved at the apex.

The type of the genus is *Pediculus Caponis*, Linnaeus; *P. Gallinæ*, Panza, *Fauna Germ.* fasc. 51. fig. 21. Parasitic upon birds; many species are known, of which six, at least, have been found in England.

ME'NSTRUAL, } Fr. *menstrual*; It. *mensuale*;
ME'NSTRUOUS, } Sp. *mensual*; Lat. *menstrualis*,
ME'NSTRUE. } *menstruus*, monthly, of or pertaining to a month (*mensis*.)

Menstruum, as in the citation from Brown, is used by Chemical Writers for any liquor which is a dissolvent, because its action was, for the most part, as we are told, assisted by a moderate fire during a *month*.

Our vniuersall ryghteousnesses are afore God as clothes stayned with *menstrue*. *Bale. Apology*, fol. 57. col. 2.

The wylde beastes shall go their way, and the *menstruous* wemen shal beare monsters. *Bible, Anno 1551. Esdras*, ch. v.

Note; that the dissents of the *menstrual* or strong waters may hinder the incorporation as well as the dissents of the metals themselves.

Bacon. Works, vol. i. p. 412. *Physiological Remains*.

That women are *menstruant*, and men pubescent at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors, book iv. ch. xii. p. 262.

Briefly, it consisteth of parts so far from an icie dissolution, that powerful *menstruums* are made for its emollition.

Id. Ib. book ii. ch. i. p. 57.

MENSURA'TION, } From Lat. *mensura*. See
MENSURABI'LITY. } **MEASURE**, *ante*.

Measurement; calculation of bulk or quantity.

The *measure* which he would have others *mete* out to himself, is the standard whereby he desires to be tried in his *mensurations* to all other.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. sec. 2. fol. 628. *The Christian*.

In other words, the common quality which characterizes all of them is their *mensurability*.

Dr. Reid. Essay on Quantity.

MENTAL, } Fr. *mental*; It. *mentale*; Sp. *men-*
ME'NTALLY. } *tal*, from the Lat. *mens*, the mind, *q. v.* *Mental* is one of those adjectived signs which we have borrowed from the Latin, without borrowing the unad-

jectived sign. *Mens* is from Gr. μένος, *impetus*, sc. **MENTAL**. *animi*, and hence, *animus*. Μένος, from μέν-ειν, *manere*, to remain. See Vossius and Lennep. See also **MEMORY**, *ante*.

Of or pertaining to the *mind*.

Without all *mental* representations, conceive of your God purely, simply, spiritually; as of an absolute being, without forme, without matter, without composition; yea an infinite, without all limit of thoughts.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 317. *Epist.* 7. dec. 4.

So deep the power of these ingredients pierc'd,
Even to the inmost seat of *mental* sight,
That Adam now enforc't to close his eyes,
Sunk down and all his spirits became intransit.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book xi. l. 418.

The continuation of these two motions of the earth, the annual and diurnal, upon axes not parallel, is resolvable into nothing but a final and *mental* cause, or the τὸ βίλλιστον, —, because it was best it should be so; the variety of the seasons of the year depending thereupon.

Ray. Of the Creation, part i. p. 49.

I pretended not to determine, whether or no body or matter be so perpetually divisible, that there is no assignable portion of matter so minute that it may not at least, *mentally*, (to borrow a school-term) be further divided into still lesser and lesser parts.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. part ii. p. 401. *The History of Fluidity*, &c.

Motion upwards, on the other hand, and perhaps still more, whatever is able to oppose an adequate resistance to a superincumbent weight, or to a descending shock, furnishes, for reasons hereafter to be explained, the most appropriate images subservient to that modification of the sublime, which arises from a strong expression of *mental* energy.

Stewart. Philosophical Essays, essay 2. ch. iii. p. 397. *On the Sublime*.

MENTHA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*, natural order *Labiatae*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft; corolla nearly regular, four-cleft, the broadest segment emarginate; stamens erect, distant.

More than twenty species, natives of the Northern hemisphere; twelve are natives of England. The most remarkable are, *M. pulegium*, the Penny-royal, *M. odorata*, the Bergamot Mint, and *M. piperata*, the Pepper-mint. *Eng. Bot.*

ME'NTION, *v.* } Fr. *mentioner*; It. *mentionare*;
ME'NTION, *n.* } Sp. *mentar*; from the Lat. *mentio*, from *mentum*, the supine of the obsolete *meno*, whose preterite is *memini*. See Vossius (*in v. Commentum*) and Martinius.

To place before the *mind*; to name or nominate; in speech or writing.

David makeþ *mention*.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 198.

I say he bade, they shulden contrefete
The pope's bulles, making *mention*
That he hath leve his firste wif to lete.

Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8620.

Of Jupiter and of Juno, Ouide
Maketh in his boke *mention*,
Howe thei felle at dissencion.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 78.

Ye do, & I, agree, y^t such thinges as ar *mencioned* in the gospel spokē by Christ vnto Saint Peter & other apostles & disciples, wer not only sayde to thesēlf, nor only for thesēlf, but to the for their successours in Christ's flocke, & by the to vs al, y^t is to wit euery mā as shal apperteine to his part.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 141. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*.

Yea, begge a haire of him for memory,
And dying, *mention* it within their willes,
Bequeathing it as a rich legacie
Vnto their issue.

Shakspeare. Julius Cæsar, fol. 112.

—
MEN-
TION.

MEN-
TION

MENTZ.

O ancient Powers of air and this wide world,
For much more willingly I *mention* air,
This our old conquest, than remember hell,
Our hated habitation.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book i. l. 45.

And wheresoever my fortunes shall conduct me,
So worthy *mentions* I shall render of you,
So vertuous and so fair.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Custom of the Country, act i. sc. 1.

'Tis true, I have been a rascal, as you are,
A fellow of no *mention*, nor no mark.

Id. The Prophetess, act v. sc. 3.

Let them, I say, be made almost from their very cradle to hate it,
[Rebellion,] name and thing; so that their blood may rise, and
their heart may swell at the very *mention* of it.

South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 22.

Now, the *mention* [of God's name] is vain, when it is useless;
and it is useless, when it is neither likely nor intended to serve any
good purpose.

Paley. Moral Philosophy, vol. ii. book iv. ch. ix. p. 97.

MENTZ, MAYENCE, or, as the Germans write it, MAINZ, is at present the Capital of the Grand Duchy of HESSE Darmstadt, but it was formerly the seat of an Archbishop, who was also Grand Chancellor of the Empire, and the first of the three Ecclesiastical Electors. The seal of the Empire and its archives were in his custody, and he was the President, or rather the Director of the Electoral College. The last who enjoyed these titles and prerogatives was Karl von Dalberg, created Archbishop of Mentz in 1802. The political stability, however, of the Archbishops had suffered severely in the preceding year from the Peace of Luneville, which gave up their territories on the left bank of the Rhine to the French. The changes which subsequently took place in Germany abolished the dignity of Elector and the other high offices connected with the ancient Constitution of the Empire. The Archiepiscopal See was transferred from Mentz to Ratisbon, stripped however of the revenues, rights, and ample dominions, which it formerly possessed. The territories of the Ecclesiastical Elector were distributed among the neighbouring Powers, the ancient estates of the See being divided between Bavaria, Hesse Darmstadt, and Nassau, while the other territories were seized by Hesse Cassel, Prussia, and Hanover.

Mentz is situated on the left bank of the Rhine a little below its junction with the Maine, in one of the most beautiful and fertile districts of all Germany. A bridge 2100 feet in length, formed by forty-seven boats, several of which are furnished with mills, crosses the river to Castel, or CASSEL, which is united to Mentz as a fortified outpost. The city itself is one of the strongest fortifications in Europe, and one of the four reserved by the Confederation. It is consequently garrisoned by Austrian and Prussian troops. But the authority of the Governor and Commandant is confined to the fortifications and the barracks; the city being under the sole dominion of Hesse Darmstadt. The skill of the engineer has been exhausted in fortifying Mentz, and the circuit of the works, including the great bastions, which defend a city of 27,000 inhabitants, is not much less than seven miles. But within, the city is far from being regular or well constructed. The houses, built of reddish sandstone, give it a sombre appearance; the streets are narrow and winding, only two or three, among which is the *Grosse Bleiche*, having an air of elegance. Of its twenty-seven Squares, the *Place Verte*, a fine parade planted with trees in the citadel, alone deserves notice. The Cathedral is remarkable for its size and antiquity; it was injured in the siege of 1793, and the towers are

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still in ruins. The treasures and the fine library it contained have been long since dispersed, and many of the monuments within it have been destroyed. The Church of St. Ignatius, with a ceiling painted by eminent artists, is esteemed a model of architectural beauty. The Hotel, of the Teutonic Order, is remarkable as having been for some time the residence of Napoleon. But the building which deserves most attention is that which contains the three Cabinets of medals, the Museum of Natural History, and a Library of 80,000 volumes. The Museum of Roman antiquities, consisting of monuments found for the most part in the neighbourhood of Mentz, is said to be the richest on this side of the Alps. On the site of the modern city the Roman General Drusus built the Fort of *Maguntiacum*, thirteen years before Christ. The monument called the *Eichelstein*, on the citadel, is supposed by Historians to have been raised to the founder of the place. A Roman aqueduct, the remains of which with fifty-nine pillars may be seen not far from the adjoining village of Zahlbach, is ascribed to the same Drusus. Napoleon formed here a free haven, with a handsome quay erected at a considerable expense. The trade of the place was reduced very low by the last war, but is now beginning to revive. The annual exportations fall very little short of two millions of quintals of merchandise, and the quantity imported is nearly equal. Two annual fairs are also held here, each of them lasting fourteen days. The commerce in wine alone is supposed to bring in 2,700,000 florins annually. The celebrated vineyards of Hockheim are at a very little distance from the town; all the hills surrounding the basin in which Mentz is situated, are covered with vineyards of uncommon luxuriance; these form the limits of an extensive plain clothed with an exuberant vegetation; the river, 1500 feet wide, flows Northward with a rapid current, and on its borders stands the city, with its dark buildings, citadel, ramparts, bastions, and ancient towers. Beyond the vineyards, to the North and South, mountains rise in the distance, and complete the rich and interesting picture.

Mentz, from its great antiquity and the importance of its situation as a frontier town, holds a conspicuous place in German History. From the irruptions of the Vandals in the beginning of the Vth century till the year 1797, when it surrendered to the French, it has been peculiarly exposed to the calamities of every war in which the Empire was engaged. It is also the birthplace of Guttenberg, to whom is attributed the discovery of the Art of Printing; and the house in which he was born is still shown among the curiosities of the place. But that Art, which indubitably holds the first rank among all that contribute to the improvement of the human race, has been cultivated with little fruit in the place which gave it birth, and Mentz cannot boast of the learning or genius of her sons. The Archbishopric of Mentz was founded, according to some authors, at the commencement of the IIId century of the Christian Era; its spiritual authority at one time extended over Bohemia. Mentz is still the seat of a Bishop, whose rights and extent of prerogative are not as yet, we believe, finally determined. Latitude 49° 59' N. Longitude 8° 10' E.

MENTZELIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Onagra*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved; corolla, petals five; capsule inferior, cylindrical, many-seeded.

Two species, natives of South America.

MENTZ.

MENT
ZELIA.

MENURA. **MENURA**, Shaw, Tem. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Dentirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak more wide than high at its root, straight, inclined at the point, which is notched, ridge distinct; nasal pit large and extending far forward; nostrils in middle of the beak, oval, large, and covered with membrane; legs slender, tarsus twice as long as the middle toe, which together with the other two toes are nearly of equal length, the outer united to the first joint, the inner cleft; claws as long as the toes, broad, convex above, and blunt; wings short and concave, the first five quills graduated, the next four the longest, but of equal length with each other; tail-quills very long and of different forms.

The place assigned to this genus varies according to different authors; some have placed it among the Gallinaceous order, next the *Megapodii*; by Vieillot it is made to precede the genus *Opisthocomus*, but Cuvier considers it to belong to the Passerine birds, notwithstanding its size, from its toes being completely divided except the first joint of the outer and middle toe, and from its near approximation to the Thrushes in its triangular beak. It is very remarkable on account of the form of the tail presenting the appearance of a lyre, in consequence of the curvature, like the letter S, of the two outer rétrices. There is but a single species known.

M. Superba, Lath. *Superb Menura*. About the size of a hen Pheasant; the head of the male somewhat crested; general colour, above brown, the greater part of the wings inclining to rufous, as does also the front of the neck from the chin to the breast, but the other under parts brownish-ash, becoming paler towards the vent; the tail consists of sixteen feathers, the webs of which are loose and resemble those of the greater Bird of Paradise, (*Paridisæa Major*), but the vanes are placed at a quarter of an inch distant each, these are twelve in number and more than two feet long; besides there are two slender feathers rising from the centre of the tail above, which reach considerably beyond the others and curve at their extremities, are fully webbed on the outer side, but on the inner furnished only with short vanes an eighth of an inch long; the outer feather on each side is somewhat shorter than the others, but the webs are fully connected, at the base about an inch wide, gradually increasing from that point to the extremity where they are full two inches broad and considerably curved; the outer web pale brown and narrow; the inner wing very broad inclining to grey, but from the middle to the edge fine rufous, marked with sixteen seemingly darker curved lines, but which, when closely inspected, are perfectly transparent; the ends of the feathers dusky black fringed all round with white; thighs feathered to the knees; legs scaly and rough, furnished with strong claws curved much like those of a fowl or turkey; beak and legs glossy black. The female not at all crested; tail cuneiform, the longest feathers nineteen, the outer eleven inches long, and webbed like birds in general; colour of the plumage deep brown; belly inclining to ash; quills and tail darker than the rest. It is a native of the Blue Mountains in New Holland, and is known among the English colonists at Port Jackson by the name of the *Wood Pheasant*. It prefers retired districts and remains perched on the trees during the day, leaving them only morning and evening to feed.

See Latham, *General History of Birds*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*.

MENYANTHES, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: corolla hirsute; stigma two-cleft; capsule one-celled.

Five species, natives of Europe, the East Indies, and North America. *M. nymphoides* is a beautiful aquatic, native of England.

MENZIESIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Rhododendræ*. Generic character: calyx one-leaved; corolla of one petal, ovate; filaments inserted into the receptacle; capsule superior, four-celled, seeds numerous, oblong.

Three species, natives of Europe and North America. *M. polifolia* is the *Erica Daboecia* of Eng. Bot.

MEPHITIS, Cuv.; *Skunk*, Pen. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the tribe *Digitigrada*, family *Carnivora*, order *Sarcophaga*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth six above and the same number below, of the latter the second on each side placed rather behind the others; cuspid long, conical, and apart; molar, four above, the first two or false molar conical and compressed, the third or carnivorous tooth widened on its inner edge by a tubercle, the fourth, or tubercular, square, and having four tubercles on its crown; five below, the first three conical and compressed, the fourth, or carnivorous, increased on the inner edge by two tubercles, the fifth small; snout shorter than the skull; ears small and rounded; body covered with long fur; tail long or short; feet five-toed; soles hairy; falcular claws, those of the fore feet the longest, and fit for digging.

The animals forming this genus have a general resemblance to the *Putorii*, except that they carry the body higher; their false molar teeth are similar to that genus, and their carnivorous to the genus *Meles*. They are remarkable for ejecting a most intolerably fetid odour, which is their best safeguard against the attacks of other animals. They are predaceous and live in burrows.

M. Putorius, Cuv.; *Viverra Put.*, Gmel.; *Striated Weasel*, Pen.; *Striated Skunk*. About the size of the European Polecat; it has small rounded ears; the general colour is black, marked on the back and sides with five parallel, longitudinal, white lines, one of which extends along the ridge of the back to the tail, and of the others, two run along each side, the higher of which runs a little upon the tail, which is black, long, and very bushy towards its extremity which is tipped with white. They are found from Pennsylvania to Louisiana, and are there known indifferently by the name of Polecat or Skunk. They climb with great ease, feed on fruits, insects, birds, and their eggs, and are great destroyers of poultry. From the horrible stench which they emit, the French call them *Enfans du diable*, and *Bêtes puantes*, as the Swedes name them *Fiskatta*. They are stated not to emit this smell except when pursued or terrified, and it is so excessive that it renders the animal almost impregnable, as few others, except dogs bred for the purpose, dare encounter it.

M. Chincha, Cuv.; *Viverra Mephitis*, Gmel.; *le Chinche*, Buff.; *Skunk*, Pen.; *White-tailed Skunk*. General colour brown more or less deep, marked on the shoulders and belly with two little white spots; forehead streaked longitudinally with white; on each side of the back a broad and longitudinal white band; tail white, but sometimes black. Is found from Hudson's Bay to Peru, where it is called *Chinche*, and in Peru, *Conepatl*, or Boy's little Fox.

**MENY-
ANTHES.**

**MEPHI-
TIS.**

MEPHI-
TIS.
—
MERCE-
NARY.

M. Javanensis, Desmar. ; *le Telagon*, F. Cuv. ; *Teledu* of the Javanese. This animal forms Horsfield's genus *Mydaus*, but it differs from the *Mephites* only in the shortness of its tail ; it is about fourteen inches long ; the fur consists of long, delicate hairs silky at their base, and closely set, so as to produce great warmth ; the colour blackish-brown, varying in intensity on different parts of the body, except a white streak tinged with yellow extending from the top of the head along the back and tail ; the tail is not above half an inch long, but the hairs on it are of an inch length. The *Teledu* is a native of Java, and confined exclusively to the mountains, the elevation of which is more than 7000 feet above the sea, being unknown in the lower districts. It burrows in the ground with its nose, like a Pig, leaving small ridges of mould. It forms its dwelling at a slight distance below the surface in the black mould, of a globular form, several feet in diameter, which it makes perfectly smooth and regular, the approach to it is by a subterranean avenue six feet in length, the entrance to which it covers with twigs and leaves. During day, it remains like the Badger in its hole, but at night proceeds in search of insects and their larvæ, and of earthworms, of which it is especially fond.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin ; Pennant, *History of Quadrupeds* ; Horsfield, *Zoological Illustrations of Java*.

ME'RCANTILE, } Fr. *mercantil*, merchantly,
MERCANT'NTE. } merchantlike. Cot. See MER-
CHANT. *Marcantant* ; It. *mercantile*. The latter (the It.) is frequent in old plays for *merchant*. Steevens.

The only procede (that I may use the *mercantile* term) you can expect is thanks, and this way shall not be wanting to make you rich returns.

Howell. Letter 29. book i. sec. i.

TRA. What is he, Biondello ?

BIO. Master, a *marcantant*, or a pedant,
I know not what.

Shakspeare. *Taming the Shrew*, fol. 222.

ME'RCENARY, *adj.* } Fr. *mercenaire* ; It. *mer-*
ME'RCENARY, *n.* } *cenario* ; Sp. *mercenario* ;
ME'RCENARINESS. } Lat. *mercenarius*, from *mer-*
ces, a reward or payment.

One who takes payment, hire, or wages, a hireling ; one who acts, who works, for the sake of reward or of gain.

He was a shepherd, and no *mercenarie*.

Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 516.

That is a *mercenary* preacher and an hired, which seeketh his own temporal aduantage & commoditie.
Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 507. *The Second Part of the Con-*
utation of Tyndall.

The Almaynes, and *mercenaries* of strange countreis, I canne not name at this present tyme.

Lord Berners. *Froissart*. *Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 205. p. 242.

For God forbid I should my papers blot
With *mercenary* lines, with servile pen ;
Praising virtues in them that have them not,
Basely attending on the hopes of men.

Daniel. *Sonnet* 55.

This is to show, both how tyranny grows to stand in need of *mer-*
cenary soldiers, and how those *mercenaries* are, by mutual obligation,
firmly assured unto the tyrant.

Ralegh. *History of the World*, book v. ch. ii. sec. 2. fol. 581.

Fifthly, it [charity] casts out all *mercenariness*, and self-seeking.
The Whole Duty of Man, p. 315. Sunday 16.

Thus needy wits a vile revenue made,
And verse became a *mercenary* trade.

Dryden. *The Art of Poetry*, can. 4.

ME'RCER, } Fr. *mercier* ; It. *merciago*, mer-
ME'RCERY, } *ciadro* ; Sp. *mercero*, from the Lat.
ME'RCERSHIP. } *merx*, q. d. *merciarius*, i. e. *minuta-*
rum mercium venditor, a seller of small wares, or arti-
cles of merchandise. Skinner.

A dealer in various articles of *merchandise*. In Eng-
lish it is now restricted to—a dealer in silken wares.

Ich have mad meny knyght, boþe *merc*er and draper.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 99.

The chapmen of suche *mercerie*,
With fraude, and with supplantarie;
So many shulden by and selle
That he ne maie for shame telle
So foule a sinne in man's ere.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. p. 68.

A markette place, to be kept euery Tuesday and Saturday, for
flesshe and fyssh, *mercery* ware, &c.

Lord Berners. *Froissart*. *Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 133. p. 160.

And they had in their hoost all thynges plentyfull, market with
clothe, fures, and other *mercery*.

Id. *ib.* vol. i. ch. 403. p. 701.

Then is there heere one Mr. Caper, at the suite of Master Three-
Pile, the *merc*er, for some foure suites of peach-coloured satten.

Shakspeare. *Measure for Measure*, fol. 77.

William Roe is returned from the wars, but he is grown lame in
one of his arms, so he hath no mind to bear arms any more ; he
confesses himself to be an egregious fool to leave his *merc*ership,
and go to be a musqueteer.

Howell. Letter 62. book ii. p. 390.

ME'RCHAND, *v.* } Fr. *marchander*, *marchan-*
ME'RCHANDISE, *v.* } *dise* ; It. *mercantare*, *mer-*
ME'RCHANDISE, *n.* } *catansia* ; Sp. *mercaderia*, *mer-*
ME'RCHANDRY, } *caderia* ; Lat. *mercari*, which
ME'RCHANT, } Vossius thinks has been rightly
ME'RCHANTABLE. } derived from the Phœnician or
Hebrew. *Merx*, or *mercs*, contracted from *mercis*, is by
some derived from *mercari*, by others from the Gr. *μῆρ-*
ος, *pars*, *quia res per partes venditur*. To *merchand*,
To buy and sell, to trade, to traffick.

For ge ben men beter ytagt to schouele and to spade,
To cartestaf and to plowstaf, and a fischyng to wade,
To hamer, and to needle, and to *marchandise* also,
þan with swerd or hauberk eny batail to do.

R. Gloucester, p. 99.

"Do com," said Statyn, "burgeis & *merchant*,
& knyght & squiere."

R. Brunne, p. 168.

If a chapman wille not leue of his *merchaundie*.

Id. p. 328.

For thi *marchauntis* weren prynces of the erthe.

Wiclif. *Apocalips*, ch. xviii.

For thy *marchauntis* were the great men of the earth.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And nyle ye make the hous of my fadir an hous of *marchaun-*
dise.

Wiclif. *John*, ch. ii.

Make not my father's house an house of *marchaundyse*.

Bible, Anno 1551.

A *marchant* was ther with a forked berd,
In mottelee, and highe on hors he sat,
And on his hed a Flaundrish bever hat.

Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 254.

For when we out of Rome in *marchentfare* went,
To purchase botirflis was our most entent.

The Marchauntis Second Tule, p. 666. *Imputed to Chaucer*.

— And was so full of faith,
That the greatest of Barbarie
Of hem, whiche vse *marchandie*
She hath conuerted.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. p. 48.

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And cleped hym [Mercury] in the beleues,
The god of *marchantes* and of theues.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 130.

And [Ferdinando] *marchanded* at this time with France, for the
restoring of the counties of Russignon and Perpignian, oppigno-
rated to the French.

Bacon. *King Henry VII.* fol. 99.

For were it not for this lazie trade of vsury, money would not lie
still, but would, in great part, be employed upon *merchandizing*.

Id. *Essaie* 41. p. 240. *Of Vsury*.

Now look into the statutes of subsidy of tounage and poundage,
and you shall find, a few *merchandize* only accepted, the poundage
equal upon alien and subject.

Id. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 225. *Argument concerning Impositions on
Merchandizes*.

And for *merchandizing*, it may be a question, whether that the
companies of the *merchant adventures*, of the Turkey *merchants*,
and the Muscovy *merchants*, if they shall be continued, should not
be compounded of *merchants* of both nations, English and Scottish.

Id. *Ib.* vol. ii. p. 169. *Union of England and Scotland*.

Therefore, when *merchant-like* I sell reuenge,
Broke be my sword, my armes torne and defac'd,
And I proclam'd a coward through the world.

Shakspeare. *Henry VI. Second Part*, fol. 137.

Poets hereafter for pensions need not care,
Who call you beggars, you may call them lyers,
Verses are grown such *merchantable* ware,
That now for sonnets sellers are the buyers.

Harrington. *Epigram* 40. book i.

Only there passed a law, at the suit of the *merchant aduenturers*
of England, against the *merchant aduenturers* of London, for mono-
polizing and exacting vpon the trade.

Bacon. *King Henry VII.* fol. 163.

For the employment of the procedure of forraine commodities,
brought in by *merchant-strangers*, vpon the native commodities of
the realme.

Id. *Ib.* p. 66.

Now, why they placed this invention upon the Beaver, beside
the medicall and *merchantable* commodity of Castoreum, or parts
conceived to be bitten away, might be the sagacity and wisdom of
that animal.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iii. ch. iv. p. 145.

See a *merchant* in a storm at sea, and what he values most he
will be sure to throw overboard last.

South. *Sermons*, vol. iv. p. 521.

Mr. Hastings says he has two hundred and fifty of that kind of
raw materials, who expect to be speedily manufactured into the
merchantable quality I mention.

Burke. *Works*, vol. iv. p. 117. *On Mr. Fox's East India Bill*.

MERCURIALIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class
Dioecia, order *Enneandria*, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*.
Generic character: male flower, calyx three-parted;
corolla none; stamens nine to twelve; anthers globose,
in pairs: female flower, style two; capsule two-celled,
one-seeded.

Six species, natives of Europe and Madeira, *M. per-
ennis* and *annua* are natives of England.

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M E R C U R Y.

ME'RCURY, v. } Fr. *mercurial*; It. *mer-
curiale*; Sp. *mercurial*; Lat. *mercurialis*; of or pertaining
MERCU'RIAL, adj. } to Mercury, the Heathen God;
MERCU'RIAL, n. } or the mineral quicksilver. As
MERCU'RIALIST, } the Fr.
MERCU'RIFY, }
MERCURIFICA'TION. }

Mercuriale, "Of mercury; made of mercury; born
under the Planet Mercury; hence humorous, fan-
tastical; also crafty, subtle, deceitful, thievish." Cot-
grave.

A Mercury, a messenger, a bearer, a vender of news.

Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe;
Mars iren, *Mercurie* quicksilver we clepe.

Chaucer. *The Chanones Yemannes Tale*, v. 16295.

Canis minor
The whiche sterre is *mercuriall*
By way of kynde.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vii. p. 214.

As gold falls sick being stung with mercury.

Donne. *Anatomy of the World*. Anno 1.

And O! how this (deare prince) the people charmes,

Who flock about thee oft in ravish'd bands,

To see thee yong, yet manage so thine armes,

Have a *mercuriall* mince and martiall hands.

Stirling. *A Parænesis to Prince Henry*.

Mercurialists are solitary, much in contemplation, subtle, poets,
philosophers, and musing much about such matters.

Burton. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 190.

It cannot be said, as in the former cases (wherein a part only
of the metal is *mercurified*) it may be, that the obtained quicksilver
consists of the more solid and ponderous parts of the metal.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. p. 641. *The Producibleness of Mercury*.

It remains, that I perform the promise I made, of adding the
ways of *mercurification* (as chymists speak) above referred to, as
delivered by Paracelsus, Helmont, and Lully.

Id. *Ib.* vol. i. p. 643.

But his mind being more martial than *mercurial*, he applied
himself to sea-service.

Wood. *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. i. fol. 336.

Pigott being a more forward and *mercurial* man got glory of it
among most scholars.

Wood. *Fasti Oxonienses*, vol. ii. fol. 209.

Thus tickling, lying evasion, with several other such like car-
dinal virtues, are a sort of properties pertaining to the practice of
the law, as well as to the *mercurial* profession.

P. Whitehead. *The Gymnasiad*, book i. note v. 37.

But if *mercurial* scribblers pant for fame,

Those I inspire, and Nonsense is my name.

Blacklock. *The Genealogy of Nonsense*.

MERCURIUS, as Festus says, *de mercibus*; whence
the Romans called all those who throve in business
Viri Mercuriales. Hesiod has contented himself with Hesiod.
mentioning the parentage of this God, and the appoint-
ment which he held in Olympus:

Ζηνι δ' αὖ Ἀτλαντὶς Μαίη τέκευ κύδιμον Ἑρμῆν
Κήρυκα θανάτων. Theog. 938.

To this, in his *Opera et Dies*, he adds, that on the forma-
tion of Pandora, Jupiter required that Mercury should
endow that anomalous birth with the mind of a Trull and
the manners of a Pickpocket:

Ἐν δὲ θύμῳ κυνίων τε νόον καὶ ἐπίκλοπον ἦθος
Ἑρμείην ἦναι διὰ κροτοῦ Λαγρίφοντον. 67.

Homer, on the contrary, in his *Hymn to Mercury*, one
of the most agreeable pieces transmitted to us from
antiquity, has entered largely into the first occurrence
of Mercury's infancy. Jupiter, it seems from this
account, lodged Maia in a cave, and used to visit her
nightly while Juno was asleep, till she gave birth to a
boy whose feats were soon to be the astonishment of the
Immortals. He was born at daybreak, at noon he
played on the lyre, and before night he committed a
forray on some cattle in the neighbourhood. Jumping
out of his cradle almost so soon as he was placed within
it, he determined to go in quest of Apollo's oxen, but
as he quitted the cave for that purpose he picked up a
tortoise which was feeding quietly before its mouth.

Homer's
Hymn.

MER-
CURY.MER
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Smiling at this harmless animal, he assured it that it would be far more useful if dead than if alive; and in order to put his assertion to a sure test, he carried the tortoise back into the cave, killed it, and very artificially manufactured its shell into a musical instrument by the help of some split reeds and sheep's tendons; and then practising a tune or two, chanted to its accompaniment an extempore song, (*ἐξ αὐτοσχέδιος*), about the loves of his father and mother, his own birth, the Nymphs, the tripods, and the kettles which he observed about his cavern. Then placing the lyre in his cradle, and feeling very hungry, he resumed his first intention, and went to look about him for food towards dusk, like an experienced sheep-stealer, *οἷά τε φῶτες Φηληταὶ διέπουσιν*. The herds of Apollo were tended on one of the mountains of Pieria, and hence the little Thief carried off fifty head, practising a stratagem which Cacus employed afterwards with like success; namely, driving the beasts tail foremost, and himself walking backward after them; a trick which must have been most tedious in execution, and the detection of which, it may be thought, could scarcely require much sagacity, for the owner might be supposed likely in the first instance to track the retrograde footmarks. As another precaution, however, the tiny robber threw away his shoes, and made himself a kind of sandals with green boughs, which left a very perplexing mark by trailing along the sand.

An old hedger in the neighbourhood was the only person who observed these proceedings, and the Godling advised him to be both deaf and blind in regard to them;

Καὶ τε ἰδὼν, μὴ ἰδὼν εἶναι, καὶ κωφὸς ἀκούσας.

Before dawn he had gained the Alpheus with his ill-gotten booty, and having allowed the cows a good feed off the pleasant pastures on the lotus-bearing banks of that river, he stalled them in its neighbourhood. Two were destined for the spit, and for that purpose the boy having lighted a fire in a great hole, killed, skinned, quartered, and roasted his beef with the dexterity of a veteran buccaneer. He then hastened back to Cyllene, and regained his cave without encountering God, Man, or Dog, just at sunrise; lifted the latch softly, crept on tiptoes to his cradle, wrapped himself up in his baby-linen, and with an air of the most infantine simplicity began to play with the bed-clothes with one hand, and his tortoise-shell with the other. His mother, however, taxed him with his roguery, and placed before him in strong colours the probable vengeance of Apollo. To this remonstrance he answered that he was not to be addressed like a Baby, nor to be frightened at a Mamma's scolding; that it was little worth while for them to sit starving in a cave apart from all the other Gods, without attempting to better themselves; and that for his own part he was ambitious of honour, and resolved to be a captain of Robbers. As for Apollo, if he should think proper to come after him, he would give him something worse to think of, for he would make his way to the great Temple at Python, and carry off with him all its wardrobe, furniture, and treasure, while his mother, if she so pleased, might look on.

Apollo, in the morning, having discovered the abduction, first told his mishap to the hedger. The Cows, he said, were all gone, and what was very odd, (*ὁ δὲ περὶ θαῦμα τέτυκται*), a bull who pastured alone, and four watchdogs, who ought to have been better guardians, were left behind. The old man answered cautiously

enough, that it was not easy to recount distinctly every thing which one might happen to see; that there were many travellers in those parts, some good and some bad; so that it was difficult to recognise every individual who went by; that he had been working the day before till sundown, and certainly had seen a boy, but he could not rightly tell who the boy was, who had a stick in his hand with which he was tending some cows, and who walked backwards, and not altogether in a straight line. Apollo did not gain much information from this statement, and he was yet more puzzled, when, soon afterwards, he observed the tracks of his oxen, and the strange marks which had been left by Mercury's very oddly constructed sandals; they resembled, as he said, no slot, nor footing with which he was acquainted, neither man's, nor woman's, nor wolf's, nor bear's, nor lion's, nor bull's. Still he went on his way till he came to Cyllene, and descended into Maia's cave. The little Mercury, who was just washed, tired with his night expedition, and preparing for a nap, suspected Apollo's errand so soon as he saw him, shrank under his clothes, and drew up head, hands, and feet into as narrow a compass as possible. The visitor, however, detected him, and having first, with a very ill-bred curiosity, ransacked the cave, and unlocked, opened, and pryed into three closets which he found filled with nectar and ambrosia, gold and silver, blue and white gowns, (*φοινικόεντα καὶ ἄργυρα εἴματα*), and other such property as usually belongs to Goddesses, he began a very angry speech.

"Little boy in the cradle, tell me where my cows are, or I shall not go away quietly. If you don't tell me, I shall certainly kick you to Tartarus, where you shall stay in the dark without Papa or Mamma, and with very little company." Mercury's answer was quite in character. "Son of Latona, why have you spoken so sharply, and why do you come here to seek your cows? I have never seen, nor heard, nor can tell you any thing about them. A pretty sort of cattle-stealer I should make; I have other things to do, to sleep and suck, and be washed and swaddled. What nonsense it is to think that such a baby as I am could run abroad after cows! I was born only yesterday, and my feet are much too tender for the rough, hard roads. If this does not satisfy you, I will swear a big oath by my Father's head, that I have neither stolen your cows, nor know of any body who has done so—whatever, indeed, cows may be, for as yet I have only heard of such things by name." He finished with a sly wink and a long knowing whistle, implying (in modern parlance) that it was all *gammon*.

Μάκρ' ἀποσυρίζων ἄλλον ὥς μῦθον ἀκούων.

Apollo laughed heartily, prognosticated that the boy by and by would be King of the Pickpockets, caught him up in his arms and carried him out of the cave, but was glad enough to get quickly rid of a burden which the Baby well knew how to make sufficiently disagreeable to the bearer. In the end they agreed to appeal to the decision of Jupiter, and the two Gods accordingly stood in full conclave to plead before the Olympic throne. Apollo first told his story, and the Boy replied with many protestations of truth, sincerity, and innocence, much in the same strain as he had excused himself before; and spoke of his elder brother's threats, of his own incompetence to the fact charged against him, of his affection for his father, and of his confidence that

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such a parent would not allow the strong to trample unjustly upon the weak. Jupiter was highly amused at this ingenious defence, reconciled the contending parties, and ordered Mercury to restore the Cows. Mercury accordingly led Apollo to Alpheus, and there by exhibiting his skill on the lyre, so far delighted the God of day that he obtained the remaining Cows in willing exchange for his new musical discovery. The Poem concludes with a vow of eternal friendship between the two Deities, Apollo having first received an assurance from the Baby thief that his property of all kinds should for the future be considered inviolate.

Ovid.

This story is told with the happiest playfulness, and if it be from the pen of Homer, a question which this is not the place to moot, it exhibits the Father of Epopee, as no less skilful in light and graceful humour, than in the more sustained majesty of the *Iliad*. Ovid has slightly treated the leading circumstances of this tale in order to introduce the transformation of Battus into a Touchstone. Battus is the name given to the old man who witnessed the theft, who was bribed to silence by the present of a Cow, and broke his promise when tempted by a Bull. But Mercury outwitted him, for mistrusting his honesty the God himself returned in another shape, verified his suspicions, and punished the traitor accordingly. (*Metam.* ii. 687.) Apollodorus (*Bibl.* iii. 10.) writes much to the same purpose as Homer, excepting that he makes the tortoise be found *after* the plunder of Apollo's cows, whose sinews are employed in stringing it; Apollo purchases not only the lyre thus invented, but a flute also, for which he barter his golden rod, and the power of divination by dice, (the art of *cogging*), henceforward peculiar to Mercury and his votaries.

Apollodorus.

Lucian.

Lucian has borrowed Homer's leading thought and expanded it with his own characteristic humour. In one of the *Dialogues of the Gods*, Vulcan asks Apollo if he has yet seen Maia's new born baby, a pretty smiling child whose face already gives promise of future excellence. "Excellence indeed," replies the God of day! "can any good be expected from a Baby already more cunning than Iapetus; who has stolen Neptune's trident, and the sword of Mars, to say nothing of my own bow and arrows? Look well to your own tackle Master Vulcan, and see whether there be not something missing." Vulcan accordingly discovers that he has lost his pincers, which he is assured he will find somewhere in the cradle of the little thief, who must have planned some of his larcenies while yet in the womb. Then adds Apollo, he chatters plentifully already; yesterday he tripped up Cupid, and gave him a fall in wrestling, and stole her cestus from Venus while she was kissing him. Moreover he smuggled away Jove's sceptre, and would have got clear off with his thunderbolt also, if it had not been a little too heavy and fiery. Maia says, that he gets out of Heaven by night, and goes down to the Shades below to see if any booty is to be picked up there. All this is very playfully told, but Lucian in another place, his *Dialogue on Dancing*, sinks into a frigid and heavy allegory when he explains the golden rod with which Homer has invested Mercury, to close in slumber, or to awaken mortal eyes, to be no other than Dancing. "Ὁρχήσεις, τὰ ὄμματα θέλγουσα καὶ ἐξηγορέναι ποιοῦσα καὶ ἐπεγείρουσα τὴν διάνοιαν πρὸς ἕκαστα τῶν ὄρωμένων." It is in a much more agreeable vein that in another *Dialogue* between Mercury and Maia, Lucian introduces the God complaining of the egregious hardships

of his condition. "First," he says, "I must rise sometimes to put the celestial banqueting-rooms in order; then I have to arrange the council-chamber, and to stand by Jove awaiting his orders, which I am carrying up and down all day long; and when at last I come back hot, dusty, and tired, it is my business to put his ambrosia upon table; nay till he got his new minion cupbearer, I had also to hand nectar round. Then even by night I get no rest, but I must convey Souls to Pluto and assist at their sentences; as if my daily toils, wrestling, playing the town-crier, and prompting orators in their speeches, were not quite enough. Why, Leda's twins are allowed alternate repose, and the lazy bastards of those two mere women, Semele and Alcmena, loll at their pleasure at Jove's feasts, while I, sprung from Maia, the daughter of Atlas, am forced to wait upon them. Here I am just returned from carrying a billet-doux to Cadmus's daughter at Sidon, and forthwith without a moment's breath, I am sent off to Argos to look after Danae, and to touch by the way in Bœotia to see what Antiope is about. Faith, but I have a great inclination to refuse." "Away with you, my son," replies Maia prudently, "both to Argos and Bœotia, do all that your father bids while you have health and strength, and do it quickly, lest you encounter a good cudgelling; for lovers now and then are somewhat irritable."

MERCURY.

There is a curious passage relating to Mercury in Callimachus the *Hymn of Callimachus to Diana*, explanatory of chus. the nursery discipline of Olympus. Whenever any of the little celestial Girls are naughty, their mothers call the Cyclopes to come and eat them; but the abode of those dirty semi-deities not being in Heaven, Mercury steps out of a corner with his face blacked, and frightens the children into good behaviour. The Oceanides, says the Poet, cannot look at the smithies in Sicily and Corsica with their grim attendants without terror, nor is this a matter of wonder:

οὐκ ἴμισις κίνης δὲ καὶ αἱ μάλα μνηστέοντες
αὐδίσσας ἀφρικτὶ μακάρων ὀρώσι θυγατέρας,
ἀλλ' ὅτι κουράων τις ἀπειθήα μητρί τινος,
μήτηρ μὲν Κύκλωπας ἦν ἐπὶ παιδὶ καλίστρῳ,
"Ἀργὴν ἢ Στίροπην" ὃ δὲ δάματος ἐκ μυχάτοιο
ἔρχεται Ἑρμῆος σποδῇ κεχρημένος αἰδῇ.
αὐτίκα τὴν κούρην μορμύσσεται ἢ δὲ τιτύσῃς
δύνη ἔσσι κόλπους, θιμῆν ἑπὶ φάσι χεῖρας.

64.

This picture, as we need not say, is exquisitely drawn. It must be admitted, however, that the reading *Ἑρμῆος* is not unreasonably doubted, and if, as has been suggested, *ἔξείης* be substituted, Mercury is altogether out of the question, and one of the Cyclopes who is invoked is himself the bugbear. Spanheim, in commenting upon the above passage, remarks that Mercury is seldom represented by the Ancients with any but a smiling and graceful countenance. Æschylus, indeed, Æschylus, in an obscure passage, calls him *νύχιος*, (*Choeph.* 716.) but the epithet appears to apply not to the general attributes of the God, but to the dreadful occasion on which his assistance is required by Orestes. In the same Drama the Scholiast tells us that the Poet has employed Mercury to personify Death itself, (612.) but it rather seems that he is introduced in his more common character, ὁ πομπαῖος, as the guide of departed Souls to the Infernal regions. Lycophron gives him three heads, and Plutarch speaks of elderly Mercuries Plutarch. without hands and feet, and wrapped in stiff bandages; these, however, he admits to be no more than allegories, implying that old men ought to abstain from Politics. (*An seni sit gerenda Respublica, ad fin.*)

MERCURY.

The same writer in a different Tract, (*Conjugalia Præcepta*), explaining another allegory of the Ancients, reinvests the God with the bloom of youth, and places him next to Venus, because, as he says, the happiness of Matrimony is much increased by pleasant and confidential conversation. On the whole, the agreeable representations of Mercury are not only most consistent with his general character, but most authorized both by Poets and Artists.

Cicero.

Cicero (*de Nat. Deor.* iii. 22.) has sufficiently admitted the inconsistency and confusion of Pagan Mythology in his *historiette* of Mercury. There are, he says, five Deities of that name. 1. The son of Cœlum and Dies, who is sculptured with little regard to decency, on account of a passion which he once cherished for Proserpine. Those ithyphallic statues of *Ερμῆς Δολιχὸς*, are said by Herodotus (ii. 51.) not to have been borrowed from Egypt, but to have been adopted by the Athenians from the Pelasgi, and through the former People to have become common in Greece. 2. The son of Valens and Phoronis; this is a subterraneous Deity, (*χθόνιος*), and he is known also as Trophonius. Of this Parentage we may remark that Valens is plainly the same as *Κράτος*, and as *Κράτος* and *Βία* are the two ministers of Jove's vengeance, whom Æschylus introduces to fasten Prometheus to Caucasus, so Mercury and Vulcan are employed by Lucian for the same purpose. 3. The son of Jove and Maia, who begot Pan on Penelope by violence, under the form of a Goat; an adventure which he had so utterly forgotten by the time his son had grown up, that it required a close narrative of the fact by the Demigod, to establish his claim to filiation, Mercury irreverently styling him *υἱὸς τράγος τινὸς μοιχεύσαντος*; and even when in the end he admitted his own paternity, feeling so ashamed of the horns, tail, and cloven feet of his progeny, that he begged him as an especial favour never to call him "Father" in the hearing of a third person. (Lucian, *Dial. Deor.*) 4. The son of Nilus, whom the Egyptians think it profane to name. 5. The Thoth of the Egyptians, who gives his name to the first month of that People, who fled to Egypt from the Pheneatæ because he had killed Argus, and who taught the Court in which he took refuge Laws and Letters. Of this Thoth, or Theuth, Plato speaks in his *Phædrus*. The Ibis was consecrated to him, and he was the inventor of numbers, Arithmetic, and Astronomy. Anubis also seems to have shared the attributes of Mercury among the Egyptians. (See Jablonski, *Pantheon Ægyptiacum*.)

Diodorus Siculus.

To the Egyptian Hermes, Diodorus Siculus (i. 16.) ascribes the invention of articulate speech, of nomenclature, of Letters, and of Religion. He was the first who distributed the stars systematically, and observed the nature and harmonious relations of sounds. He invented wrestling and dancing in time, and a Lyre with three chords, symbolizing by their tones the three seasons of the year, the acute for Summer, the grave for Winter, the mean for Spring. The Greeks named him *Ερμῆς*, because he taught them *ἐρμηνεύειν*. Osiris employed him as Hierogrammatist; and to him, not to Minerva as the Greeks fable, is mankind indebted for the olive.

MERCURY.

The same writer, speaking afterwards of the Mythology of Crete, (v. 75.) states that those Islanders attribute to Mercury the origin of Heralds and their customary badge, the Caduceus, (*κηρύκειον*), and that from their utility to both parties in negotiations of Peace, Mercury is named *common*. (*κοινὸς*, *communis*.) Weights and measures, the method of increasing commercial gains, not always quite honestly, wrestling, and the lyre, are among this God's inventions. His name is derived as above, not however because he first taught speech, since he only corrected, improved, and refined it, but because from his clearness of exposition he was selected as Herald, messenger, and interpreter of the Gods.

The common attributes of Mercury are 1. the *Pelasmus*, or winged cap, which sometimes, in the most ancient Works, has only two feathers stuck in it, and occasionally is without either wings or feathers; 2. the *Talaria*, or feet-wings, which in like manner can be removed at pleasure; and which in a pretty group in the Justiniani Gallery at Rome, engraved by Montfaucon, (vol. i. pl. lxxviii. fig. 4.) are being fastened on by a little Cupid; 3. the CADUCEUS. Sometimes he carries the *Harpè*, (*ἄρπη*), a curved sword, with a straight spike continued from the point at which the curve begins, with which he slew Argus, and which he also lent to Perseus on great occasions. Not unfrequently also he has a purse in his hand.

The cubical blocks which the Greeks and Romans placed on their high roads and elsewhere, were most frequently terminated by a bust of Mercury, and therefore were called *Ἑρμαῖ*; they bore also an appendage, to which we have before alluded, and which, says Mr. Gifford, "though those good old times saw nothing extraordinary in it, might perhaps be thought a little singular at present." We have already mentioned the God as sometimes represented without legs and arms, and Servius recounts an explanatory legend, that certain shepherds one day finding him asleep, amputated those limbs in retaliation for some wrong which he had committed. These *Ἑρμαῖ*, if crowned with the bust of any other God, received a compound name, and hence we read of *Hermathenè*, *Hermapollon*, *Hermeros*, *Hermacles*, *Hermharpocrates*, *Hermanubis*, &c. and now and then a Hermes was terminated by the bust of some illustrious man, many of which still exist. It was the mutilation of these Statues (if they may be so called) of Mercury which brought so much obloquy on Alcibiades. (Thucyd. vi. 27, &c.) In Rome they were indifferently named *Hermes* and *Termini*, or *Termiles*, (whence the modern *Termes*.) which although of distinct origin appear in the end to have been confounded with them.

Hermes, or Termes.

Nil nisi Cecropides truncoque simillimus Herma

exclaims Juvenal, (viii. 52.) with nobly indignant spirit when speaking of a degenerate Patrician; and Mr. Gifford's paraphrase will explain the purpose of the figure:—

While thou in mean inglorious pleasure lost
With "Cecrops! Cecrops!" all thou hast to boast,
Art a full brother to the crossway stone
Which clowns have chipped a head of Hermes on.

MERCY.

MERCY, v.

ME'RCY,

ME'RCIABLE,

ME'RCEMENT,

ME'RCIFUL,

ME'RCIFULLY,

ME'RCIFULNESS,

ME'RCILESS,

ME'RCILESSLY,

ME'RCILESSNESS,

ME'RCIFY.

See *ante* AMERCE, and the Quotation from Rastall. Fr. *mercie*; It. *merce*; contracted from *misericordia*, or from *miseresce*, say different Etymologists, or adds Skinner, it is from the Lat. *merx*. And from the Lat. *merx* it has no doubt proceeded through the Low Lat. *merciare*, *amerciare*. Nor. Fr. *amercier*, to *amerce*, *merce*, or *mercy*, to impose or

exact a recompense, to impose a fine: and, as fines were accepted in commutation for life forfeited to the law, or over which power had been obtained in battle; to *mercy*, to grant *mercy*, that is, to grant that *mercy* or *fine* should be imposed and received as a ransom for life forfeited, was benefit or beneficence to the party to whom the punishment of death was remitted; and was ascribed to benevolence or willingness to spare and save, to clemency, kindness, compassion, pity. See Caseneuve in Menage. Further, to *cry mercy*, in our old Chronicles, is to *cry ransom*; which was acceded to or not "according as it fortune to fall in the hands of them that were cruel or courtesse." Courtesy, aided by covetousness, commonly prevailed, for *mercy* paid in ransom was an important portion of the booty in the constant predatory *scrimysshes*, recorded (by Froissart especially;) there was nothing gained by slaughter. Thus to *cry mercy*, was (consequently) to beg for life; and to grant *mercy*, was to spare life; and, as this forbearance was attributed wholly to courtesy, and covetousness allowed no share in it,—hence the general application of *mercy*, to

A willingness to spare and save, to pardon and forgive; to kindness, clemency, compassion, sympathy, pity.

Minshew produces from an old Statute of Henry VI. the expression, "to be in *grievous mercie* of the king, i. e. to be in hazard of a great penaltie." And yet by our Law Writers *mercie* is retranslated into the Lat. *misericordia*.

Haue *merci* of hym ich bidde.

R. Gloucester, p. 58.

He sesed fite castels, & held þam in his wage,
Foure erles & sixtene knyghtes þerfor in his ostage,
Ilkon of þe knyghtes had a barony,
þie & alle þer rightes were don in *mercý*.

R. Brunne, p. 139.

Bot Athelstan þe maistrie wan & did þam *mercie* crie
& alle Northwales he sat to treuage hie.

Id. p. 28.

Forsters did somoun, enquired vp & doun
Whilk men of toun had taken his venýsoun,
& who þat was gilty þorgh þe foresters sawe,
Merceid was fulle hi.

Id. p. 112.

Mildeliche Mede þo *merciende* hem alle
Of hure grete goudness.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 39.

Bote after þe dede þat ys y do, the dome shal record
Meý op' no *meý*.

Id. Ib. p. 62.

Kynges comen after. kneolede and offride
Muche gold and murre. with out *mercý* askýnge.

Id. Ib. p. 370.

Up man for hus mýs dedes. þe *mercement* he taxeth.

Id. Ib. p. 21.

With oute bitter wonde
Wt oute *mercement* op' manslaugh.

Id. Ib. p. 73.

And marchauns *merciabie* wolde be. and men of lawe boþe.

Id. Ib. p. 287.

So grace of þe Holy Gost. melteþ al to *mercý*
The grete myghte of þe Trinite. to *merciabie* and to none oþer.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 331

Blessid ben *merciful* men: for thei schal gete *mercy*.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. v.

Blessed are the *mercyfull*: for they shall obtayne *mercy*.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Pray eke for us, we sinful folk unstable,
That of his *mercy* God so *merciabie*,
On us his grete *mercie* multiplie,
For reverence of his moder Marie.

Chaucer. The Prioresses Tale, v. 13618.

I you require,
That *merciellesse* ye cause me not to sterue.

Id. The Court of Loue, p. 373.

With suche *mercy* who that bileueth
To please God: he is deceiued
Or els mote reason be weyued.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 89.

And yet she is not *merciabie*,
Whiche maie me yeue life and hele.

Id. Ib. book iii. p. 84.

Nat onely reason persuadeth but also experience proueth, that in whom *mercy* lacketh, and is nat founden, in hym all other vertues be drowned, and lose their iust commendation.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book ii. ch. vii. p. 116.

The *merciabie* kinge gote *mercy* of God and repented.

Joye. Exposicion of Daniel, ch. i.

Leat vs embrace the *merciabie* and unwrathefull maker of the law euangelicall.

Udall. Luke, ch. iii.

This law wyll no more but that in dealyng *mercifull*ye w^e beastes we shoulde lerne *mercifullnesse* vnto oure neighbours.

Bible, Anno 1551. Deuteronomy, ch. xxii. notes.

And thou shalte make a *merciscate* of pure golde: ii. cubytes and a halfe longe, and a cubyte and a halfe brode.

Id. Exodus, ch. xxv.

The erle of Derby sayde, he that *mercy* desireth, *mercy* ought to haue.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 104. fol. 125.

The king then, by the consent of his counsaile, as he y^t thought to reduce the cuntry by faire meanes if he myght, receyued their offre on a cōdicyon; and that was this, that they of Ipre shulde pay to the kyng xl thousand frankes towards his charges comyng thyder; to the whiche they of Ipre made no refuse but were right joyful therof. Thus they of Ipre were taken to *mercy*.

Id. Ib. ch. 317. fol. 729.

Then the kyng was counsayled to take them to *mercy*, so that amonge them they shulde giue to the king lx thousand franks toward his charges.

Id. Ib. fol. 730.

At length, vpon their submission, the king tooke them to *mercie*, vpon their fine, which was seized at twentie thousand marks.

Holinshed. Henrie III. Anno 1265.

He is so meeke, wise, and *merciabie*.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. September.

And, nought regarding her so goodly hew,
Did laugh at her that many did deride,
Whilest she did weepe of no man *mercifide*.

Id. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 6.

That to obey is best,
And love with fear the only God, to walk
As in his presence, ever to observe
His providence, and on him sole depend,
Mercifull over all his works, with good
Still overcoming evil.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book xii. l. 565.

All persons vnjustlie exil'd by Nero, as well of the nobilitie as meaner sort, with their children he *mercifull*ly restored againe to their country and honour.

Savile. Tacitus, part i. fol. 11. The Ende of Nero and Beginning of Galba.

And all dismayd through *merciellesse* despaire
Him wretched thrall unto his dongeon brought,
Where he remaines of all unsuccour'd and unsought.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 8.

MERCY.

MERCY. [Thou shalt be gathered to me] out of the company of infidels, of
 — cruell and bloody persecutors, who like lions and leopards have
 MERE. tyrannized over thee and *mercilessly* torne thee in peeces.
Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 234. *Salomon's Song of Songs Paraphrased*.

(Though a poore oppressor (as he is unkindly) so he is a monster
 of *mercilessness*.)

Id. Ib. vol. ii. fol. 315. *Sermon Preacht at Westminster, April 5, 1628.*

As deliverance out of temptation is undoubtedly one of the
 greatest *mercies* that God vouchsafes his people in this world, so
 there is nothing that more enhances and sets off the greatness of
 the *mercy*, than the critical time of God's vouchsafing it.

South. Sermons, vol. vi. p. 227.

But whether bread or fame be their end, it must be allowed, our
 author, by and in this poem, has *mercifully* given them a little of
 both.

Pope. Letter to the Publishers.

We shall still find, that such as are most *merciless* to dying sin-
 ners, in stopping up the passages of repentance and salvation
 against them, do yet relax this rigour, and walk by another rule
 themselves; unless, perhaps it may more properly be said, that
 they walk by no rule at all.

South. Sermons, vol. ix. p. 212.

And the said William Kent being solemnly called doth not
 come, nor hath prosecuted his writ aforesaid. Therefore it is con-
 sidered, that the same William and his pledges of prosecuting, to
 wit, John Doe and Richard Roe, be in *mercy* for his false complaint.

Blackstone. Commentaries, vol. iii. *Appendix*, No. 1. p. vi.

MERD, Fr. *merde*; Lat. *merda*; Gr. *μύθος*, odor,
malus odor, stercus. Merde de fer, the dross of iron.

Dung, excrement, ordure.

Disputare de nobilitate generis, sine divitiis, est disputare de
nobilitate stercoris, saith Nevisanus the lawyer, to dispute of gentry
 without wealth, is (saving your reverence) to discusse the originall
 of a mard.

Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, fol. 197.

Haire o' th' head, burnt clouts, chalk, *merds*, and clay, &c.

Ben Jonson. The Alchemist, act ii. sc. 3.

MERE, or } A. S. *mære*, *ge-mære*; D. *meer*.
 MEARE. } Skinner and Minshew think *meare-*
stones are *mark-stones*, D. *maark steen*, Ger. *marck*
stein, lapides terminales; stones placed to *mark* the
 bounds or boundaries; yet Skinner refers *meere* to the
 Gr. *μείρειν*, to divide: but there are no intermediate
 steps.

When that brave honour of the Latine name,
 Which *meare'd* her rule with Africa, and Byze
 With Thames inhabitants of noble fame,
 And they which see the dawning day arise.

Spenser. The Ruines of Rome.

Why should he follow?
 The itch of his affection should not then
 Haue nickt his captainship, at such a point,
 When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
 The *meered* question?

Shakspeare. Antony and Cleopatra, fol. 356.

So huge a mind could not in lesser rest,
 Ne in small *meares* containe his glory great,
 That Albion had conquered first by warlike feat.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 10.

To guide my course aright
 What mound or stedd *mere* is offer'd to my sight
 Upon this outstretch'd arm, whilst sailing here at ease.

Drayton. Polyolbion, song 1.

The mislaier of a *meere* stone is to blame. But it is the unjust
 judge, that is the capitall remover of land-markes, when he defineth
 amisse of lands and property.

Bacon. Essay 56. p. 316.

The descendants of the brave nobility of Holland had, more
 than all the canals, *meeres*, and inundations of their country, pro-
 tected their independence.

Burke. Works, vol. viii. p. 69. *A Letter to a Noble Lord.*

MERE, } Fr. *mere*; It. and Sp. *mero*; Lat.
 ME'RELY. } *merus*, which, Vossius thinks, is either from
 VOL. XXV.

μερος, *solus*, or from *μείρειν*, to divide or separate:
 for *merum* is that which is divided or separated from
 every thing else, and therefore, alone.

Sole, alone, pure, unmixed: simple, absolute.

Lo one whom later age hath brought to light,
 Matchable to the greatest of those great,
 Great both by name, and great in power and might,
 And meriting a *mere* triumphant seate.

Spenser. Sonnet 3.

Who is apparently troublesome and contentious, and without
 reasonable cause, upon a *meer* will and stomach doth vex and
 molest his brother, and trouble the country.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politic. Preface, p. 80.

But now our joys are *mere* and unmixed; for that we may do our
 duty and have our reward at once.

Taylor. Ductor Dubitantium. Epis. Ded. sig. A.

— Those that *meerely* talke, and never thinke,
 That live in the wild anarchie of drinke,
 Subject to quarrell only.

Ben Jonson. To one that asked to be sealed of the Tribe of Ben.

Fie on't? O fie, fie, 'tis an unweeded garden
 That grows to seed: things rank and grosse in nature
 Possesse it *meerely*.

Shakspeare. Macbeth, fol. 154.

And [the ant] is reported by some to bite off the germen of
 them, least they should sprout by the moisture of the earth, which
 I look upon as a *meer* fiction.

Ray. Of the Creation, part i. p. 156.

As for the rest of the planets, their particular uses are to us un-
 known or *meerly* conjectural.

Id. Ib. p. 76.

Their [the heathen] religion being *meerely* ceremonial and poli-
 tical, never pretended to reach the heart, or to inspire it with any
 sincerity or warmth of affection towards the Deity.

Porteus. Sermon 1. vol. i. p. 1.

MERENDERA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class
Hexandria, order *Trigynia*. Generic character: flower
 enclosed in a spathe; corolla bell-shaped, six-parted;
 anthers straight, arrow-shaped; capsules three, con-
 nected at the base.

One species, *M. bulbocodium*, native of Barbary.

MERETRICIOUS, Lat. *meretricius*, from *meretrix*,
 a harlot, and that from *merere*, to deserve or acquire by
 service. See HARLOT.

As a harlot,—viciously alluring or enticing; viciously
 adorned or decked.

And therefore thei thinke it impossible to be any knauerye or
 errours in so holy fathers with their *meretrik* mother.

Joye. Expositio of Daniel, ch. xii.

The depraved custom of change, and the delight in *meretricious*
 embracements, (where sinne is turned into art) maketh mariage a
 dull thing, and a kind of imposition, or tax.

Bacon. New Atlantis, p. 23.

She shall return to her wonted trading and shall exercise her
 deceitful and *meretricious* traffick with all the nations of the world.

Hall. Hard Texts. Isaiah, ch. xxiii. ver. 17.

On sure foundations let your fabric rise,
 And with attractive majesty surprise,
 Not by affected *meretricious* arts,
 But strict harmonious symmetry of parts.

Roscommon. An Essay on Verse.

If Nature on your cheek bestows
 A bloom, that emulates the rose,
 Or from some heav'nly image drew
 A form Apelles never knew,
 Your ill-judg'd aid will you impart
 And spoil by *meretricious* art.

More. Fable 7. The Goose and the Swan.

MERGE, } Lat *mergere*, to sink in the sea,
 ME'RGER, } (*mare*).
 ME'RSION. } To sink, to plunge, to overwhelm, to
 swallow up.

MERGE. The *mersion* also in water, and the *emersion* thence, doth figure our death to the former, and receiving to a new life.

MERGUS.

Barrow. Works, vol. i. fol. 545. Of Baptism.

Whenever a greater estate and a less coincide and meet in one and the same person, without any intermediate estate, the less is immediately annihilated; or in the law phrase is said to be *merged*, that is, sunk or drowned in the greater. But they must come to one and the same person in one and the same right; else, if the freehold be in his own right, and he has a term in right of another (*en autre droit*) there is no merger.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. xi.

Their object is to *merge* all natural and all social sentiment in inordinate vanity.

Burke. Letter to a Member of the National Assembly.

MERGUS, from the Latin *mergo*, I dive, Lin, Tem.; *Goosander*, Pen. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Lamellirostres*, order *Palmipedes*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak of moderate length, slender, straight, roundish, with the base thicker, and the cere covered; tip of the upper mandible much curved and hook-like; lower mandible smaller than the upper; edges of both mandibles toothed like a saw, and the teeth inclined backward; nostrils lateral, elliptical, longitudinal, covered by a common membrane, and perforated through and through; legs short, strong, turned out, retracted towards the belly; tarsus a third shorter than the middle toe; three toes in front completely webbed, the outer the longest, hind toe free, about the length of one joint of the others, and resting on its tip; wings moderately large, the first two quills nearly of the same length, the second rather the longer.

The Goosanders bear great resemblance to the Geese, from which, however, they are distinguished by the narrowness and hooking of the bill; they live upon the water, and swim with their bodies deeply sunk and their heads only above the surface; they dive and swim under water with great ease, and employ their wings as oars; their gait is unsteady on account of their legs being set so far back, but they fly with great quickness and for a long time. They feed on fish and amphibious animals. They live in the cold regions, and are noticed in the more temperate climes only during Winter, when they appear in great numbers. They moult only once a year, the old males in Autumn, and the females in Spring: the young males before their first or second moult resemble the females.

M. Merganser, Lin.; *le Harle*, Buff.; *Goosander*, Pen. About two feet four inches long, and three feet two inches wide; the head and upper part of the back black, glossed with green; the lower part of the neck, chest, belly, wing-coverts, and outer scapulars, white tinged with yellowish-rose colour, (which tinge, however, is soon lost after the bird has been stuffed and set up;) the inner scapulars and upper part of the back black, the lower part and tail ash; primaries black, great coverts edged with black; beak deep red, its hooked extremity black; iris reddish-brown or red; legs deep orange; the male has also a short, large, black tuft on the back of the head. The female is known commonly as the *Dun Diver*, or *Sparling Fowl*, and differs from the male in having the tuft long and slender, the head and upper part of the neck ferruginous, the throat white, the lower part of the neck, back, wing-coverts, chest, sides, and thighs whitish-ash; belly yellowish-white; beak dull red; feet yellowish-red; the membranes ashy. The first year's male birds hardly differ from the female, but after the first moult some blackish spots are seen on the throat, the red on the neck be-

comes tinged with a deeper colour, black feathers appear on the head, and white upon the wing-coverts. The Goosander builds among loose stones on the banks of rivers, among bushes, and in hollow trees, and lays twelve or fourteen white eggs, pointed at both ends. It is native of the Arctic regions, but during Winter migrates Southward, and is common in England, Holland, France, and Germany.

M. Serrator, Lin.; *le Harle Huppé*, Buff.; *Red-breasted Merganser*, Pen. About one foot nine inches long, and two feet seven inches wide; the head and upper part of the neck changeable to greenish black, below which a broad, white collar encircles the neck; chest reddish-brown, marked with black spots; belly white; at the junction of the wings with the body there are five or six broad, white spots, edged with black; the escutcheon on the wing white, and divided by two transverse, black stripes; upper part of the back and scapulars deep black, lower part of the back, rump, and thighs marked with zigzag, ashy lines; irides and beak red; legs orange. The male has the crest very long and slender. The female has the head, crest, and neck reddish-brown, the throat white, front of the neck and chest varied with grey and white, upper parts and sides deep ash; the white escutcheon on the wing marked by only one transverse, ashy band. Though mostly native of the Arctic regions, they build also in Scotland.

M. Albellus, Lin.; *le Petit Harle Huppé, ou la Piette*, Buff.; *Smew*, Pen. About eighteen inches long and twenty-six wide; on the head is a long crest, white above, black beneath; on each side of the beak a large, oval, greenish-black spot extending nearly to the eyes, and another similar longitudinal one on the nape; head, neck, and all the under parts pure white, crossed at the lower part by two semilunar, black lines, curving forward; inner wing-coverts, those along the ridge of the wing, the greater quill-feathers, scapulars, and back black; sides and thighs zigzagged with ash; beak and legs bluish-ash, webs black. The female, usually known as the *Lough Diver*, is less than the male; the top of the head, cheeks, and nape reddish-brown; throat, upper part of the neck, and belly white; lower part of the neck, chest, sides, and rump light ash; upper parts and tail very deep ash; wings varied with white ash and black. The first year's birds resemble the female; after the first moult, the black spot on the side of the beak is seen, the head and nape are varied with some whitish and white feathers, the upper part of the back with black and ash, and the black bars begin to appear: it is then the *Minute* or *Red-headed Smew* of authors. Found in the same districts as the preceding.

M. Cucullatus, Lin.; *le Harle Huppé de Carolina*; *Hooded Merganser*, Pen. About sixteen inches long; the head ornamented with a large, upright, circular crest, commencing at the base of the bill and ending on the nape, white, and edged with black, and above the eyes streaked with some shorter black feathers; forehead, cheeks, neck, back, and tail black; under parts white, sides rusty-yellow, crossed by dusky lines. In the female the crest is short and rust-coloured, the head and neck ash, mottled with black; back, tail, and wings dusky, the latter crossed with a white streak; under parts white. Plentiful about Hudson's Bay; appears in the Northern parts of America, as low as Virginia and Carolina, in November, and retires in March.

M. Brasiliensis, Vieill.; *Brasilian Merganser*. The feathers forming the crest are, in this species, two inches

MERGUS

MERGUS. long, narrow, and with decomposed webs, like those of the Night Heron they are placed on the back of the head, but are vertical and immovable; upper parts of the body brownish, under parts white, spotted on the sides; beak and legs blackish. Native of Brazil.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*; Vieillot, *Galerie des Oiseaux*.

MERIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* with the basal joint long, nearly cylindric, in the males thirteen-jointed, in the females twelve-jointed, and shorter than the head and *thorax* united; the first segment of the latter or collar transverse, quadrate, the hinder margin straight; anterior wings not folded longitudinally, with the submarginal areolets detached from the apex; legs short, the posterior strongly ciliated; maxillary *palpi* short, articulations subequal; mandibles entire, not dentate.

Type of the genus, *Bethylus Latreillii*, Fabricius; *Tiphia tripunctata*, Panzer, *Faun. Germ. fasc. 47. fig. 20.* Two species, natives of Europe.

MERIANA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*. *Generic character:* calyx five-cleft, bell shaped; corolla, petals five, inserted into the calyx; stamens declining; capsule five-celled, many-seeded.

Two species, natives of Jamaica.

MERIDIAN, *adj.* } Fr. *meridien*; It. and Sp. *meridiano*; Lat. *meridianus*,
MERIDIAN, *n.* }
MERIDIONAL, } from *meridies*, i. e. *medidies*,
MERIDIONALLY. } mid-day. *Ipsium meridiem, cur non meridiem? Credo quod erat insuavius.* Cicero, *Orator. c. 47.* See the Quotation from Brown.

Mid-day; when the sun is the highest; hence highest or supreme point;—when the sun to those on this side the Equator is in the South; hence, Southern.

And tables as well for the government of the clocke, as for to finde the altitude *meridian*.

Chaucer. *The Astrolabe*, p. 454.

Phebus hath left the angle *meridional*.

Id. *The Squieres Tale*, v. 10577.

For of *meridians* and parallels,

Man hath weav'd out a net, and this net thrown
 Upon the heav'ns; and now they are his own.

Donne. *Funeral Elegies. An Anatomy of the World. The first Anniversary.*

The true *meridian* is a major circle passing through the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the east from the west.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errors*, book ii. ch. ii. p. 68.

His grieved look he fixes sad,
 Sometimes towards heav'n and the full-blazing sun,
 Which now set high in his *meridian* towre.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iv. l. 30.

In this gate none pass
 The vigilance here plac'd, but such as come
 Well known from heav'n; and since *meridian* hour
 No creature thence.

Id. *Ib.* book iv. l. 581.

In the circinations and spherical rounds of onyons, the circles of the orbes are oftentimes larger, and the *meridional* lines stand wider upon one side than the other.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iv. p. 62.

Who [the Jewes] reverentially declining the situation of their Temple, nor willing to lye as that stood; doe place their beds from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally*.

Id. *Vulgar Errors*, book ii. ch. iii. p. 76.

Christ here discover'd himself after his rising, not to all his apostles at once, nor to any of them with the same evidence at first,

but by several ascending instances and arguments; till in the end he shone out in his full *meridian*, and made the proof of his resurrection complete in his ascension.

South. *Sermons*, vol. v. p. 158.

The *meridional* (which they of the Ocean call south, and those of the Mediterranean Sea, *Zeppo Giorno*) commonly is rainy, and boisterous, and in the same city whereof I speak, it is wholesome and pleasant.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 611. *Experimental History of Cold*, tit. xviii.

MERIONES, from the Greek *μηρός*, a thigh, Illig. *Hereen*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Claviculata*, order *Rodentia*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth two in each jaw; the front of the upper marked with a longitudinal groove; no cuspid; molar tritorial; nose sharp; lip cleft; ears not half so long as the head; tail moderate size, slightly ringed, covered with close hair; fore legs short, four-toed, hind legs three times as long as the fore, five-toed; claws moderate, fit for digging.

This genus, established by Illiger, and taken from the *Dipi*, is the same as Desmarest's *Gerbillus*, and is found in the sandy and hot Countries of the Old World.

M. Indicus, Illig.; *Dipus Indicus*, Hardwich; *Bay Hereen*. About the size of the common house Rat, head large in proportion to the body, with rounded nose and fine long whiskers; eyes large and shining; general colour bright bay, mixed on the upper with streaks of a darker tint; head and cheeks lighter, under parts white. Are very numerous on the plains in Hindustan, in dry stations, and at a distance from any water; very destructive to the grain, of which they lay up stores in their neighbouring burrows. They come out at night, never by day, and run fast, but oftener leap, making bounds of four or five yards assisted by their tail. When eating they sit up like the Squirrel, and hold their food in the fore paws. A tribe of Hindûs called Kunjers plunder the Heeren's hoards, and often within the space of twenty yards find nearly a bushel of grain.

M. Tamaricinus, Illig.; *Mus. Tam.* Pallas; *Tamarisk Hereen*. About six inches long; space round the nose, eyes, and behind the ears white; sides of head and neck hoary; back and sides yellowish-grey, under parts white; tail cinereous, and ringed with brown. Found in the lower salt-marshes about Saritschikofka, on the Lower Yack or Ural, where they form deep burrows beneath the tamarisk bushes, having two entrances. They feed principally on succulent, maritime plants.

M. Meridianus, Illig.; *Dipus Merid.* Gmel. Rather less than the Bay Hereen; greyish above, white beneath, with a longitudinal reddish-brown line extending along the belly; limbs white; tail nearly as long as the body, greyish-fawn colour. Found in the hot and sandy deserts bordering the Caspian Sea.

M. Pyramidum, Illig.; *Gerbillus Ægyptius*, Desmar. *Egyptian Hereen*. About the size of a Mouse; upper part of the body light yellow, under pure white; tail, rather longer than the body, brown, and terminated with long hairs. Found in burrows in the neighbourhood of the Pyramids and of Memphis.

Three other species also are given belonging to this genus, one from Senegal, another from the Cape of Good Hope, and a third from Nubia.

See Illiger, *Prodromus Mammalium*; Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Hardwich, *Linnæan Transactions*, vol. viii.; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Pennant, *History of Quadrupeds*.

MERIO-
NETH-
SHIRE.Boundaries,
&c.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a County of North Wales, 43 miles long, and 38 broad, is bounded on the North by Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire, on the East by Montgomeryshire, on the South by Cardiganshire, and on the West by Cardigan Bay. It is called *Meironydd* by the Welsh; a name derived, it is said, from Meirion, the grandson of Cunedda, a noble British Chieftain, who came into Wales in the Vth century, for the purpose of setting it free from the bands of piratical Irish, by whom the country had been overrun in quest of plunder; and who afterwards obtained this and other parts of it, as a reward due for his services. The shore is in some places bold and rocky, and in others flat and sandy; but is everywhere so violently beaten against by the waves of the Irish Sea, which the West wind drives furiously into Cardigan Bay, that according to British Historians a whole *cantery*, or hundred, called *Cantr'r Gwaelod*, twelve miles in length, and about five in breadth, has been swallowed up and lost. Similar submersions are known to have taken place on the coasts of Cornwall and other exposed maritime districts. The general aspect of the County is wild and mountainous, exhibiting lofty peaks, rugged precipices, romantic vales, lakes, streams, and cataracts.

Mountains.

CADER IDRIS, which we have separately described, is the most noted mountain of this County. The Arrans, Fowddy and Benllyn, the Arrenig, Moelwyn, and Manod, with a profusion of inferior hills, intersected by vales, interspersed with woods, and traversed by streams, all belong to this County. By a recent trigonometrical survey, Arran Fowddy was found to be 2965 feet above the level of the sea, while Cader Idris is only 2914. By the same survey the highest Arrenig was found to be 2809 feet, and Cader Ferwyn 2563 feet. These mountains belong to the primitive formation, and consist chiefly of slate, porphyry in mass, interspersed by veins of quartz, granite, felspar, mica, and the rocks usually associated with them. The lower range is composed of slaty rocks, and may be distinguished from those of the primitive formation by the evenness and almost squareness of the individual hills, and by the flowing outline of the chains. This County is not productive of coal, and possesses only one limestone bed, at Gwerclas near Corwen, where 50,000 bushels are burned annually. It has no iron-ores, and though there is no want of lead and copper veins, they have not been found in general profitable to the miner. The copper mines at Buddugre and Clogian are those only which are wrought with spirit and profit.

Rivers.

The Dee, the principal river of this County, is formed by the union of two streams, which have their sources in Arran-ben-Llyn. It enters the lake which the Welsh call Llyn Tegid, the English Pimble Meer, passes Bala, and flowing through Denbighshire, reaches Chester, and discharges itself into the sea by a wide estuary, about fifteen miles below that city. In its course through Merionethshire, the Dee forms some fine waterfalls; that especially called Rhaiadrhu, or the Black Cataract, from the colour of its waters, is a double fall of forty feet in height, over a series of rugged, black rocks, covered in many places with white lichens. The Maw, or Mawddach, rises about the centre of the County, and flowing due South to Dolgellen, receives the Eden, and afterwards turning Westward, falls into the Irish Sea at Abermaw, or Barmouth as it is called by the English. The Dovey, or Dyfi, rises at the feet of a ridge, through which is the celebrated pass of *Bwlch y Groes*; after-

wards it forms the boundary line between this County and that of Cardigan, and then falls into the sea below Aberdovey. The Glaslyn and the Dwy'rid unite their streams, and flow to the sea by the Traeth mawr, and Traeth bychan. Many other torrents and rivulets issue from the heights, and water the valleys. Besides the Llyn Tegid, near the town of Bala, and the Tabyllyn at the foot of Cader Idris, there are Llyn Elider, Llyn Tecwyn, Ucha, and Ista, Llyn y Cwm bychan, Llyn Arrenig, and several other lakes and pools.

MERIO-
NETH-
SHIRE.

Lakes.

Davies, in his agricultural survey of North Wales, says that the County contains 430,000 acres, of which only 146,000 are enclosed. Many of the unstratified rocks are entirely destitute of a covering of vegetable earth; on the surface of the inferior hills the soil is extremely thin and poor, and in some places so steep as not to admit of being cultivated. A large portion of the valleys also consists of peat earth forming bogs and turbaries. Very considerable improvements have been made, however, at different times, by draining and embanking, to improve particular tracts of the County. Extensive plantations have likewise been made of late years by the great proprietors. The cultivated lands occur chiefly on the sea-coast, and on the extremities of the County. The rearing of cattle, sheep, and goats, and the produce of the dairy, are the principal objects of attention in turning the district to a profitable account. Woollens from the native sheep form the manu-

Soil.

Improve-
ments.Manufac-
tures.

Population.

By the census of 1801, the population was 29,506 individuals; in 1811, it was 30,924; and in 1821, 31,382. The County is divided into the Hundreds of *Ardudwy*, *Edernion*, *Estimaner*, *Penllyn*, and *Tal-y-Bent* and *Mowddwy*, and contains thirty-seven parishes, seven market towns, and several villages.

BALA has been separately described.

Barmouth, at the mouth of the river Mawddach or Maw, is built partly on a sandy bottom, but chiefly upon the sloping side of a lofty rock, so that rows of houses stand on shelves or terraces above one another. The lower part of the town is almost choked up with sand, which fills every passage, and in wet weather it is extremely dirty and unpleasant. The harbour is at Ynis Brawd, an island in the Maw. Fishing is the staple employment of the inhabitants, who amount to 1600 persons. A number of small vessels belong to the port, and woollen goods are manufactured in the town, which is much frequented as a bathing place. Distant 8 miles from Dolgellen, and 222 from London.

Towns.

Barmouth.

Corwen, on the Southern bank of the Dee, was successively the retreat of Owen Gwynedd and of Owen Glendour. This is a small town, but is a great resort of anglers. Its white-washed church is singularly situated under a rock at the feet of the Ferwyn mountains. Population 1169. Distant 10 miles from Llan-gellen, and 202 from London.

Corwen.

Dolgellen, or Dolgelly, is built at the base of Cader Idris. Though small it is in some respects the principal town of the County; owing to the Summer Sessions being held at it, to its being a resort of strangers, and to its being the centre of the woollen manufacturing interest of the district. It is situated in a fertile vale, between the rivers Arran and Mawddach, and surrounded by high mountains, in many parts clothed with wood. The streets are irregular, and the houses in general ill built. The Church is a handsome structure, and, like many other Welsh churches, it has

Dolgellen.

MERIONETH-SHIRE. no pews; the County Gaol, a substantial prison, is built at some distance from the town: Population 3064. Distant 46 miles from Caernarvon, and 212 from London.

MERIONETH-SHIRE. *Harlech*, on the North-Western coast of Cardigan Bay, was once a place of some importance, but has now become a small village, filled with wretched and meanly built houses, with a population of 500 individuals. It is in the parish of Llanfair, and is, with its Castle, built upon a cliff which overhangs a marsh on the sea-coast. The Castle is a square building, each side measuring about 120 feet; and has at every corner a round tower. It was defended on the East by a deep fosse; and its situation on an almost perpendicular rock, rendered it impregnable in every other part. The ancient name of this fortress was Twr Bronwen, so called from Bronwen, the *white-necked* sister of Bren, Duke of Cornwall, and afterwards King of Britain. It was afterwards called Caer Collwyn, from the name of one of the fifteen Tribes of North Wales. It is said to have been built about the year 330, by Maelgwn Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales; and it is generally believed that Edward I. founded the present fortress upon the ruins of the old British Castle. Edward I. made the town a free borough, and confirmed to it several grants of land and other emoluments. The Assizes of the County, which used to be held here, are now transferred to Bala and Dolgellen alternately. Distant 24 miles from Caernarvon, and 230 from London.

Festiniog. *Festiniog* is remarkable on account of the beauty of the vale in which it stands. The hills which bound it are well wooded, and it is watered by a multitude of small streams which discharge themselves into a beautiful river, which at the bottom of the valley receives the tide, and forms the estuary called Traeth Bychan. The famous pass of Tan-y-bwlch enters into this vale. Population 1168.

Towyn. *Towyn* is built upon a sandy beach of a coarse schistose stone found in the neighbourhood, and is much frequented during the bathing season. Population 1941.

Carlisle, *Topographical Dictionary*; Pennant, *Tour in Wales*, 1784; Aikin, *Journal of a Tour through Wales*, 1797; Rev. W. Bingley, *Tour round North Wales*, 1800; *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. xvii.

MERIONUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* broken, twelve-jointed, moderate, slightly attenuated, the scape clavate reaching to the eyes, the basal joints of the funiculus rather long, obconic, the remainder short, somewhat nodose, the club oblong, ovate; head produced anteriorly into a rostrum, which is deflexed, rather short, thickened, a little rounded, and somewhat stouter at the apex; eyes rounded, depressed; *thorax* somewhat transverse, truncate anteriorly and posteriorly, with the sides rounded, channelled beneath; *scutellum* minute; *elytra* obovate, emarginate at the base within, the shoulders prominent anteriorly, the suture towards the apex, carinate-elevated; body oblong, apterous; legs moderate, stout, equal; *femora* clavate, unarmed; *tibiae* rounded, anterior sinuated within, the apex armed with a minute hook; *tarsi* slightly dilated, five-jointed, the penultimate joint bifid, biunguiculated.

Type of the genus *Cur. obscurus*, Fabricius; *C. murinus*, Bonndorf, *Curculiones*, vol. ii. p. 37. pl. i. fig. 31. Three species, of which two are indigenous.

MERIT, *v.*

MERIT, *n.*

MERITABLE,

MERITEDLY,

MERITORY,

MERITORIOUS,

MERITORIOUSLY,

MERITORIOUSNESS,

MERIT-MONGER.

Fr. *meriter, merite*; It. *MERIT. meritare, merito*; Sp. *meritar, merito*; Lat. *meritum*, past participle of *merere*, from Gr. *μερίρ-ειν, dividere*, whence *μέρος*, a part or share; *meritum ferè partium est, sive labor, sive pretium spectetur. Vos-*

Merit, the part or share, *sc.* deserved, *i. e.* earned, gained, by service. Hence to *merit* generally is,

To deserve or earn, gain, or acquire by service; to possess or obtain a right or claim to by service, or in return for service; for any thing done or performed, good or ill. And *merit*,

Desert; *sc.* for good or ill done, for good or ill qualities attained or possessed.

For if thou yeuest it in lening,
I hold it but wretched thing:
Therefore yeue it whole and quite,
And thou shalt haue the more *merite*.

Chaucer. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 188.

Ayenst glotonie the remedie is abstinence, as sayth Galien: but that I holde not *meritorie*, if he do it only for the hele of his body.

Id. *The Persones Tale*, p. 164.

Wherof the perfite of her lawe
Fro then forth hem was withdrawe,
So that thei stonde in no *merite*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 136.

How *meritory* is thilke dede
Of charitee to clothe and fede
The poore folke.

Id. *Ib. Prologue*, p. 11.

And yet he bode the do it, and they were boude to obay, and *meryted* and deserued by their obedience.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 496. *The Second Part of the Confutation of Tyndall*.

They bring argumentes to proue that it is more *meritorious* to eate fish then flesh.

Tyndall. *Workes*, fol. 171. *The Obedience of a Christian Man*.

Here ye perceiue good readers, that to belieue *meritoriously*, so as it shal be rewarded with saluaciõ, may not be fayth alone, but fayth with woorking loue.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1050. *Aunswere to the Poysoned Boke*, &c.

Like as these *meritemongers* doe which esteeme themselves after their *merits*, think themselves perfect in so much that their workes shall not onely helpe themselves but others.

Latimer. *Sermon 3. Upon the Lord's Prayer*.

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wise man's cumbrance if not snare, more apt
To slacken vertue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do ought may *merit* praise.

Milton. *Paradise Regained*, book ii. l. 456.

— All power
I give thee, reign for ever, and assume
Thy *merits*.

Id. *Paradise Lost*, book iii. l. 319.

VAL. Ay, ever, ever; and the people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any *meritable* work.

Ben Jonson. *The Case is Altered*, act ii. sc. 4.

The other half shall be employ'd in prayers,
That *meritorious* charge I'll be at also
Yet to confirm you christian.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Woman's Prize*, act iv. sc. 4.

Fear not the anger of the wise to raise;
Those best can bear reproof, who *merit* praise.

Pope. *Essay on Criticism*, l. 583.

There Philaretus had the curiosity to visit the place on which stood Piur, a pleasant little town once esteemed for its deliciousness, but now much more and more *meritedly* famous for its ruin.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. *The Life*, p. xxiii.

MERIT.

Merit is an unpardonable piece of popery, with respect to men as well as to God, and to the rewards of this world, as well as of the next.

South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 387.

MER-MAID.

They were not only egregious hypocrites, and gross violators of the law, but they also faced down the world, that they did well and *meritoriously* in those very things, in which their hypocrisy and violation of the law did consist.

Id. Ib. vol. iv. p. 122.

Our Saviour himself told his disciples, that men should kill them, and think that in so doing, they did God service. So that here (we see) was a full opinion and persuasion, and a very zealous one too, of the high *meritoriousness* of what they did.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 447.

Had they no ground for hope, but *merit*, that is to say, could they look for nothing more than what they should strictly deserve, their prospect would be very uncomfortable.

Paley. Sermon 19. p. 285.

MERLE, Fr. *meurle*; It. *merla*; Sp. *murla*; Lat. *merula*. The Blackbird. *Merula* quod *mera*, id est, sola volitat. Var. de Ling. Lat. book iv.

Where thou were wont full merily in May
To walke, and take the dewe by it was day
And heare the *merle* and mavis many one.

Chaucer. The Complaint of Creseide, p. 297.

The *merl* upon her myrtle perch
There to the mavis sings,
Who from the top of some curl'd birch
Those notes redoubled rings.

Drayton. The Description of Elysum.

ME'RMAID, } *q. Marina puella*, a *marine maid*,
ME'RMAN. } or *maid of the sea. Mereman, marinus homo.*

But it was wonder like to bee
Song of *mermaidens* of the see,
That for hir singen is so clere:
Though we *mermaidens* clepe hem here,
In English, as is our vsaunce,
Men clepe hem *sereins* in France.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 176.

When downe the weedy Trophies, and herselfe,
Fell in the weeping brooke, her cloaths spread wide,
And *mermaid-like*, awhile they bore her vp.

Shakspeare. Hamlet, fol. 276.

And as for the *mermaidens* called Nereides, it is no fabulous tale that goeth of them: for looke how painters draw them, so they are indeed: only their bodie is rough and skaled all over, even in those parts wherein they resemble a woman. I am able to bring forth for mine authors divers knights of Rome right worshipfull persons and of good credite, who testifie that in the coast of the Spanish Ocean neare unto Gades, they haue seene a *mereman* (*marinum hominem*) in every respect resembling a man as perfectly in all parts of the bodie as might bee.

Holland. Plinie, book ix. ch. v.

Pliny.

Pliny speaks somewhat more largely than in the extract above of those beings which the Moderns term MERMAIDS. "In the time that Tiberius was Emperour, there came unto him an Ambassador from Ulyssipon, sent of purpose to make relation that upon their sea-coast there was discovered within a certain hole a certain sea-goblin called Triton, sounding a shell like a trumpet or cornet, and that he was in forme and shape like those that are commonly painted for Tritons." Then continuing as above, about the Mermaidens called Nereides, (we need not say that all mention of *Mermaidens* belongs exclusively to the excellent Philemon Holland,) he adds, "that such a Mermaid was seene and beheld plainly upon the same coast neere to the shore, and the inhabitants dwelling neer heard it afar of when it was a dying to make piteous noise, crying and chattering very heavily. Moreover, a Lieutenant or Governour under Augustus Cæsar in Gaule advertised him by his letters,

that many of these Nereides or Mermaidens were seene cast upon the sands and lying dead." Of the Mereman also who is avouched by the Knights and worshipful persons, "they report moreover, that in the night season he would come out of the sea about their ships, but look, upon what part soever he settled, he waied the same down, and if he rested and continued there any long time he would sinke it cleane."

Ælian, after stating many wonders concerning the Island Taprobane, adds, that sea-satyrs and sea-women are found in the neighbouring seas, καὶ τὸ ἐν θαύμα, Σατύρων μορφὰς κήτη ἐστίν, ἃ περιφέρει καὶ γυναικῶν ὄψιν ἔχουσιν, αἷσπερ ἀντὶ πλοκάμων ἀκανθαὶ προσήρτηνται. (De Nat. Anim. xvi. 18.) Pausanias tells us that in a Temple of Bacchus at Tanagra was to be seen an admirable statue of a Triton, (which is no other than a classical Merman,) from whose amatory pursuit some of the noblest women of the Town were preserved by the special interference of Bacchus. The Monster made his attack while the Ladies were swimming, preparatory to Dionysiac initiation. Another Legend which Pausanias admits to be more credible, although less noble, affirms that the Merman was in the habit of seizing cattle and small craft, instead of mistresses; that the Tanagræans having placed a huge cup of wine on the shore, enticed the plunderer by its odour; and that he drank till he fell asleep and rolled from the cliff, after which one of the natives cut off his head. The statue, which was headless, confirmed the story, and the Triton's drunkenness explained the belief that he was conquered by Bacchus. But Pausanias had seen another Triton, (probably a statue, although he does not expressly say so,) exhibited in a solemn spectacle at Rome. It was smaller than that at Tanagra, and is thus figured; his hair resembles smallage, (βατραχία,) both in colour and in being so matted that no single hair can be separated from the rest; the remainder of his body is covered with scales, small, but hard and impenetrable as those of the Skate, (ρίνη,) he has gills below the ears, human nostrils, a widely gaping mouth, the teeth of a panther, sea-green (γλαυκά) eyes, hands, fingers, and nails like the upper shells of cockles, (κοχλῶν,) and fins like a dolphin under the belly and breast, instead of feet. (ix. 21.)

Julius Cæsar Scaliger was a staunch believer in Mermen, and almost follows Pliny's words, *Nereides et Tritones humanam speciem præ se ferunt, neque fabula est.* (In Arist. de Animal. ii. p. 232.) Demonstratus, he says, pickled one in Tanagra, perhaps the salacious Merman of Pausanias; and created a great stench by throwing a small piece of its skin into the fire. Sebastiano Gadaro, an Epirote, who served under old Scaliger, once told Julius Cæsar, (who being a youth, and at that time unwise, laughed at the story,) that he had seen a Merman near Durazzo. Constantine Palæocapus also informed him that his father had seen one off Negropont. Scaliger has many other stories much to the same purpose; and his credulity is readily accounted for, since it was encouraged by Hieronymus Dominus, the Tutor by whom he was taught Greek. Scaliger often heard that learned man relating to the Emperor Maximilian, that as he was conveying a reinforcement to Rhodes during its siege, he saw a Merman swarming up the cable of his ship. (de Subtilitate. Ex. 226. 12.)

Alexander ab Alexandro has a marvellous Chapter on Mermen and Mermaidens. (*Miracula Tritonum et Nereidum quæ variis in locis tempestate nostrâ compertæ*

Alexander
ab Alexandro.

MER-MAID.

MER-
MAID.

fuere.) It seems that Theodore Gaza, a profound Grecian and a sage Philosopher, who was much in the habit of visiting Pontanus and other friends of Alexander, used to state that once while he was in the Morea, in the depth of Winter, after a heavy storm, a live Mermaid was cast on shore, *vultu haud absimili humano, facie quoque decorâ neque invenustâ specie, corpore squamis hirto ad pubem usque, nisi quod cætera in locustæ caudam desinebant.* A great crowd very naturally gathered round her, by whose presence, as the expression of her countenance evinced, she was much distressed and terrified, till at length she burst into tears. Gaza, who was a tender-hearted man, begged the spectators to draw a little on one side; which they had no sooner done, than the Mermaid scrambled back to the sea as well as she could on fins, arms, and tail, plunged in right joyfully, and disappeared in a moment. The appearance of a Merman in Epirus during the lifetime of Alexander, was, as he assures us, recorded in the public Register. The gallantries of this man-fish were so frequent among the neighbouring ladies, that a special edict was issued forbidding any woman from walking alone near his haunts. In the end he was caught and confined, but pining away *squalore et tedio*, he refused all sustenance, and died.

Rondelet.
Monk-Mer-
man.

Rondelet, a Physician of Montpellier, who published XVI Books *de Piscibus* in 1554, has given two plates of singular Mermen. One was said to have been caught at Diezunt, on the coast of Norway, near the town of Denelopoch, in a stormy sea. The face was human, but coarse and clownish, the head smooth and without hair, a sort of hood resembling that of a Monk covered the shoulders, two long fins resembled arms, the middle of the body was much the broadest, as if clad in a military cloak, and the lower parts ended in a spreading tail. The fishermen immediately named it the Monk-Fish. A Nobleman, who affirmed that he had seen this monster caught, gave drawings of it to the Emperor Charles V. and to Margaret Queen of Navarre, who presented her copy to Rondelet. Another drawing of the same monster, which he had seen in the possession of a German Physician, and which also professed to come from Norway, differed from his own in many particulars; he had, therefore, little doubt that one, if not both, of the artists had indulged his imagination.

Bishop-
Merman.

Rondelet's second Merman was yet more wonderful, being clad by nature in the garb of a Bishop. It was seen in Poland in 1531, and carried to the King, to whom it notified by signs a strong wish to return to the sea, with which desire the Prince humanely complied. A drawing of this Episcopal fish was shown by the above-mentioned German Doctor to Rondelet, who was far from being over credulous. It is but just, indeed, to his memory to subjoin his very rational comment. *Sciens omitto plura quæ de hoc Monstro mihi narrata sunt, quia fabulosa esse arbitror. Ea est enim hominum vanitas ut rei per se satis mirabili præter verum plura affingant. Ego qualem Monstri iconem accepi talem omnino exhibeo. Vera ea sit an non nec affirmo nec refello.* (Lib. xvi. c. 20. 1.)

Aldrovandus.

This *Piscis Episcopi habitu* is figured by Aldrovandus also, a writer of easier faith than Rondelet. (*Monstrorum Hist.* p. 358.) The Monk is given by him in the same Work, (p. 26.) where he has collected a few *authentic* narratives of Mermen. Among them is the most formidable animal of its kind, a Merdevil, *Monstrum Marinum Dæmoniforme*, seen alive at Antwerp, and represented

Devil-
Merman

most terrifically. (p. 357.) It had the face of a Fury, two horns, prominent ears, arms like those of a man, and in all other particulars was a fish. It was caught on the shore of Illyria while endeavouring to carry off a boy who was bathing, and was stoned to death by the fishermen. Ludovicus Vives mentions a Merman captured in Holland, who after two years' silence began to talk, but having been twice infected with the Plague, he was turned out again to sea. (*de Veritate fidei Christ.* ii. p. 216.) Gillius, while he was at Venice, heard from some Dalmatians, *spectatæ fidei viris*, that a Merman had shown himself at Spalato, to the great terror of the natives; he likewise heard from certain mariners accustomed to the navigation of the Red Sea, that Mermen were plentiful in those parts, and were very frequently taken; moreover, that their hides were so tough, as to furnish shoes which lasted fifteen years.

The Scandinavian seas, as may naturally be supposed from their dreariness and remoteness, were believed to be tenanted by numerous monsters, which the superstitious imagination of sailors readily accredited and exaggerated. Olaus Magnus (Englished by J. S. in 1658) writes as below, evidently without any misgiving of the truth of his narrative. "There are also monsters in the sea, almost like to men, that sing mournfully as the sea Nymphs; (*Nereides*;) also Sea-men that have a full likeness of body; and these in the night will seem to go up into the ships, and it is proved that where they approach there is some danger coming; and if they stay long the ships are drowned;" (*qui ascendere navigia nocturnis temporibus videntur, statimque degravari quas insederunt partes compertum est, et si diutius permanent etiam ipsæ naves merguntur.* Unless the Archbishop is here borrowing directly from Pliny, the coincidence is remarkable.) "Also I shall add, from the assertion of the faithful Fishers of Norway, that if they take such, and do not presently let them go, such a cruel tempest will arise, and such a horrid lamentation of that sort of men comes with it, and of some other Monsters joyning with them, that you would think the Skie would fall, and the Fishermen with all their labour can scarce save their own lives, much less can they catch Fish. Wherefore in such case, it is provided and observed by the Law of Fishing that when such monstrous Fish are drawn up as their form is various, so they must be presently let go, cutting away the hooks and lines." (Book xxi. Preface.)

Captain Richard Whitbourne, "of Exmouth in the County of Devon," who took much pains in the year 1622 to encourage settlements in Newfoundland, relates the appearance of a Mermaid in his *Conclusion to the Reader*, appended to *The Discovery of Newfoundland, shewing the commodities thereof*. "Now also I will not omit to relate something of a strange creature that I first saw there in the yeere 1610, in a morning early as I was standing by the water side in the harbour of St. John's, which I espyed very swiftly to come swimming towards me, looking cheerefully as it had been a woman, by the face, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, eares, necke, and forehead. It seemed to be so beautifull, and in these parts so well proportioned, having round about upon the head all blew strekes resembling hayre, downe to the necke, but certainly it was not haire: for I beheld it long, and another of my company also, yet living, that was not then farre from me; and seeing the same comming so swiftly towards me, I stept backe, for

MER-
MAID.Olaus Mag-
nus.Captain
Whit-
bourne.Newfound-
land Mer-
maid.

MER-
MAID.

it was come within the length of a long pike. Which when this strange creature saw that I went from it, it presently thereupon dived a little under water, and did swim towards the place where before I landed; whereby I beheld the shoulders and backe downe to the middle to be as square, white, and smooth as the backe of a man, and from the middle to the hinder part poynting in proportion like a broad hooked arrow; how it was proportioned in the forepart from the necke to the shoulders I know not; but the same came shortly after unto a boate, wherein one William Hawkrige, then my servant, was, that hath bin since a Captaine in a ship to the East Indies, and is lately there imployed againe by Sir Thomas Smith in the like voyage; and the same creature did put both its hands upon the side of the boate, and did strive to come in to him and others then in the said boate: whereat they were afraid, and one of them strocke it a full blow on the head, whereby it fell off from them, and afterwards it came to two other boats in the said harbour, the men in them for feare fled to land. This I suppose was a Maremaid. Now because divers have written much of Maremaids I have presumed to relate what is most certaine of such a strange creature that was seene at Newfoundland, whether it were a Maremaid or no, I know not: I leave it for others to judge."

Isle of Man.

Of the Mermaids in the *Isle of MAN* we have already spoken.

Mermaid of
St. Ger-
mains.

In 1758, a Mermaid, or Syren as the French called it, was exhibited at the Fair of St. Germain, and drawn and described by Gautier, from whose account the following notice accompanies a Plate in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (not the most veracious authority in Zoological matters) for December 1759. It was about two feet long, alive and very active, sporting about in the vessel of water in which it was kept with great seeming delight and agility. It was fed with bread and small fishes; it looked earnestly at the spectator, but it was evidently the attention of mere instinct. Its position when at rest was always erect. It was a female, and the features were hideously ugly, as the Plate sufficiently attests. The skin was harsh, the ears were very large, and the back parts and tail were covered with scales. Two other animals of the same kind are said to have been shown about four years before, but they were dead and dried.

Of La
Vendée.

The *Mercure de France* of April 1762, relates, that in the preceding June, two girls of the Island of Noirmoutier, off the coast of La Vendée, seeking shells in the crevices of the rocks, discovered in a kind of natural grotto, an animal of a human form, leaning on its hands. One of the girls having a long knife, stuck it into the animal, which upon being wounded groaned like a human person. The two girls cut off its hands, which had fingers and nails quite formed, with webs between the fingers. The surgeon of the Island, who went to see it, says it was as big as the largest man, that its skin was white, resembling that of a drowned person, that it had the breasts of a full-chested woman, a flat nose, a large mouth, the chin adorned with a kind of beard formed of fine shells, and over the whole body tufts of similar shells. It had the tail of a fish, and at the extremity of it a kind of feet.

Imposture
in London.

In 1775 a Mermaid was exhibited in London, said to have been taken the year before in the Gulf of Sanchio in the Archipelago. It was about three feet in length, and resembled in the face a handsome young

woman, the head was without hair, but ornamented by a pyramidal fin. Among its other marvels it was said to possess an enchanting voice, which it never exerted except before a storm. Edmund Burke was among its visitors and believers; nevertheless, it was afterwards proved to be manufactured chiefly out of the skin of the Angle Shark, and the exhibitor, after making a considerable sum of money, was punished as a rogue and vagabond. We know not whether the like destiny befell the proprietor of a similar imposture but a few years since, whose monster was fabricated from the lower part of a kipper salmon and the heads of two apes.

The shores of Caithness were haunted during the year 1809 by a Mermaid, which attracted the attention of the Glasgow Philosophical Society. It was attested by the Schoolmaster of Thurso, and believed by the Minister of Reay. The Dugong and the Manatee, (see *MANATUS*,) however, says Sir Humphry Davy in his exquisite little volume *Salmonia*, are the only animals combining the functions of the *Mammalia* with some of the characters of fishes, that can be imagined even as a link in this part of the order of nature. "The Mermaid of Caithness was certainly a gentleman who happened to be travelling on that wild shore, and who was seen bathing by some young ladies at so great a distance that not only *genus* but gender was mistaken. I am acquainted with him, (we believe that it was to Sir Humphry Davy himself that the amusing adventure happened,) and have had the story from his own mouth. He is a young man, fond of geological pursuits, and one day in the middle of August, having fatigued and heated himself by climbing a rock to examine a particular appearance of granite, gave his clothes to his Highland guide who was taking care of his pony, and descended to the sea. The sun was just setting, and he amused himself for some time by swimming from rock to rock, and having unclipped hair, and no cap, he sometimes threw aside his locks, and wrung the water from them on the rocks. He happened the year afterwards to be at Harrowgate, and was sitting at table with two young Ladies from Caithness, who were relating to a wondering audience the story of the Mermaid they had seen, which had already been published in the Newspapers: they described her as she usually is described by Poets, as a beautiful animal, with remarkably fair skin and long, green hair. The young gentleman took the liberty, as most of the rest of the company did, to put a few questions to the elder of the two Ladies, such as on what day, and precisely where, this singular phenomenon appeared. She had noted down not merely the day, but the hour and minute, and produced a map of the place. Our bather referred to his Journal, and showed that a human animal was swimming in the very spot at that very time, who had some of the characters ascribed to the Mermaid, but who laid no claim to others, particularly the green hair and fish's tail; but being rather sallow in the face, was glad to have such testimony to the colour of his body beneath his garments." (p. 246.)

Still the Scotch do not appear to have surrendered the existence of this Mermaid without great reluctance. "Sir Joseph Banks," said one of the most earnest avouchers of the real, original Caithness Maid of the Sea, to Sir Humphry Davy, whose key to Mermaids in general we have just given, "was an excellent man, but he had his prejudices." "What were they?" was asked in reply. "Why he did not believe in the Mermaid!" That the great

MER-
MAID.Mermaid of
Caithness.Proved to
be Sir Hum-
phry Davy.

MER-
MAID.

MEROPS.

Mermaids
impossible
animals.

Naturalist's prejudice in this matter was justly founded may be learned from Sir Humphry Davy's words, with which we may conclude. "A human head, human hands, and human mammæ, are wholly inconsistent with a Fish's tail. The human head is adapted for an erect posture, and in such a posture an animal with a Fish's tail could not swim; and a creature with lungs must be on the surface several times in the day, and the sea is an inconvenient breathing place; and hands are instruments of manufacture, and the depths of the Ocean are little fitted for fabricating that mirror which our old prints give to the Mermaid. Such an animal, if created, could not long exist; and with scarce any locomotive powers, would be the prey of other Fishes formed in a manner more suited to their element."

MERODON, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrect, nutant, pubescent, triarticulate, the basal joint cup-shaped, pilose at the extremity, second very pilose, dilated internally, third large, oblong, or elliptic, compressed, its base with a naked, three-jointed seta; lip retractile, fleshy, terminated by two large lobes; *hypostoma* smooth, villose; head vertical, broad; *thorax* somewhat globose; wings incumbent, parallel; halteres small, concealed; posterior *femora* incrassated, with a tooth at the apex beneath.

Type of the genus *M. spinipes*, Fabricius; Meigen, *Diptera*, vol. iii. p. 349: pl. xxxi. fig. 15—23. A numerous genus, of which twenty-seven inhabit Europe, and one Britain.

MEROPS, Lin., Tem.; *Bee Eater*, Lath. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Syndactyli*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak moderate sized, slenderish, tetragonal, and compressed, pointed, cutting, slightly arched, and without any tooth; ridge elevated; nostrils basal, lateral, roundish, open, but hidden in hairs projecting forward; tarsi short, four-toed, the outer joined to the middle by membrane as far as the second joint, and that with the inner to the first joint, hind toe having a broad base, its claw the smallest; the first primary very short, the second longest of all.

The Bee Eaters have a great resemblance to the Swallows, in the length of their body, their wide throat, and long wings; and like them they are continually flying about in search of food, occasionally perching on dead branches, but rarely upon the ground, for which the shortness of their legs ill adapts them. Like the Kingfishers and many Swallows, they burrow in banks, and at the bottom of their hole make a nest of moss. They feed on Bees, Wasps, and other insects. The account given by Ælian of the Bee Eaters flying backwards is thus explained by Le Vaillant: when the insect pursued is near being caught, it rises or drops vertically, for the purpose of getting behind its enemy; the Bee Eater is then compelled, in order to seize it, to spring more or less obliquely backwards, so as to cut into its course, and thus appears to the spectator to fly backwards for an instant. If not teased, they are easily approached, but are readily frightened by gun-shot; if any one come near their nests they plunge into them, uttering at the same time shrill cries, and if the disturbance be repeated they leave them: as they are fat and fleshy they afford good food, but on account of the toughness of their skin must be previously flayed. The females and young have the same colours as the male, but they are less vivid. They are confined to the hot climates of

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the Old World, and visit some of the Southern Countries periodically as birds of passage.

The tail-feathers give an opportunity of classing them into subgenera; when young these are in all the species generally equal, but as the bird acquires its full plumage, the two middle feathers, in very many instances, attain greater length than the others.

a. Tail arrow-shaped.

M. Apiaster, Lin.; *le Guépier*, Buff; *Common Bee Eater*, Lath. About eleven inches long and seventeen in breadth; the forehead whitish tinged with green; back of the head, nape, and top of the back chestnut, the remainder of the back yellowish-red; middle of the wings deep rust; their quills and those of the tail greenish-olive, the middle two of the latter being an inch longer than the others; from the angle of the gape a black line passes through the eye and upon the ear; the throat light golden-yellow, and bounded below by a semicircular black collar; under parts bluish-green; beak black; iris red; legs brown. The colours of the female more dull. This bird is occasionally found in the South of Germany, Switzerland, and France, where it is more common; rarely in England; frequently in the South of Europe; and in Autumn it migrates towards Egypt. It has also been met with in China and other parts of Asia, and, according to Le Vaillant, differs there only in size and brightness of colour, that found in Africa being larger and brighter, and that in China smaller than those elsewhere. It feeds on Bees, Wasps, Drones, Grasshoppers, Chafers, Gnats, and other insects, builds in deep holes pierced in the banks of rivers, and lays five or seven purely white eggs. The cry of the Bee Eater is described by some Naturalists as consisting of the syllables *grulgrururural*, by others as *crou, crou, crou*, accompanied, as Sonnini states, with a cracking of the beak. As Grasshoppers are favourite food of the Bee Eaters, the children in the Isle of Candia make use of them as a bait, fastening them on a crooked pin to which a string is attached, and thus as it were fish for the bird.

M. Nubicus, Gmel.; *le Guépier de Numidie*, Buff; *Blue-headed Bee Eater*, Shaw. Forehead and vertex blue tinged with green, extending behind the eyes and on the throat; back of the head, neck, shoulders, upper wing and tail coverts red brick colour; from the throat to the lower part of the belly deep rose colour; the lower part of the belly, rump, the upper and lower tail coverts blue; the middle tail-quills are double the length of the others, but shorter in the female; beak and claws bright black; irides reddish; legs reddish-brown. Native of Africa.

M. Viridis, Linn.; *le Guépier à gorge bleue, ou Lamarck*, Le Vaill.; *Green Bee Eater*. Top of the head and back of the neck reddish-green, inclining to bluish on the forehead and about the mouth; a black stripe passes from the nostrils below the eyes to the ears; the upper parts green, more or less glossed with blue or red according to the light; alar quills edged with green and tipped with black; throat turquoise-blue, marked with a reversed, semicircular, black collar; chest and under parts bluish-green; sides and under parts of the wings reddish; the two middle caudal quills are very slender and nearly as long as the lateral quills; beak black; legs brown. From the East Indies, and from the African coast. Le Vaillant now considers the spe

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MEROPS.

MEROPS. cies he described as *M. Citrinus* to be the young of this species.

M. Superciliosus, Lin.; *le Guêpier de Madagascar*, Buff.; *Supercilious Bee Eater*. Three varieties according to Le Vaillant appear to belong to this species. That from Ægypt, *M. Ægyptius* of Forskael, has one band of white on the forehead followed by another of blue which extends on each side upon the eyes; another black band passes from the corners of the nose to the ears; the top of the head, neck, and back bright green; the alar quills mostly green, edged with blue and tipped with black; tail of the same colour; throat chestnut; under parts bluish-green; sides reddish; beak black; legs reddish. Those specimens brought from Persia and Egypt have the wings reaching to the extremity of the lateral caudal quills, in which they differ from those of the higher districts of Africa. Those from Madagascar are smaller, have no blue in their plumage, and the forehead is beryl-green. The largest specimens are from Senegal and Malembo, in which the beak is longer and more slender than the Persian and Egyptian; there is no mixture of blue with the green plumage; the middle caudal quills, which exceed the lateral by half their length, have that part blackish.

M. Badius, Lin.; *le Guêpier marron et bleue*, Dum.; *Chestnut Bee Eater*. General colour chestnut and blue.

M. Bicolor, Daud.; *le Guêpier gris rose*, Dum.; *Malembre Bee Eater*, Shaw. About ten inches long, of which the tail has seven inches and a half; forehead, top of the head, back of the neck, shoulders, the whole of the wings, the rump, and upper part of the tail slaty-grey tinged with red; a black band passes from the corners of the mouth to behind the eyes, and beneath it a white one; under parts glossy deep rose colour; beak and legs black. From the coast of Angola, and visits Malembo for about three months in the year.

M. Albicollis, Vieill.; *le Guêpier à gorge blanche*, ou *Cuvier*, Le Vaill.; *White-throated Bee Eater*. Ten inches long; forehead, sides of the head, and throat white; eyes crossed with black, and top of the head same colour; under parts of the body light green, becoming paler on the lowest parts; upper parts and sides of the neck, back, and wing-coverts green with shades of red; scapulars, upper and lower tail-coverts pale blue; alar quills light red, tipped with black; beak black; legs brown. From Senegal.

M. Ruficapillus, Vieill.; *le Guêpier rousse tête*, ou *Bonelli*, Le Vaill.; *Red-headed Bee Eater*. About the size of the Common Bee Eater, but more slender; head and neck red, except the black stripe through the eyes, which is enclosed in a white band. From Africa.

M. Superbus, Lath. Is considered by Dr. Shaw to be the same species as the red and blue Bee Eater.

M. Javanicus, Horsf.; *Javanese Bee Eater*. About eleven inches long; general colour olive-green tinged with bronze; stripe through the eye black; upper part of the front of the neck sulphurous, lower chestnut; middle of the belly dirty sea-blue, sides fulvous; rump and vent sea-blue. From Java, where it is called *Kachangan*.

M. Urica, Horsf.; *Flaming Bee Eater*. Eight inches long; bright olive-green; belly and rump light sea-green; top of the head and nape, neck, and shoulders chestnut; throat and neck yellow; ocular bar and semilunar band on the chest black; under part of the

tail fuliginous. From Java, and called by the natives *Pirik*. MEROPS.

M. Ornatus, Lath.; *Beautiful Bee Eater*. Top of the head orange; a black stripe through the eyes; chest and throat yellow, on the middle of which is a triangular black spot; under parts bluish-white; upper part of the neck pure green inclining to brown on the back; rump and upper tail-coverts blue; wing-coverts yellow, primaries green, secondaries edged with yellow; middle tail-quills blue, and the elongated part reddish-brown. From New South Wales, where it is called *Dee-weed gang*.

M. Melanurus, Vig. and Horsf.; *Black-tailed Bee Eater*. Fifteen inches long; the streak crossing the eyes, crescent on the chest, tips of the remiges, and edge of the tail black; eyebrows and rump azure; scape and remiges chestnut; throat yellow; the other parts green; beak black. This is considered by Latham to be the female of the preceding, but the specimen described by Messrs. Vigors and Horsfield is stated to be a male. From Paramatta. It is a question whether the two last species should be included in this genus.

β. *With square tails.*

M. Philippinus, Linn.; *le Guêpier à queue d'azur*, ou *Daudin*, Buff.; *Philippine Bee Eater*. About nine inches long; a black streak passes above the eyes; the other parts of the head, the upper part of the body, very bright shining green, except the tail, which is azure, and the tips of the alar quills, which are black; under parts very bright yellow on the throat and chest, but afterwards tinged greenish and reddish. From the Philippines.

M. Ruficollis, Le Vaill.; *le Guêpier rousse gorge*, Buff.; *Red-necked Bee Eater*. Rather larger than the common species; forehead reddish; a black band passing from the gape to the ears; upper part of the head and body pale green glazed grey with some bluish tinge; tips of the alar quills brownish-black; throat yellow; other under parts pale green, exhibiting bluish shades according to the light; beak black; legs brown.

M. Variegatus, Le Vaill.; *le Guêpier à collier gros bleu*, ou *Sonnini*, Buff.; *Variegated Bee Eater*. About six inches long; head and upper parts deep green; the black streak crossing the eyes descends lower than in the other species; throat jonquil-yellow; the indigo-blue collar surrounding the neck separated by a white line; chest and sides chestnut; under parts reddish-green; alar quills red internally, and tipped with black, as also are the caudal, of which the top is light rust; beak and legs black. From Malemba.

M. Erythropterus, Gmel.; *le Guêpier rouge et vert du Sénégal*, Buff.; *le Minule*, Le Vaill.; *Red-winged Bee Eater*, Lath. The smallest bird of the genus, has all the upper parts and the two middle caudal quills light green shaded with yellow and blue; the streak through the eye black; below the yellow throat is a large badge of purple-chestnut deeper above than below; under parts pale green; lateral alar quills and caudal light red marked with black, and near their tips, which are yellow, as are also the under parts of the wings, sides, and thighs; beak black; legs brown. From Southern Africa.

M. Leschenaulte, Le Vaill.; *Leschenault's Bee Eater*. Forehead and top of the head dusky green, occasionally assuming a chestnut tinge; black stripe through the

MEROPS. eye; throat citron-yellow, below which is a narrow blackish-green collar; scapulars, upper wing-coverts, and the external edges of the alar quills green; primaries and secondaries tipped with brownish-black; rump blue; caudal quills greenish-blue above; chest and under parts yellowish-green; beak black; legs deep brown. From Java.

M. Quinticolor, Le Vaill.; *Five-coloured Bee Eater*. This species closely resembles the preceding, except in not having the black ocular stripe, and the top of the head, the neck, and shoulders being bright chestnut.

M. Amictus, Tem.; *Ruffed Bee Eater*. Eleven inches in length; forehead light purple with violet reflexions; above the nostrils a light green spot; throat and front of the neck covered with very long vermilion feathers with decomposed webs; nape, sides, and hind part of the neck, back, wings, and upper part of the tail grass-green; belly light green; under part of the tail yellowish at the base and black at the tip. Native of Sumatra.

M. Gularis, Shaw; *le Guêpier à gorge rouge*, Dumer.; *Red-throated Bee Eater*. Forehead and rump blue; upper part of the body black; throat fiery red; wings marked with a large ferruginous spot; belly marked with blue and black; edges of the alar and caudal quills blue. From Sierra Leone.

M. Bullocki, Le Vaill. Is considered by M. Dumeril to be probably only a young specimen of the preceding species.

M. Cayennensis. Although arranged in this genus by Cuvier, is according to Le Vaillant a Thrush and not a Bee Eater.

γ. Tail forked.

M. Hirundinaceus, Vieill.; *le Guêpier Tawa*, Le Vaill.; *Tawa Bee Eater*. The upper part of the head, the back of the neck, scapulars, and upper wing-coverts yellowish-green, and, according to the light, lustrous; alar quills bright green without, reddish within, and tipped with black; the eyes crossed by a black streak; throat yellow at the upper part succeeded by a broad colour of ultramarine blue; rump and upper part of the tail same colour; chest and under parts light green; the tail is very long, and cleft at the tip like the common hawk; beak black; legs brown. Native of the Cape of Good Hope on the banks of the Orange River, where it builds in the rocks or in the holes of hollow trees.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Vieillot, *Galerie des Oiseaux*; Le Vaillant, *Histoire Naturelle des Oiseaux d'Afrique*; Horsfield and Vigors, in *Linnæan Transactions*, vol. xiii. and xv.; Latham, *General History of Birds*.

ME'RRY,	} A. S. <i>myrig</i> , <i>mirige</i> , <i>hilaris</i> , <i>jucundus</i> , <i>lætus</i> ; A. S. <i>myrth</i> , <i>hilaritas</i> , <i>jucunditas</i> , <i>lætitia</i> . Skinner derives from the Ger. <i>mehren</i> , <i>augere</i> , to magnify or dilate. Junius from the Gr. <i>μυρί-ζωω</i> , to anoint, because the Ancients anointed themselves at public festivities. Tooke de- rives from the Goth. <i>mer-yan</i> ; A. S. <i>merran</i> , <i>mirran</i> , <i>myrran</i> , to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter; and of this verb, he affirms <i>mirth</i> to be the third person, and to mean,
ME'RRILY,	
ME'RRIMENT,	
ME'RRINESS,	
ME'RRIMAKE, v.	
ME'RRIMAKE, n.	
MIRTH, v.	
MIRTH, n.	
MIRTHFUL,	
MIRTHFULLY,	
MIRTHLESS.	

"That which dissipateth, viz. care, sorrow, melancholy." See to MAR. It is now consequentially applied to Lightness, airiness, hilarity of spirit; formerly, also, to a calmer feeling of pleasure or pleasantness, cheeriness, or cheerfulness. And *merry*,

Pleasing, agreeable, cheerful; gay, jovial, laughing; loving or inclined to laughter, laughable.

þo me barnde grete townes & courtes day & nygt,
And þogte yt was *mury* joie, to se so fair alygt.

R. Gloucester, p. 69.

So þat joye and *murpe* y now among hem was þere.

Id. p. 50.

With joy and *myrth*, i now moche heighe
folke of the londe sone to him drow.

Id. p. 466.

& þer oure Inglis men resceyued fulle *miry*.

R. Brunne, p. 308.

And somme *murpes* to make. as mynstrals conneþ.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 3.

And men enabitynge the erthe schulen haue ioie on hem, and
thei shulen make *myrie*.

Wiclif. Apocalips, ch. xi.

Ioie we and make we *myrthe* and ghiue glorie to him.

Id. lb. ch. xix.

Blysse of my ioie, that ofte me *murthed*, is turned into galle, to
thynke on thing that may not at my wil in armes me hent.

Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, book i. p. 467.

The nightingale with so *merry* a note

Answered hem, that all the wood runge.

Id. The Flower and the Leaf.

And in that garden gan I go,

Playing along full *merely*.

Id. The Romant of the Rose, p. 181.

And wife and children men desyren, for cause of delyte and
merynesse.

Id. Boecius, book iii. p. 423.

Full faire was *mirth* full long and high,

A fairer man I never sigh:

As round as apple was his face,

Full roddie and white in every place.

Id. The Romant of the Rose, p. 177.

Daunceth he *merry* that is *mirthlesse*?

Id. The Assembly of Fowls.

Thei were *merie*, and faire enough,

Echone with other plaide and lough

And fallin into tales newe.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 33.

And thus the daie, shortly to telle,

With many *myrthes* thei dispent,

Till night was come, and tho thei went.

Id. lb. book v. p. 149.

And was saluted at the entering into the towne of a *mery* fellow,
which sayd, *Salve rex regis tui, atque regni sui*: Hayle both king
of thy king, and also of his realme.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 370. The Practice of Popish Prelates.

But whiles I doo these *mirthless* meeters vse,

This rashe conceits doth reue me from delight.

Gascoigne. Dun Bartholmew of Bathe.

If anye of you be eueyll vexed, let hym praye, If anye of you
bee *mery*, let him sing psalmes.

Bible, Anno 1551. James, ch. v.

There eke my feeble barke awhile may stay,

Till *mery* wynd and weather call her thence away.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 12.

But when he saw her, toy, and gibe, and geare,

And pass the bonds of modest *merimake*,

Her dalliaunce he despis'd, and follies did forsake.

Id. lb. book ii. can. 6.

That rownd about him dissolute did play

Their wanton follies, and light *meriment*.

Id. lb.

BERR. Well, sir, be it as the stile shall give vs cause to clime in
the *merrinesse*.

Shakspeare. Love's Labour Lost, fol. 123.

MERRY.

MESEM-
BRINA.

I'm wondrous merry-hearted, I could laugh now,
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Two Noble Kinsmen, act ii. sc. 1.

Great ioy was made that day of young and old,
And solemne feast proclaymd throughout the land,
That their exceeding merrth may not be told.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 12.

— The rest
Of our young ladies in their wanton blood,
Tell mirthful tales in course that fill the room
With laughter.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Maid's Tragedy, act i. sc. 1.

This nephta is an oily or fat liquid substance, in colour not unlike soft white clay; of quality hot and dry, so as it is apt to inflame with the sunbeams, or heat that issues from fire; as was mirthfully experimented upon one of Alexander's pages, who, being annointed, with much ado escaped burning.

Sir T. Herbert. Travels, p. 182.

Whilst his gamesome cut-tail'd cur
With his mirthless master plays.
Drayton. The Shepherd's Sirena.

Th' Italian merry-andrews took their place,
And quite debauch'd the Stage with lewd grimace.
Dryden. Epilogue 23.

That any man should be merry, because another has offended
God, or undone himself, is certainly a thing very unnatural.
South. Sermons, vol. vii. p. 151.

For if these [great crimes and great miseries] be made the matter
of our mirth, what can be the argument of our sorrow?
Id. Ib.

I said: the feast was serv'd, the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful round.
Prior. Solomon, book ii. Pleasure.

Conscious of her approach, the wanton birds,
Instinctive, carol forth, in livelier lays,
And merrier melody, their grateful hymn.
Thompson. Sickness, book iv.

Steep'd grain, and curdled milk with dulcet cream
Soft temper'd, in full merriment they quaff,
And cast about their gibes.
Dyer. The Fleece, book ii.

Nor doth his skilful hand refuse
Acquaintance with the tuneful muse,
When round the mirthful board the harp is borne.
West. Olympic Odes of Pindar, ode i.

This self-pleas'd king of emptiness permit
At the dear toilette harmlessly to sit;
As mirthless infants, idling out the day,
With wooden swords, or toothless puppies play.
Warton. Fashion, a Satire.

MERSION. See MERGE.

MERYX, in Zoology, a genus of Coleopterous insects.
Generic character. Antennæ eleven-jointed, as long as the thorax; the articulations generally somewhat obconic, the three terminal ones rather thickened, the ninth and tenth subtrubinated, the eleventh ovate; mandibles not exerted, with the apex bifid; palpi clavate, with the terminal joint somewhat obtriangular, large; maxillæ with two processes, the exterior obtriangular, interior dentiform; labium coriaceous, cordate, quadrate; mentum broader than the labium, transverse, quadrate; body oblong, narrow; eyes slightly prominent; thorax rather narrower than the elytra, cordate, quadrate, or subquadrate, with the sides anteriorly rounded and dilated; abdomen elongate, quadrate; tarsi tetramerous.

Type of the genus, *M. rugosa*, Latreille, *Gen. Ins.* vol. i. pl. xi. fig. 1; vol. iii. p. 17. One species, found in the East Indies.

MESEMBRINA, in Zoology, a genus of Dipterous insects.

Generic character. Antennæ incumbent, triarticulate, the basal joint short, second longer, subglobose,

terminal oblong, prismatic, with a plumose seta at the base; lip retractile, fleshy, with two lobes at the apex; body hairy; thorax stout; wings divaricating, the apex with a transverse nerve; halteres concealed beneath a large scale.

Type of the genus, *M. meridiana*, Linnæus; Meigen, *Diptera*, vol. v. p. 10. pl. xlii. fig. 18—26. Two species only, natives of Europe, one of which is found in Britain, frequenting the trunks of large trees.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, in Botany, a genus of the class *Icosandria*, order *Pentagynia*, natural order *Ficoideæ*. *Generic character*: calyx five-cleft; corolla, petals numerous, linear, cohering at the base; capsule top-shaped, fleshy, many-seeded (styles vary from four to ten.)

Of this very remarkable genus more than three hundred species have been imported into England and described; the leaves are very succulent, and vary exceedingly in their forms; the flowers of all the species open and shut periodically, the greater number are open in the day and close at night, some open only in the evening and soon close again, others are closed during the day and open during the night. *M. glaciale* is the well-known Ice plant; it is a native of the Canary Islands, where it is gathered in considerable quantity and burnt; the ashes contain the vegetable alkali, and is the barilla of commerce. *M. noctiflorum* has no smell during the day, but is highly fragrant at night. All the species are described in Haworth's *Syn. Plant. Succ.*

ME'SENTERY, } Fr. *mesentere*; It. *mesenterio*;
MESERA'ICK. } Sp. *mesenterio*; Lat. *mesenterium*;
Gr. *μεσεντέριον*, from *μέσος*, middle, and *έντερον*, the intestine. See the Quotation from Fletcher.

Meseraick, Gr. *μεσάριον*, *μέσος*, and *άρια*, *venter*.

So that it (medicamentally) entreth not the veins with those electuaries wherein it is mixed: but taketh leave of the permeant parts, at the mouthes of the meseraicks, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion into the seige.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book ii. ch. v. p. 94.

The mesenterium, (or midst amongst the entrails,) whence it takes the name, ties and knits the entrails together.

P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, can. 2. note 46.

But [pepper] being in greater quantity, dissipateth the wind; and itself getteth to the mesentery veines.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. i. sec. 44.

MESH, v. } Fr. *maches*, *maile*; It. *maglia*; Lat.
MESH, n. } *macula*; the hole of a net between
ME'SHY. } thread and thread; applied to the entire net.

To take or catch in a net or snare, to ensnare, to entangle.

How smal a net may take and meash a hart of gentle kinde.

Surrey. Description of the Fickle Affections, &c.

Meashed in the breers, that erst was onely torne.

Wyat. The Louer that fled Loue, &c.

The flies by chance mesht in the hair,
By the bright radiance thrown
From her clear eyes, rich jewels were,
They so like diamonds shone.

Drayton. The Shepherd's Sirena.

— This but sweats thee

Like a mesh-nag.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Bonduca, act iv. sc. 1.

Or spreads his subtle nets from sight
With twinkling glasses, to betray
The larks that in the meshes light,
Or makes the fearful hare his prey.

Dryden. Horace. The second Epode.

MESEM-
BRINA.
—
MESH.

MESH.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Now with barb'd hook, or *meshy* net, they try
From quiet floods to drag the scaly fry.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, book vii. l. 205.

And in his hand, of slightest texture, bore
A curious net, whose *meshes*, light and rare,
Scarce shone distinguish'd from th' unbodied air.
Cambridge. The Scribleriad, book vi.

MESLINE. This word is variously written *maslin*, *maslline*, *mesline*, and by Bacon *misselane*, and his authority has suggested *miscellane*, Lat. *miscellaneus*, to be the true word. Hall writes *misceline* and *mesline*. It is more probably the Fr. *meslinge* or *meslange*, a medley or mixture, from the verb *meslanger*, *mesler*, to meddle or mix. The Dutch have *misschteluy*n, from *mischelen*, to mix.

A medley or mixture, *sc.* of corn, metal, &c.

HEN. It must not be iron, for quicksilver is the tyrant of metals, and will soon fret it.

HEN. Nor brass, nor copper, nor *maslin*, nor mineral.
Brewer. Lingua, act iv. sc. 1.

Take thee, therefore, all kinds of grain, wheat, and barley, and beans, and lentiles, and fitches, and put them all together, and make bread of this *mesline*, and eat thereof for the space of three hundred and ninety days.

Hall. Hard Texts of Scripture. Ezekiel, ch. iv. ver. 9.

For what reason is there, which should but induce, and therefore much less inforce us to think that care of dissimilitude between the people of God and the heathen nations about them, was any more the cause of forbidding them to put on garments of sundry stuff, than in charging them withal not to sow their fields with *meslin*.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book iv. sec. 6. fol. 93.

It hath not been practised, but it is thought to be of use, to make some *missellane* in corne; as if you sow a few beans with wheat your wheat will be the better.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. vii. sec. 670.

Mended, (saith your doctor) and yet admitted the *misceline* rabble for the prophane.

Hall. Works, vol. i. p. 533. *An Apologie against Brownists*.

MESOPOTAMIA, or the *Country between the rivers*, of the Greeks, the Aram-Naharaïm, or *Syria between the two rivers*, of the Hebrews, is an extensive region in Asia, the limits of which are clearly determined by natural boundaries. It is the peninsula formed by the Tigris and Euphrates, and bounded on the North by that part of Mount Taurus which lies between those two rivers.* Ptolemy divides Mesopotamia into several Regions or Provinces, but as few of them occur in any other writer, they need not be mentioned here. The Southern part of Mesopotamia Proper was usually called **BABYLONIA**, and has been already described in this Work. The site, therefore, of the ancient rampart of Semiramis may be considered as the Southern boundary of Mesopotamia, the subdivisions of which, according to the more ancient writers, were Sophanene, Anthemusia, or Osroene, Mygdonia, the Scenite Arabia, (*Arabia Scenitarum*), Singara, and Mesopotamia Proper.

i. Sophanene, (ἡ Σωφανήνη,) or rather Sophene, (Σωφανή, Strabo, xi. 11. 4. p. 522.) called Dzopk by the Armenians, (St. Martin, i. 91.) was on the Northern boundary, and is most properly assigned to Armenia, as D'Anville justly observes. (*Géogr. Ancienne*, ii. 207.)

* This interval is not much more than twenty geographical miles, as appears from the Map of Colonel Macdonald-Kinneir, whose accuracy is well known. The chains of hills which occupy it also run from North to South, and the defiles between them are traversed by streams flowing towards the Euphrates; the source of the Tigris is not far from Pállí, nearly due North of Diyár-Bekr. M. Lapie, on the contrary, makes Taurus an unbroken chain from West to East, and the source of the Tigris South-West of Arghaná Ma'den: Col. Kinneir has, however, omitted the river which flows by Khar-pút; but he rightly places a chain of hills between it and the lake.

The principal towns near its Southern extremity, the only part which can be comprehended within the limits of Mesopotamia, are these: 1. Charpote, (Cedrenus, ii. 686.) now called Kharpút, a place of importance in the times of the Lower Empire, and the seat of an Archbishop. It is on the summit of a hill, 90 miles North-West of Amida, and near a small lake bearing the same name. The hill on which it stands, at the foot of which flows the river Arsenias, (Sestini, p. 87.) overlooks one of the valleys (*devexa laterum*, Plin. *Nat. Hist.* vi. 16.) or defiles leading from Mesopotamia into Armenia. 2. Arsamosata, or Armosata, (Ἀρσαμόσατα, Ptolem. *Geogr.* v. 13.) a fortified town in the Beautiful Plain, (καλὴ πεδίω, Polyb. *Excerpt.* viii.) mid-way between the Tigris and Euphrates, but probably nearer to the latter, (Plin. vi. 10.) as Pliny seems to imply, and which D'Anville has placed at the confluence of the Deba and the Arsanias. (Arzan.) It is the Shimshát of the Arabs, (Gol. *ad Alferg.* 248.) Arshamashad of the Armenians. (St. Martin, i. 105.)* 3. Castrum Cepha, (*Notitia Dignitat.* p. 236.) still called Hisn Keífá, (the Castle of Cephas,) was a strong place in an elbow of the Tigris, to the South-East of Amida. (St. Martin, i. 173.) 4. The latter fortress, of which the name is still preserved, (see JEZIRA,) was nearly surrounded by that river at its junction with the Nymphæus, (Ammian. Marcellin. xviii. 9.) and perhaps on its Eastern side. (Ibn Haukal, p. 157.) It was enlarged and fortified by Constantius, who named it Constantia, about the middle of the IVth century, at which period it is first noticed in History. According to the Armenian writers (St. Martin, i. 172.) it is Tigranocerta, (Dikronagerd, Τίγρανοκερτα,) built, as they affirm, by Tigranes in the VIth century B. C. The Greeks, with more appearance of probability, ascribe the foundation of it to Tigranes, one of the Arsacidæ. (Strabo, xi. 13. 15. p. 532.) 5. Bizabda, (Hieronym. *in Chron.*) or Bezabde, (Ammian. Marcellin. xx. 15. 26.) also called Phœnica, (*Id.* xx. 18.) a strong fortress on a hill upon the banks of the Tigris, appears to be the place now called Jezírah ibn 'Omar. It was formerly named Bakerdí, or Bazabdá by the Arabs, and Gozartà di-Kerdú, (Kurd Island,) or Gozartà Zabdità by the Syrians, (Asemanni, *Bibl. Orient.* p. 751.) and thence the surrounding Country was called Zabdicene. The remains of this fortress are now inhabited by a Kurd Chief, whose wretchedness and villainy were witnessed by Colonel Macdonald-Kinneir. (*Kordistan*, p. 449.) Jezírah, the modern name of Bizabdá, implies that it is either in an island or peninsula, and it appears from Ammianus Marcellinus, that it was anciently enclosed only on three sides by the Tigris, the Western channel being very narrow and evidently artificial.

Mount Masius (called Karájah dâgh by the Turks) may be considered as here ascending gradually from the Tigris, from which it passes in a North-Westerly direction, till it meets that part of Taurus through which the Euphrates forces its way. This is by some Geographers considered as the Northern boundary of Mesopotamia, and it probably separated Sophene from the other divisions of the Province; but as Strabo very distinctly says, (xvi. 1. 21. p. 746.) that Taurus separates Mesopotamia from Armenia, it is most probable that the latter Country was not extended as far as

* Un fleuve nommé Arsanias, aujourd'hui Arsen, traverse le pays pour se rendre dans l'Euphrate, après avoir passé par Arsamosata, place considérable, dont on retrouve le nom sous la forme de Shimshat. (D'Anville, ii. 105.)

MESOPOTAMIA.

Charpote.
Kharpoot.

Arsamosata.
Shimshat.

Name.

Position.

Subdivisions.

i. Sophanene.

Mount Masius.
Karadja.

MESOPOTAMIA. Mount Masius, till a later period, in consequence of the conquests of the Parthian and Armenian Princes.

ii. Anthemusia, or Osroene.

Edessa.
Oorha,
Rohaa, or
Oorfa.

Haran.
Carrhae.
Harran.

Anthemus.

Anthemusia.

River
Chaboras.
Khabor.

Batnae.
Sercudge.

iii. Mygdonia.

Birtha.
Beer.
Biragick.

Rhesæna.
Risina.
Rasain.

Magusa.
Mawkesen.
Nicephorium.
Callinicus.
Racca.

ii. Anthemusia (*Ἀνθεμουσία*) appears to have been the more ancient name of the Western and largest division of Mesopotamia, for which Osdravene, Osrhoene, (*Ὀσροηνή*), or Orrhoene, was substituted, from a native Prince named Osdroes or Chosroes, (*Κhosraú*), who flourished in or near the times of the Antonines, (*Celarius, Geogr. Ant. ii. 603.*) or from U'rhoi, the founder of Edessa, who flourished B. C. 137, according to the Syrians. (*Asemanni, Bibl. Orient. i. 462.*) Its Capital was U'rha, or Roha, called by the Macedonians Edessa, from one of the principal places in their own Country: U'rha, Roha, and O'rfah are the names by which it is still known. (See *EDESSA*.) 2. At a small distance South-East of Edessa was Carræ, (*Κάρραι*), first a Macedonian, and afterwards a Roman colony, remarkable on account of the signal defeat and death of Crassus. (*Flor. iii. 11. Eutrop. vi. 15.*) This is probably the Haran, or Charran, (*Χαρράν*, *Eusebius in Chron. and Josephus, Antiq. i. 7.*) of the Scriptures. (*Gen. xxix. 1. Acts vii. 2. 4.*) According to Stephanus Byzantinus (*de Urb. v. Κάρραι*) it was near a river bearing the name of Carra, or Carras, probably that which passes by Rásu-l'-aïn, in the way towards the Khábúr. 3. The position of Anthemus, or Anthemusia, (*Ἀνθεμούς*, *Stephan. de Urb. Ἀνθεμουσία*, *Strabo, xvi. 1. 27. p. 748.*) is very doubtful, but it was a Macedonian colony in this part of the Country, at first called Anthemusia from it, and probably bounded to the South by the Chaboras. (*Ἀβόρρας*, *Strabo, Ibid. Χαβώρας*, *Ptol. v. 18. Ἀβούρας*, *Isidor. Characenus, p. 4.*) That river, which is still called Khábúr, is the largest tributary to the Euphrates in this part of Mesopotamia. It rises in Mount Masius, and is joined by the Mygdonius, called Hirmás by the Arabs, (from Nahr Masà, i. e. the river Masius, according to Wahl, *Mittel Asien. i. 709.*) considerably above Cicesium, (*Karkesiyyah*), where the Chaboras joins the Euphrates. 4. Batnae, (*Βάτναι*), an Episcopal See, subject to the Archbishop of Edessa, was also called Batnae Serugi; it is the Serúg of the Syrians and the Serúj of the Arabs, just midway between Edessa and the Euphrates, and fifteen miles distant from each, according to the Itinerary of Antoninus. (p. 41.) It was a fortress of no importance in the time of Procopius. (*De Bello Persico, ii. 12.*) Its district is described as fertile and well watered in the *Jihán-numà*. (p. 444.)

iii. The Country on the banks of the Euphrates from Zeugma (i. e. the Bridge, now Rúm-kal'ah, or Kal'atur-rúm, i. e. Roman Castle) to Thapsacus, (*Al Deir*), and the tract between the Chaboras and the Mygdonius, was called by the Macedonians Mygdonia, from one of the divisions of their native Country. Its principal towns were, 1. Birtha, (*Βίρθα*, *Ptol. Geogr. v. 18.*) now Bír, or Bírèh-jík, a celebrated ferry over the Euphrates, and once a Bishopric under Edessa, appears to have belonged to this district. 2. Resaina. (*Ammian. Marcellin. xxiii. 14. Ρέσινα*, *Ptolem. Geogr. v. 18.*) on the Chaboras, (*Steph. de Urb. v. Ρέσινα*), remarkable on account of Gordian's victory over the Persians, and his subsequent assassination by the Pretorian Præfect, was for a time called Theodosiopolis, but is now known by its ancient name Rás-aïn. (Spring head.) 3. Magusa, (*Μαγούδα*, *Ptolem. Geogr. Ibid.*) on the Chaboras, may still be recognised in Mákesín, and Callinicum, or Nicephorium, is the Rakkah, or Ráfikah of the Arabs. Nicephorium (*Νικηχώριον*) was a strong fortress on the

bank of the Euphrates, built by Alexander. (*Plin. Nat. Hist. vi. 30.*) It was afterwards called Callinicum, from Seleucus Callinicus, who improved its fortifications, and Constantia, (*Κωνσταντεία*), and Leontopolis, from Leo the Thracian in the Vth century. Rakkah, corrupted into Aracte by the Latin writers of the Middle Ages, was probably the old Chaldee name preserved by the Arabs. "It is the Capital of Diyár Modar," says Idrísí, (*Geogr. Nubiens. p. 197. Arab. text 226.*) and is called by the Greeks Alaníkos, (by an error of transcription for *Kalaníkos*, *Golius in Alferganum, p. 254.*) Near this place the Bilicha, (*Βίλειχα*, or *Βίλληχα*, *Isidor. Charac. p. 3.*) a small stream, running from Carræ to Nicephorium, entered the Euphrates, on the banks of which the army of Crassus received its first defeat, and his son was killed. By the Arabs it is called Balikh, (*Gol. ut suprâ*), and said to rise near Harrán, having been increased by the Juláb, which comes from Edessa.

iv. Between the Chaboras and Macepraete, where the rampart of Semiramis appears to have terminated, was the level tract inhabited principally by wandering Arabs. (*οἱ Σκηνῖται Ἀραβες*, *Arabes Scenitæ*, *Strabo, xvi. 1. 26. p. 747.*) 1. The first town in this division was Circesium, (*Κίρκησιόν*, *Zosimus, iii. 12. Circesium*, *Ammian. Marcellin. xxiii. 11. Circessum*, *Sextus Rufus, 22.*) in an angle formed by the confluence of the Chaboras and Euphrates, and on the Southern side of the former. It was strongly fortified by Diocletian, (*Procopius, de Edific. i. 6.*) and is supposed to be the Carchemish of the Scriptures, (*2 Chron. xxxv. 20. Jerem. xlv. 2. Isaiah, x. 9.*) The Arabs call it Kirkisiyâ, and derive its name from Kirkis, a race-course. (*Golius in Alfergan. 258.*) 2. Twenty miles from Circesium (Eutrop. ix. 11.) was Zaita, or Zaitha, (*Ζαῦθα*, *Zosimus; Ζεῖθα*, by error for *Ζαῖθα*, *Ptolem. v. 11.*) where the soldiers raised a tumulus over the remains of Gordian. 3. Dura, (*Δούρα*), also called Europus, (*Ἐυρωπος*), was built by Nicator, (*Isidor. Characen. p. 4.*) but already entirely ruined before the time of Zosimus. 4. Anatho, (*Ἀναθώ*, *Isidor. Characen. p. 4.*) a fortified town on an island or peninsula of the Euphrates, is probably the 'Anah, or 'A'nát of the Arabs, (*Idrísí, Geogr. Nub. p. 198, 199.*) and, perhaps, the Bæthauna, (*Βαιθαῦνα*, (*Βαιθάννα*?) of Ptolemy. (*Geogr. Ibid.*) Beyond it is the river Saocoras, (*Σαοκόρας*), coming from the neighbourhood of Nisibis, and perhaps the Araxes of Xenophon. (*Anab. i. 4. 18.*) 5. Naarda, (*Νααρδά*, *Ptolem. Neapdá*, *Joseph. Antiq. Jud. xviii. 12.*) or Neharde'a, (*נְהַרְדָּעָא*, *Benjam. Tudelens. Itinerar. p. 63.*) being well fortified, and surrounded by the Euphrates, was chosen as a place of refuge by the Jews who escaped from the desolation occasioned by the armies of Tiberius; and some centuries later became, together with the neighbouring towns of Sora and Pumbeditha, the most flourishing School of Hebrew Literature. (*Buxtorf, Tiberias, 6.*) 6. Siphara, or Sippara, (*Σιππαρηνών πόλις*, *Eusebius, Præf. Evangel. ix. 41.*) the last town in Mesopotamia, was traversed by the great Royal Canal, (*Βασιλείος ποταμός*, in Chaldee *Nahar malcâ*), which united the waters of the Euphrates with those of the Tigris. Near that canal Ammianus Marcellinus places the village of Macepraeta, which is evidently the Syriac phrase Maï-fraktâ, (the division of the water,) alluding to the division of the stream (*Scinditur Euphrates*, says Ammianus, *loc. cit.*) at this place, by which one part was carried to the Tigris at Seleucia, and the other

MESOPOTAMIA.

River
Bilichas.
Beleekh.

iv. Scenite
Arabs.

Circesium.
Kirkisiyâ.
Carchemisa.

Zautha.

Dura.

Anatho.

River
Saocoras.
Araxes.

Nehardea.

Sippara.

Nahr melic
Royal River.
River
Nahressa.

Macepraeta.

MESOPOTAMIA. passed by Babylon to the sea. It is called Nahr 'I'sá by the Arabs, from 'I'sá ibn 'Alí, uncle of the Khalif Al Mansúr. Geographers are, however, much divided respecting the topography of this part of Mesopotamia, and D'Anville places the Nahr Malkà, or Royal Canal, further Southward, near Babylon itself, marking Sippara at the mouth of a smaller cut, between that Capital and Macepracta, which, according to him, was at one extremity of the rampart called the wall of Semiramis. Of that work no trace now remains. (Kinneir, *Koordistan*, p. 476.) 7. Hatra, or Hatræ, a town entirely surrounded by the Desert, lay on the way from the Tigris to Nisibis, (Ammian. Marcellin. xxv. 26. Herodian. iii. 9.) and was attacked by Trajan and Severus, as well as by Julian; it appears to be the Hadar of Idrísí, (*Geogr. Nubiens.* p. 198.) written Hatder, or Halder, in our Maps.

Hatra.
Hadar.

v. Singara. Sinjar. v. Between Hatra and Nisibis was the small territory of Singara, (*τα Σίγγαρα*), a mountainous tract, branching out probably from Mount Masius, now called Sinjar, celebrated for its fertility, and, in modern times, for the fanatic and ferocious character of its inhabitants, the Yazídís. Its Capital was taken by Trajan, and was a flourishing colony under Gordian and Lucius Verus, as its coins testify. In the wars of the Lower Empire, it often changed its masters, being alternately in the possession of the Greeks and Persians. Its mountains contain a small lake, and give rise to a stream which joins the Mygdonius. It has erroneously been taken for the Shinar (Sinear) of Scripture. (*Gen.* x. 10. xi. 2.)

vi. Meso-
potamia
Propria.

Nisibis.
Neseeben.
Antioch.

vi. That portion of the Country which lies between the mountains of Singara, the Tigris, and Osroene, was probably the tract called Mesopotamia Proper. 1. At a considerable distance from Singara, to the North-West, was Nisibis, (*Νίσσιβις*, Julian, *Orat.* ii. p. 62.) on the banks of the Mygdonius, (*Μυγδόνιος*), supposed by St. Jerom (*Quæst. in Genes.* x. 10.) to be the Achad (Accad) which formed a part of the Kingdom of Nimrod, and became a large and flourishing city under the Macedonians, from whom it received the name of the Mygdonian Antioch. (*Ἀντιόχεια Μυγδονικήν*, Plutarch, in *vitâ Luculli*, p. 574. Strabo, xvi. l. 23. p. 747.) Placed at the foot of Mount Masius, it was united to Armenia, when the Kings of that Country had possessed themselves of the Northern part of Mesopotamia; but having been taken from Tigranes by Lucullus, was from that period, till basely surrendered by Jovian, the strongest bulwark of the Roman Empire against the Persians. (Amm. Marcellin. xxv. 31.) On its coins, and by Syriac and Arabic writers, it is named Nesíbin, but in the ancient Armenian Mēdzpín. Its present state has been already noticed under JEZIRAH. 2. In the same range of mountains, but further to the North-West, was another town of considerable note in the times of the Lower Empire. It is named Marde (*Μαρδῆ*) by Ptolemy, (*Geogr.* vi. l.) Mardes, or Mardís by other writers, and is said by Menander Protector (*Excerpta de Legat.* p. 171.) to be three parasangs (90 stadia = 11½ miles) from Nisibis. There must, however, be an error in his text, as the distance is at least 30 miles. (Buckingham, *Trav. in Mesopot.* 241.) Mardà, or in the plural Mardín, as it was called by the Syrians, is still named Márdín by the Arabs, and Mērdín by the Armenians, who form a large proportion of its modern inhabitants. It is the See of a Bishop of that Church and Nation, suffragan to the Archbishop of

Marda.
Merdeen.

Amid. (R. Simon, *Hist. Crit. du Levant*, p. 224.) 3. MESOPOTAMIA. Half-way between Nisibis and Marda, in the hills skirting the plain through which the road passes, to the North-West was Dara, (called Karà Dárà, i. e. Black Dárà, by the Turks,) one of the strongest fortresses of the Byzantine Empire. It was founded by Anastasius, and thence called Anastasia, but greatly strengthened by Justinian. (Gibbon, vii. 139.) Considerable remains of it are said to be still visible. (Buckingham, p. 238.)

Dara.

For authorities see JEZIRAH; Cedrenus; *Notitia Dignitatum Imperii*; Hieronymi *Chronicon*; Ammianus Marcellinus, *Florus*; Eusebius, *Chronologia*, and *Præparatio Evangelica*; Josephus; Isidorus, *Characenus*; Procopius; Zosimus; Sextus Rufus; Benjaminus Tudelensis; Herodianus; Dio Cassius; Plutarchi *Vitæ*; Juliani *Imperatoris Orationis*; *Excerpta de Legationibus*; Rich. Simon, *Histoire Critique des Nations du Levant*; Sestini, *Voyage de Constantinople à Bassora*, Paris, An. vi. (1798, 1799) 8vo.

MESPILUS, in Botany, a genus of the class Icosandria, order Pentagynia, natural order Rosaceæ. Generic character: calyx five-cleft; corolla, petals five; drupe inferior, five-seeded, seeds osseous.

Eight species. *M. Germanica*, the common Medlar, and *M. oxyacantha*, the common Hawthorn or May, are natives of England; *M. pyracantha* is a native of the South of Europe.

MESS, } From *mes, metz*; It. *messò*. Skinner
MESS, } suggests Bar. Lat. *missus*, q. d. *cibus*
ME'SSMATE. } *missus*, meat or food sent, sent round to those who were to eat it; he seems, however, to suspect that it has some connection with *meat*; and Tooke considers it to be the past participle of *metsian*, *cibare*, to furnish meat or food. By usage, to *mess* is

To feed, sc. together, as soldiers or sailors do.

A *mess*; food, a quantity of food: sometimes applied to a large quantity, or hotchpot, more than one can manage; and hence, *met.* the common expression, to get into a *mess*, to get into difficulty, into a bad plight.

With your brode knyfe properly unclose the napkyn, that the bread is in, and set the bread all beneath the salt towards the seconde messe.

Leland. *Collectanea*, vol. vi. p. 8. *The Inthronization of Archbishop Neville*.

Better is a messe of potage with loue, than a fat oxe with euel wyl. *Bible*, Anno 1551. *Prouerbes*, ch. xvi.

I desyre but one messe onelye, I will thou geue me without farther delay, John Baptist's head in a charger.

Udall. *Mark*, ch. vi.

God uses us as Joseph did his brother Benjamin; we have many changes of raiment, and our *mess* is five times bigger than the provision made for our brothers of the creation.

Taylor. *Sermon* 26. part ii. fol. 249.

Of herbs, and other country messes,

Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses.

Milton. *L'Allegro*, l. 85.

There is not the least thing in the world, which the tempter offers a man for nothing; not so much as a pitiful *mess* or morsel to relieve thy craving, starving appetites.

South. *Sermons*, vol. vi. p. 198.

My friend Alcheic formed once a party for my entertainment, composed of all the prime wits and philosophers of Fourli, and each of us brought his *mess* along with him to the place where we assembled.

Hume. *Essays*, vol. ii. p. 362. *A Dialogue*.

Cease, rude Boreas, blust'ring railer!

List ye landsmen all to me!

Messmates, hear a brother sailor

Sing the dangers of the sea.

G. A. Stevens. *The Storm*.

MESS.
—
MES-
SAGE.

I should only stipulate that these new *mess Johns* in robes and coronets should keep some sort of bounds in the democratick and levelling principles which are expected from their titled pulpits.
Burke. Works, vol. v. p. 44. Reflections on the Revolution in France.

MESSA, in Zoology, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* nine-jointed, thickened in the middle, acuminate at the apex, with the third joint larger than the fourth; body short, stout; anterior wings with four submarginal areolets, and one marginal one.

Type of the genus *M. hortulana*, Klug, in *Berlin Magazine, (Bletwespen,)* p. 214. One species only known, which is found in Europe and in England.

ME'SSAGE, } Fr. *message*; It. *messaggio*; Sp.
ME'SSAGER, or } *mensaje*; from Low Lat. *missaticum*,
ME'SSENGER. } and this (Menage) from *missus*, one sent: in old Fr. *mes*. See Du Cange, in *v. Missus*. The old Fr. *mes* was applied both to the *message* and *messenger*. See in Roquefort. Serenius composes *message* of the Sw. *med*, with, and *sacga*, to say or speak; though the Swedes have not the word in its compound form.

Any thing sent, *sc.* information, news; order or request; sent by one to another. *Messenger*,

One sent with, one who carries or conveys, news or information; an errand.

þo þe Duc Wyllam wuste, þat he was y come ney,
A moncke he sende hym in *message*.

R. Gloucester, p. 359.

He lette send hys *messengeres* in to al Grece wel wyde.

Id. p. 13.

þe emperoure's *messengeres* to Engeland hire com.

Id. p. 46.

þis was his *message*, his Danes wild he venge
Ageyn him in bataile.

R. Brunne, p. 40.

Messengers he sent þorghout Ingland.

Id. p. 2.

Therefore we usen *message* for Crist as if God monestith bi us,
we bisechen for Crist be ghe recounceiled to God.

Wiclif. 2 Corinthians, ch. v.

Now then are we *messengers* in the roume of Chryste euen as
though God did besech you thorow vs.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And after this, befor the highe bord
He with a manly vois sayd his *message*.

Chaucer. The Squires Tale, v. 10413.

The eye is a good *messenger*,
Which can to the hart in such manner
Tidings sende, that hath sene
To void him of his paines elene.

Id. The Romant of the Rose, p. 192.

The raynbowe is hir *messagere*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 132.

But, eare he thus had sayd,
With flying speede, and seeming great pretence
Came running in, much like a man dismay'd,
A *messenger* with letters, which his *message* sayd.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 12.

How I begin
To verifie that solemn *message* late,
On which I sent thee to the Virgin pure
In Galilee, that she should bear a son
Great in renown, and call'd the Son of God.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book i. l. 133.

For God will deigne
To visit oft the dwellings of just men
Delighted, and with frequent intercourse
Thither will send his winged *messengers*
On errands of supernal grace.

Id. Paradise Lost, book vii. l. 572.

The angels are still dispatched by God upon all his great *messsages* to the world: and therefore their very name in Greek, which is *ἄγγελος*, signifies a *messenger*.

South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 75.

MESSI'AS, } Heb. from *מָשַׁח*, he anointed.

MESSI'ASHIP. } See the Quotation from Porteus.

The womman seith to him, I woot that *Messias* is comen, that is
seid Crist.

Wiclif. John, ch. iv.

The woman sayd vnto hym: I wot well *Mesias* shall come,
whiche is called Christ.

Bible, Anno 1551.

At thy nativity a glorious quire
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung
To shepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the *Messiah* now was born.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book i. l. 245.

There was such demonstration and evidence given to Jesus's
being the true *Messias* by his coming in the flesh, that it cast its
discovering influence both backwards and forwards; and equally
baffled and confuted the pretences of those who went before, and
those who rose up after.

South. Sermons, vol. iii. p. 299.

A crown will not want pretenders to claim it, nor usurpers, if
their power serves them to possess it: and hereupon the *Messiaship*
was pretended to by several impostors.

Id. Ib.

The word *Messiah* signifies anointed; that is a person appointed
to some high station, dignity, or office; because originally among
the Eastern nations men so appointed (particularly kings, priests,
and prophets) were anointed with oil.

*Porteus. Tracts, p. 497. The Truth and Divine Origin of the
Christian Revelation.*

MESSINA, an ancient, beautiful, and populous City
of Sicily, is the Capital of the Province Val Demone, and
formerly ranked next after Palermo; though in conse-
quence of the ravages of Plague it is at present inferior
in population to Catania. It lies at the North-Eastern
extremity of the Island on the shore of the strait to
which it gives name. Its shape is a long, irregular oval
extending along the harbour, and towards the land it
is surrounded by hills, which at first of moderate height
further inland rise into lofty mountains richly clothed
with wood. The sweep of the shore of the harbour
resembles a sickle in shape, and caused the town to
receive the denomination of Zancle, a word signifying
that implement of husbandry in the Sicilian language.
It is considered the best haven in the Mediterranean,
and can scarcely be surpassed in safety and convenience
by any in the world. Vessels of any burthen can lie
with their bowsprits over the land, and so protected
from wind and sea as to require very slender mooring.
The circumference of the basin constituting the port is
four miles, its depth in many places seventy fathoms,
and this circumstance, combined with its regular figure,
gives reason to conclude that it has been produced by a
volcanic eruption forming a crater, which subsequently
was filled by the influx of the sea. A race or violent
and irregular ripple in the sea to the East of the en-
trance of the harbour at present bears the name of Cha-
rybdis, and though not so formidable as that celebrated
whirlpool has been described by the Ancients, is still
embarrassing and dangerous to navigators. Swinburne,
however, (vol. ii. p. 288.) doubts this to have been the
position of the Charybdis of the classical writers, and points
out Pantano Grande, some miles to the North, as the
spot which probably acquired so much celebrity under
that name. The breadth of the strait in the part opposite
Messina is 5427 yards, but further North, at Faro
point, it narrows to 3580 yards. The tongue of land
which forms the Eastern boundary of the harbour is
defended by the Castle of St. Salvador, and has a light-
house intended to warn navigators of their approach to

MES-
SAGE.
—
MES-
SINA.

MES-
SINA.

the dangers of Charybdis. The principal fortification is the citadel, a very strong place, built on the isthmus joining the above-mentioned tongue of land to the shore. The quay extends along the Western side of the harbour, and is adorned by a range of houses, which, four stories high, and built in a regular and magnificent style, extend for a mile in a line parallel to the water's edge, interrupted only by nineteen gates giving access to the upper parts of the city. Between these houses and the water there is a space of a hundred feet, affording a delightful walk. The town contains a number of beautiful streets and squares, fountains of marble executed in an excellent taste, numerous bronze statues, equestrian and pedestrian, large and splendid churches, and magnificent mansions. The Cathedral is Gothic, enriched with costly mosaics on the altars and shrines; the front of the high altar is particularly splendid. Messina has abundance of provisions of the finest quality, especially fish. The atmosphere is remarkably pure, and the temperature mild, with scarcely any other inconvenience than heavy rains for some weeks in winter, so that it presents many advantages as a residence for invalids. The view from the high grounds behind the town is indescribably beautiful. The strait appears as a mighty river flowing between two ranges of majestic hills, and in the distance losing itself in the expanse of the Mediterranean. The shores are covered with rich demesnes, luxuriant vineyards, towns, and churches, and the scene in the direction of the land is closed by high mountains covered with forests. Cockburn, in his *Voyage to Sicily*, (vol. i. p. 110.) thus expresses his admiration of Messina. "I cannot too often repeat the beauty of the country about Messina, which is never better enjoyed than from on board a man-of-war one mile from shore. To behold this city from sea, its beautiful harbour, the winding straits extending for miles from the Faros to St. Plaudo; its several capes and promontories, the chain of mountains of most irregular forms behind Messina; Forts Gonzaga and Castellaccio, with Antena Mare, next in height to Etna, crowning the whole; in short, an assemblage of mountains, water, orange-groves, with a fine city, convents, villages, all comprised in one view that cannot be surpassed; but as the sun declines, and strikes on Calabria, new and rich tints with different shades appear. The wild sublimity of these mountains, the light which at this time displays the distant hills, with range behind range, of all forms and shapes, constitute a scene at once magnificent, beautiful and sublime."

Fata Mor-
gana.

Among the Physical circumstances which render Messina celebrated, the phenomena of the *Fata Morgana* are highly deserving of notice. During the warmest time of summer, after the sea and air have been much agitated by gales, if a calm succeed, a singular appearance takes place in the part of the atmosphere over the Strait of Messina. The spectator is astonished, as the dawn breaks, by observing suspended in the air the representations of palaces, woods, gardens, men, and other animals, until daylight setting in more strongly, gradually produces an indistinctness of the visionary scene, which ceases entirely when the sun rises. This phenomenon is, no doubt, produced by the same cause as that from which the MIRAGE arises in the Desert: the populace of Messina attribute it to the agency of the Devil; and Brydone, after examining and rejecting the various theories advanced on the subject, observes, that probably the opinion which states it to be the work of the Prince of Air is as rational

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as any. He however does not the less advance a notion of his own that it may be the result of Electricity, and bear some analogy to the Aurora Borealis. Smyth, one of the latest and most intelligent travellers in Sicily, thus expresses himself on the subject: "One of the most extraordinary phenomena of this celebrated region is an aerial illusion, called the *Fata Morgana*, from its being supposed to be a spectacle under the influence of the Queen of the Fairies, the *Morgain la Fay* of popular legends. It occurs during calms, when the weather is warm and the tides are at their highest, and is said by some refractive property to present in the air multiplied images of objects existing on the coasts with wonderful precision and magnificence. The most perfect are reported to have been seen from the vicinity of Reggio about sunrise. I much doubt, however, the accuracy of the descriptions I have heard and read, as I cannot help thinking that the imagination assists these dioptric appearances, having never met a Sicilian who had actually seen any thing more than the loom or mirage consequent on a peculiar state of the atmosphere, but which, I must say, I have here observed many times to be unusually strong. It is spoken of by some as a luminous, ignescent phenomenon, infallibly predicting an approaching storm." *Memoir descriptive of Sicily and its Islands*, p. 109.

The inhabitants of Messina are singularly superstitious, and their infatuation in this respect is not less than that of the Hindûs or ancient Egyptians. The Virgin Mary is the Patroness of the city, and the Messinese preserve with undoubting credulity a Letter alleged to have been addressed by her to the citizens. Her Festival is celebrated several times in the course of the year.

Messina was computed to contain above 80,000 inhabitants before the dreadful Plague of 1743, which carried off 44,000 people. In 1783 a violent earthquake demolished a great part of the city, and overwhelmed 12,000 of the inhabitants under the ruins. These disasters reduced the population below 30,000, but in consequence of the influx of capital and improvements resulting from the presence of a large English garrison for several years during the late war, it has much recovered, and now contains 61,000 inhabitants. Latitude 38° 10' North, longitude 15° 4' East.

Gallo, *Annali della Citta di Messina*, 2 tom. folio, Messin. 1756—1758; Swinburne, *Travels in the Two Sicilies*; Brydone, *Tour in Sicily and Malta*; De Non, *Voyage en Sicile*, Paris, 1788; Cockburn, *Voyage to Sicily and Malta*; Hughes, *Travels in Sicily, Greece, and Albania*; Smyth, *Memoir on Sicily and its Islands*.

MESSUAGE, Skinner refers to *mease, domus*, which he derives from the Fr. *meix*, or as Menage writes it *mas*, and Du Cange *mes*, an old word for *maison*. Du Cange says of the Low Lat. *messuagium*, that it is formed from *mes*, i. e. *mansus*, a manse, or mansion, and Vossius, *quasi mansi-agium*. *De Vit.* lib. iii. c. 25. The word is of common usage in legal instruments of conveyance.

There were then greater number of *mesuages* and mansions almost in every place.

Harrison. *The Description of England*, vol. i. ch. xxii. fol. 356.

MESUA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Guttiferae*. Generic character: calyx four-leaved, persisting; corolla, petals four, filaments connected at the base into a pitcher shape; nut four-angled, coriaceous, one-seeded.

One species, *M. ferrea*, native of the East Indies.

MES-
SINA.

MESUA.

METAL.

ME'TAL,

META'LLICK,

META'LLICAL,

META'LLINE,

ME'TALLIST,

META'LLURGY,

METTLESOME.

Fr. *metal*; It. *metallo*; Sp. *metal*; Lat. *metallum*; Gr. *μέταλλον*, *μετὰ τὰ ἀλλὰ*. See the Quotation from Pliny.

Metal, or *mettle*, i. e. well tempered, highly polished; keenly edged; applied met. to

The temper or disposition; spirit, courage, fortitude, firmness, resolution.

Metel, as led & tyn in þe contre of Excestre.

R. Gloucester, p. 6.

Er that the pot be on the fire ydo

Of *metals* with a certain quantitee,

My lord hem tempereth, and no man but he.

Chaucer. *The Chanones Ycmannes Tale*, v. 13368.

— Steele is hardest in its kinde

Above all other, that men finde

Of *metalles*.

Gower. *Conf. Am. Prologue*, p. 13.

Where one veine is discovered, there is another alwayes found not far off: which is a rule observed not in mines of silver onely, but also in all others of what *mettall* soever; and hereupon it seemeth that the Greeks doe call them *metalla*. (*μετὰ τὰ ἀλλὰ*.)

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxxiii. ch. vi.

I hate such measur'd, give me *metall'd* fire,

That trembles in the blaze, but [then] mounts higher.

Ben Jonson. *Epigram to Wm. Earle of Newcastle*.

Whilst he [Cato] being a very able man of body, took in hand the discovery, accompanied with no more than one of like *mettle* to himself.

Ralegh. *History of the World*, book v. ch. v. sec. 7. fol. 765.

— The rest entire

Shon with a glossie scurff, undoubted sign

That in his womb was hid *metallic* ore,

The work of sulphur.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book i. l. 678.

Now, by electrical bodies, I understand not such as are *metallical*, mentioned by Pliny and the Antients.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book ii. ch. iv. p. 86.

Put wood or clay into smith's water, or other *metalline* water, and try whether it will not harden in some reasonable time.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. i. sec. 84.

I see some that avoid pleasures for their danger, and which dare not but abandon lawfull delights for feare of sinne; who seeme to me like some ignorant *metallists*, which cast away the precious ore because they cannot separate the gold from the drosse.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. decad. 4. ep. 1. fol. 307.

The skilful *metallist*, that findeth and refineth those precious veines, for publike use, is rewarded, is honoured.

Id. *lb.* decad. 5. ep. 7. fol. 338.

She said; and lo! a palace towering seems,

With Parian pillars and *metallic* beams.

King. *Rufinus, or the Favourite*.

Every man living, some time or other, sooner or later, shall assuredly meet with an hour of temptation; a certain critical hour, which shall more especially try what *mettle* his heart is made of, and in which the eternal concerns of his soul shall more particularly lie at stake.

South. *Sermons*, vol. vi. p. 253.

But their force differs from true spirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse.

Tatler, No. 61.

The quicksilver were by this means brought to appear a very close and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles as before.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. p. 49. *New Experiments Physico-Mechanical touching the Spring of Air*.

Though not one wit bestrides the back

Of useful drudge, ycleped hack,

But fine-bred things of *mettled* blood,

Pick'd from Apollo's royal stud.

Lloyd. *The Actor*.

Fierce are my steeds; their fury to restrain
The strongest hand requires and stiffest rein:
For oft, their *mettle* rous'd, they rush along,
Nor feel the biting curb, or sounding thong.

Wilkie. *The Epigoniad*, book iii.

The frigid chymist culls, in mineral store,

The glossy spherules of *metallic* ore.

Brookes. *Universal Beauty*, book ii. l. 164.

METALASIA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Syn- genesia*, order *Superflua*, natural order *Compositæ*. Generic character: involucre cylindrical, coloured; receptacle naked; down deciduous, capillary, clavate; florets few, hermaphrodite.

One species, *M. seriphoides*, native of the South of Africa.

METALLITES, in Zoology, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, twelve-jointed, rather short, thickened, the scape ascending above the eyes, stout, clavate, the basal joints of the funiculus rather long, obconic, the remainder nodose, club oblong, oval, attenuated at the apex; head produced anteriorly into a short, somewhat rounded, rostrum, flat above, and slightly narrower than the head; eyes small, rounded, slightly prominent; *thorax* short, subcylindric, with the sides moderately rounded; *scutellum* moderate, rounded at the apex; *elytra* elongate, sublinear, slightly convex; legs stout; *femora* incrassated in the middle, sometimes dentate; *tibiæ* unarmed at the apex; *tarsi* with the penultimate joint rather broad, bilobed.

Type of the genus *M. mollis*, Germar. *Nov. Spec. Ins.* vol. i. p. 456. About six species, natives of Europe.

METALLOSETIA, in Zoology, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* long in the males, with the basal half densely clothed with elongate metallic scales, gradually decreasing in length towards the apex, which last is very slender and acute, simple, excepting the basal joint in the females; *palpi* slender, slightly recurved, distinctly triarticulate, the basal joint most robust, second rather shorter, terminal very slender, elongate, acuminate; head densely clothed with smooth, glossy, compact, metallic scales; *thorax* slender, also scaly; wings very slender, metallic, immaculate, convoluted, with very long cilia; legs rather slender; posterior stouter, considerably elongated, all with metallic scales.

Type of the genus *Porrectaria spissicornis*, Haworth, *Lep. Britt.* p. 537. Two species, both found in Britain.

METAMO'RPHOSE, v. } Fr. *metamorphose*; It.

METAMO'RPHOSE, n. } *metamorfosi*; Sp. *meta-*

METAMO'RPHOSER. } *morphosis*; Lat. *meta-*

morphosis; Gr. *μεταμόρφωσις*, from *μεταμορφόειν*, *transformare*, to transform; *μετὰ*, and *μορφή*, form.

To transform; to change from one form or shape to another.

Himselfe [Enuy] he fretteth as I vnderstond,

Witnesse of Ouid *methamorphose*.

Chaucer. *The Court of Loue*, p. 377.

Thus men (my lord) be *metamorphosed*,

From seemely shape, to byrds, and ougly beasts.

Gascoigne. *The Complaynt of Phylomene*.

What shall I name this man but a beastly *metamorphoser*, both of himself and of others?

Id. *Delic. Diet for Drunkards*, (1576.)

O Misery! where once thou art possest,

See but how quickly thou canst alter kind,

And, like a Circe, *metamorphosest*

The man that hath not a most godlike mind.

Drayton. *The Barons' Wars*, book vi.

METAL.

META-
MOR-
PHOSE.

META-
MOR-
PHOSE.
—
META-
PHRASE.

Can turn itself into disguises
Of all sorts, for all sorts of vices;
Can transubstantiate, *metamorphose*,
And charm whole herds of beasts, like Orpheus.
Butler. Miscellaneous Thoughts.

What odious change,
What *metamorphose* strikes the dubious eye?
Ah, whither is retir'd the scarlet wave
Mantling with health, which floated through the cheek.
Thompson. Sickness, book iii. The Argument.

METAPHOR, } Fr. *metaphore*; It. *metafora*;
METAPHORICAL, } Sp. *metaphora*; Gr. *μεταφορά*;
METAPHORICALLY. } *μεταφέρειν*, *transferre*, *μετά*, and
φέρειν, *ferre*, to bear.

A translation; *sc.* of the application of a word from its literal meaning, denominating some sensible object, or action, or operation, to supposed similar or corresponding objects, or actions, or operations of the human mind; also, from one object or class of objects to another, founded upon some similarity or resemblance.

See the *Essay on RHETORIC*, ch. iii.

Remember all my words,
And beare them wel in minde,
And make thereof a *metaphore*,
So shalt thou quickly finde.
Gascoigne. The Complaynt of Phylomene.

Metaphore is an alteration of a worde, from the proper and naturall meaning, to that which is not proper, and yet agreeth thereunto by some likenesse that appeareth to be in it.

Wilson. The Arte of Rhetorique, fol. 175.

An horn is the hieroglyphick of authority, power, and dignity, and in this *metaphor* is often used in scripture.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors, book v. ch. ix. p. 301.

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use *metaphorical* expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their literals.

Id. Ib. book iv. ch. x. p. 256.

Whether the like [magnetism] be really made out, or rather *metaphorically* verified in the sympathies of plants and animals, might afford a large dispute.

Id. Ib. book ii. ch. iii. p. 85.

However it [the carbuncle] be granted a very splendid gem, and whose sparks may somewhat resemble the glances of fire; and *metaphorically* deserve that name.

Id. Ib. book ii. ch. v. p. 103.

But *metaphors*, we know, are but weak mediums to prove any thing. And I refer it to any one of a clear impartial reason to judge, whether, when the spirit is said to be in us in a temple, this does not, at the very first sight, appear to be a *metaphorical* expression.

South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 282.

In respect of which union to an earthly nature it [the divine nature of Christ] might *metaphorically* be said to descend to the place where that nature did reside.

Id. Ib. vol. vii. p. 6.

In all languages, the series of physical causes and effects is *metaphorically* likened to a chain, the links of which are supposed to be indissolubly and necessarily connected.

Stewart. Philosophy of the Human Mind, vol. ii. ch. iv. sec. 1. p. 309.

METAPHRASE, } Gr. *μετάφρασις*, *μετά*, and
METAPHRAST, } *φράσις*, from *φράζειν*, to speak.
METAPHRASTIC. } Applied to

A literal or verbal translation; a translation *phrase* for *phrase*.

How-ever his other labours lie hid, his *metaphrase* of the Psalms is still in our hands, with the applause of all the learned.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 141. To Mr. Samuel Burton.

[Margaret] sister to Sir Edwyn Sandys, of Borne, in com. Cantii knight, and to George Sandys, Esq. the famous traveller and excellent poetical *metaphrast*.

Wood. Fasti Oxonienses, 1285.

Nor shall it be dissembled, but that I had a great inclination to give a paraphrase (or *metaphrase* rather) of the xxviiiith chapter of Deuteronomy.

Harte. Christ's Parable of the Sower. Preface

It [the *Marchaunt's Tale*] was translated into Greek at Constantinople by Maximus Planudes, who has the merit of having fami-

liarised to his countrymen many Latin classics of the lower empire, by *metaphrastic* versions.

Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. ii. p. 169. sec. 9.

METAPHY'SICK, *adj.* } Fr. *metaphysique*; It.
METAPHY'SICK, *n.* } *metafisica*; Sp. *metaphi-*
METAPHY'SICAL, } *sica*; Low Lat. *meta-*
METAPHY'SICALLY, } *physica*; Gr. *μετά τὰ*
METAPHYSICIAN. } *φυσικά*. The Lat. *meta-*

physica is rendered *super-naturalia*, and it is so used by Shakspeare. And see the Quotation from Gillies's *Aristotle* for the imposition of the name upon some of the writings of that Philosopher.

And there corrupt they their iudgements with apparent arguments, and wyth alleaging vnto them textes of logike, of naturall philautia, of *metaphisike*, and morall philosophy, & all maner bookes of Aristotle.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 104. *The Obedience of a Christian Man. Preface.*

All they haue none other thing for themselfe, as farre as I haue redde and could perceiue, but arguments grouded vpo philosophy & *metaphysicall* reasons.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 386. *The First Part of the Confutation of Tyndall.*

The one part which is physic, inquireth and handleth the material and efficient causes; and the other, which is *metaphysic*, handleth the formal and final causes.

Bacon. Works, vol. i. book ii. p. 57. *Of the Advancement of Learning.*

By which sayings, [Jer. xxiii. 24. 2 Chron. vi. 18.] the divine immensity is as fully expressed as by the artificial term, ubiquity; that is, every-where-ness, or by any *metaphysick* book.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book iv. ch. viii.

High thee hither
That I may poure my spirits in thine eare,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impeides thee from the golden round
Which fate and *metaphysicall* ayde doth seeme
To haue thee crown'd withall.

Shakspeare. Macbeth, fol. 134.

And of this sort, a man may find an infinite number of propositions, reasonings, and conclusions, in books of *metaphysicks*, school-divinity, and some sort of natural philosophy; and after all, know as little of God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before he set out.

Locke. On the Human Understanding, book iv. ch. viii. sec. 9. fol. 310.

Those who discourse *metaphysically* of the nature of truth, as to the reality of the thing, affirm a perfect coincidence between truth and goodness; and I believe it might be easily made out, that there is nothing in nature perfectly true but what is also really good.

South. Sermons, vol. vii. p. 88.

This experimental philosophy, no one now is in danger of confounding with the *metaphysical* speculations already mentioned.

Stewart. Philosophy of the Human Mind, part i. *Introduction*, p. 6.

In the writings, indeed, of several other modern *metaphysicians*, we meet with a variety of important and well ascertained facts; but, in general, these facts are blended with speculations upon subjects which are placed beyond the reach of the human faculties.

Id. Ib.

From this part of Aristotle's logic, there is an easy transition to what has been called his *metaphysics*; a name unknown to the author himself, and given to his most abstract philosophical works by his editors, from an opinion that those books ought to be studied immediately after his *physics*, or treatises on natural philosophy.

Gillies. Analysis of Aristotle's Works, vol. i. ch. ii. p. 100.

METASTASIS, Gr. *μετάστασις*, *μετά*, and *στάσις*, station, place.

Change of place: a motion or removal.

He considers what not unfrequently happens in distempered bodies by the *metastasis* of the morbifick matter.

Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 197. *The Usefulness of Natural Philosophy.*

For oftentimes nature will, in spite of remedies, make a *metastasis* of the peccant matter, and so impair the condition of the patient.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. p. 240. *Id. Appendix.*

META-
PHRASE.
—
METAS-
TASIS.

METE.
—
METEM-
PSY-
CHOSE

METE, v. } A. S. *met-an*, *ge-met-an*, *metiri*, to
ME'TER, n. } measure, *q. v.*
ME'TING. }

þe tone is fro þe to þer moten a grete myle.

R. Brunne, p. 22.

And in what mesure ye *meten*, it schal be *meten* agen to you.
Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. vii.

And w^t what mesure ye *mete*, w^t the same shall it be measured to
you agayne.
Bible, Anno 1551.

And there weren set sixe stoonen cannes aftir the clensing of the
Jewis, holdinge ech twayne either thre *metretis*.
Wiclif. *John*, ch. ii.

And therefore this marke that we must shoote at, set vp wel in
our sight, we shal nowe *meate* for the shoote, and consider how neare
toward, or how farre of, your arrowes are fro the prik.
Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1167. *A Dialogue of Comfort*
against Tribulation.

For some of them I see wel be not worth the *meating*, and no
great maruayl, though I shoote wilde whyle I somewhat mystake
the marke.
Id. *Ib.*

The *meetrodde* that he hadde in his hande, was syxe cubytes
longe and a spanne.
Bible, Anno 1551. *Ezekiel*, ch. xl.

Nay say they, the scriptures is so harde, that thou couldest neuer
vnderstand it but by the doctours. That is, I must *measure* the
mete yarde by the cloth.

Tyndall. *Workes*, fol. 103. *The Obedience of a Christian Man*.
Preface.

The prince will, in the perfectness of time,
Cast off his followers: and their memorie
Shall as a patterne, or a measure, live,
By which his grace must *mete* the liues of others,
Turning past-euills to advantages.

Shakspeare. *Henry IV. Second Part*, fol. 93.

He reformed the olde vntrue measures, and made a measure by
the length of his own arme, which was then called *vlua*, an elle, and
now the same is called a yard, or a *metwand*, &c.

Stow. *Henry I. Anno* 1102.

Then, of your labour to compute the gain,
Before you fill the vessels, *mete* the grain.

Cooke. *Hesiod. Works and Days*, book ii.

But the aulnager, the weigher, the *meeter* of grants, will not suffer
us to acquiesce in the judgement of the prince reigning at the time
when they were made.

Burke. *Works*, vol. viii. p. 38. *Letter to a Noble Lord*.

METEMPSY'CHOSE, v. } Fr. *metempsychose*;
METEMPSYCHO'SIS. } Lat. *metempsychosis*;
Gr. *μετεμψύχωσις*, *μετὰ*, and *ψυχή*, the soul.

The transmigration or passage of the soul from one
body to another.

The souls of usurers after their death, Lucan affirms to be *metem-*
psychosed, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain
certain years, for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their
bones.
Peacham. *On Blazoning*.

How great a joy 'twould be, how great a bliss,
If we could have a *metempsychosis*!

Brome. *To Mr. J. B.*

For thus we read in Plato, that from the opinion of *metempsychosis*,
or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts most
suitable unto their humane condition, after his death, Orpheus the
musician became a swan.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iii. ch. xxvii. p. 216.

The sages of old live again in us; and in opinions there is a
metempsychosis. We are our re-animated ancestours, and antedate
their resurrection.

Glanvil. *The Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv. p. 138.

Oh! had he dy'd of old, how great a strife
Had been, who from his death should draw their life?
Who should, by one rich draught, become whate'er
Seneca, Cato, Numa, Cæsar, were?
Learn'd, virtuous, pious, great; and have by this
An universal *metempsychosis*.

Dryden. *On the Death of Lord Hastings*.

But if we understand it of sin already committed in his own per-
son [John ix. 23.] so it favours of the opinion of Pythagoras, then
common amongst the Jews, as also at this day, that there is a
metempsychosis, or transmigration of our souls from one body to
another successively.

South. *Sermons*, vol. viii. p. 294.

ME'TEOR,
METE'OROUS,
METEO'RICAL,
METEORO'LOGY,
METEOROLO'GICAL.

Fr. *meteore*; It. and Sp.
meteoro; Gr. *μετέωρος*, *sublimis*,
μετέωρα, *quæ in altum sunt*, *sub-*
lata, *sublimia*; *μετὰ*, and *ἀείρ-*
ειν, *tollere*, to raise aloft. The

Romans did not adopt the word.

See the *Essay on METEOROLOGY*.

New sorts of *meteors* gazing from the skies.

Drayton. *The Barons' Wars*, book iv.

The lute's light genius now does proudly rise
Heav'd on the surges of swoln rhapsodies,
Whose flourish (*meteor-like*) doth curl the air
With flash of high-born fancies.

Crashaw. *Musick's Duel*.

I see a resemblance of that *meteorical* light which appears in
morish places, that seems fire, but is nothing but a flimsy glittering
exhalation, causing both the wonder and error of the traveller;
leading him through the impulsive motion of the air into a ditch.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 426. *Soliloquy* 12.

In sundry animals we deny not a kind of natural *meteorology*, or
innate presentation both of wind and weather.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iii. ch. x. p. 161.

With many others, considerable in *meteorological* divinity, which
would more sensibly make out the epithite of the heathens.

Id. *Ib.* book vii. ch. iv. p. 427.

The cherubim descended; on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as ev'ning mist
Ris'n from a river o'er the marish glides,
And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heel
Homeward returning.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ix. l. 629.

Fate scatters lightening from thy *meteor-shield*,
And ruin spreads around the sanguine tide.

Beattie. *The Judgment of Paris* (1765.)

Now any appearance of a body of light in the air is called by the
Greek and Latin authors a star, though it be only a *meteor*, that is,
a transient, accidental, luminous vapour, neither of considerable
height, nor of long continuance; in which sense also the Scripture
speaks of stars falling from heaven.

Porteus. *Lecture* 2. vol. i. p. 44.

This, too, is the region of the most awful and alarming *meteo-*
rological appearances—"vapours, and clouds, and storms."
Stewart. *Philosophical Essays*, ess. ii. ch. ii. p. 370. *On the Sub-*
lime.

METEORUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class
Monadelphia, order *Polyandria*. Generic character:
calyx four-cleft, superior, persisting; corolla, four-cleft,
salver-shaped, segments rather reflected; stamens twice
as long as the corolla; drupe one-seeded, crowned.

One species, *M. coccineus*, a large tree with terminal
scarlet flowers, native of the woods of Cochin China.
Loureiro.

METHEGLIN, Welsh, *meddyglyn*. A kind of
drink among the Welsh, made of wine and honie sodden
together. Minshew. See HYDROMEL

Howbeit they are not their onlie drinke at all times, but referred
vnto the delicate sorts of drinke, as *metheglin* is in Wales, whereof
the Welchmen make no lesse accompt (and not without cause if it
be well handled) than the Greeks did of their ambrosia or nectar.

Harrison. *Description of England*, vol. i. ch. vi. p. 286.

Asv. *Metheglin*! what's that, sir? may I be so audacious to
demand.

Ben Jonson. *Cynthia's Revels*, act i. sc. 4.

O'er our parch'd tongue the rich *metheglin* glides.

Gay. *Epistle* 1. *To a Lady*.

METEM-
PSY-
CHOSE.
—
METHE-
GLIN.

ME-
THINKS.
METHOD.

METHINKS. See ME.

METHOCA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* twelve-jointed, longer than the head, curved, nearly filiform, pubescent, basal joint short, robust, second shortest, remainder oblong, a little decreasing in length to the last, which is elongate, ovate; maxillary *palpi* long, pilose, six-jointed, fourth joint longest; labial shorter, quadriarticulate, terminal joint longest; head large, subglobose; eyes lateral, oval; *ocelli* three, placed in a triangle; *thorax* nodose, formed of three distinct segments, first obovate, second oblong, third ovate; wings none; *abdomen* ovoid, attached by a short peduncle, furnished with a sting at the apex, which is slightly incurved; anterior *tibiæ* with a pectinated process at the tip.

Type of the genus, *M. ichneumonoides*, Latreille, *M. formicaria*, Jurine, *Hym.* pl. xiii. One species only, found in Europe and also in England, but rare in the latter country.

METHOD, } Fr. *methode*; It. and Sp. *methodo*; Lat. *methodus*; Gr. *μέθοδος*; *μετά*, with, and *ὁδός*, way. It is applied to
METHO'DICK, }
METHO'DICAL, }
METHO'DICALLY, }
METHODISM, } An orderly or regular course,
METHODIST, } way, progress, or proceeding; a
METHODISTICAL, } plan.
METHODIZE. } *Methodist*: one who pursues
an orderly course or way. Also one of

A religious sect; so called, probably, from the precise and orderly habits and manners of their founder and his early converts.

Method hath been placed, and not amiss, in logic, as a part of judgment: for as the doctrine of syllogisms comprehendeth the rules of judgment upon that which is invented, so the doctrine of *method* containeth the rules of judgment upon that which is to be delivered.

Bacon. *Works*, vol. i. p. 83. *Of the Advancement of Learning*, book ii.

— For honours, riches, kingdoms, glory,
Have been before contemn'd, and may agen:
Therefore to know what more thou art than man,
Worth naming Son of God by voice from heav'n,
Another *method* I must now begin.

Milton. *Paradise Regained*, book i. l. 540.

For of these manner of rulings by one, by the fewer part, and by the multitude or greater nuber, they which haue more *methodically* and more distinctly & perfittly written vpon them, doe make a subdiuision. Smith. *Commonwealth*, ch. iii. p. 3.

As Themison, and his old sect of *methodists* resolv'd, that the laxum and strictum, the immoderate dissolution or constipation, were the principles and originals of all diseases in the world, so it will be likely to prove in our spiritual estate also.

Hammond. *Works*, vol. iv. fol. 577. *Sermon* 3.

Let such persons rather acknowledge the goodness of God towards them, and not quarrel with the great physician of souls for having cured them by easy and gentle *methods*.

South. *Sermons*, vol. ix. p. 38.

For he [the devil] is able to present images of words and sentences to the imagination, in as clear and perspicuous an order, as the most faithful and *methodical* memory.

Id. *Ib.* vol. v. p. 106.

You must not expect that I should *methodically* enumerate and particularly discourse to you of all the grounds and motives I may have of looking for great advantages to accrue to mankind by men's future progresses in the discovery of nature.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 422. *The Usefulness of Experimental Philosophy*.

And therefore I wonder not that the most learned of the *methodists* themselves have much valued and celebrated some peculiar processes and receipts.

Id. *Ib.* vol. ii. p. 245. *Appendix to the Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*.

Those rules of old discover'd, not devis'd,
Are Nature still, but Nature *methodis'd*:
Nature, like Liberty, is but restrain'd
By the same laws, which first herself ordain'd.

Pope. *Essay on Criticism*, l. 89.

Let them not be left (as is too much, God knows, the case) to pick it up themselves as well as they can, from casual information, or a few superficial, unconnected instructions; but let it be taught them systematically and *methodically*.

Porteus. *Sermon* 9. vol. i. p. 260.

And of late this loose, and I can hardly help calling it profane humour, has been directed chiefly against the followers of *methodism*. Paley. *Sermon* 1. p. 20.

Do *methodists* deserve this treatment? Be their particular doctrines what they may, the professors of these doctrines appear to be in earnest about them; and a man who is in earnest in religion cannot be a bad man, still less a fit subject for derision.

Id. *Ib.* p. 21.

What was done in France was a wild attempt to *methodize* anarchy; to perpetuate and fix disorder.

Burke. *Works*, vol. vi. p. 85. *Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs*.

METONYMY, } Fr. *metonimie*; It. and Sp. *metonymia*; Lat. *metonymia*;
METONY'MICAL, } *metonymia*; Lat. *metonymia*;
METONY'MICALLY. } Gr. *μετωνυμία*, (*μετά*, trans, et *ὄνομα*, *nomen*,) a change of name. See the Quotation from Blair.

Here, therefore, ye have an evident *metonymy*: the thing signified, which is the husband's power, is put for that which signifies it, which is the woman's vail.

Hall. *Works*, vol. v. p. 487. *Sermon* 35.

Intricate turnings, by a transumptive and *metonymical* kind of speech, are called meanders: for this river [Meander] did so strangely path itself, that the foot seemed to touch the head.

Drayton. *Rosamond to King Henry*, note 2.

This vow of theirs therefore is *metonymically* filthy, because it makes them such.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 705. *The Honour of the Married Clergie*, sec. 16.

By [life] I suppose, there can be no need of proving, that our Saviour does not here mean [life] barely and physically so taken, and no more; which is but a poor thing, God knows; but by life, according to a *metonymy* of the subject for the adjunct, understands the happiness of life in the very same sense wherein S. Paul takes this word in 1 Thess. ii. 8.

South. *Sermons*, vol. iv. p. 464.

The disposition also of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by that name [colour] *metonymically* (to borrow a school-term) or efficiently, that is in regard of its turning the light, that rebounds from it, or passes through it, into this or that particular colour.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. p. 671. *The Experimental History of Colours*.

To tropes, founded on these several relations, of cause and effect, container and contained, sign and thing signified, is given the name of *metonymy*.

Blair. *Lecture* 14. vol. i. p. 369.

METOPIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* deflexed, triarticulate, the second joint prismatic, with a naked seta at the apex; lip retractile, fleshy, lobate; forehead broad; halteres concealed under a broad scale; wings divaricating, without a transverse nervure at the apex.

Type of the genus *Tachina leucocephala*, Panzer, *Faun. Ins. Germ.* fasc. 54. fig. 14. Several species, of which one has been detected in Britain.

METOPOSCOPY, Gr. *μετωπόςκοπος*, from *μέτωπον*, a forehead, and *σκέπτω*, I regard; Lat. *metoposcopus*; Fr. *metoposcopie*; Sp. *metoposcopia*.

The art of divination by inspection of the forehead.

METHOD.

METO
POS-
COPY.

METO-
POS-
COPY.

Appion the Grammarian hath left in writing (a thing incredible to be spoken) that a certain Physiognomist, or teller of fortunes by looking onely upon the face of men and women, such as the Greekes call *metoposcopus*, judged truly by the pourtraits that Apelles had drawne, how many yeares they either had lived or were to live, for whom those pictures were made.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxxv. ch. x.

Other signs [of melancholy] there are taken from Physiognomy, *Metoposcopy*, Chiromancy.

Burton. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 35.

Ancient
Writers on
the Art.

Besides the above brief notice of METOPOSCOPY given by Pliny, we read in Suetonius that a Professor of that mode of Divination, upon inspecting the foreheads of Britannicus and Titus, pronounced that the former should never wear the Imperial Crown, which assuredly would descend upon the latter. (*Titus*, 2.) Zopyrus, who pronounced the celebrated opinion respecting the natural evil disposition of Socrates, is described by Cicero as one *qui se profitebatur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscere*. (*de Fato*, 5.) But Alexander Aphrodisiensis, who in his Book *περί εἰμαρμένης* probably transcribed from the same Greek original which furnished Cicero with the above anecdote, styles Zopyrus simply *φυσιογνώμων*, which word, indeed, is employed by Cicero also. Metoposcopy seems not to have been in high vogue at Rome when Juvenal wrote; for although it encounters his lash, he represents it as employed only by the lower orders, when he recommends a careful avoidance of the superstitious Dame, who

*Si mediocris erit —————
frontemque manumque
Præbebit vati.*

vi. 583.

Moderns.
Cardan.

It remained for the insane Cardan in modern times to expand this absurd fancy into a legitimate system; and from his *Metoposcopia*, which appeared at Paris in 1558, illustrated with engravings of 800 different foreheads, we shall present a few particulars.

General re-
marks on
lines.

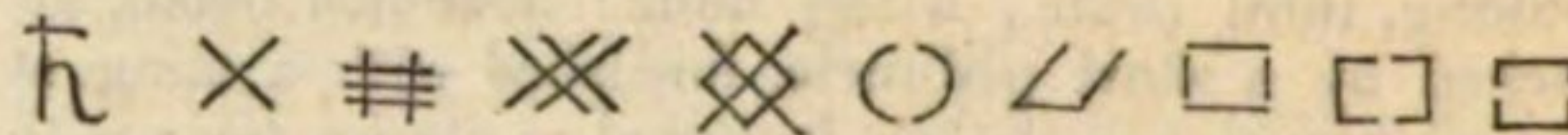
All the marks on the forehead are to be inspected, and among them Cardan mentions the following, *Cruces, Circelli, Monticuli, Claustra maculata, Stellulae, Quadrata, Triangula, Lineæ Capillares*; but great care must be taken not to confound wrinkles with any of these figures. Continuous lines are fortunate, broken lines otherwise. Long lines indicate energy and prosperity, short lines the contrary. Breadth of lines betokens men of joyous dispositions and ready wit; distinctness,—perspicuity of understanding; straightness and simplicity,—similar mental qualities; ramification,—confusion, fickleness, and irresolution; intersection,—perils and losses from the Planets to which, as we shall see presently, the particular lines are assigned; and all these marks must be judged *vice versâ*. The extinction of lines refers to past events; and the more rarely lines are discovered on any forehead, the more worthy are they of special note, *veluti quibus tanquam divinis literis est scripta designataque hominum vita*.

Distribution
of lines.

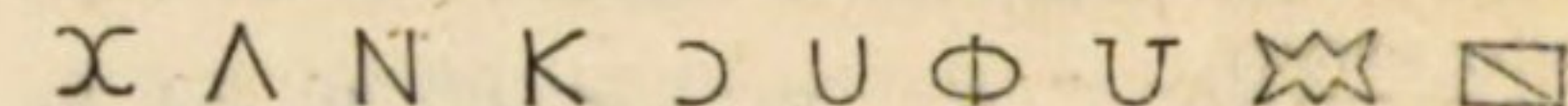
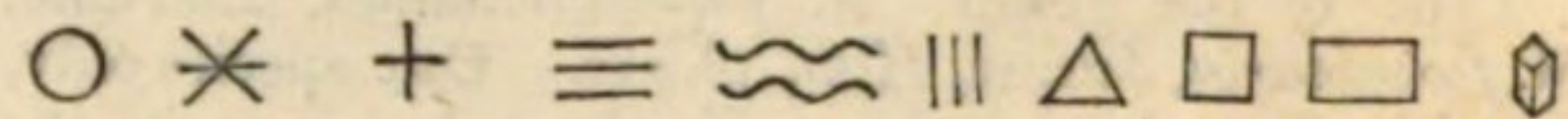
The number of forehead lines is by no means determinate, but there are seldom less than three; when either very rare or wholly wanting they are ill-omened. The presence, however, of but few, denotes simplicity, justice, gentleness, seriousness, and freedom from care. Beginning from the uppermost part of the forehead, and descending to the eyebrows, seven places of lines may be assigned in order to the Heavenly bodies, as follows: 1. Saturn; 2. Jupiter; 3. Mars; 4. the Sun; 5. Venus; 6. Mercury; 7. the Moon. Any line which cannot be

attributed to one of these places, *e. g.* transverse, ascending, descending, wandering, and non-natural, are of evil omen.

The Planet ascendant in the Horoscope will always predominate in the forehead. The colour of lines varies, especially if the stomach be fasting; black, pale, or unequally-coloured lines denote approaching death. White, and yet more red, lines signify that the event which is prognosticated will speedily occur; a livid colour portends death within a year; unnatural colours, as black or yellow, are unfortunate. The following marks are of evil omen.



Those which succeed are no less fortunate.



Bad signs are worst when on the left; and even good signs when on that side lose some of their potency; and all vary in value according to the Planetary line upon which they are placed. Beginning from the left, the first third of a line belongs to the first thirty years of life, the central portion to the second thirty, the last on the extreme right to the closing thirty, if there be so many. The evil signified by a break in these divisions respectively is to be referred to the period of life which that particular division is supposed to regulate. The last aphorism must be given *ex cathedrâ*, in all the solemnity of Cardan's own words. *In effectibus et accidentibus hominum judicandis seu prædicendis, notentur sedulo quæ adinvicem conveniunt et dissentiunt: verbi gratiâ, si Signum aliquod reperiat in Fronte quod malam mortem minetur, et forsâ speciem illius præscire desideras, considerentur circumstantiæ et effectus alii ex Physiognomiâ totius. Si enim appareant Signa Furis, scilicet quod homo iste sit ad furtum proclivis, talem in patibulo periturum conjicies; si Homicidii Signa reperiantur, eum Rotæ affigendum judicabis; sic etiam si sit Lusor, Libidinosus, Iracundus, Præceps aut Contumeliosus, tunc et mortis seu supplicii speciem tali vitio destinata et congruam poteris prænuntiare, et hoc pacto effectus ex causâ conjicere.* With this piece of advice the Ist Book concludes. Its XII successors are given up to schemes of different foreheads; and, from the predominance of ill-fortune, he who trusts to a Metoposcopist for prediction ought most cordially to desire a smooth, polished, and unmarked forehead, before he submits it to the seer's inspection.

The first six of the Planetary lines, in general, have Planetary the following bearings. 1. Memory and Patience. 2. lines. Deliberation, Judgment, and Prudence. 3. Valour, Promptness, and Choler. 4. Wisdom, Moderation, Continnence, and Liberality. 5. Luxury and Gentleness. 6. Imagination and Memory. Some few of the presages which we cannot illustrate by diagrams, (nor, it may perhaps be thought, is there much necessity for so doing,) may be accepted as specimens of the whole. The man (so marked) is bilious, choleric, and will lose an arm. The man will endure much sorrow and be imprisoned; the woman will be imprisoned and whipped. The man will be frequently tormented with the colic. The man will fall from a high place, will be much wronged, im-

METO-
POS-
COPY.

Properties.

METO-
POS-
COPY.

prisoned, and drowned; the woman will be grievously wounded in the head with a stone. The man will be malignant, luxurious, and at last hanged; the woman will outlive two husbands, surrender herself to gallantry, haunt the society of Monks, and be malignant and wicked. The woman will have two bastards before marriage. The man will often fall into the water, labour under many complaints, and lead a bad life; the woman will be hysterical and gouty from intemperance, and die a violent death. The man will fall from his horse; the woman will break her neck. The man will be sick, imprisoned, tortured, and beheaded. The man will have a weak digestion, and die of the dropsy. The man will have two wives, and be weak both in legs and body, nevertheless if he lives temperately he shall attain the age of eighty. The man will be a murderer and traitor, and die in the Gallies. The woman will be licentious, wounded in the left leg, and smothered. The woman will be drowned for a witch. The fate indeed predicted for the unhappy women, with scarcely a single exception, would of itself sufficiently establish the general evil reputation of Cardan as a Misogynist.

Moles.

The XIIIth and last Book treats on Moles. Those on the forehead, according to their places, intimate relative moles in other parts of the body, and they appear in general far better omens than lines. In this part of his subject Cardan has been preceded by a Greek writer, Melampus, Hierogrammatist to one of the Ptolemies, whose nœval divinations in the original Greek are subjoined to the *Metoposcopia*. From them we learn that no one, of either sex, who has a mole on the eyebrows ought to contract matrimony, for if they do so they will inevitably renew the bond five separate times. Moreover, that moles on the right of the face or body denote wealth and goodness, on the left sickness and poverty. It may be gratifying to any one who is conscious of having a mark on the central region of his forehead (the line of the Sun) resembling a Q with an elongated tail, three perpendicular lines on the bridge, and a mole on the right of his nose, to be assured on Cardan's authority that he will acquire riches and honour by foreign travel, that he will be fortunate in all his undertakings, and enjoy great length of life. There is also a curious *Traet de Nævis*, by Ludovicus Septalius, a Patrician and Physician of Milan, 1626, but we cannot venture to expound the mysteries of the microcosm from which he deduces Moles, nor to point out from the inspection of those beauty spots which occupy the face, the absolute certainty with which an adept may pronounce upon the site of others which are concealed under the clothes.

Ludovicus
Septalius.

Battista
Porta.

Battista Porta, in his Chapter on human Foreheads, (*Fisonomia*, ii. 2.) refers them mostly to comparative anatomy. Thus a great forehead, from its resemblance to that of a Cow, implies weakness and timidity; narrowness recalls to mind a Pig's face; length belonged to Plato and Dante, and is borne also by the *Can bracco*, the Setting Dog, it therefore denotes intelligence; squareness marks the Lion's forehead, and signifies magnanimity. He who has a high and convex forehead may be "written down an Ass." A smooth and tranquil forehead, like that of a Greyhound, may always be accepted as the sign of a fawner and flatterer. One of the greatest monsters recorded by History bore his character distinctly on his forehead. If you looked at that of Azzolino, the Tyrant of Padua, continues Porta, it was *horribile e nebulosa, incorvata e torta, che spira*

horribilità e la tortuosità del suo animo; come l'habbiamo visto in Vinegia di marmo, terrore e manigoldo degli homini, che avanzò di crudeltà quelli del suo e antico tempo.

Rudolphus Godenius, who published *Uranoscopie, Chiroscopie, Metoposcopiae et Ophthalmoscopie Contemplatio*, at Frankfort in 1608, disposes the lines somewhat differently from Cardan. Saturn, Jove, and Mars govern the regions to which they are assigned by his predecessor, but the Sun is over the right eye, the Moon over the left, and then Venus and Mercury below. Out of seven persons, two of them of great note, whom Godenius had observed with the line of Mars intersected and cruciform, five were beheaded, the others murdered by banditti. (p. 272.)

METO-
POS-
COPY.

Rudolphus
Godenius.

According to Christianus Moldenarius, in the IVth Book of his *Exercitationes Physiognomicæ*, 1616, if the forehead be large it is a sign of sloth, if small of indocility and dulness; if very large, rounded, and bald, of impudence and lying; if long, (the face also being long and the chin sharp,) of cruelty and tyranny; if the forehead be long and the body thin, it denotes cowardice, fraud, and ambition. A broad and lax forehead signifies that its owner is a flatterer to the face, a slanderer behind the back. A small and thin-skinned forehead promises a quick and subtle disposition. If the forehead be smooth and even, it denotes prudence, industry, and inflexibility, but also obduracy, obstinacy, and litigiousness; if it be over-smooth, its possessors *socordes, stupidi, stipites et trunci habentur*. A smooth and plain-skinned forehead, unless just over the bridge of the nose, marks profaneness, deceit, and choler; if it be confused and swollen, with cheeks too fat, instability, phlegm, dulness, and stupidity; narrowness shows dulness and indocility; cloudiness,—a daring spirit; concavity,—fraud, cowardice, and ambition; tenuity and wrinkles,—a defect of brain, as in old age and sickness; height and straightness,—pride; elevation,—liberality; depression,—cowardice, servility, and effeminacy. The interpretation of the several lines given by Moldenarius is very similar to that of Cardan, and he afterwards proceeds to examine the eyebrows as a legitimate branch of Metoposcopy. These, if hard and matted, denote immodesty, impudence, and envy; if soft, smooth, and equable with each other,—goodness and a well-tempered and commingled disposition; if thick and uniting at the bridge of the nose,—melancholy, bad habits, theft, fraud, pimping, homicide, and all other evil; if slender,—a good temperament, health, ingenuity, learning, and invention; if they move involuntarily, they signify bravery and a daring spirit. Length implies arrogance and impudence; bushiness, to such extent that they almost shadow the face,—an excess of heat, and consequently, garrulity, impetuosity, plenteous caprices, and indocility; want of hair,—feebleness; shedding of the hair and baldness,—immoderate debauchery; unbroken eyebrows denote sadness; an inflexion towards the nose signifies austerity, bitterness, and anger; towards the temples,—sarcasm and dissimulation; elevation towards the temples and depression towards the nose,—choler and craftiness; entire depression,—envy; thickness and deflexion towards the nose,—magnanimity and virtue; straightness and length,—effeminacy; archedness without junction,—subtlety, ingenuity, and love of study. The worst eyebrows a man can possess are those which are thick and joined; and Johannes de Indagine has frequently remarked such undoubted tokens of ill in

Christianus
Moldenarius.

METO-
POS-
COPY.
—
METRE.

Fuchsius.

Hagecius.

witches and magicians who have perished at the stake. Black eyebrows, moderately curved, and properly separated, are of all others the greatest proofs of virtue: whiteness denotes weakness and credulity; redness, cholera, propensity to disturb the public peace, craft, and ill manners. The reader doubtless will assent to the concluding paragraph of this ingenious writer, *tantum quidem de Frontis contemplatione et inde instituendâ divinatione dictum esse sufficiat.*

The *Metoposcopia* of Samuel Fuchsius, Argentinae, 1615, is worth consulting, if on no other account, certainly for the beauty of its illustrative engravings. The *Aphorismorum Metoposcopicorum Libellus Unus* of Dr. Thaddæus Hagecius ab Hagek, Francofurti, 1584, does not contain any matter which is not found much more fully in the pages of Cardan, of whom the excellent author appears to have been not a little jealous. The Tract, however, is introduced by half a dozen commendatory lines, which we shall transcribe, in conclusion, as far more spirited than most other similar compositions.

Martinus Cuthænus
Lectori

*Frontis ut est index speculum, sic prorsus in ipsâ
Fronte, velut speculo, mentis imago patet.
Illud quisque suo tantum non lumine captus
Perspicit, at sapiens solus utrumque videt.
Lumina nil Lyncis, nil sunt specularia Momi;
Frons docet hic quicquid pectora clausa gerunt.*

METRA, in Zoology, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* rather long, very plumose in the male, each joint producing obliquely a setaceous, ciliated branch, shortened towards the apex and base; subserrated in the females; *maxillæ* not very short, slender; *palpi* very short, concealed within the hairs of the front, pilose, triarticulated; head densely pilose, the hairs forming a conical projection between the *antennæ*; *thorax* robust, very woolly; wings rather thin, all slightly dentate on the hinder margin, with a central dark spot, the anterior with two strigæ, the posterior with one; body moderately stout; the male with a tuft at the apex, very robust and acute in the female, which is generally the smaller sex. *Larva* with ten legs, cylindrical, smooth, with two fleshy points directed backwards on the penultimate segment; head small, rounded; *pupa* superficial.

Type of the genus, *Ph. Ge. pennaria*, Linnæus; Donovan, *Britt. Ins.* vol. viii. pl. cclxxxvii. fig. 2. One species only, which inhabits Britain and other parts of Europe. It corresponds with the genus *Himera* of Dupontel.

METRE,	} Fr. <i>metre</i> ; It. and Sp. <i>metro</i> ; Lat. <i>metrum</i> ; Gr. μέτρον, μέτρον, to mete or measure. Measure; sc. of syllables or combinations of syllables.
ME'TRICAL,	
METRI'CIAN,	
ME'TRIST,	
ME'TRIFIE.	

And ye that ben *metricians* me excuse.
Chaucer. *The Court of Loue*, p. 367.

And Herodot in his science
Of *metre*, of ryme, and of cadence
The first was, whiche men note.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv. p. 113.

Wherevpon he *metrified* after his mynde.
Shelton. *The Crowne of Laurell*.

No more did Thomas Smith, Richard Dalliso, William Stawne, &c. &c., wyth such other blind popish poetes and dirtye *metristes*, when they vttered their shyttten rimes and posies.

Bale. *Image*, part ii. sig. h. 1.

And in especially because he neuer beseged citie before, but either it was yelden, or taken, of the tyme of this siege a *metrician* made these verses.

Hall. *Henry VIII. The Twenty-second Yere.*

Rhyme being no necessary adjunct or true ornament of poem or good verse, in longer works especially, but the invention of a barbarous age, to set off wretched matter and lame *meeter*.

Milton. *Preface to Paradise Lost.*

So varying still their moods, observing yet in all
Their quantities, their rests, their ceasures *metrical*.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 4.

Cutts is in *metre* something harsh to read;
Place me the valiant Gouran in his stead.

Prior. *Letter to Mons. Boileau Despreaux.*

METROCYNIA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved, forming a bell-shaped tube, lobes long, coloured; corolla, petals five; filaments hirsute; germen on a hirsute foot-stalk; pod short, one-seeded, verrucose.

One species, *M. Commersonii*, native of Madagascar. Decandolle.

METROPOLIS,	} Fr. <i>metropole</i> ; It. and Sp. <i>metropoli</i> ; Lat. <i>metropolis</i> ; Gr. μητρόπολις, i. e. μήτηρ πόλις, the mother-city. The mother-city; the chief or principal city of a country or district, civil or ecclesiastic.
ME'TROPOLE,	
METRO'POLITE,	
METROPO'LITAN, adj.	
METROPO'LITAN, n.	
METROPO'LITICK, METROPOLI'TICAL.	

The whole cuntry of Russia is termed by some by the name of Moscouia, the *metropolite* city.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. fol. 479. *The Cities of Russia.*

These be, lo, the very prelates and bysshoppes *metropolitans* and postles of theyr sects.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1091. *The Aunswere to the Poysoned Boke.*

Those cities were chief and *metropoles* where the gospel was first planted, and thence communicated to the neighbouring regions. Hammond. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 635. *Ephesians. Annotations on ch. i.*

Dublin being the *metropole* and chiefe citie of the whole land, and where are hir maiesties principall and high courts.

Holinshed. *Ireland*, vol. vi. p. 402.

It [Kent] hath the Archbishopricke of Canterbury, *Metropolitane* and Primate of all England, and the Bishopricke of Rochester, and had kings as followeth.

Stow. *Kentish Saxons*, Anno 456.

A bishop at that time had power in his own diocese over all other ministers there, and a *metropolitan* bishop sundry preheminences above other bishops, one of which preheminences was, in the ordination of bishops to have κύριος τῶν γινομένων, the chief power of ordaining all things done.

Hooker. *Ecclesiasticall Politie*, book viii. sec. 8. fol. 361.

Briefly it had the first English king, in it was the first Christianity among the English, and Canterbury then honoured with the *metropolitane* see.

Selden. *Illustrations of Drayton's Poly-olbion*, song 18.

For can they hope to perswade any living man, that these having at that time a lawfull Archbishop of their owne religion, legally established in the *metropolitane* chaire by an acknowledged authority, the way of the times openly favouring the, when all churches, all chappels gladly opened to them, that they would be so mad as to go and ordaine themselves in a tavern?

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 706. *The Honour of the Married Clergie.*

But are not wholesome airs
To be preferred to smoke, to the eclipse
That *metropolitan* volcanoes make,
Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long.
Cowper. *The Task*, book iii.

But notwithstanding this wealth of their own, these churches will pay willing homage to the royal consort, their eldest sister, the *metropolitane* church of Jerusalem.

Horsley. *Sermon* 8. vol. i. p. 166.

METRE.
—
METRO-
POLIS.

METRO- SIDEROS. **METROSIDEROS**, in *Botany*, a genus of the class

MEUR- THE. *Icosandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Myrtacei*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, semisuperior; corolla, petals five; stamens very long, exserted, simple; stigma simple; unripe seeds linear, chaffy, ripe seeds round or angled.

A genus of about twenty species, beautiful plants, nearly all natives of New South Wales.

METT, A. S. *mæt-an*, *met-an*, *somniare*, to dream.

To dream; to think during sleep.

And in a lānde as ich lay. lenede ich & slepte,
And mūeylously me mette. as ich may zow telle.

Piers Plouhman: Vision, p. 1.

The sicke mette he drinketh at the tonne,
The lover mette he hath his lady wonne.

Chaucer. *The Assembly of Fowls*, p. 330.

Madame,
I pray you, that ye take it not a grefe:
By God me mette I was in swiche mischefe
Right now, that yet min herte is sore afright.

Id. *The Nonnes Preestes Tale*, v. 14900.

All this she met, and seeth hym dien.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv. p. 118.

METTLE. See METAL.

MEUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Umbelliferae*. Generic character: calyx obsolete; corolla, petals inflexed, entire, general involucre one-leaved, partial involucre few leaved; fruit elliptic-oblong, with three ribs on each side.

Three species, natives of Europe. *M. athamanticum* is a native of England.

Boundaries. MEURTHE, a Department of France which formed a part of the ci-devant Province of Lorraine, is bounded by the Departments of Moselle, Bas-Rhin, Vosges, and Meuse. It covers a surface of 2700 square miles, which is much diversified by hills and valleys, extensive forests, rich pastures, and cultivated fields. It is watered by the Meurthe, which also gives its name to the Department. This river has its source in the Department of Vosges, near St. Die, which it traverses; it passes Raon-l'Etape, Baccarat, and Luneville, below which it is augmented by the Vezouze and the Mortagne; it divides Rosiers-aux-Salines, passes Dombale-St. Nicolas, where it joins the Sanon, and, leaving Nancy on the left, it falls into the Moselle below Frouard. The other rivers of this Department are the Moselle, the Sarre, the Seille, the Blamont, and the Rosogne. The climate is in general temperate and salubrious. The surface is in some places mountainous and rocky, and, consequently, incapable of cultivation; but in other districts it yields grain, fruits, wines, hops, flax, hemp, rapeseed, and many other crops. Its mountains and hills are covered with extensive forests, and excellent pastures, on which multitudes of horses and cattle are reared. In general, this Department is one of the most important in France, abounding in all the necessities and in many of the luxuries of life. It affords excellent covers for game of all kinds; its rivers, streams, lakes, and ponds teem with fish of many sorts; eight salt-works established in it yield upwards of 40,000 tons annually; and it contains iron mines, marble quarries, and several sorts of precious stones. Population 365,500. The principal articles of its commerce are timber and firewood, woollen goods, hosiery, iron-ware, nails, tablecloths, buckram, papers, salt, alum, saltpetre, cattle, wool, rapeseed, oil, wax, honey, skins, glass, delft-ware, and liqueurs.

VOL. XXV.

Chateau-Salins stands on the small river Seille; population between two and three thousand; it is the chief place of a very fertile district, and carries on an extensive trade in salt. The town of *Vic* is in the Arrondissement of Chateau-Salins; population nearly 4000; and its mill-stockings are in high estimation.

Luneville, a large open town, with regularly-built and well-paved streets, is situated in an agreeable and fertile plain, near the junction of the Vezouze with the Meurthe. The Castle built by Leopold I. Duke of Lorraine, St. James's Church, the *Hôtel de Ville*, the Barracks, and some of the Hospitals, with other public establishments, form the striking features of the town. It has a population of nearly 11,000, and manufactures of woollen stuffs, and also of glass. This town was the place in which the Treaty of Peace was signed between Austria and France on the 9th of February, 1801. Distant 12 miles from Nancy, and 80 from Strasburg. *Blamont*, *Vezelize*, and some other small towns belong to the Arrondissement of Luneville.

Nancy, a large, and one of the most beautiful cities of France, is the Capital of the Department. It is situated in an agreeable plain, at the foot of a mountain, not far from the left bank of the Meurthe. It is divided by means of a canal into the Old and New Town; the former is crowded and confused, but the latter is well-built with broad and straight streets. The gates are peculiarly elegant, and more resemble triumphal arches than the ordinary approaches to a city. The Royal Square, whence the finest streets diverge, was built by Stanislaus I., who, when Duke of Lorraine, was elected to the throne of Poland, and after being forced to abdicate his regal dignity, made this city his residence, and contributed greatly to its splendour, extension, and embellishment. Beyond the gates are two well-built suburbs. Nancy is the chief place of a Prefecture, the seat of a Bishop, and of four tribunals. The public buildings for which it is chiefly distinguished, are, its Town-hall, Cathedral, the Church of St. Sebastian, the Theatre, the Palace of Justice, the Exchange, and the Barracks. The Church of Notre-Dame, in which Stanislaus and his Queen are interred, stands in the suburb named *Bon Secours*. Nancy likewise contains several Hospitals, and is the seat of some Literary and Scientific Institutions. Population upwards of 30,000. Its manufactures consist in cloths, woollen stuffs, silk and woollen stockings, silk goods, lace, hats, iron goods, and copper articles. It is especially famous for candles of a good quality. Distant 16 miles W. from Strasburg; 30 S. from Metz; and 230 E. from Paris.

Pont-a-Mousson, a town which contains a population of more than 6000 individuals, is on the Moselle, within the Arrondissement of Nancy.

Sarrebourg, a town on the Sarre, has a population of about 2000, and manufactures of alum, acids, iron goods, glass, porcelain, and paper.

Toul, the chief place of a district, is situated on the right bank of the Moselle, in a fertile plain, almost entirely surrounded by hills of a considerable elevation, and covered with vineyards. This town is regularly fortified, has a stone bridge across the Moselle, and a well-built Cathedral and Episcopal Palace. Population 7000. Its manufactures consist chiefly in leather, hats, hosiery, and linens, and its commerce in grain, wines, and brandy. Distant 14 miles W. from Nancy, and 78 leagues from Paris.

MEUR- THE.

Chateau-Salins.

Luneville.

Nancy.

MEUSE.
—
MEW.

MEUSE, or MAESE, a Department in the North-East Region of France, bounded on the North by the Duchy of Luxemburg; on the East by the Departments of the Moselle and the Meurthe; on the South by the Marne and the Vosges; on the West by the Marne and the Ardennes. It contains 2500 square miles, and a population of nearly 280,000. Its general aspect is hilly; on the North the soil is barren and rocky, but the South is tolerably fertile. The climate is healthy, but not warm. But little corn is produced, and the wine is of inferior quality, the chief agricultural employments being pasturage and rearing cattle. The manufactures are linens, woollens, and hardware.

Bar le Duc. *Bar le Duc*, the chief town, stands on the Ornain. In the ancient distribution of France, it was, as its name betokens, the Capital of a Duchy, the territory of which is now apportioned among the surrounding Departments, principally that of Meuse. The town was built by Frederic I., brother-in-law to Hugh Capet, and a Castle, which divided the Upper and Lower Town, and was considered as the *barrier* between France and Lorraine, was demolished by Louis XIV. Much lore respecting the Duchy and its rights may be found in two Works respectively by Louis le Fevre le Chantereau and F. de Rosieres. Population about 8000. Distant 138 miles E. from Paris, 27 from Toul.

Commercy. *Commercy*, on the left bank of the Maese, has a magnificent Castle built by Stanislaus King of Poland. Population 3700. Distant 169 miles E. from Paris.

Ligny. *Ligny*, on the Ornain, is a walled town, with a Collegiate Church, containing a monument to the Marshal Luxembourg. Population 2850. Distant 9 miles S. E. from Bar le Duc.

Montmedy. *Montmedy*, on the Chiers, is a small manufacturing town. Population 2000. Distant 22 miles N. from Verdun.

St. Mihiel. *St. Mihiel*, stands on the Maese. Population 5600. Distant 33 miles N. W. from Nancy.

Varennes. *Varennes*, on the Aire, has some manufactures of leather and paper. Population 1300. It is the town in which Louis XVI. was unhappily stopped in 1791, when attempting his escape from Paris. Distant 18 miles N. W. from Verdun, 150 from Paris.

Verdun. *Verdun* is traversed by the Meuse, and is divided into three parts, the Upper, Lower, and New Towns; it is neatly built and strongly fortified by a citadel on an eminence overhanging the river. A few manufactures are carried on in it of woollen, leather, confectionary, liqueurs, and bijouterie. It is the See of a Bishop, and is well known to Englishmen as the town appropriated by Napoleon for the chief custody of *détenus* on the breaking out of the war in 1803. Population above 9000. Distant 55 miles N. W. from Nancy, 35 W. from Metz.

MEW, or } To make the noise or cry of a cat. *Vox*
MEWL. } *a sono ficta*.

Have at your devil's pate; do you mew?
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Chances, act iv. sc. 1.

HOTSP. Marry, and I am glad of it with all my heart,
I had rather be a kitten, and cry *mew*,
Than one of these same meeter ballad-mongers.
Shakspeare. Henry IV. First Part, fol. 61.

At first the infant,
Mewling, and puking in the nurse's arms.
Id. As You Like It, fol. 194.

A dog will never learn to *mew*, nor a cat to bark.
Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book ii. ch. iii. sec. 7.

MEW, or } Fr. *muer*; Lat. *mutare*, to change.
MUE, v. and n. } And *mue*, "A change or changing,
hence any casting of the coat or skin, as the *mewing* of
a hawke; also an hawke's *mue*, and a *mue*, or coope
wherein fowl is fattened." Cotgrave.

To change; to change the feathers, to moult; and as
mue, the noun, was applied not merely to the change, but
to the place of change, (*sc.* the cage or coop where hawks
changed or moulted their feathers,) to *mue* became, con-
sequentially,

To encage, to coop up, to confine.

And see FALCONRY.

And by hire beddes had she [Canace] made a *mew*,
And covered it with velouettes blew,
In signe of trouth, that is in woman sene.

Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10960.

And Thisbe durst not remewe,
But as a byrde, whiche were in *mewe*,
Within a busshe she kepte her close.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 83.

Let hir go hide her head,
in lothsome lurking *mue*,
For crabbed Crowfoote marres her face,
and quite distaines hir hue.

*Turbervile. The Louer against one that compared his Mistresse with
his Ladie.*

Whatsoever estate or prince doth rest upon them, [mercenary
forces] he may spread his feathers for a time, but he will *mew* them
soon after. *Bacon. Essay* 29. p. 127.

PHU. Forsooth, they say, the king has *mew'd*
All his gray beard, instead of which is budded
Another of a pure carnation colour,
Speckled with green and russet.

Ford. The Broken Heart, act ii. sc. 1.

CEL. It was a kind of death, sir,
I suffer'd in your absence, *mew'd* up here,
And kept conceal'd I know not how.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Humorous Lieutenant, act iv. sc. 8.

'Tis true I was a lawyer,
But I have *mew'd* that coat; I hate a lawyer.
Id. The Little French Lawyer, act iii. sc. 1.

Hark ye
She keeps her shape?

THEO. Yes, and I think by this time
Has *mew'd* her old. *Id. Love's Pilgrimage*.

GUN. This Jew sure,
That alter'd you, is a mad knave.

SOF. Oh a most excellent fellow.

GUN. How he has *mew'd* your head, has rub'd the snow off.
Id. The Double Marriage, act iii. sc. 1.

One that *mew'd* content
And all her teeth together.
Id. The Tamer Tam'd, act iv. sc. 1.

Whose body *mewes* more plaisters every month,
Than women doe old faces.
Id. Thierry and Theodorat, act ii. sc. 1.

Can you love a poor man,
That relies on cold meat, and cast stockings,
One only suit to his back, which now is *mewing*?
Id. The Honest Man's Fortune, act v. sc. 1.

Methinks I see her as an eagle *muing* her mighty youth, and
kindling her undazl'd eyes at the full mid-day beam.
Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 158. *Of Unlicens'd Printing*.

Where griesly night, with visage deadly sad,
That Phoebus chearefull face durst never vew,
And in a foule blacke pitchy mantle clad,
She findes forth comming from her darksome *mew*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 5.

Italy, Spain, Artois, and now of late France itself, provides nests,
and perches, and *mewes*, for these birds, with the same confidence
wherewith wee breed our own at home.

Hall. Works, vol. i. sec. 23. fol. 656. *Quo Vadis?*

On the North side of Charing Cross stand the royal stables,
called from the original use of the buildings on their site, the *mews*;
having been used for keeping the king's falcons, at least from the
time of Richard II. *Pennant, London*, p. 151.

MEW.

MEXICO.

MEXICO. MEXICO, a vast territory conquered and colonized by the Spaniards in North America, and from its extent and Geographical position, the productiveness of its soil, the amount of its population, and its mineral wealth, by far the most important of those States into which the transatlantic possessions of that people have been divided. Bounded on the East by the great inlet to which it has given name, on the West by the Pacific Ocean, it possesses an extent of sea-coast greater than any other tract united under a single Government; and while its Northern frontier is protected by that most formidable of barriers, a parched and stony desert, the Continent narrows to the South in such a manner as not to afford room for any State whose rivalry need be dreaded. Baron von Humboldt observes with respect to the natural advantages of this great realm, that "the Geographical position of Mexico offers incalculable advantages if we consider it with regard to facility of communication with the rest of the World. Placed on an isthmus washed by both the Pacific and Atlantic, Mexico appears destined to possess a powerful influence on the political events of both hemispheres. A King of Spain who should make Mexico the seat of his Government, could in five weeks transmit his mandates to Europe, whilst in six weeks they would commonly reach his Asiatic dominions. The vast territory of New Spain would, under judicious culture, produce every thing that Commerce is usually employed in collecting from all parts of the World, sugar, cochineal, cacao, cotton, coffee, wheat, hemp, flax, silk, oil, and wine. It produces every metal without excepting even mercury. Abundance of the finest timber, of iron, and copper, present every inducement and facility to extend the navigation of Mexico."

Boundaries. This highly favoured region is bounded on the East by the Gulf of Mexico, on the South by the territory of Guatemala, from which it is separated by a boundary line commencing at the Bay of Honduras, traversing the Lake of Terminos, and terminating at the Pacific, thus assigning Yucatan to Mexico. The exact line of demarcation is, however, liable to be altered by an amicable discussion, in which the Governments of the respective States are at present engaged. On the West it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean, and on the North by a frontier defined in 1819, in the Treaty of Washington. According to the third article of that Treaty, the boundary line commences at the point at which the river Sabina flows into the Gulf of Mexico, and is marked out by the course of that stream for about 200 miles, taking subsequently a Northerly direction, until it reaches the Red River of Natchitoches, along which it proceeds to the 100th degree of West longitude, whence inclining due North, it is continued to the river Arkansas, and runs along its channel to the source, where it takes a Westward direction, coinciding with the 42d parallel of latitude, until it terminates at the Pacific. The territory thus secured to the Republic of Mexico free from the interference of any Civilized Power extends in length, according to the estimate of Von Humboldt, 1830 Geographical miles, measuring in a direction from North-West to South-East. Its greatest breadth lies between the

mouth of the Sabina and that part of the Western shore immediately opposite the Isle of Tiburon, a distance, according to the same authority, of 1092 Geographical miles. Its superficial contents are 1,062,000 square Geographical miles, of which extent one-third lies between the Tropics, the remainder in the temperate zone.

The sea-coasts of Mexico are low, damp, and unwholesome, exhibiting, however, that luxuriant vegetation which always accompanies moisture in Tropical regions. Its Eastern shore is shoaly, in consequence of the sand accumulated by the currents from the East, which set violently against it under the influence of the trade-winds prevailing in the Atlantic. Its Western shore is bolder, possessing many excellent harbours, and among them Acapulco, considered by Ward the best in the World. The low, moist tract, the *Tierra caliente*, or Hot country, as it is called by the natives, extends along nearly the whole of the Eastern and Western shores with the same uniform features of heat, unhealthiness, and fertility, in a degree equalling and often exceeding that in which they are elsewhere exhibited under similar circumstances. Stretching every where along the coast to the depth of several miles inland, the *Tierra caliente* in some places expands into wide tracts which occupy two-fifths of the Tropical region of Mexico, and a still greater proportion in the more Northerly parts. To this region belong the district of Vera Cruz, that of Yucatan, a great portion of Oaxaca, New Santander, Texas, New Kingdom of Leon, Cohahuila, Bolson de Mapimi, a great part of California, of Sonora, of Cinaloa, of New Galicia, of Valladolid, of Mexico, and of La Puebla. The mean height of the thermometer is 76° of Fahrenheit, an elevation of temperature which, acting on an atmosphere moist and loaded with exhalations from decomposed organic bodies, produces cholera and yellow fever, or black vomit, (*vomito prieto*), as it is styled by the natives, diseases which during the summer months spread frightful devastations, especially among strangers.

From the limits of this region so genial to vegetation and many forms of animal life, but so fatal to the human constitution, rises the *Tierra templada*, or Temperate country, which, with various degrees of acclivity and temperature, extends up the sides of the mountains. The traveller, in ascending through this region, finds the mean height of the thermometer fall from 76° to 64° of Fahrenheit, its average on the Table Land. It is described by Von Humboldt as possessing a delightful temperature, never varying more than a few degrees. But even Physical advantages are not to be had on this Globe without alloy; the elevation of the *Tierra templada* is that at which the clouds usually rest, and hence its most favoured spots are often enveloped in fog. The ascent from the *Tierra caliente* to the Table Land constituting the greater part of the Mexican territory, is more gradual on the Western than the Eastern side of the Continent, where in the course of a day the traveller may mount from the low lands of Vera Cruz, exhibiting in the most striking form all the features of a burning Tropical climate, to the region of snows, which during the greater part of the year cover the *Cofre de Perote*. As he rises he sees with admiration the regular

MEXICO.

Physical features.

Tierra caliente.

Tierra templada.

MEXICO. succession in which the vegetable tribes range themselves according as the altered temperature produces a state of atmosphere favourable to the developement of their structure; and in his progress he is struck with the change in the aspect of the country, the character of the vegetation, the appearance of animals, the manners of the inhabitants, and the modes of culture in which they are engaged. In proportion to the height of his ascent, Nature appears to act with diminished energy, the vegetable tribes gradually suffer a diminution of their luxuriant beauty, their stalks and branches become less succulent, their flowers are smaller, less expanded, and display fainter colours. The appearance of the Mexican oak cheers him by affording an unerring assurance that he has now entered a region where the ravages of the yellow fever need no longer be dreaded. Presently enveloped in fogs, he finds that he has reached that portion of the surface of the mountains at which the soil is continually refreshed by the moisture deposited from clouds borne against it under the influence of the great atmospheric current sweeping over the Atlantic. Pines then succeed to the forests of oaks which he has hitherto traversed, and continue with diminishing luxuriance to clothe the ground until the intense cold precludes the vegetation even of that hardy timber.

Tierra fria.

Such is the contrast observable by a traveller choosing to continue his ascent above the level of the great Table Land over which by far the most considerable portion of the Mexican population is spread. This vast extent of elevated country, denominated by the natives *Tierra fria*, or Cold region, lies on the expanded summits of the Andes, which, having passed along the Isthmus of Darien in a low and single range, diverge, as they enter North America, into two chains. These, as they proceed Northward, separate still further to the East and West, thus constituting the lateral walls, as it were, of the vast platform which, at an elevation generally of from six to eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, forms the principal part of the territory of Mexico. This Table Land consists of vast plains separated by low ridges of hills, and impressing the spectator with the idea that at some remote period they were the basins of lakes dried up by the desiccating process which, even at present, is taking place throughout this elevated region. In various parts, especially in the narrow tract to the Eastward of the City of Mexico, are scattered insulated peaks of a great height, and generally rendered more striking by being the vomitories (if so bold an expression may be used) of extinct or active volcanoes.

Volcanoes.

Popocatepetl	17,550 feet.
Orizaba	17,208
Sierra Nevada de Mexico..	15,553
Nevado de Toluca.....	15,018
Cofre de Perote.....	13,289

The first four attain the limit of perpetual congelation.

Of the volcanic mountains, Popocatepetl, Orizaba, and Colima still continue to send forth flames; and it may be added, that Tuxtla, near Vera Cruz, and Jorullo, in the Intendancy or District of Valladolid, attaining elevations much inferior to those above stated, are still active volcanoes. The origin of Jorullo proves that the active energies of Nature are not confined to the animal and vegetable kingdoms, but continue to affect the Globe itself. In 1759 the spot on which this volcano now stands was a sugar plantation, situated on a gentle eminence: in

Jorullo formed in a single night.

the course of one night a subterranean explosion threw up the peak to its present height of 1500 feet, and surrounded it with thousands of small cones, which still continue to smoke. Popocatepetl, the highest mountain in North America, except Mount St. Elias, early attracted the attention of the Spaniards; for Cortes, when marching to besiege Mexico, despatched Ordaz, one of his officers, to ascertain the cause of the smoke incessantly issuing from it; but that emissary returned without success, being deterred by the deep snows and the frightful explosions which every moment assailed his ears. Montano subsequently descended the crater by the aid of a rope, and carried from it some sulphur, and the place has subsequently been often visited by smugglers searching for that mineral. Still more dauntless was the exploit of a Dominican Friar, Blas de Inena, who, in a basket suspended by a chain 840 feet long, descended the crater of a volcano, which near the Lake Nicaragua bears the name of the Cerro de Massayo, and, provided with a long ladle of iron, attempted to scoop up the liquid lava, imagining that it consisted of melted gold. He did not succeed in gratifying the *auri sacra fames*, and his rashness had no other consequence than the loss of the ladle, which was melted by the violent heat.

MEXICO.

Popocatepetl.

Cerro de Massayo.

The six lofty mountains of Orizaba, Popocatepetl, Sierra Nevada de Mexico, Nevado de Toluca, the Cofre de Perote, and Colima, are ranged nearly along the 19th parallel of latitude. The summits of the first four enter the limit of congelation, varying here according to the season of the year, from 12,000 to 14,600 feet; the two others are covered with snow through the winter months. There are no other eminences in the Mexican territory which ascend to the limit of perpetual congelation. The mean temperature of the Table Land does not exceed 64° of Fahrenheit. In the neighbourhood of Mexico sometimes, though rarely, the thermometer has fallen nearly to the freezing point; but in general the winters are as mild as those of Naples or Lisbon, the mean heat of mid-day being about 57° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. There are, based on this great platform, some other Table Lands which rise still higher; and when their elevation exceeds 8000 feet, the climate becomes cold and inclement even to the sensations of a native of the North of Europe. Such are the plains of Tolma and Guchila, where Fahrenheit's thermometer seldom indicates a higher temperature than 46°. In the *Tierra fria*, or Great Table Land, although the average temperature equals that of France, yet the vegetation is far less vigorous than in the parts of Europe enjoying a corresponding degree of mean heat, and the plants transferred from them do not thrive so well as in their native soil. The winters indeed, even at the height of 8000 feet, are not severe, but still during the summer the sun does not warm the rarefied air to cause flowers to blow, or fruits to arrive at maturity. This equable temperature and absence of a considerable degree of heat at any period of the year, is the cause of the peculiar character of the country throughout the Table Land; and hence it is, that many departments of cultivation are less successful there than in the plains to the North of the Tropic, under the influence of a temperature in the mean inferior. A cloudless sky, an atmosphere of admirable purity, clearness, and salubrity, scanty and tardy vegetation, and a soil bare of trees, deficient in moisture, and impregnated with carbonate of soda and other salts, characterise the greater part of

Temperature of the Table Land.

MEXICO. the Table Land. Wherever there is water there is fertility; but the rivers are few, and the sun generally rather parches the soil than calls its productive powers into action. The Table Land extends from the 18th to the 40th degree of North latitude with so little interruption, that wheeled carriages proceed from the City of Mexico to Santa Fé, a distance of 1500 Geographical miles; and in no place does the level of the road descend below the height of 5500 feet. In proceeding Northward the greater part of the surface is found to fall with a gentle inclination, until it sinks towards the North-East into those plains through which flow the Rio del Norte, and the great tributary streams that, from the West, fall into the lower part of the Mississippi. The Western rampart of the Table Land, on the contrary, rises until it assumes the character of a bold range, which beyond the Mexican frontier receives the name of the Rocky Mountains, and is continued Northward until it ultimately becomes lost to the view of Civilized Man among the snows of Arctic America. The lakes of the Mexican territory are generally found in the *Tierra fria*. According to Humboldt, they are continually diminishing, and were formerly far more numerous and extensive; as, in his opinion, the spacious valleys, constituting the greater part of the surface, were originally the basins of lakes dried up by the aridity which is continually increasing. He enumerates the great lake of Chapala, in Guadalajara, estimating its extent at 1620 square Geographical miles, the five lakes of the Valley of Mexico, the lake of Patzcuaro in the district of Valladolid, the lakes of Mextitlan and Parras in Durarigo. The only important river running through the Table Land is the navigable Rio Grande de Santiago, which, rising near the City of Mexico, falls into the Pacific at San Blas; but, in general, the great natural disadvantage of this region is the want of water; little rain falls; the evaporation is rapid in consequence of the rarefaction of the atmosphere, resulting from the elevation of the surface; the evil is still further increased by the scarcity of trees, and the injudicious labours of the Spaniards have been more often directed to drain than to irrigate the soil. In the Valley of Mexico, for instance, they have formed canals to lower the level of the water in the lakes, and they have cut down the forests without making any provision for replacing them. In consequence of this want of judgment or foresight, a great proportion of this valley, once celebrated for its beauty and fertility, has become a barren expanse, incrustated, like the Steppes of Central Asia or the African deserts, with various kinds of salts. The less important rivers of the Table Land are the Rio Tula, or river of Montezuma, which drains the Valley of Mexico, the Rio Yopez, Rio Bolsas, Rio Grande de Barispe. The Rio del Norte, by far the greatest river within the Mexican territory, rises in the Sierra Verde, under the 40th degree of latitude, and after a course of 1536 Geographical miles through the low country to the North-East of the Table Land, falls into the Gulf of Mexico. The next in importance is the Red river of Texas; which, at some distance further North, runs nearly in the same direction, a course of 750 Geographical miles. The Red river of Natchitoches, which for a considerable distance forms the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, is navigable for near a thousand miles from the sea. The Brazos and Guadalupe are large rivers, and navigable for a considerable distance. Inferior to these, but still considerable streams, are the Nueces, Trinidad, and San Antonio, all watering the district of Texas, and

facilitating communication through it. The Rio del MEXICO. Ascension, the Rio Gila, and the Rio Colorado of California, holding a long course through the unexplored regions to the North-West, may be considered as closing the list of Mexican rivers.

A territory stretching through 27 degrees of latitude, and containing within its limits parched and bare Deserts, swamps which, at the level of the sea, are exposed to the rays of a vertical sun, and mountains of such a height as to enter within the limits of perpetual congelation, must present every possible variety of climate. On the Eastern and Western coasts the climate is excessively hot, loaded generally with moisture, acting with a frightful fatality on the constitution of strangers, and insalubrious even for the natives. This state of atmosphere is diversified on the Eastern side by the *Nortes*, or tempestuous winds, which, from October to April, lower the temperature by conveying the cold air from Canada, Labrador, and other frozen tracts of the Continent. These winds blow with such violence, as to cause imminent danger to navigators who may be exposed to their effects, especially as along the whole extent of the Eastern coast there is no harbour capable of affording protection to large vessels. The Western coast is visited during the summer months by violent hurricanes from the South-West, bringing with them heavy rains. During the winter season the air of that coast is clear and dry, but agitated by furious storms, known by the name of *Papagayos*, and blowing from the North-East. The air on the tracts which ascend from the sea-coast to the Table Land is mild, healthful, and subject to little variation of temperature. As the clouds are generally suspended at an elevation through which this region passes, fogs prevail, and a gentle moisture produces delightful freshness of vegetation. The air throughout the Table Land itself is healthful, pure, piercing, and dry: the heat is oppressive in all cases of immediate exposure to the rays of the sun; but when that influence is withdrawn, it is succeeded by a considerable degree of cold, resulting from the great rarefaction of the atmosphere.

The vegetable productions applicable to the purposes of Man, are the banana, (*Musa Paradisiaca*), which affords, on a given surface, a greater proportion of food congenial to the human constitution than any other esculent. The quantity of nourishment supplied by an acre of ground planted with banana, is to that drawn from the same extent when under wheat, as 133 to 1; and we find the relative productiveness as 44 to 1 when we compare it with the potato. Its nutritious qualities lie in a starch combined with a small quantity of vegetable gluten. Although the fruit of a tree, it is not exposed to the disadvantage attending the olive and other trees affording food; an enemy cannot destroy the resources of the people through several years by cutting down their plantations of bananas; for suckers committed to the earth arrive in a few months at such maturity as to produce a crop: 450,000 square miles within the Mexican territory are applicable to the cultivation of this invaluable tree. Next in importance is maize, which possesses such versatility of organization, that it may be cultivated throughout nearly the whole territory, on the coasts, on the slope of the Cordilleras, and on the Table Land. So vigorous is its vegetation, that in the most favourable situations it grows to the height of nine feet; and such its fecundity, that it often produces eight hundred fold. All lands suitable to the

Varieties of climate.

Vegetable productions.

Banana.

Maize.

Rivers.

- MEXICO. cultivation of the banana produce likewise the manioc, or *yuca*, the root of which, grated and drained carefully of its poisonous juice, becomes the cassava, or flour, extensively used as an article of diet either without further preparation or formed into bread. The potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) and the sweet potato (or *Convolvulus batatas*,) are much cultivated on the Table Land, and the yam (*Dioscorea alata*) on the coast. The cacao, (*Cacao theobroma*,) called by the Mexicans *cacahuatl*, a name softened down into the word *chocolate*, so familiar to our ears, was first made known to Europe by the Spaniards, who found it in general use throughout the dominions of Montezuma. It is now little cultivated in the Mexican territory, and the great consumption is supplied by importation from South America. All the *cerealia* of Europe, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, are cultivated with great success on the Table Land. Sugar might be produced in quantities abundantly adequate to the supply of the demands of the whole Commercial World. From the maguey (*Agave Americana*) is obtained *pulque*, the favourite beverage of the indigenous Mexicans. The maguey flourishes in the driest soil of the Table Land, where it rises usually to the height of five feet; usually when eight years old it gives symptoms of sending up the great central stalk destined by Nature to bear the blossom. This moment is anxiously watched by the cultivator, who cuts away the central leaves, and thus forms a sort of basin for the reception of the sap, which flows from the surface of the cut shoots and foliage in such abundance, that from 200 to 350 cubic inches of the fluid are poured out every day for four or five months. This juice is sweet with a slight and agreeable tartness, and by a simple and easy process is converted into a fermented drink resembling cider. This beverage, properly called *pulque*, has an odour extremely fetid and disagreeable to strangers; but when habit reconciles the senses to this peculiarity, all relish it, and attribute to it nutritious and stomachic qualities in the highest degree. Like other fermented liquors it, by distillation, gives an ardent spirit. Its use is so general that the yearly duty levied on the quantity introduced into the cities of Mexico, Toluca, and Puebla amounted, at the time of M. Humboldt's visit, to above £170,000. Both the cultivation and use of maguey is confined principally to the Indians, some of which race, though living like indigent peasants, possess considerable wealth in their plantations. Among such instances, Humboldt mentions that of an old woman, who left to her children maguey plants to the value of above £12,000. Notwithstanding the amazing quantity of sap given out by this plant, it thrives in the driest soils, and even on rocks, and bears uninjured the greatest droughts, as well as the hail-storms and severe frosts often occurring on the Table Land of Mexico. After the sap has been drawn from the plant, it withers, but the root sends up a great number of shoots, each of which, if allowed room to expand, is fit for the process by which the sap is drawn off in a space of time varying from five to eight years, according as the soil may be more or less favourable for this sort of crop. The leaves of the maguey are manufactured into paper of various thickness, from that of the finest Chinese to that of pasteboard: the fibres also are worked up into excellent cordage. The nopal, or *cactus*, had been cultivated for feeding the cochineal insect during several centuries previous to the Spanish conquest. The management of this insect, the exuviae of which give the most admired of dyes, requires unwearied attention and industry: in three years after it is planted the nopal arrives at maturity, and is then stocked with the female insect at the moment it is about to lay its eggs; and such is the care required for a successful result, that every plant must be carefully kept clean with a brush, usually made of the tail of a deer or squirrel. According to Humboldt, the fruit and some other parts of the *cactus* afford a scarlet dye, and the virtues of the cochineal result merely from receiving those juices without the process of assimilation. At the proper season the insects are collected in wooden vessels, and killed, either by immersion in boiling water, by exposure to the rays of the sun, or by the application of a due degree of heat in a close stove. The valuable drug jalap is still produced in great abundance and perfection about the town of Xalapa, from which it originally derived its name. The oak, as we have before mentioned, is the principal timber of the temperate region; at a greater elevation it is replaced by various species of pines, which extend to the limit of perpetual congelation. The low maritime tract produces cypress, of which some have attained an enormous size; in the district of Oaxaca a tree of that species is 112 feet in girth.
- The indigenous Zoology, as is usually the case throughout America, is not rich. The principal wild animals are the anta, or tapir, a pachydermatous and amphibious quadruped, about the size of a mule or a small horse. Its figure and nature, which seem to hold an intermediate place between those of the rhinoceros and hippopotamus, have been so often described by Naturalists, that any further notice of it must be here unnecessary, except to mention that it is found in the hottest and moistest situations of the South of the Mexican territory. The bison (*Bos Americanus*) and the musk ox (*Bos moschatus*) exist in vast numbers in the Deserts extending along the Northern frontier. The *venados*, which are to be found throughout New California in herds of fifty or sixty individuals, are animals of the elk species, and grow to the size of a small horse, whilst their appearance is rendered more striking by their huge antlers, usually five, and in some instances, it is said, nine feet long; their colour is a uniform brown. The speed of this quadruped is such that no horse under ordinary circumstances can overtake it, and the hunter is obliged to watch the moment when, having slaked its thirst, which it does at very distant intervals, it becomes languid, and remits its fleetness, so as to allow the pursuer to throw the *lasso*, or noose, over its horns. The Indians, who pursue it on foot, contrive to decoy it by stratagem within reach of their arrows. The hunter in this case provides himself with the skin, taken carefully off the neck of a *venado*, and retaining the head and horns; he thrusts his head into this skin, and concealing his body in some thicket, imitates the movements of the animal when feeding, until some *venado* comes to join its supposed companion, and is enticed within reach of the arrow. The rapacious animals differ little from those of the rest of North America: the principal are the bear, the cougar, the wolf, fox, and several indigenous varieties of the canine tribe. Those who wish for more detailed information may consult Hernandez and Clavigero, whose accounts of the animals of Mexico are minute and full, but coarse and inaccurate. A scientific Treatise on the Zoology of this Country is still a desideratum.
- The population is at present estimated by Ward at 8,000,000; and when we consider the extent of territory, the length of time during which it has been the scene of

MEXICO. a considerable degree of civilization, and the necessary imperfection of a census executed by an imbecile Government among a people suspicious and fond of seclusion, the conjectured amount is probably below the actual. Humboldt states the number at 6,500,000 in 1803, and calculates from the proportion of deaths to births that the population would, under ordinary circumstances, double in nineteen years. The desperate Civil war which for so long a period raged through the Country must have greatly checked this rate of increase, as well by the direct destruction of human life as by the diminution of the means of the people, in consequence of the shock to all departments of national industry. Ward states the number of those who perished by the sword in this sanguinary and protracted struggle at the enormous amount of 300,000 men; and informs us, that many districts, formerly exhibiting a high degree of cultivation, retain no marks of having been the scene of human industry except the ruins which disfigure them.

Diseases. Epidemics and famine at irregular intervals so retard the rate of increase, that Humboldt considers the period of doubling should be stated rather at thirty-six years than at nineteen, the number deduced from observations under ordinary circumstances. The small-pox rages every eighteen or twenty years with dreadful mortality: in 1779 it cut off 9000 persons in the City of Mexico, and throughout the whole territory extended its ravages in a corresponding degree of destructiveness.

Small-pox. The disease is particularly destructive to the Indians, whose constitutions are remarkably disinclined from the determination of humours to the surface, and consequently singularly exempt from cutaneous affections: hence the virulence of the disorder, instead of finding an outlet by eruption on the skin, is thrown with fatal effect upon the vital parts. Vaccination, introduced in 1804 by the benevolent exertions of Don Thomas Murphy, has had great influence in mitigating this scourge. In the course of the exertions made for extending the practice of it among the Indians it was ascertained that the knowledge of its effects as a preservative had long existed among them; they were aware that such as had accidentally become affected by the vaccine virus from contact with cows suffering from the eruption, need have no apprehensions of attack from small-pox, but they had not possessed sufficient sagacity to place the constitution artificially under its influence.

Vaccination. The *matlazahuatl*, an epidemic peculiar to the Indian race, prevails generally at the remote intervals of about a century. It resembles in many respects the yellow fever, but does not attack the white population, exclusively the subjects of that disease; and differs from it, not only in the choice of its victims, but in the region through which it rages, spreading death over the driest, coldest, and most elevated tracts. Torquemado conjectures that 2,000,000 Indians perished in 1576, when this epidemic raged: so extravagant an estimate deserves notice merely as a proof of the impression which its dreadful ravages made on the mind of an observer. The yellow fever, though so deadly in its attacks, being confined to the most thinly peopled districts, has no material influence in checking the population, as the number of deaths which it causes annually does not exceed 3000. Far more devastating is the effect of famines, which sometimes takes place to a dreadful extent, in consequence of the indolence of the inhabitants, their imperfect acquaintance with agriculture, and the peculiar nature of maize, their staple article of food.

This grain, though generally so productive, is more liable to disappoint the hopes of the cultivator than perhaps any other crop. A season unusually dry will diminish the produce to a degree ruinous to an improvident people, not much accustomed to cultivate other alimentary vegetables, which might enable them to eke out a scanty crop. But far more disastrous are the effects of frost, which sometimes in a single night will destroy the maize through a great extent of country. In consequence of a disaster of this kind in 1784, 300,000 people were computed to have perished of famine.

The population of the Mexican territory consists of several varieties, resulting from the assemblage in the same country of three races totally distinct—the European, the Indian, and the Negro. These varieties are seven: 1. natives of Spain, who are distinguished by the name of *Gachupins*; 2. Spanish *Creoles*, or White people, natives of Mexico, but of pure European descent; 3. *Mestizoes*, or the offspring of the white and Indian races; 4. *Mulattoes* sprung from the white and negro race; 5. *Zamboes*, the offspring of union between Indians and Negroes; 6. Indians, the indigenous copper-coloured race; 7. Negroes. Of these the most numerous are the Indians, constituting two-fifths of the whole population: in the Intendancy of Oaxaca they amount to eighty-eight in the hundred. They are principally found on the Table Land, especially to the South, for they are rarely to be met with in the Northern Provinces, which are chiefly peopled by the White race. The Negroes, Mulattoes, and Zamboes occupy the sea-shore. The Mestizoes, spread over the whole territory, are next in number to the Indians, and constitute seven-eighths of the mixed population. The number of the White race is estimated by Ward at 1,200,000. As "divide and govern" was the maxim adopted by the Spanish Government in the management of its Colonies, it used much artifice to maintain among the various races a mutual jealousy and dislike. The *Gachupins*, or natives of Spain, engrossing all departments of Government, regarded the Creoles with hatred and contempt so virulent and inveterate, that even feelings of affection were disregarded under the influence of the insane pride of imaginary superiority; so that a European father would consider his son, born of a Creole mother, inferior to his clerk, in case he happened to be a native of Spain. The stranger took rank before the son even in his father's house, and in case there were a daughter he had the offer of her hand with a large share of the family property. "You are a Creole," was the bitterest reproach a *Gachupin* could utter; and the population towards which this dangerous contempt was displayed gave it force by consenting to consider the degree in which an individual approached European origin as the test of his rank. Whiteness of the skin was the general criterion of nobility; and resentment for any assumption of authority was usually expressed by the question, "Is it possible that you think yourself whiter than I?" The King exercised a whimsical prerogative of conferring degrees of whiteness; and this was done by a decree of the local Government, which, in the words "let him be white," conferred the envied distinction. For a long time this policy was successful: the *Gachupin* trampled on the Creole, who in turn gave vent to his offended pride by his insulting haughtiness towards all other castes. But when the wrongs inflicted by the Mother Country became too great for the endurance of a People beginning to feel its strength, and roused to try it by the

Different
races.

Privileges
of the
Whites.

MEXICO. noise of Wars and Revolutions throughout the Civilized World, the Creoles found it necessary to fraternize with all classes of the native population, and anxiously, though preposterously, put themselves forward as the descendants and avengers of those who had fallen under the arms of Cortes and his companions. All the native classes coalescing were bound by the common influence of dread and hatred of the Gachupins; and they have used, and no doubt secured their victory, by the Civil proscription of that tyrannical and infatuated class.

Abolition
of castes.

The division of castes no longer exists in the Mexican territory; and such might well be the case, for those who produced the present order of affairs had every shade of colour, and rose from every mixture of race. All, except the Gachupins, are now equally entitled to the privileges of citizens, and equally eligible to the highest offices. General Guerrero (Ward informs us) laboured under no disadvantage in his suit for the Presidentship in consequence of his African descent. Slavery has no existence in the Mexican territory: at all times extremely limited, it ceased during the Civil war in consequence of the necessity of conciliating all classes, or the opportunities which the disturbed state of society afforded slaves for throwing off their chains. Ward, our latest authority, does not specify any law formally declaring its non-existence.

Indians.

Physical
character.

By far the most interesting race, both by its character, present condition, and past fortune, is the Indian. The indigenous Mexican, like the Indians of Canada, or of the United States, has a copper-coloured skin, lank hair, scanty beard, aquiline nose, long eyes, with the external angle elevated towards the temples, prominent cheek bones, full lips, a mouth presenting an expression of gentleness, in contrast with the gloomy and austere air of the rest of the countenance. The forehead is lower and more retreating than in any other variety of human race, the facial line straight, but greatly inclined, the back part of the skull rather prominent than spherical. As the Grecian Sculptors, in representing their Deities, made the facial line perpendicular, or gave it even an inclination external to the perpendicular, because they placed beauty in the exaggeration of the contour which naturally marked their race, so the human figure in the old Mexican Paintings is exhibited with a forehead retreating, and depressed in a degree greater than it probably any where actually exists. Tall, and usually robust, the Indians are singularly exempt from deformity, they are never afflicted with curved spine, rarely lame, or otherwise disabled by nature, and in those districts where *goître* prevails, they never suffer from it. An Indian's years are not registered on his person by those marks so mortifying to the vanity of a European. He scarcely ever becomes grey, even at the most advanced age, and as he seldom can number the years which he has lived, erroneous opinions have generally prevailed with respect to the briefness of life in this race, of which some individuals have exhibited remarkable instances of longevity. Hilario Pari, an Indian, lived a hundred and forty-three years, and at the age of a hundred and thirty was in the habit of walking three or four leagues every day.

Mental character.

The Indians are phlegmatic, melancholy, silent, affecting mysteriousness and concealment even in their ordinary actions, fond of retirement, and often preferring as their place of residence the most sequestered vales and least frequented ridges of the Cordilleras; not prone to anger, but under strong provocation passing from a

state of tranquillity to the most furious agitation. Consistently with this cold and obstinate character, they adhere blindly and pertinaciously to the opinions first inculcated on their minds; and as the early missionaries, in consequence of their zeal and talents, aided by the ready swords of their victorious Countrymen, succeeded in replacing the Mexican superstitions by their own Religious system, the indigenous population are rigid and bigoted Roman Catholics. Remarkably deficient in imagination, the Indian learns readily, judges justly, reasons well, and in comparing and discriminating displays a degree of acuteness amounting to subtilty. Like the Russians and some other half-civilized People, they show much ingenuity and skill in Painting and Sculpture, imitating with the rudest implements and coarsest materials the objects before them. Any originality or invention which they may possess, is destroyed by the tenet inculcated by their Priests, that deviations from the model once established amount to sacrilege; but even when educated under circumstances favouring a developement of a taste for the Fine Arts, they exhibit rather perseverance and aptitude for imitation than invention. They possess much readiness in mechanical contrivances, a species of talent quite congenial to the other qualities of their minds. Their passionate fondness for flowers shows that they are not totally devoid of perception of the beautiful. Even their sanguinary character at the epoch of the conquest possessed this gentle and refined trait, for a garland of the most beautiful flowers was considered at the Court of Montezuma the most honourable present to an ambassador. At the great market of Mexico a native will not sell fruit, vegetables, or *pulque*, without decorating his stall with a profusion of flowers, renewed carefully every day. The dealer, with his wares, is seated in an inclosure, about a yard high, semicircular in shape, and formed of fresh herbs, and displaying on the green ground tasteful festoons and knots of various flowers, which have a very pleasing effect. Flowers form also an important article of sale with them, and they take much pains in arranging them together with various fruits in an agreeable form.

The *Indios bravos*, or restless Tribes of natives, who rove over the most Northern part of the territory, though insignificant in number, are formidable to the Mexican Government on account of their ferocity and activity. Late accounts agree with Humboldt in representing them as greatly superior to the same race in the more Southern part of the territory. Where well treated, their fidelity may be depended on, so that the Opatas, a Tribe of Sonora, are intrusted with fire-arms, and incorporated with the militia of the State. But those Tribes whose enmity has been provoked by the oppression of the Spaniards, incessantly exercise depredations with all the cunning, perseverance, and inhuman cruelty that mark the warfare of their brethren who infest the frontiers of the United States. Prisoners have often been taken by the Spaniards in this incessant war, and generally conveyed to the Capital, where they were allowed to perish in dungeons, or conveyed to Vera Cruz or Cuba, situations producing inevitable and speedy death to the Indian, removed from the elevated region congenial to his constitution.

It is considered by Humboldt and Clavigero as an unquestionable fact that the Tribes which successively occupied Mexico, proceeded from the region lying to the North of the river Gila, the Tolteques in the VIIth, the

MEXICO.

Their love
for flowers.

Indios
bravos.

Origin of
the native
Tribes.

MEXICO. Chichimeques and the Azteques in the XIth century. The Tolteques, already possessing considerable civilization, introduced the culture of maize and cotton, constructed roads, towns, and vast pyramids, recorded events by means of hieroglyphic painting, and were acquainted with the art of hewing stone, as well as with many branches of Metallurgy; and, if credit may be given to Humboldt, who, it must be confessed, shows no inclination to undervalue the attainments of indigenous Mexicans, they possessed such skill in Astronomy, as to establish a Solar year more perfect than that of the Greeks and Romans. Strong features of resemblance may be observed between the Mexicans and the Tribes established about Nootka Sound, as well in their addiction to symbolical painting, as in their Language and a degree of civilization superior to the rest of the North American Tribes. Hence these Northern Tribes have been considered a portion of stragglers, who separated themselves from the main body pursuing its course of emigration from the North of Asia, and ultimately establishing itself on the Table Land of Mexico. The researches of De Guignes, Horn, Scherer, and others have shown it probable that since the Vth century a communication has been maintained between the North-East of Asia and the Western coast of North America. According to the hypothesis of Humboldt, the Tolteques and Azteques were emigrants of the race of Huns; as we are informed by the Chinese Annals, that a division of that mighty people emigrated in a North-Eastern direction, until it was lost to all further observation in the depths of the Siberian desert. Malte-Brun considers them to have been emigrants from the country about the Irtysh, who, superior in civilization to the Barbarians of central Asia, but inferior in military prowess, fled to the East, bearing with them those attainments in the Arts, the discovery of which in the midst of the ruder Tribes of America so startled the first Europeans who visited Mexico. This, it must be allowed, is a specious hypothesis, in accordance with the theory of Bailly, that the North of Asia had in the remotest periods been the seat of high civilization. The use of the *cerealia* of the old Continent might easily be lost in the course of a tedious and painful emigration; as well as the art of working iron, a metal scarcely ever found in a natural state, and very difficult to reduce from the ore. Humboldt mentions, as an objection to his own hypothesis that the Mexicans sprung from the Huns, the fact that milk was not used as an article of diet in any part of the American Continent; but he ought rather to have viewed this fact as corroborating than subverting his hypothesis, since that secretion is not used as food among the people of Eastern Asia.

Architectural antiquities.

Pyramid of Cholula.

The most remarkable monuments which at present attest the greatness of the ancient Mexicans, are the ruins of various Pyramids of vast dimensions. The principal is that of Cholula, a truncated Pyramid, 175 feet high, and having a base of such extent that each of its sides (two of which lie exactly in the meridian) is 1426 feet long. The material is brick, disposed in layers alternating with clay, and like the Tower of Belus at Babylon and the Temples of the Burmese, its sides are constructed in terraces, of which there are four. Some circumstances connected with this monument are striking instances of the vicissitudes which attend great national memorials: its majesty has been insulted by the Arts of another Age, for a high road has been cut through it, and the position of a Christian Church on its summit, shows the

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triumph of another Faith over that which dictated its erection. Of the great Teocalli, or Pyramidal Temple of Mexico, the very ruins have perished, though huge fragments of porphyry, occasionally discovered in excavating the ground adjacent to the Cathedral which has replaced the principal edifice of Mexican superstition, point out the materials of which it was composed; one mass covered with sculptures measured 23 feet in length, 19 in breadth, and 10 in height. At Teotihuacan, situated a short distance to the North-East of the City of Mexico, are two Pyramids, called by the Indians the House of the Sun and the House of the Moon. The House of the Sun is 645, measured along the base, with a height of 171 feet: the House of the Moon has a much smaller base, and is but 140 feet high. Two sides of each deviate but 50' from the line of the meridian. The internal mass consists of a mixture of clay and pebbles, and has a coating of stone, which had formerly been overlaid with a plastering of lime. Each, when perfect, had exhibited four terraces, access to which, as well as to the summit, was given by stairs. About the bases of these great edifices many hundreds of smaller Pyramids, each about 30 feet high, are arranged in lines parallel to the bases, which coincide with the meridian: tradition represents them as dedicated to the stars; but Humboldt considers them mounds raised over the graves of eminent Chiefs. These remarkable monuments, according to Mexican History, are as old as the VIIIth century. The Pyramid of Papautla is inferior to these in dimensions, but far more curious, as exhibiting the considerable progress made by the Mexicans in Architecture. Embosomed in a deep forest to the North-East of Vera Cruz it had been concealed from the Spaniards by the suspicious veneration of the Indians, until about sixty years ago it was accidentally discovered by some hunters. It is constructed of large pieces of hewn porphyry, cemented with mortar, and sculptured in relief with innumerable figures of hieroglyphics, principally of serpents and alligators. Like the other monuments of the same sort its sides are formed into terraces, of which there may be reckoned six, and the vegetation which overgrows the base, is supposed to conceal a seventh. The wall rising above each terrace contains a number of square niches, ranged at regular intervals, and in number amounting altogether to 378, being, as is supposed, intended to represent the common year, and the intercalary days at the termination of each cycle. This edifice, which may be compared with respect to its finish and dimensions to the Pyramid of Cestius at Rome, is about 60 feet high, and has a base about 80 feet broad. The other monuments most worthy of attention are the great circular stone, covered with hieroglyphical sculptures denoting the Mexican calendar, which contains a mass of about a thousand cubic feet; and numerous stones, resembling the upper slab of a druidical altar, as well in their great size as in being grooved with channels, which conveyed in a particular direction the blood of the human victim stretched at full length on them, and slaughtered in that posture. The colossal statue of the Goddess Teoyaomiqui, covered with hieroglyphics, is still preserved at the University of Mexico.

Though the intellectual progress of the Mexicans has been greatly checked by the dreadful struggle in which they have lately achieved their independence, they far outstripped the natives of Spain in the career of scientific improvement, and as a natural consequence, the

MEXICO
Of Teocalli.

Of Teotihuacan.

Of Papautla.

State of Learning and the Arts.

MEXICO. more polished classes of society entertain a degree of contempt for the attainments of the inhabitants of the Mother Country. Humboldt expresses the gratification which he felt at witnessing in Mexico the great love of information and zeal for improvement evinced by youth, singularly endowed with quickness in acquiring the elements of Science, and perseverance in pursuing it to its depths. At the University of Mexico and the School of Mineralogy, all branches of Mathematics are studied with such ardour and success, that Humboldt remarks, that the difficulty which the long war caused in procuring instruments of sufficient accuracy, alone prevented him from meeting in all parts of the Country young men capable of performing the nicest observations and most intricate calculations. The pureness of the atmosphere and mildness of the climate have at all times disposed the inhabitants to Astronomy; in later times, Velasquez Gama and Alzate have most distinguished themselves in that Science.

Velasquez Cardenas y Leon. Velasquez Cardenas y Leon, who would do honour to any Age or Country, was first introduced to the true path of study, by accidentally finding the Works of Newton and Bacon; and adding practical to abstract pursuits, he, like Guinand in the present day, set himself to supply the deficiency in the instruments which were within his reach, by grinding lenses and making telescopes and quadrants. At the same time he supported himself by his practice as an advocate, which, Humboldt thinks it worth while to remark, is at Mexico as elsewhere, a more lucrative calling than observing the stars. Appointed Professor at the University, and sent by the Government to California, he amazed the French Academician Chappe de Auteroche, by proving himself superior in scientific attainments to that zealous traveller, and among other services to Science, he made an excellent observation of the transit of Venus, in 1769. The foundation of the School of Mineralogy was owing to his exertions, and its present state throws a lustre on the memory of its founder. It has succeeded in exciting such a zeal for the cultivation of Chemistry, that in all parts of the Country, individuals occur who have the justest and most recent information with respect to the Science. The School possesses a Chemical laboratory, a Geological collection arranged according to the Wernerian system, and an admirable assortment of instruments for experiments in Natural Philosophy, executed by Ramsden, Adams, Berthond, and other eminent artists. The best Treatise on Mineralogy which is to be found in the Spanish Language was first published at Mexico; and the translation of Lavoisier into Spanish first appeared there. A Public Garden is devoted to the advancement of Botany, among the eminent cultivators of which Science Mexico has produced Cervantes, Mocino, and Sesse; the first celebrated for the excellence of his Lectures delivered from the Professor's chair, the other two for the copious and well-arranged collections of the botanical productions of New Spain formed by them in the course of extensive journeys, undertaken by the order of the Government. The Academy of the Fine Arts has had a most important influence in purifying and refining the national taste, as well as in giving to the public buildings of Mexico an air of judicious magnificence not unworthy the greatest Capitals of the European States. It is a singular circumstance, and gratifying to the votaries of the Fine Arts, that their influence alone succeeded in suspending the inveterate prejudices connected with difference of blood.

School of Mineralogy.

Botany.

Fine Arts.

In the great saloons of the Academy assembled a mixed crowd of some hundreds of Creoles, Mestizoes, and even Indians, who, without the superciliousness of imaginary superiority or the resentment of injured pride, united in the common pursuit of admiring or imitating the unperishing models of Greek and Roman Art. The Fine Arts need never excite the apprehensions of the most jealous Government; and the Court of Madrid, not ignorant of this truth, gave the Academy an income of above £2000 per annum; to this the association of Mexican Miners added £1000, and the Merchants' Company of Mexico above £650. Of these funds an honest and liberal use has been made by the Directors of the Institution. In the spacious building assigned by the State to the Academy, there is deposited a collection of casts from the most valuable antiques, supplied by the Spanish Government at the expense of above £8000, and selected with such judgment that they could not easily be rivalled in Europe. Here in one building may be viewed faithful copies of some of the noblest and most highly-finished productions of the human mind, the Apollo Belvidere, the Venus de' Medici, and the Laocoon, in contrast with the grotesque and rude objects of Azteque Idolatry. Tolsa, Professor of Sculpture at Mexico, has cast in bronze an equestrian statue of Charles IV., which, in the opinion of Humboldt, exceeds any similar production of European Art, if we except that of Marcus Aurelius at Rome. The noblest building in Mexico is the School of Mineralogy, constructed at an expense of £120,000, and throughout the whole city there reigns such an air of magnificence, combined with utility, that Humboldt, though he in a short space of time after his visit to Mexico surveyed Lima, Washington, Philadelphia, Rome, Paris, Naples, and all the great towns of Germany, assures us that none left on his mind such an impression of grandeur as the Capital of New Spain.

In the consideration of the state of the Arts some notice of the enormous hydraulic works constructed for draining the Valley of Mexico ought suitably to find a place. The artificial outlet which bears the name of Desague de Huehuetoca, was commenced in 1607, under the conduct of Enrico Martinez, for the purpose of giving to the waters of the river Guautitlan and Lake Zumpango an exit from the Mexican valley. Of the five lakes of the Mexican valley, that of Tezcuco, whose waters are nearly on a level with the greater part of the metropolis built at its extremity, is the lowest; and as there is no natural channel for the discharge of the waters descending on all sides from the hills enclosing this basin, their accumulation in a rainy season produced inundations which threatened the total destruction of the town. The first expedient was a tunnel, commenced 1607, and, by the labour of fifteen thousand Indians, excavated for the length of 21,450 feet through the hill of Nochistongo, beyond which a channel of 28,000 feet in length discharged its current into the river of Montezuma, which falls 7000 feet to Tampico, where it reaches the sea. The parsimony of the Mexican Government had so restricted the engineer, that he gave the tunnel the breadth of 23 feet and height of 26, dimensions found quite inadequate for evacuating the water which might accumulate so as to raise the level to a dangerous height, and the crumbling earth soon fell down in such quantities, as to render the water-way still more inadequate. It was then thought advisable to arch the tunnel, but in the execution of this plan, instead of an elliptical pipe of masonry, side walls and a vault above were constructed, so that the

Drainage of the Valley of Mexico.

MEXICO. rapid current undermining the foundation, the work in many places fell in, and closed the passage. In 1629, a great inundation laid the streets of Mexico under water, which continued for five years so to overspread them, that all communication between the houses was managed by means of boats, and so great misery resulted, that the Court of Madrid issued orders for abandoning the town, and building another on a more elevated site, a project, however, which, yielding to the representations made of the vast loss of fixed capital resulting from such a measure, was subsequently relinquished, and recourse had to an expedient highly characteristic: supplications were offered to the Image of the patroness of Mexico, the Holy Virgin of Guadalupe, and presently some shocks of an earthquake produced such chasms in the soil, as swallowed the superfluous water. The tunnel was repaired, but being found inadequate, and liable continually to go out of order, it was determined to substitute a canal, and to cut through the whole mass of the hill; and after about one hundred and fifty years of exertion, at various and irregular intervals, this great work was finished in 1798. The section of the current which passes through this excavation varies from eight to twenty square yards, and Humboldt observes that, to secure the exit of such a body of water, the hill has been divided by a channel, which for nearly 3000 yards has a section of from 1800 to 3000 square yards. The total expense of all these operations amounted to £1,300,000, and yet there is no security afforded by them against inundations from the two Southern lakes, which have on several occasions endangered the safety of the Capital, and become every year more formidable, as the bed of the lake of Tezcuco is raised by deposits from the streams which it receives. The whole length of the artificial channel of the Desague is 67,537 feet, for 2624 feet of which the depth of the opening varies from 140 to 200 feet, and its breadth, not any where less than 250 feet, in some places exceeds 350. The Desague has shared in the disastrous consequences of the revolution, and having been quite neglected, is at present obstructed, and of very little efficacy as a drain.

Road from
Vera Cruz
to Perote.

Fortress of
San Juan
de Ulua.

Agriculture
and its pro-
ducts.

Among public works should also be mentioned the great road which the merchants of Vera Cruz caused to be formed from that town to Perote, at an expense of about £620,000, a large sum for the construction of a road not more than 140 miles in length. The fortress of San Juan de Ulua, situated on the little Island which shelters the roadstead of Vera Cruz from the violence of the waves, is built of madrepores and other zoolithes drawn from the bottom of the sea. Since the materials have been obtained by such a laborious process, it will appear the less surprising that the construction of the fortress cost the enormous sum of £8,300,000.

Humboldt remarks that two great mistakes have prevailed among those not intimately acquainted with the state of Mexico; they suppose that the mines are the principal sources of its wealth, and that the working of them is unfavourable to the progress of Agriculture; in refutation of which opinions, he shows that a far greater proportion of the national income is derived from Agriculture than from mines, and that in the mining districts Agriculture is extensively and actively pursued under Physical circumstances which would otherwise have condemned the soil to remain in a state of nature. While the total produce of the mines is estimated at 74 millions of piastres, the value of the

products of agriculture is made to amount to 96 millions. Of these products, undoubtedly the most important is maize, the staple article of diet to the great majority of the natives, and cultivated through nearly all the territory to such an extent, that the whole produce is stated to amount to 3,600,000 quarters. In addition to the abundant nutriment supplied by its grain, the succulent stalks, when crushed, afford copiously sirop, which may be converted by crystallization into sugar, and if subjected to the processes of fermentation and distillation would yield a large proportion of ardent spirit. The various species of European corn are the articles next worthy the notice of the political economist, not from their comparative productiveness, but from the great proportion in which they supply the consumption of the population. Of these by far the most important is wheat, which throughout the portion of the territory lying between the Tropics requires a situation elevated at least 3000 feet to produce such a modification of temperature as may allow the ear to form; as it is found that in hot and maritime tracts it shoots into a tall and rank stalk, never producing grain. In the Northern districts, however, its cultivation is extensively pursued throughout the low country with such success, that Ward states its productiveness in some parts of Sonora at the incredible rate of 240 quarters to one sown. Humboldt mentions that at Cholula it produces from seventy to eighty-fold, and states the average returns throughout the Country in general about twenty-five; whilst that of France, one of the most fertile Countries in Europe, is but five-fold. The whole amount of wheat produced in the Mexican territory is estimated at 1,280,000 setiers. Barley, which generally supplies the place of oats in feeding horses, is cultivated to considerable extent at elevations too great for the production of wheat, and gives a return of about twenty-fold. Of manioc, the banana, potatoes, and yams, we have already spoken. Rice, which might be produced in great profusion, is not much liked by the inhabitants, and, consequently, there is little ground appropriated to its growth.

MEXICO

Maize.

Wheat.

Barley.

Rice.

Vineyards.

The culture of the vine, though discouraged by the Spanish Government, was conducted to considerable extent, and with much success. This department of Agriculture was principally attended to in the Northern Provinces; in Sonora, a white wine is made not inferior to Sherry. During Humboldt's visit, the Viceroy received instructions from the Court of Spain to destroy all the vineyards within his jurisdiction, but the imminent danger of revolt in consequence of such oppression induced him to decline compliance. Such apprehensions were well founded, for subsequently, in 1810, the famous Hidalgo was so exasperated at the destruction of one of his vineyards, in conformity with an order issued by the Government, that he organized and commenced the furious and extensive insurrection which, after various fortune, terminated in the establishment of the independence of Mexico. The olive and all the other fruits of Europe thrive well in the variety of soils and climates which occur throughout the Mexican territory. The sugar-cane is cultivated from the sea-coast to the height of 5000 feet above the level of the Ocean with such activity, that there are some plantations which produce 1,000,000 pounds annually; and such is the fertility of the soil, that Humboldt computes that a square of seven leagues' dimension would be adequate to produce sugar sufficient for the consumption of all France. The inhabitants of Mexico use a large quantity of this article, so that of 50,000,000 pounds

MEXICO. produced in the territory, 35,000,000 pounds are required for home consumption. This branch of Agriculture has retrograded, in consequence of the ravages of the Revolutionary war, which caused the desolation of the plantations and the destruction of the machinery and buildings, but it is rapidly recovering, being found a most profitable mode of employing capital; a fact the more worthy of notice as the work is performed altogether by free labourers. Coffee is little used or cultivated in Mexico.

Vanilla. Vanilla, used to give an aromatic flavour to chocolate, grows both spontaneously and by culture throughout the States of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz, whence is obtained all which supplies the European markets.

Tobacco. Tobacco might easily be produced to a great extent, but the Government claims a monopoly in the right of purchasing from the growers, and in consequence of this discouraging circumstance, the produce is inadequate to the consumption, and the deficiency is supplied by the importation of 50 or 60,000 pounds every year. The revenue derived by the State from the various duties on this plant amount to about £850,000 annually. The *Tierra caliente*, or low tract along the coasts, is admirably suited for the growth of the best cotton, but in consequence of the scarcity of hands in that region little has yet been done; though the cotton planter of Mexico would have a great advantage over the cotton planter of the United States, as he would find it necessary merely to keep the plantation free from weeds, since the cotton wool is in that warm climate produced on a tree of perennial growth, whilst in the Countries to the North of the Gulf of Mexico, the frost every Winter destroys the plant, which must be replaced with the same labour each successive Spring. At present, national industry so little exerts itself in this department that though there is scarcely any cotton wrought up in the Country, in consequence of the superior cheapness at which European fabrics can be imported, the quantity of the raw material exported amounts to no more than 700,000 pounds annually. Of all the departments of Agricultural industry, the most important is that which is directed to the growth of the cactus, which supplies the food of the cochineal insect. The production of cochineal is confined to the State of Oaxaca, though it had formerly been extensive in Yucatan; but about seventy years ago, all the plants of cactus growing in that Province were cut down in the course of one night, an act of devastation asserted by the Indians to have been committed in conformity with an order of Government, which was anxious to enhance the price of the article by increasing its scarcity; and charged by the Whites against the Indians, who, they alleged, did it from a feeling of irritation, produced by the merchants laying a low price on the dye. Of the cochineal insect, *Coccus*, and the mode by which the dye is obtained, we have already spoken largely. The quantity grown yearly in the Mexican territory is variously stated by Humboldt at 911,756 pounds, of the value of 3,303,470 dollars, and by Ward at 743,400 pounds, sold on the spot at the rate of two dollars a pound. Indigo is an indigenous production, and still found wild in many places; but as that dye is produced of a superior quality in Guatemala its growth is neglected in Mexico.

Horses. All the domestic animals of Europe thrive admirably in Mexico. Their horses are hardy, active, lasting, and remarkable for hoofs of such a firm consistence that shoes are scarcely requisite; the scarcity of iron, as well as of skilled labour, renders this a valuable quality. Vast droves of these noble animals roam wild over the desert

plains of the Northern frontier, and in a climate and soil similar to that of Arabia attain, in a high degree, strength, fleetness, and symmetry of form.

The policy of Spain with respect to the manufactures of the Mexican territory was at once oppressive and inconsistent. Whilst it allowed the importation of European goods exclusively at the Port of Vera Cruz, and thus laid the inhabitants of the remoter Provinces under the necessity of procuring their supplies of such commodities by a land-carriage, in some instances of above a thousand miles, performed principally on the backs of mules, it discouraged by all practicable means the manufacturing industry of the natives. To so great an extent was this oppression carried, that, as Ward informs us, in remote districts the landholder, unless possessed of a very large and productive estate, was obliged to mortgage his property piecemeal for the purpose of supplying his family with the plainest articles of manufacture; as he was exposed to the accumulated extortion of monopolists in the Mother Country, and in Vera Cruz to the profits taken by the traders of the Capital and the Provincial markets, and to the great expense of a long land-carriage; and besides this, the scarcity of specie at a distance from the seat of Government compelled him to make his payments principally in kind, at a ruinous depreciation. In consequence of this state of affairs, a considerable proportion of the landed property of the remoter Provinces passed into the hands of the traders of Mexico, Saltillo, and other entrepôts. But though a powerful Government may exterminate a population, it cannot permanently place it under political arrangements incompatible with its existence. The wants of the Mexican population supported to a certain extent some manufactures which required the employment of but a slight degree of skill and capital. The total value of the manufactures of Mexico is estimated by Humboldt at the surprisingly small sum of £1,600,000 annually. This does not include the value of the tobacco and gunpowder prepared for the market, as the supply of these articles is monopolized by the Government. The yearly value of the tobacco sent by Government into the market is stated by Humboldt at the great sum of £1,565,182, an amount the more extraordinary, as he informs us that the Indian portion of the population do not use the plant in any form. There are about 4,000,000 pounds of powder manufactured annually, of which the works at Santa Fé, near Mexico, belonging to the Government, and alone authorized by it, produce above 786,000 pounds, the remainder being manufactured by unauthorized persons, who, in consequence of the vast quantities of sulphur and nitre found in the volcanic districts, have great facility in procuring the materials, and find a ready market for their produce in the mines, the situations of which are often so retired and difficult as to render it nearly impossible to subject them to the close inspection of the officers of the revenue. The principal manufactures left in the hands of the people are those of cotton and woollen cloth for making the large mantles, the favourite dress in the Country; and of soap, the quantity of which manufactured every year amounts to above 5,600,000 pounds. The soda employed in the soap factories is procured from the carbonate of soda, which abounds in the Valley of Mexico and other parts of the Table Land. There are besides a few unimportant manufactories of earthen ware, and in the Capital the art of working gold and silver is carried to very great perfection; so that Humboldt remarks, that the

MEXICO. services of plate, as well as the rich ornaments and the vessels used in the churches of Mexico, are executed there with a degree of skill, taste, and highly finished workmanship, not excelled by the artists of any Country.

extraordinary interest, since, according to Humboldt, the silver exported from the Port of Vera Cruz alone amounts to two-thirds of all extracted from the silver mines of the whole Globe. According to this authority, the average value of all the silver annually obtained from the Mexican mines, and paying the Royal duty, amounted to 21,000,000 dollars, to which should be added, in the estimate of productiveness, about 1,000,000 dollars extracted without paying that charge. The five thousand mines which supplied this quantity are divided by Humboldt into the following groups :

	Marc.
1. The central group containing Guanaxuato, Catorce, and Zacatecas, and affording	1,300,000
2. Group of Durango	400,000
3. Group of Chihahua	Uncertain
4. Group of Biscaina	120,000
5. Group of Zimapan	60,000
6. Group of New Galicia	230,000
7. Group of Tasco	260,000
8. Group of Oaxaca	Uncertain
Marc of silver*	2,370,000

These mines occupy a space of about 100,000 square miles. It appears from the above statement that the central group supplies above one-half of the silver of Mexico; Guanaxuato alone affords one-fourth of the silver of Mexico, and one-sixth of that of all America. It also results that the other mines of Mexico must be far less productive, so much so, that nineteen-twentieths of the shafts at present worked do not altogether produce more than 200,000 marcs of silver. The thirteen richest mines are thus ranked by Humboldt according to the order of their productiveness.

Guanaxuato.	Tasco.
Catorce.	Batopilas.
Zacatecas.	Zimapan.
Real del Monte.	Fresnillo.
Bolanos.	Ramos.
Guarisamey.	Parral.
Sombrerete.	

They are, with scarcely any exception, placed either on the Table Land or on the Western slope of the Cordilleras, and the ore occurs for the most part in the form of veins penetrating the primitive and transition rocks, being rarely found in those of secondary formation. Their situations are elevated from 6000 to 9500 feet above the level of the sea. The great productiveness of the Mexican mines does not result from the richness of the ore, but from its abundance and the ease with which it may be procured, for the average produce is four ounces of silver to a quintal of the ore. The mine of Guanaxuato, as has been already stated, produced silver to the enormous amount of £58,300,000 between the years 1600 and 1803. The mine of the Count of Valenciana, at Guanaxuato, furnished in four years, from 1787, silver to the amount of £3,474,000 : no less productive, for a short time, was the *reta negra* of Sombrerete, which in the space of a few months gave the

Fagoaga family £830,000. Catorce, discovered in MEXICO. 1778, produced in the first year above £330,000. The Count Valenciana, the proprietor of the richest mine in existence, for it has in some years produced silver

speculations as a penniless adventurer from Spain. Obregon, (for such was his name before receiving his title,) after some fruitless labour in working the mines of Guanaxuato, by good fortune, or guided by his sagacity, struck upon the vein which in a short time made him one of the richest men in existence. The expenses of working those mines have of latter years been enormous, as the construction of the principal shafts cost above £250,000, and the annual disbursements amount to about £200,000 annually; still, such is the productiveness, that the net profit resulting to the proprietors has seldom been less than £200,000. The Count of Regla, in a few years after he commenced working the mine of La Biscaina, drew from it a clear profit of above a million; and subsequently obtained such vast wealth, that he presented to Charles III. of Spain two ships of war, the largest carrying 112 guns, and lent the Court of Madrid £208,000, which have remained unpaid. The whole amount of silver produced by all the Mexican mines from 1492 to 1803 is computed by Humboldt at £443,633,000. This able judge expresses his conviction, that the quantity of the produce of the mines might be trebled; and the researches of Ward so far support this hypothesis, that they point out an increase of the average in the years immediately previous to the Revolution from 23,000,000 to 24,000,000 of dollars. In consequence, however, of the effects produced by the Revolutionary war, in interrupting regular labour, in destroying machinery, and in withdrawing of capital, the yearly average fell so low as 10,487,986 piastres. The capital withdrawn by the Spaniards on the separation from the Mother Country is estimated at 36,500,000 dollars; and to supply a deficiency, ruinous immediately to the mining interest, and more remotely through it to the interests of Agriculture and Trade, the Congress of Mexico passed a decree, admitting foreign adventurers, under very advantageous conditions, to become shareholders in the property of the mines of its territory. This permission was eagerly accepted, and seven English Companies, one German, and two American Companies, were formed for working the mines of Mexico.

	Capital.
The Real del Monte Company	400,000
Bolanos Company	200,000
Halpujahuia Company	400,000
Anglo Mexican	1,000,000
United Mexican	1,200,000
Mexican Company*	60,000
Catorce Company	£3,460,000

American Company of Baltimore*	
American Company of New York*	
German Company of Eberfield	£127,000

The capital of these Companies, though considerable, is found to be inadequate to the exigencies of their undertaking, as it does not exceed one-third of the loss of fixed and circulating capital, in consequence of the events of the Revolutionary war. Accordingly the speculator is struck by the contrast between the comparatively

* The marc is equal to 7 oz. 8 dwts. 5 gr. Troy.

* Amount not ascertained.

MEXICO.

Prospects
of the fo-
reign Com-
panies.Position of
the richest
silver
mines.

insignificant efforts made by the foreign Companies and the vast works of the Spanish miners, the former existence of which is proved by their ruins. The proceeds of the mines in the hands of these proprietors have also been limited by their ignorance of the circumstances of their introduction of foreign labourers instead of employing the experience and activity of those of the native race, and by a general and injudicious substitution of European machinery for that previously used throughout Mexico. The measures of the German Company participated least in these errors, and hence their operations have been more lucrative; since in the first year, whilst their plans were in a state of imperfect effectiveness, they acquired a profit of twenty-five per cent. on their capital, and the most competent judges were of opinion that it would soon amount to cent. per cent. The English Companies have generally profited by their dear-bought experience, and so far altered their measures, that whilst the management of the mining operations continues in the hands of Europeans, the execution is left to the native labourers. Of the English Companies, that of Halpujahu had from the commencement of its operations acted on this principle, and experienced accordingly its beneficial results. The alarm and disinclination felt during 1826 in England for all bold speculation, combined with the disappointment caused in consequence of the returns of the expenditure necessarily having some delay, generally induced the English Companies to meditate the sacrifice of the funds which they had already invested in these speculations, and to withdraw from their undertakings, whilst the Mexicans looked forward to reaping the fruits of their labours, and continuing to carry into effect the abandoned projects. Fortunately for the English Companies their despondency has not lasted, and all have a prospect of deriving a great and permanent income from their mines; inso-much, that it is generally expected that the annual produce of the Mexican mines will in a few years exceed that of the period of greatest former prosperity. The general terms of the contract made by the foreign Companies were, that the capital invested by them should first be repaid, and subsequently the profits shared equally between them and the original proprietors. Thus there appears little risk of failure resulting from the unproductiveness of the mines; and the rational apprehensions of the proprietors need only be directed to Civil commotions, and the danger that the great prosperity of mining operations may tempt the Government of the Mexican Republic to lay upon them heavy duties. Those acquainted with the state of the Country assure us that the People are heartily tired with war, so that however violent the struggles for supreme power in the Capital, their disturbing influence will be confined to it, and the inhabitants of the States at large will be left to pursue their private interests unmolested. As the natives are co-proprietors in the mines, Ward is of opinion that the great weight of their influence, and the general conviction of the vast advantage derived to the Country at large from an active state of mining operations, will prevent any attempt to throw an unfair burden on the income derived from them.

There is a fact connected with the Geographical position of the deposits of silver ore throughout the Mexican territory, likely to effect a considerable change in the Mineralogical operations and trade of that Country, and to exert some influence all over the civi-

lized world. The unanimous authority of the native miners represents the greatest mineral wealth of Mexico as commencing to the North of the 24th degree of North latitude, at the very line where the labours of the Spanish miners terminated: so that if this opinion be well founded, the richest deposits of silver that have existed, or probably are at present in existence, are still untouched by human labour. The causes of this singular circumstance resulted from the monopoly enjoyed by the Mint of the Capital, which, in a Country where communication is maintained by remote land-carriage so operated that the small quantity of silver raised in the remote Northern Provinces was sold there for one-half of the Mint price. In addition to the necessity laid on the miners of the Northern Provinces to convey the silver which they extracted above a thousand miles, and to reconvey it the same distance before they could bring it into circulation in their own neighbourhood, they were under the necessity of obtaining both the mercury and gunpowder (of both of which great quantities are used in the Mexican mines) under circumstances no less disadvantageous. The States of Durango, Sonora, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa, contain vast deposits of silver ore hitherto but little known, but holding out wherever they have been tried a promise of riches superior to any that Mexico has yet produced. The ores of Santa Juliana, in Sonora are fifty times richer than those of Guanaxuato, which has supplied a greater quantity of silver than any other mine in existence. In some instances at Batopilas, in the State of Chihuahua, the ore, a quartz impregnated with silver, yields above one half of the pure metal. The ore of San Dimas, in Durango, is above thirty times richer than those of Guanaxuato. Documents preserved in the archives of the Treasury at Madrid state, that at Arizona, lying far to the North, several masses of silver were found, and that amongst them one was ascertained to have weighed twenty-seven pounds. The quantity of gold supplied by the mines of Mexico is far less important than that of silver. It is generally obtained in Sonora by washing the earth, and masses have sometimes occurred which weighed six pounds. In Oaxaca it is generally found in veins of quartz impregnated with the metal, and few of the silver ores are totally devoid of an admixture of gold. In one of the mines of Guanaxuato there are sometimes found veins of clay so richly impregnated with gold, that the miners, after leaving the mine, though they are nearly naked, are compelled to bathe and wash themselves in tanks, provided with a view to prevent them from carrying off any of the precious earth. In general, however, the silver of this mine contains but three ounces of gold in every thousand ounces. The quantity of gold supplied by Mexico is estimated by Humboldt at £206,966 annually. Mercury, in the form of cinnabar, is to be met with in many parts of the Mexican territory; but in consequence of the injudicious process adopted for its extraction the mines have not been successfully worked, and Mexico has always been dependent on Europe for the supply of this mineral, so important to its mineralogical operations. The ores of copper, iron, and lead abound; tin is obtained in small quantities in the alluvial earth of Guanaxuato. Zinc, arsenic, antimony, cobalt, and manganese also occur; no platina has as yet been discovered. The ancient Mexicans, by a judicious admixture of tin, produced an alloy of copper so hard at once and tough, that it was no contemptible substitute for iron in the formation of cutting tools.

MEXICO.

Gold.

Mercury.

Other ores.

MEXICO. Up to the commencement of the Revolution the foreign trade of Mexico was strictly confined to the Port of Vera Cruz on the Eastern, and that of Acapulco on the Western coast. In consequence of this oppressive regulation the whole of the exports from the Mexican territory to Europe, exclusive of the precious metals belonging to the crown, amounted but to £2,329,451 annually; and of this sum £1,748,143 consisted of the precious metals exported on the account of private merchants. The average value of the imports was £2,159,216. At present the whole extent of the coast may be visited by foreign vessels; and on the East there are the Ports of Sisal, Campeche, Isla del Carmen, Guasacoalco, Alvarado, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Pueblo, Viejo de Tampico, Tampico de las Tamaulipas, Santander, Refugio, San Bernardo, and Galveston. On the West the Ports are San Blas, Mazatlan, Guaymas, and Acapulco. The effect of the Revolutionary war was so injurious to commerce, that in 1823 the exports fell to one-third of their former amount. In 1824 the amount of the exports and imports was not inferior to those of the most prosperous year previous to the Revolution, and they have since been steadily and greatly increasing. In 1823 the number of vessels which entered the Ports of Mexico did not amount to 200; in 1826 their number increased to 1273. Such has been the increase in the consumption of European wares, that Ward concludes that it exceeds its former amount tenfold. At present, in consequence of the weakness of the Government and the vast extent of frontier, one-third of the goods brought into the Mexican market is computed to be smuggled; and the Lower House of Congress sought to apply the proper remedy by reducing the Customs fifty per cent., but the proposal was rejected by the Senate. The duties at present paid are regulated by a tariff established since the Revolution. All goods imported in general pay a duty of twenty-five per cent.; and when carried inland are subject to an additional charge of fifteen per cent., besides three per cent. levied by the States in the territories of which each article may be consumed. Mercury, surgical and mathematical instruments, machinery, books, drawings and casts, music, seeds and plants, flax, and all animals, are admitted free of duty. Gold and silver unwrought are not permitted to be exported. The following are the duties payable on exportation:—

	Per cent.
Gold coined	2
Gold wrought	1
Silver coined	3½
Silver wrought	3
Cochineal	6
Vanilla	10

There is great room for improvement in the financial regulations of the Mexican Government, which, in consequence of its necessities and inexperience, has passed many ordinances highly detrimental to the commercial prosperity of the Country.

New Government. The founders of the present Political Constitution of the American Republic have been mainly guided in their legislative labours by observation of the beneficial provisions of the legal systems of England and the United States of North America. The form of government is that of a Federal Republic, established on the 4th of October, 1824; and whilst it leaves each Constituent State at liberty to manage its internal concerns, it binds all into one Political Body, for the effecting of such

objects as may be indispensable for the welfare of the whole. **MEXICO**

The Federal Constitution declares the unqualified independence of the Country.

It recognises the Roman Catholic Faith as the Religion of the State.

It admits, as the Constituent States of the federation, the nineteen Districts of Chiapas, Chihuahua, Cohahuila with Texas, Durango, Guanajuato, Mexico, Michoacan, New Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla de los Angeles, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sonora with Sinaloa, Tabasco, las Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Xalisco, Yucatan, and Zacatecas. There are besides, the territories of Old California, New California, Colima, New Mexico, and Tlascala; each of which, in case it shall attain a population of 80,000 inhabitants, is entitled to become a Constituent State, and as such be duly represented in the Federal Congress.

The Federal Congress consists of two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of the aggregate of two Members supplied by each State, and elected by the majority of the votes in the Legislative Assembly of that State. Of these two Members one holds his place for four, the other but for two years; each must be thirty years old. The House of Representatives is composed of Members elected by the citizens of each State in the proportion of a Member for each 80,000 inhabitants; and when the excess above this exact number shall amount to 40,000, it still entitles the State to return an additional Member: thus a State having 130,000 inhabitants will return two representatives as well as a State having 190,000. A representative must be twenty-five years old; if not a Mexican he must, in case he be a native of any other of the Countries of America formerly belonging to Spain, have resided three years in the Mexican territory: all other persons must have resided eight years to acquire the quality of eligibility. Each Member has a yearly salary of 4000 dollars, and cannot be made responsible for any opinions which he may utter in his representative capacity. The Congress meets every year on the 1st of January, and closes its session on the 15th of April. Any proposal regarding taxes, or money to be levied or disposed of, must originate in the House of Representatives, but all other laws may be proposed either there or in the Senate. The concurrence of both Chambers is required before a law can be transmitted to the President. If he approve of it, he affixes his signature, which immediately gives it the force of law: in case of disapproval, he must within ten days send it back to the Chambers with his observations; when, if it be still sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds of the Members of both, the President must sign and publish it without any further remonstrance. Each House can take cognizance of accusations alleging treasonable charges against the President and other great officers; and having taken them into consideration, provide that they shall be submitted to the proper tribunals. The Congress possesses all the powers of Government: its principal functions are, to maintain the Federal Union of the States, and their independence of each other; to incorporate new States into the Union; to raise taxes and regulate their disbursement; to coin money, to declare war, to guard the liberty of the Press from suspension or suppression in any part of the Mexican territory; and ultimately to sanction all Treaties, and to enter into negotiations with the See of Rome respecting the Religious establishment of the Republic.

Constituent States.

Senate.

House of Representatives.

Powers of Congress.

MEXICO.
The President.

The President cannot be considered as possessing any share in the Legislature, being in fact as devoid of influence as was the Doge of Venice at the period when the Aristocracy of that State was most vigilant, and possessed exclusively the powers of the Government. He must be a native of Mexico, and thirty-five years of age. The election rests with the Congresses, which regulate the affairs of each Constituent State: each of those Assemblies naming two candidates, one of whom, at least, must not be a native of the State selecting him. If any individual obtain a majority of votes, he is declared President; but should it happen that two or more had an equal number of votes, the House of Representatives makes choice between those competitors, and in case the voices of that Assembly prove equally divided, the matter is ultimately determined by lot. Twelve great judicial officers, selected in the same manner as the President, but holding their places for life, unless they forfeit them by some delinquency, constitute the Supreme Tribunal, which distributes justice in all cases which could not properly come under the cognizance of the judicature of any separate State. It takes cognizance of all disputes between Constituent States, of all crimes against the Federal Government, and of impeachments against the President and other great officers of the State, being itself subjected to the jurisdiction of a Tribunal appointed by the House of Representatives. All the barbarous provisions of the feudal law are strictly excluded from the Mexican code. There is no law declaring attain of blood in consequence of crimes: the infamy attaches to the offender alone, and is not accompanied by confiscation of property, nor is torture admitted on any pretence whatever.

Supreme Tribunal.
Armed force.

The army of Mexico consists of troops of the line and militia, divided into the regiments in actual service, and such as, though enrolled and disciplined to a certain extent, are allowed to retire to their homes while their services are not requisite. The present numerical force is as follows:

Troops of the line:

Artillery.....	1,178
Infantry.....	10,796
Cavalry.....	10,814
Total.....	22,788
Militia in actual service.....	9,373

Total force under arms.....	32,161
Militia armed, and in some degree disciplined, and liable to be called on to serve in the army of the State.....	26,789

Total applicable on an exigency to the purposes of national defence..... 58,950

In consequence of the jealousy which the Government entertains of the army, there is an intention of reducing it to three-fourths of its present number.

The security of the Republic from foreign aggression is greatly increased by the difficulty of landing an army on its shores, by the great obstacles to conducting a large force to the Table Land from the *Tierra caliente*, and by the climate of this low tract, so deadly to the constitution of foreigners, that it would in a short time effect the destruction of a numerous army.

The navy consists of one ship of the line, two frigates, a corvette, four brigs of war, a schooner, and four gun-boats. As the greater part of the coast is

unfavourable to navigation, and the population very scanty in that part of the territory which borders on the sea, this force is not likely for a long time to receive any accession.

The revenue of Mexico previous to the Revolution was computed to be not less than 20,000,000 dollars annually, derived from duties on the precious metals, monopolies of mercury, tobacco, and gunpowder, sale of indulgences, Indian capitation-tax, import and export duties, and post-office. Under the Government of the Republic the capitation-tax, amounting to 1,300,000 dollars, and duties on gold and silver amounting to 5,500,000, have been abolished, and it is proposed to supply the resulting deficiency by the increase in the duties on exports and imports.

The revenue of the Federal Government is at present estimated as follows:

	Dollars.
Importation duties.....	8,000,000
Monopoly of tobacco.....	2,500,000
Contingent or extraordinary contribution paid by the Constituent States to the support of the Federal Government.....	1,573,756
Monopoly of gunpowder.....	250,000
Post-Office.....	320,000
Lottery.....	120,000
Monopoly of salt.....	75,000
Mint.....	250,000
Crown estates seized at the Revolution.....	70,000
Duty on exportation of the precious metals.....	75,000
Miscellaneous sources.....	698,074
	13,931,830

Against which there is a charge,

For the army.....	9,073,932
Navy.....	1,309,045
Interest on public debt.....	2,109,600
Miscellaneous charges of Government.....	3,466,265
Total.....	15,958,842
Leaving a deficiency of.....	2,027,012

Proposed to be met by reductions in the army and navy estimates.

Though the third Article of the Federal Constitution has declared the Roman Catholic Religion exclusively that of the State, the spirit of the Government with respect to matters of Faith is liberal, though cautious in offending the feelings of the People. This freedom from bigotry has resulted not so much from the bold opinions which they have derived from the French school, whence they drew many of their Political principles, as from their having always been accustomed to view Ecclesiastical power in the last resort, exercised not by a spiritual, but by a temporal personage; for in consequence of a Papal Bull, issued 1502, the King of Spain was constituted Head of the American Church, and from that time forward all communications made by the Pope to the inhabitants of Spanish America, were previously sanctioned, and ultimately published, solely by the Royal authority. The Kings of Spain, sheltering their consciences under the power of an infallible Church, which had conferred on them this great prerogative, had steadily and effectually resisted the frequent attempts of the Popes to interfere immediately in the spiritual affairs of Spanish America; and when the Royal power was overthrown in Mexico, the Government then established naturally considered itself as succeeding in a consider-

State of the Religious establishment.

Revenue and finances.

MEXICO. able degree to the Ecclesiastical functions which had been previously held by the Court of Madrid. In 1824, the Pope addressed a circular Bull (*Encuclica* as it was styled) to the Clergy of Spanish America, exhorting them to unite in leading back their flocks to obedience to the King, whose power was founded on Divine right, and inseparable from the preservation of the authority of the Holy See. The Congress published this instrument with an address to the nation, wherein a distinction was drawn between the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope, and an intimation given that even the spiritual power might be lost by an unjustifiable exertion of it. These opinions were received favourably among the people of all classes, with scarcely any exception. Encouraged by this demonstration of the feelings of the nation, the Congress sequestered the revenues of the Primate and several other Ecclesiastics who had emigrated, and thus seized on an annual income of 371,148 dollars. The Republican Government, however, has not yet ventured to exercise the patronage formerly possessed by the Crown, and as it has not succeeded in negotiating the *Concordat* with the See of Rome, the Country, although the population in general is devotedly attached to the Roman Catholic Religion, may be considered as having its Religious establishment in a good measure suspended, since a great proportion of Ecclesiastical dignities and benefices are vacant. Of ten Bishoprics nine are vacant, and of one hundred and eighty-five Prebends and Canonries, seventy-nine are vacant. This state of affairs has caused a strong and extensively diffused feeling in favour of the establishment of an independent national Church; and the jurisdiction of the See of Rome is still further threatened by the growing spirit of infidelity, or at least indifference on matters of Faith, which may be observed, especially among the younger members of the community, and which naturally resulted from the great abuses which prevailed in the Ecclesiastical establishment. Whilst some of the great dignitaries possessed annual revenues of above 100,000 dollars, the *Curas*, the most meritorious and useful of the Ecclesiastical body, were left to languish on incomes of 100 or 150. Even this small income was obtained by means discreditable and painful to the moral feeling of the incumbent as well as oppressive and pernicious to the spiritual welfare of the congregation. It resulted principally from fees so exorbitant, that an Indian peasant, in some of the Dioceses, must on his marriage pay twenty-two dollars to the *Cura*. If the peasant be not much under the influence of scruples, he, in case of inability to make up such a sum, cohabits with the object of his attachment without any previous ceremony; but if his Faith be very sensitive, he borrows or steals the means of satisfying the demands of the Priest. In the mining district each miner pays yearly three dollars and a quarter to secure the performance of Religious rites at his funeral. Some facts are worthy of mention, as strikingly illustrative of the change of Religious feeling in Mexico. In all the Republic no more than eighty-seven individuals are at present serving their novitiate for the profession of Monastic orders, and the whole amount of contributions to the one hundred and fifty Convents is less than formerly had been obtained by one. It is also a striking proof of the slight importance attributed by Congress to Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, that, most jealous as they are in limiting the power of the President, they have not hesitated in conferring on him the authority of rejecting or sanctioning the Papal Bulls.

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In the Congresses of some of the Constituent States, laws had been passed for seizing the property of the Church, although subsequently the interference of the Federal Congress caused them to be reversed; but very generally the cognizance of all causes between the Laity and Clergy have been transferred from Ecclesiastical to Lay tribunals. Still by the existing law, although scarcely enforced, toleration forms no part of the Mexican Constitution; no Religion but the Roman Catholic can be exercised, marriages are not permitted between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and the profession of the Faith declared to be that of the State is indispensable to any one seeking to become a citizen of the Mexican Republic.

The following Tables will present a compendious view of the present state of the Religious establishment in Mexico. Number of the Clergy.

Ecclesiastical Institutions.

Archbishopric.....	1
Bishoprics.....	9
Convents.....	150
Curacies attached to Convents.....	40
Missions attached to Convents.....	106
Cathedral Churches.....	10
Collegiate Church.....	1
Colleges de Propagandâ Fide.....	6
Parishes.....	1194

Ecclesiastical Persons.

Archbishop.....	1
Bishops.....	9
Canons and Prebends.....	185
Parochial Clergy.....	3677
Regular Clergy.....	1913
Members of the Colleges de Prop. Fide.....	307

Total of Ecclesiastical personages.... 6092

If this estimate which Ward gives of the number of the Clergy of Mexico be correct, it shows a great diminution from the time of Humboldt, who states their number at 10,000.

The property of the Mexican Clergy consisted, in the first place of tithes, amounting to the annual average of 1,835,382 dollars; secondly, of landed property, so limited in its amount as not to exceed in value 3,000,000 dollars; thirdly, property in the singular form of a capital in money accumulated by the misapplication of charitable donations and bequests, and as the income always greatly exceeded the charges allocated on it by the managers, this fund before the Revolution amounted to 44,500,000 dollars, but has since been reduced by the effects of that political convulsion to 20,000,000 dollars. It is lent to landed proprietors on the security of mortgage of their lands. From those funds the following incomes are assigned to the Bishops:

	Dollars.
Archbishop of Mexico.....	130,000
Bishop of Puebla.....	110,000
Valladolid.....	100,000
Guadalajara.....	90,000
Durango.....	35,000
Monterey.....	30,000
Yucatan.....	20,000
Oaxaca.....	18,000
Sonora.....	6,000
Chiapa.....	not ascertained
Total.....	539,000

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MEXICO.

Political
divisions.

The territory of the Federal Republic of Mexico, containing 118,478 square leagues, is at present divided into the following States and Districts, with a population estimated at eight millions :

	Square leagues.	Inhabitants in 1803.
1. Mexico, and } formed out of the former In-		
2. Queretaro, } tendancy of Mexico, amount-		
	ing together to	5,927 1,511,800
3. Puebla de los Angeles	2,696	813,300
4. Guanaxuato	911	517,300
5. Valladolid	3,446	376,400
6. Guadalajara, from which a small portion, about one-tenth, has been severed, and declared the District of Colima	9,612	630,500
7. Zacatecas	2,255	153,300
8. Oaxaca	4,447	534,800
9. Yucatan	5,977	465,800
10. Vera Cruz, } formed out of the former In-		
11. Tabasco, } tendancy of Vera Cruz, and		
12. Chiapa, } collectively containing	4,141	156,000
13. San Luis Potosi, } formed out of the for-		
14. Cohahuila & Texas, } mer Intendency of San		
15. New Leon, } Luis Potosi, and con-		
16. Tamaulipas, } taining collectively	27,821	334,900
17. Durango, } formed out of the former In-		
18. Chihuahua, } tendancy of Durango, and		
	containing collectively	16,873 159,700
19. Sonora and Sinaloa	19,143	121,400

Territories, the population of which has not reached the number entitling them to send Representatives to the Federal Congress :

1. New Mexico	5,709	40,200
2. Old California	7,295	9,000
3. New California	2,125	15,600
4. Tlascala, (population and extent included in those assigned to Puebla de los Angeles.)		
5. Colima, (population and extent included in those assigned to Guadalajara.)		

Of the above States, CALIFORNIA OLD and NEW, DURANGO, GUANAXUATO, and GUADALAXARA, have already been described separately, according to our alphabetical arrangement.

State of
Mexico.

The State of MEXICO ranks first in importance amongst those of the Federation, containing the most numerous population, both absolutely and in proportion to the extent of its territory, as well as the principal City of the Republic and the seat of its Government. The Pacific forms its Western boundary for 270 miles, and the parts adjacent to that line of coast, amounting to about a third of the extent of the State, are sultry, unwholesome, moist, and fertile. The remaining two-thirds lie on the Table Land, or the ascent to it, and have the character usually found in that region. The highest mountain is that of Toluca, which has an elevation of 15,018 feet, and retains snow on its summit throughout the year, except during the rainy months of November and October. The principal towns are MEXICO, with a population of 137,000; (see *infra*;) Tezcuco, 5000; Hachco, remarkable for the magnificent Church built by Laborde, a French adventurer, at an expense of above £80,000. After amassing a vast property by successful operations in the mines, Laborde, by this and similar acts of imprudence, was reduced to poverty, but resuming his early pursuits, he again realized a very great fortune. Acapulco, formerly the only port allowed by the Spanish Government to be frequented on the Western shore of Mexico, is at present the principal port on that side of the State; it contains a population of about 6000, and exhibits a singular work of Art, a cut made through the rocky hills which surround the haven, and admitting the sea-breeze to mitigate the suffocating and dele-

terious effects of the air, previously pent up in the deep basin, at the bottom of which it lies. *Pachu-* **MEXICO.**
cha, where is situated the celebrated mine of Real del Monte.

The State of QUERETARO lies entirely on the Table Land; its principal town, bearing the same name, has a population of 35,000, and is remarkable for the beauty of its buildings, as well as for some degree of manufacturing activity. The principal mines are El Doctor, Maconi, and San Cristoval. The country generally consists of extensive plains, in some instances fifty miles in length and twenty in breadth.

The State of PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES has probably four-fifths of its territory situated on the Table Land. That part extending from the Western slope of the Cordillera to the Pacific, along the shore of which it extends for about 120 miles, is nearly desert, although admirably suited by nature for the cultivation of the most precious productions of Tropical climates. The Table Land produces the most abundant crops of wheat, maize, and maguëy. The volcano Popocatepetl, the highest mountain in the Mexican territory, and, with the exception of Mount St. Elias, in all the extent of North America, is situated in this State. Its summit, reaching an elevation of 17,550 feet, is covered with perpetual snow. In this State is situated the Great Pyramid of Cholula. The principal places are *La Puebla*, the Capital, containing 65,000 inhabitants, and founded by the Spaniards in 1531, and *Cholula*, with a population of 16,000. Within the limits of this State is included the territory of *Tlascala*, containing 59,000 inhabitants, remarkable for retaining the impatient and independent spirit of their ancestors, but at present exhibiting it principally by a restless and litigious disposition. The town of *Tlascala*, once so powerful and populous, now contains but 3400 inhabitants.

VALLADOLID extends principally over the Western slope of the Andes, here more gradual than on the Eastern side. It is bounded by the Pacific for a distance of 600 miles, and the part adjoining the coast has the quality invariably attending such situations in Mexico, heat, fertility, and insalubrity. The greater part of the territory, however, possesses a delightful, healthful, and temperate climate. The highest mountain is that of Taucitaro, often, though not always, covered with snow. It likewise contains the volcano Jorullo, a phenomenon bearing evidence of one of the greatest Physical events presented by the records of the Globe.* *Valladolid*, the Capital, contains 18,000 inhabitants, *Pascuaro* 6000. *Huitzitzilla*, the ancient Capital of the Kingdom of Michoacan, the boundaries of which in a great measure coincided with those of the present State, has a population of 2500. The State contains the mines of Zita-guao, Aganguco, Tlapudahua, Real del Oro, and Inguaran.

The State of ZACATECAS lies entirely on the Table Land, and although the soil is rugged, parched, and barren, the climate cold and disagreeable, the richness of its mines gives it a high degree of importance. The soil is in general saturated with the muriate and carbonate of soda, which are also found in abundance in nine small lakes scattered over the district. The principal towns are *Zacatecas*, the Capital, containing a population of 40,000, *Fresnillo*, and *Sombrerete*. It contains the celebrated mines of Sombrerete and Zacatecas,

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MEXICO. besides those of Sierra de Pinos, Chachiguitec, and Mazapic.

Oaxaca.

The State of OAXACA is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, purity of air, fertility, and civilization, considerable in degree, and commencing at an early period. From one point, the Cerro of Senpualtepec, 7600 feet high, the spectator can view the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. The climate is rather moist, and the vegetation consequently remarkable for luxuriance, the most striking instance of which is the famous cypress of Santa Maria del Tule, measuring 117 feet round the trunk. In this State much the greater part of all the cochineal of commerce is produced. Its principal towns are *Oaxaca*, the Capital, with a population of 24,000, and *Tehuantepec*, where an inlet of the Pacific forms a haven, and offers, in conjunction with the river Guasacualco, falling into the Gulf of Mexico, a facility of communication between the two Oceans, separated here by intervening land about 120 miles in breadth.

Yucatan.

The State of YUCATAN extends over the Peninsula of the same name, with the exception of the part occupied on the Eastern shore, by the British settlements on the Bay of Honduras, where the facility of procuring log-wood and mahogany have induced a mixed race, under the protection of Britain, to build towns, and push their operations up the Country with such activity, that they have navigated the river Balize for 200 miles from its mouth. It is one vast plain, except where a chain of hills, slightly elevated, traverses it from North-East to South-West. The climate, although one of the hottest in the World, is healthy, insomuch that invalids from the West Indian Islands visit it for recovery. This salubrity is owing to the dryness of the atmosphere and soil, which is so great, that fresh water is no where to be met with for above 150 miles along the Western and Northern shores. Near the mouth of the Rio Lagartos a singular phenomenon may be observed. At about a quarter of a mile from the shore a copious spring of fresh water bursts up amidst the sea water. The only important articles of commerce are wax, brazil-wood, log-wood, and mahogany. The increase of population has been checked by the Spanish Government, which, to render communication with the English contraband traders more difficult, removed the inhabitants from the Eastern part, and concentrated them on the Western shore. The principal towns are *Merida*, the Capital, with a population of 10,000, *Campeche*, the sea-port of the State, with a population of 6,000, and *Valladolid*.

Vera Cruz.

The State of VERA CRUZ possesses great importance, in consequence of containing the harbour bearing the same name, and forming the principal means of communication between the territory of the Republic and the rest of the World. With a sea-coast of 400 miles, it possesses every variety of climate, from the suffocating heat of the port of Vera Cruz to the frosts of Perote, and in consequence of the steepness of the Cordillera in this part, the traveller may experience all these changes in the course of a day's journey. Although very fertile, it is thinly peopled, in consequence of the unhealthiness of the climate, as well as of the preference given both by the Spaniards and Indians to the Table Land as a place of residence; yet such is the demand and encouragement for labour at Vera Cruz, that an unskilled labourer earns five shillings a day, and a mechanic three times that sum. It contains the volcano of Orizaba, having an elevation of 17,208 feet, and the Coffin of Perote, 13,289 feet high, and familiar to navigators as the first

land seen when approaching the coast of Mexico. The mountain of Tuxtla, also within the limits of this State, is subject to violent volcanic eruptions, during one of which, in 1793, the ashes and noise produced by the volcano reached to places above 180 miles distant. The principal towns are *Vera Cruz*, protected by the strong fortress of San Juan de Ulua, seated on a small island lying before the city. The population is 30,000. *Xalapa*, well known in commerce as the place supplying the greater portion of the valuable drug to which it has given name, and celebrated for the genial atmosphere and beautiful country in which it is placed. Its population is 13,000. *Tampico*, an important sea-port at the mouth of the river of the same name; its population is 20,000. *Papantla*, population 8000.

The States of TABASCO and CHIAPA are thinly peopled and their inhabitants poor, and generally in a low degree of civilization. The soil is fertile and well watered by numerous streams, but the great imperfection of the sources of information respecting these districts renders it impossible to give any full or satisfactory information concerning them. Tabasco does not contain any town of importance, except *Villa Hermosa*, the Capital. The principal towns of Chiapa are the Capital, bearing the same name as the State, and *Ciudad Real*.

The extent of the State of SAN LUIS POTOSI is probably not a tenth of the Intendancy which formerly bore the same name. It is important on account of its valuable mines, and is the great channel for supplying the vast districts on the North and West with imported goods. It is very fertile, and the proprietors generally employ their estates in breeding cattle, especially horses and mules, which are produced in so great abundance as to supply the demand for them from all the Southern States of the Federation. *San Luis Potosi*, the Capital, the only town of importance, contains 50,000 inhabitants, a considerable proportion of whom are employed in manufactures. The principal mines are La Purissima, Catorce, Cerro de San Pedro, Cerro de la Leona, and Real de Charcas.

The State of COAHUILA and TEXAS, at present thinly peopled and possessing little wealth or importance, is likely, at some future period, to be the most opulent, powerful, and civilized in the Federation; from the advantages of a soil of surprising fertility, a great facility of internal communication by means of the numerous rivers intersecting it, and a Geographical position highly favouring its intercourse, both with the Anglo-American Union and the Old Continent. It has a sea-coast of 350 miles long, affording, by means of the numerous rivers which disembogue along it, intercourse at a great number of points with the Gulf of Mexico. Although the mouths of these rivers seldom admit vessels drawing more than ten feet of water, the Red river has depth sufficient for ships of 400 tons. Most of the productions of Tropical climates grow here in as great perfection as in any part of the World; cotton in particular is equal to the finest produced in the United States. The population is rapidly increasing by the influx of settlers from the Anglo-American Union, and this colonization is anxiously encouraged by the Mexican Government with doubtful policy, as such settlers will unquestionably favour the views entertained by the Cabinet of Washington for extending the frontier of their Republic in this direction. The name of town is scarcely applicable to any post at present existing in this extensive tract; the principal are *Cohahuila*, *San Antonio de Bejar*, and *Monclova*.

MEXICO. The scanty information which can be obtained respecting the State of *New Leon* prevents more than an enumeration of its principal towns; which are *Saltillo*, with a population of 6000, and a place of importance as being the great entrepôt of imported goods destined for distribution over the Northern Provinces; *Monterey*, a Bishop's See; and *Linares*.

Tamaulipas. **TAMAULIPAS** is a narrow tract extending for 300 miles along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. A chain of long, narrow, and low islands accompany the shore through its whole extent, and greatly obstruct navigation, as the channels between them are intricate, shallow, and very dangerous for shipping. The Rio del Norte falls into the sea in this State after having flowed through it for a distance of about 250 miles. Like the Nile, Ganges, and other great rivers of tropical regions, it overflows the country to a great extent, the period of its inundation being from the beginning of April to the end of June. This State ranks very low among those of the Federation in point of wealth, population, and civilization, insomuch that even in late years tracts of ten or twelve square miles in extent have been sold for a few shillings. The principal town is *Nuevo Santander*, the port of which is important as the only one occurring for a great length of coast, but its utility is greatly obstructed by a bar which admits ships only of moderate burthen. There are a few other unimportant towns, among which *San Jose de Tamaulipas* appears most worthy of notice.

Chihuahua. The extensive State of **CHIHUAHUA** is thinly peopled and ill cultivated, as the lands are generally unenclosed, neglected, and employed for feeding cattle. It however contains numerous mines, some of them in their natural capability probably the richest in the World, but as the population is scanty and ignorant, the product is by no means proportionate to the wealth of the mineral deposits. The principal towns are, **CHIHUAHUA**, separately described; *San Pedro de Batopilas*, population 10,000; and *San Jose del Parral* 8000. The principal mines are those of Batopilas, where the ore is so rich that in many places the silver is cut out with a chisel. The Marquis del Bustamante has drawn enormous wealth from El Carmen, one of the veins in this group of mines. Buen Suceso, another lode, was discovered by an Indian, in consequence of a torrent having laid it bare, when the ore appeared in the form of silver nearly pure. Morelos, another lode, was discovered by two Indian brothers, who the night before they met with this instance of their good fortune, had been refused credit for a little maize. They drew from their mine 270,000 dollars in two months; yet so rude are their habits that they live like peasants of the very lowest class, though they have in their huts wealth to a very great amount. Such has been the wealth extracted from the mine of El Refugio that a proprietor entitled to a share of one-eighth is known to have obtained from it 337,000 dollars in the course of a few years. Pacheco, the chief proprietor, with a profuseness unexampled in the history even of the bucaniers, gave 8000 dollars for a velvet cloak which particularly pleased him. At the mines of Jesus Maria, discovered in 1822, upwards of two hundred lodes of silver ore were registered in one year, in a district of a form nearly circular and nine miles in diameter.

Sonora and Cinaloa. The State of **SONORA** and **CINALOA** occupies a vast extent of territory, possessing, among other great natural advantages, a sea-coast of 900 miles, as it is for that distance washed either by the Pacific or the Gulf of

California. There are several good ports in this length of coast; Guaymas, one of the best in the Pacific, Mazatlan, less safe and commodious, and some others not frequented, amongst which the best is one situated opposite the Island of Santa Cruz. The country is generally hilly, and a large portion of it lies on the Table Land. Though in general devoid of large rivers, it has a number of small streams flowing through the ravines of the Cordilleras, but seldom having such a body of water as reaches in the dry season to the sea-shore, being evaporated or swallowed up in the low grounds. The soil is fertile in a high degree, and produces in abundance all things requisite for the support or enjoyment of life, and the inhabitants have attained a considerable degree of civilization. It abounds in mineral wealth; gold is obtained by searching the sands in the ravines, and in this simple process masses have been met with weighing above five pounds. There are besides some gold mines worked on more scientific principles. The richest is that at Cosala, belonging to an eccentric individual of the name of Triarte, who seldom permits it to be worked for any length of time, contenting himself with drawing from its immense stores not more, usually, than a hundred weight, which he finds no difficulty in obtaining in a week. He is said to have in his possession gold and silver to the amount of £500,000, yet such is his singularity, that he lives in a state of the rudest simplicity, and compels his sons to keep a shop in the town adjacent. Many places abound in copper of the best quality, and this metal is eagerly purchased by the Chinese, as it contains a considerable proportion of gold, which they have skill to extract by an easy process. The mines of silver are rich and numerous. The principal are, those of Alamos, so productive that the proprietors there are said to possess bullion to the amount of 6,000,000 of dollars; Babiadora, containing a great number of productive lodes, some so rich that the metal is cut out with chisels; San Juan, containing mineral deposits of great extent and richness; and Nacosari, near the town of Arispe. If we may believe a notice annexed to Ward's *Mexico*, and professing to have been drawn up by an eye-witness, almost every mountain and hill in Sonora contains gold and silver. The chief towns are *Arispe*, the Capital, with a population of 7600; *Sonora*, population 6400; *Culiacan*, population 10,800; *Cinaloa*, population 9500; *El Rosario*, population 5600; *Villa del Fuerte*, population 7900; *Los Alamos*, population 8000.

The territory of *New Mexico* is a district extending about 500 miles from South to North, and contracted within a narrow breadth on the East by the Bolson de Mapimi, a desert region infested by wandering savages, and on the West by an extensive tract belonging to Tribes more settled and removed from Barbarism, but equally independent. The soil is fertile, and, although elevated, in general level, so that the greater part of the country may be traversed by wheel-carriages. The climate is very cold, so that it freezes severely even in May, and the rapid Rio del Norte is usually covered with ice for some time in Winter. Its principal towns are *Santa Fé*, the Capital, with a population of 3600, *Albuquerque*, population 6000, and *Taos*, population 8900.

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MEXICO. *toria*, fol. Rom. 1651; Horne, *De Originibus Americanis*, 8vo. Hag. Com. 1652; De Solis, *Historia della Conquista de Mexico*, fol. Bruxell. 1704; Herrera, *Historia de las Indias Occidentales*, fol. Mad. 1620; Boturini, *Idea de una Nueva Historia de la America Septentrional*, 4to. Madrid, 1746; Clavigero, *Storia Antica del Messico*, 4 tom. 4to. Cesenæ, 1780; Lorenzana, *Historia della Nueva Espana, &c.* Mex. 1770; Robertson, *History of America*; Humboldt, *Essai Politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne*, 2 tom. 4to. Paris, 1808; Bustamante, *Cuadro Historico de la Revolution de Mexico*; Mendibil, *Resumen Historico*, 8vo. Lond. 1828; *El Espanol*, por Blanco White, 8 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1810, 1815; Ward, *Mexico in 1827*, 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1828; Poinsett, *Notes on Mexico*, 8vo. Lond. 1825; Aglio, *Mexican Antiquities*, 7 vols. fol. Lond. 1831.

MEXICO, the Capital of the State of the same name, and the seat of the Government of the Mexican Confederation, is the most wealthy and beautiful city of the American Continent, and until the late rapid advances which New York and Philadelphia have made in population, exceeded all others in the number of its inhabitants also. It is situated in an oval valley 200 miles in circumference, the mountains enclosing which are sterile, bold, and striking, formed of porphyry and basaltic amygdaloid, and presenting to the view the colossal volcanoes Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl. The elevation of its site, which lies 8150 feet above the level of the sea, ensures it a moderate temperature, and from the rarefaction of the atmosphere on the Table Land which extends over this part of the American Continent, a dryness results which, though not conducive to fertility, is most favourable to health. It was originally situated on an Island in the Lake of Tezcuco, but in consequence of the process of desiccation which is extensively taking place over the Table Land, the water of this basin has become so much lower that the city is now on the main land, and lies three miles from the water's edge. The water of this lake is salt, though not so much so as that of the Ocean. It is shallow, seldom exceeding ten and nowhere twenty feet in depth, and through a considerable portion of its extent it has not more than three feet of water, so that in dry seasons such parts are not navigable even for the canoes of the Indians. As the great Square of Mexico is only five feet above the ordinary level of the lake, inundations have sometimes threatened the total destruction of the town, and laid every part of it under water. The Lake of Xochimilco lies to the South of the city, and as its water is fresh, it is conducted in navigable canals to supply the inhabitants. There are besides two aqueducts for conveying fresh water into the city from other sources; the arches of the Aqueduct of Chapoltepec extend 10,733 feet, those of the Aqueduct of Santa Fé 11,050 feet.

"Mexico (such are the words of Humboldt) is one of the most beautiful cities in the World. With the exception of Petersburg, Berlin, Philadelphia, and the more modern parts of London, no town of the same extent can bear comparison with it, for the uniform level of the site, the regularity and size of the streets, and the magnificence of the Squares. The architecture is in general pure, and in some instances beautiful, without being burdened with an ill-judged superfluity of ornaments, and derives an air of solid grandeur from the material, which is usually porphyry. The houses are not disfigured with the heavy wooden balconies usual

in the towns of Spanish America; and the roofs flat, according to the general mode of construction throughout warm Countries, are surrounded with handsome iron balustrades ornamented with bronze. Nothing can be more rich and varied than the view from the great tower of the Cathedral on a fine summer's morning, when the air is clear and pure, and the cloudless sky exhibits the intense blue which is peculiar to it in an elevated position and a dry atmosphere. Immediately beneath the spectator lies the city with its magnificent buildings; beyond its limits on all sides extends a vast plain, carefully cultivated to the bases of colossal mountains covered with perpetual snow. The Lake of Tezcuco, bordered on one side by the city, and in other directions by numerous towns and villages, might suggest the recollection of the most beautiful pieces of water in Switzerland. Noble avenues shaded with elms and poplars lead from every side to the Capital: two aqueducts raised on lofty arches traverse the plain, and render the scene still more striking. To the North is seen the magnificent convent of Our Lady of Guadeloupe, behind which rise the mountains of Tepeyacac, and around it the ground is diversified by ravines overgrown with palms and the arborescent yucca. To the South the plain appears one immense plantation, producing in the utmost plenty oranges, peaches, cherries, apples, and other European fruits; and this smiling picture is rendered more striking by the wild and sterile aspect of the mountains, which enclose the valley, and exhibit among their summits the huge volcanoes, Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl, the former of which is in incessant activity, sending forth volumes of smoke and discharges of inflamed matter, amidst its covering of perpetual snow."

The City is divided into four districts—those of St. Paul, St. Sebastian, St. John, St. Mary; and the streets run with much regularity from North to South, and from East to West. Of some of the principal public edifices we have already spoken in our general account of the Republic.* The Cathedral is a large pile of building, constructed partly in the Gothic and partly in Grecian Orders: in the ground close to this building is imbedded a circular disc of porphyry, nine feet in diameter, exhibiting in singular hieroglyphical figures the Mexican Calendar, which, according to Humboldt, was more correct than that used by the Greeks and Romans: an equestrian statue of King Charles IV. stands opposite the principal front of the Cathedral in an oval space. Tolsa, a native artist, formed it in bronze at a single cast, although weighing 45,000 pounds. The Mint is an extensive building; and in carrying into effect the purposes to which it is devoted much mechanical ingenuity is displayed. The Acordada, or public Prison, a noble edifice, contains in its spacious and airy apartments above 1200 prisoners, as well offenders against the laws as captives taken from the hostile Indian Tribes. The School-of-Mines, the greatest and most beautiful building in Mexico, was raised at an expense of 600,000 dollars; but in consequence of the failure of the foundation, the walls in several places have opened in large cracks, and other alarming symptoms of dilapidation threaten speedy ruin to the structure. The Academy of the Fine Arts is so much neglected, that the roof has in many places been allowed to fall in. Neither the University nor Public Library are worthy of so great a city, or the exalted purposes for which they are destined. The

* Pp. 137, 138.

MEXICO. streets, which are well paved and lighted, and have flag-ways on each side for the convenience of foot-passengers, are kept very neat, except in the parts inhabited by the Indians, where the visitor is disgusted by the most revolting filth, brutality, and misery. Of the population, exceeding at present 150,000, there are in every 100 individuals, on an average, fifty Creoles, twenty-four aboriginal Indians, and twenty-six of mixed race. Nearly 30,000 persons, known by the names of Saragates or Leperos, and belonging to the Indian or mixed castes, pass their lives in the open air, spending the day basking in the heat of the sun, with no covering but a small piece of blanket insufficient even for the purposes which decency requires. Indolent, inoffensive, and abstemious, by the labour of a couple of days in the week, they supply themselves with the small

portion of *pulque* and food which they require, and sacrifice all other considerations to the love of ease. The higher classes are generally in a state of great affluence, and display that propensity for pomp, pleasure, and ease, which generally characterises the inhabitants of Spanish America. Cock-fighting is a favourite amusement, and Bull-fights are viewed with as much interest and enjoyment as in Spain. The smoking of tobacco is practised to a great extent among the Creoles and mixed classes; and even women of all ranks and ages indulge the habit, so that in their assemblies young beauties may be seen with their mouths garnished with large cigars, sending forth clouds of smoke.

Mexico lies in latitude $19^{\circ} 25' 25''$ North; longitude $90^{\circ} 0'$ West.

MEXICO.
MICCO-
TROGUS.

MEYERA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syn-
genesia*, order *Superflua*. Generic character: common calyx four-cleft, the two interior leaves small; receptacle small, chaffy, the chaff enclosing two keeled seeds; down none.

One species, *M. sessilis*, native of watery places in the Island of Jamaica.

MEZIUM, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* approximating, sub-filiform, robust, squamous, eleven-jointed, the basal joint slightly clavate, and the two following a little stouter than the remainder, which are subequal, the last being longest and obliquely acuminate; head small; eyes minute; *thorax* pubescent, longitudinally squamous; *scutellum* wanting; *elytra* connate or united, gibbous, shining, subhyaline; legs rather long; *femora* clavate; *tarsi* pentamerous.

Type of the genus, *Ptinus sulcatus*, Fabricius; Curtis, *Ent. Britt.* vol. v. pl. ccxxxii. One species, found in old houses in Europe, not uncommon in London.

MEZONEURUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved, connected at the base; corolla, petals five, hooked, the superior petal small; stamens villous at the base; style incurved; pod flat, ovate-oblong, one-celled, many seeded.

Two species, trees, natives of the Islands of Java and Timor. Decandolle.

MEZZOTINTO, It. *mezzo*, middle, and *tinto*, tint, or dye.

See the *Essay on ENGRAVING*.

Baxter, with apostolic grace,
Display'd his *mezzotinto* face;
While here and there some luckier saint
Attain'd to dignity of paint.

Cotton. *A Fable*.

This afternoon [13 March, 1661] Prince Rupert shew'd me with his owne hands y^e new way of graving call'd *Mezzo Tinto*.

Evelyn. *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 331.

MIANA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* short, finely ciliated and pubescent in the males, simple in the females; *palpi* short, porrected obliquely, the two basal joints sparingly

clothed with elongate scales, the terminal one exposed, somewhat acute, and placed obliquely, very slender when denuded; the basal joint short, stouter than the following, which is slightly curved, attenuated towards the apex, and nearly three times as long as the basal; terminal elongate-ovate, nearly as stout as the second, and about the length of the basal; *maxillæ* elongate; head with a frontal crest; eyes naked; *thorax* subquadrate, with a posterior dorsal crest; *abdomen* slender, with a small tuft at the apex in the males; and a little crested down the back; wings entire, deflexed, anterior elongate, triangular, with indistinct, nearly concolorous stigmata. Caterpillar naked; *pupa* subterraneous.

Type of the genus *Noctua literosa*, Haworth; Stephens, *Illust. Brit. Ent. (Haustellata)*, vol. iii. p. 12. pl. xxv. fig. 1. Nine species, all found in Britain.

MIARUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, ten-jointed, rather slender; funiculus five-jointed, its two basal joints obconic, the other three transverse, rounded at the apex; club four-jointed, ovate; head produced anteriorly into a rostrum, which is filiform, slightly bent, inserted in a groove beneath the *thorax*, this last transverse, with the posterior angles rounded; *elytra* somewhat depressed, subquadrate, not covering the apex of the abdomen; legs short; anterior *tibiæ* with a minute hook at the apex.

Type of the genus, *Curculio campanulæ*, Linnæus; Herbst, *Coleopt.* vol. vi. pl. lxx. fig. 15. About six species, natives of temperate Europe, four of them inhabiting Britain.

MICCOTROGUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, rather short, somewhat stout, eleven-jointed, the scape elongated, clavate, the funiculus six-jointed, its two basal joints rather long, obconic, the second stoutest, the remainder subglobose, the club thick, oblong-ovate; head produced anteriorly into a rostrum, which is as long as the *thorax*, rounded, curved, and rather slender; eyes rounded, slightly prominent; *thorax* nearly transverse, narrowed in front, with the sides rounded, the base trisinuated, the disc moderately convex; *scutellum* small, triangular, distinct; *elytra* oblong, suboval, con-

MICCO-TROGUS. vex, scarcely broader than the middle of the *thorax*, covering the apex of the *abdomen*; legs rather short, stout, the anterior approximating at the base.

MI-CHAUX-IA. Type of the genus, *Curculio cuprifer*, Panzer, *Fauna Ins. Germ.* pl. xli. fig. 14. Two species only, one of which is found in Britain in grassy places.

MICH, } Also written *meech*; to *miche*, to lurk,
MI'CHER, } with a slight deviation, from the Fr.
MI'CHERY, } *muser*, to idle. A *micher*, a covetous
MI'CHING. } man, either from Lat. *miser*, or from the
Fr. *miche*; *mica panis*, because he counts all the crumbs that fall from his table. Skinner. The latter Etymology is undoubtedly the true one. Mr. Tyrwhitt tells us that in the *Promptuarium parvum*, "*mychyn*" stands as equivalent to "*pryvely stelyn smale thyngs*." And Lambard, in his *Eirenarchia*, says, that one Justice may charge constables to arrest such as shall be suspected to be "*draw-latches*, wastors, or robertsmen, that is to say, either *miching* or *mightie theeves*." Contrasting these different sorts of plunderers. The Fr. *miche*, Lat. *mica*, is a small thing.

To *miche*, is to take or steal small things, to pilfer; and, consequentially, to lay in wait, to lurk.

A *micher*, one who takes or steals, small things, a pilferer, a petty thief; one who lies in wait, lurks, or loiters about; either to thieve, or for other purposes.

How should I by this word him leve,
Unneth that he nis a *micher*
Forsworne, or els Goddes lier.

Chaucer. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 219.

But nowe thou shalt full sore abie
That ilke stelthe of *micherie*,
That thou hast both take and do.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 171.

For no man of his counsaile knoweth,
What he maie gette of his *michynge*.

Id. *Ib.* p. 173.

But should straggle up and downe the country, or *mich* in corners amongst their friends idly.
Spenser. *Works*, vol. viii. p. 499. *View of the State of Ireland*.

Shall the blessed Sonne of Heauen proue a *micher*, and eate black-berrys? a question not to be askt.

Shakspeare. *Henry IV. First Part*, fol. 58.

Sure she has some *meeching* rascal in her house, some hind, that she hath seen bear (like another Milo) quarters of malt upon his back and sing with't.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Scornful Lady*, act iv. sc. 1.

Lon. O *meiching* varlet, I'll fit ye as I live.

Id. *The Noble Gentleman*, act i. sc. 1.

Come, *meecher*,
Thou shalt have both.

Id. *Bonduca*, act i. sc. 1.

DUR. Forward, you *micher*.

Massinger. *The Guardian*, act i. sc. 5.

ST. MICHAEL'S, or as it is corruptly called *Mitchell*, a Borough in the County of Cornwall, and in Saxon times a place of considerable note as *Modishole*. It has returned two Members to Parliament since the reign of Edward VI. Population 160, distant from London 250 miles.

MICHAUXIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Oc-tandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Campanel-laceæ*. Generic character: calyx many-cleft; corolla wheel-shaped, eight to ten cleft, revolute; nectary eight-valved, bearing the stamens; capsule eight to ten celled, many seeded.

Two species, natives of Persia and Syria.

MICHELIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Poly-andria*, order *Polygynia*, natural order *Magnoliæ*. Generic character: calyx three-leaved; corolla, petals fifteen; berries numerous, four-seeded.

Two species, natives of the East Indies.

MICKLE. See MUCKLE.

MICONIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decan-dria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed; corolla, petals five; nectaries, five scales; stamens declining, anthers folded; capsules five-celled.

Three species, natives of Peru.

MICRANTHERA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dioecia*, order *Polyandria*, natural order *Guttiferæ*. Generic character: male flower, calyx two-leaved; corolla, petals eight to ten, rather longer than the calyx; anthers two-celled: female flower, stigma six-toothed; berry six-celled, cells one-seeded.

One species, *M. Clusiæfolia*, native of Cayenne. Decandolle.

MICROCARPÆA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Scrophula-rinæ*. Generic character: calyx tubular, five-angled, five-cleft; corolla, two-lipped; capsule two-valved.

One species, *M. muscosa*, a small herbaceous plant, native of New South Wales.

MICROCHLOA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Graminææ*. Generic character: spike one-sided; glume one-flowered, two-valved, acute, membranaceous; calyx awnless, vil-lose, two-valved, inversed.

One species, *M. setacea*, a grass, native of New South Wales.

MICROCORYS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, natural order *La-biataæ*. Generic character: calyx, semi-five-cleft; middle segment of the lower lip of the corolla broad.

Three species, natives of New South Wales.

MI'CROCOSM, } Fr. *microcosme*; It. and Sp.
MICROCO'SMICAL. } *microcosmo*; Lat. *microcosmus*;
Gr. *μικρόκοσμος*, *μικρός*, small, little, and *κόσμος*, the world. The Examples explain the usage; see espe-cially that from Raleigh.

She, to whom this world must itself refer,
As suburbs, or the *microcosm* of her;
She, she is dead.

Donne. *Funeral Elegies. An Anatomy of the World. The First Anniversary*.

There were some also, that staid not here; but went further, and held; that if the spirit of man (whom they call the *microcosm*) do give a fit touch to the spirit of the world, by strong imaginations, and beleeves, it might command nature.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. x. sec. 900.

Because in the little frame of man's body there is a representa-tion of the universal, and (by allusion) a kind of participation of all the parts there, therefore was man called *microcosmos*, or the little world. Raleigh. *History of the World*, book i. ch. ii.

This opinion confirmed would much advance the *microcosmical* conceit, and commend the geography of Paracelsus; who according to the cardinal points of the world divideth the body of man.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book ii. ch. iii. p. 76.

Why, as great, no doubt, and of as fatal consequence to the affairs and government of the *microcosm*, or lesser world, as if, in the greater, God should put out the sun, and establish one great, uni-versal cloud in the room of it.

South. *Sermons*, vol. ii. p. 389.

MICRODON, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

MICHE-LIA.
MICRO-DON.

MICRO-
DON.
—
MICROM-
MATA.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrected, triarticulate, the basal joint elongate, cylindric, the second short, cup-shaped, third elongate, ovate, conic, furnished at its base with a naked seta as long as the joint; *labrum* short, obtuse; tongue slender, as long as the labrum, acute; *labium* very much dilated; head short, broad; *scutellum* bidentate; wings incumbent, parallel; *tarsi* five-jointed.

Type of the genus *Mulio apiarius*, Fabricius; *Microdon apiformis*, Curtis, *Britt. Ent.* pl. lxx. Five species, all European; two of them found in England.

MICRODUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* as long as the body, composed of numerous articulations; maxillary *palpi* five-jointed; labial three-jointed; mandibles stout; *abdomen* sessile; wings long; anterior with a broad, costal nervure; posterior *tarsi* elongate.

Type of the genus *Bassus gloriatorius*, Panzer, *Fauna Germ.* pl. cii. fig. 17. Eleven species, all parasitic; six natives of England.

MICROGASTER, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* setaceous, composed of numerous articulations; mandibles stout, short, not dilated at the apex, nor gaping; *palpi* four, unequal, maxillary five-jointed, labial three-jointed; *labium* simple, short, with the margin entire.

Type of the genus, *Cryptus globatus*, Fabricius. About twenty species, parasitic, on the larvæ of *Lepidopterous* insects.

MICROGRAPHY, Gr. μικρὸς, small, and γράφειν, to write, to describe.

The description of small things, (sc. visible by aid of the microscope.)

(For want of Dr. Hook's *Micrography* being at hand, it being a very scarce book) [I have] given descriptions of two or three things, which I have thought had not been tolerably well observed before, but are described well by that curious gentleman.

Derham. *Physico-Theology*. Preface.

MICROLÆNA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Gramineæ*. *Generic character*: glume one-flowered, minute, two-valved; calyx on a bearded foot-stalk, doubly two-valved, exterior valve aristate; two scales, opposite, alternating with the valves of the calyx; stigmas sessile, plumose.

One species, *M. stipoides*, a grass, native of New South Wales.

MICROLICIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Oc-tandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Melastomaceæ*. *Generic character*: calyx globular, five-lobed, subulate, persisting; corolla, petals five, obovate; anthers alternately dissimilar; capsule dry, three-celled, three-valved, sometimes two-celled and two-valved.

A genus divided from *Rhexia*, containing twenty-seven species, mostly natives of Brazil. Decandolle.

MICROLÔMA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Asclepiadææ*. *Generic character*: calyx five-cleft; masses of pollen ten, smooth, pendulous; tube of stamens naked; corolla pitcher-shaped.

One species, *M. sagittatum*, native of the South of Africa.

MICROMMATA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Arach-nidæ*.

Generic character. Legs eight, long, nearly of equal length, the second pair longest; *maxillæ* straight, pa-

rallel, and distant; eyes eight, disposed in two transverse lines, of which the posterior is largest; *thorax* cordiform; *abdomen* oval, soft, downy; *tarsi* furnished beneath, with a double brush at the apex.

Type of the genus *M. smaragdina*, Latreille, *Genera*, &c. vol. i. p. 115. There are four species only, of which the type inhabits umbelliferous plants in woods in the South of England.

MICROPEPLUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* shorter than the *thorax*, received during repose in a groove on the under side of the margin of the latter, nine-jointed, the two basal joints larger than the following, the first subovate, the second pear-shaped, the six following decreasing in length, the ninth forming a large, solid, globose, pubescent club; maxillary *palpi* small, incrassated in the middle, and attenuated to the apex; labial minute; head subtrigonal, inserted up to the eyes, which are small, into the *thorax*, the latter narrowed anteriorly, with the angles acute; *elytra* quadrate, margined, very much abbreviated, with three elevated lines on each; *abdomen* acuminate at the tip; legs slender; *tarsi* simple; *tibiæ* four-jointed.

Type of the genus, *M. porcatus*; *H. porcatus*, Paykul. Four species known, natives of Europe; three found in Britain.

MICROPETALON, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Tetragynia*. *Generic character*: calyx five-leaved; corolla, petals very small, entire, sometimes none; capsule ovate, longer than the calyx, four-valved.

Three species, natives of North America.

MICROPEZA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrect, small, triarticulate, with the third joint patelliform, compressed; furnished at the base with a long pubescent seta; head elongate, elliptic; *hypostome* reclined, naked; eyes rounded, prominent, remote; *abdomen* elongate, cylindric, with six annulations; wings incumbent, parallel, as long as the *abdomen*; legs very long, filiform, the anterior pair remote; *tarsi* short.

Type of the genus, *Musca corrigiolata*, Linnæus; Meigen, *Zweiflugen*, &c. vol. v. p. 384. pl. liii. fig. 6. Two species, natives of Europe and of England.

MICROPTERUS, from the Greek μικρὸς, small, and πτέρυξ, a fin. Lacep. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Percoides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Mouth large, the lower jaw projecting beyond the upper; teeth very fine; on the oper-cule a flat spine; two dorsal fins, the second small, and consisting at most of five soft rays.

M. Dolomieu, Lacep. The only species known has the depth of the body of greater dimensions than its length; the lateral line at first descends, but mounts again to take the curve of the back; scales on the back large and rounded; pectoral and anal fins much rounded; caudal crescent-shaped.

See Lacepede, *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*.

MICROPUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syn-genesia*, order *Superflua*, natural order *Corymbiferaæ*. *Generic character*: calyx cup-shaped, leaflets lax; down none; no radial florets, seeds involved in the scales of the calyx.

Two species, natives of Europe.

MICROM-
MATA.
—
MICRO
PUS.

MICRO-
SCOPE.
—
MID.

MI'CROSCOPE, } From the Greek μικρός, small
MICROSCO'PIC, } or little, and σκοπή, σκοπεῖν, to
MICROSCO'PICAL. } see, to view, to see small things;

sc. magnified or enlarged.

An instrument to see or examine small things (magnified or enlarged.)

And see the *Treatise on OPTICS*, Art. 347, &c. and *LIGHT*, Art. 389.

Many a fair edifice besides, more like
 Houses of Gods (so well I have dispos'd
 My aery microscope) thou may'st behold
 Outside and inside both.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book iv. l. 57.

To the performance of every muscular motion, in greater animals at least, there are not fewer distinct parts concerned than many millions of millions and these visible through a *microscope*.

Ray. Of the Creation, part i. p. 197.

There are, besides the above mentioned, innumerable retainers to physick, who, for want of other patients, amuse themselves with the stifling of cats in an air-pump; cutting up dogs alive, or impaling of insects upon the point of a needle for *microscopic* observations.

Spectator, No. 21.

The magic of those works, in which by the help of glasses we discover all the beauties of statuary and drawing, and even the science of anatomy, has been restricted to an age that was ignorant of *microscopic* glasses; a problem hitherto unresolved to satisfaction.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. ch. ii. p. 102.

MICROSTEMMA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Asclepiadæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft; corolla rotate, five-cleft; crown of stamens one-leaved, fleshy, five-lobed; apex of the anthers simple.

One species, *M. tuberosum*, a shrub, with a tuberous root, native of New South Wales.

MICROTEA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved, spreading; corolla none; drupe dry, spiny.

One species, *M. debilis*, native of the Carribee Islands.

MICROTIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, natural order *Orchideæ*. Generic character: labellum dissimilar, oblong, obtuse, callous at the base; column of anthers funnel-shaped.

Five species, natives of New South Wales.

MICTYRIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Brachyurous Crustacea*.

Generic character. Shell nearly oval, elevated, and truncated behind; *antennæ* very short; the basilar joint of the internal footstalk of the external double *palpi* very large; arms jointed at the base of the wrist.

Type of the genus *M. longicarpus*, Latreille, *Genera Crust. &c.* vol. i. p. 41. Inhabits the Indian Ocean; one species only.

MID, } A. S. *mid, midda, midde, middle*,
MI'DDEST, or } (*mid-dæl*.) *midt, midlest*; Lat.
MIDST, } *med-ius*.

MI'DDLE, *adj.* } The centre or point from which
MI'DDLE, *n.* } the circumference is every where
MI'DDLEMOST, } equidistant; the point between, and
MI'DDLING, } equidistant from extremes, the point,
MI'DDLER. } the place, any thing surrounded or

encompassed equally on all sides; and more laxly; remote or distant from an extreme point or line; from excess.

Mid is used much in Composition.

About Jerusalem þys noumbryng he bi gan,
 As in þe myddes of þe world, to noumbre eche man.

R. Gloucester, p. 61.

And wonne þe myddel of þys londe to Bedeford anon.

Id. p. 229.

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MID.

þo caste þys gode Mold þre mantel of anon,
 And gurde about þre myddel a uayre lynne ssete.
R. Gloucester, p. 435.

þre dogtren þis kyng hadde þe eldest Gornorille,
 þe mydmost hatte Regan, þe zongest Cordeille.

Id.

þo he come ver in þe see, and he aslepe was,
 At tyme of mydnygt of þe nygt, hym mette a greous cas.
Id. p. 202.

And mette hem after mydsomer þe feste of Seyn Jon.
Id. p. 302.

He sende after hys baronye, at mydewynter myd hym to be.
Id. p. 349.

þe kyng withoute essoyn suld be in þe midde
 & the erle of Burgoyn he suld haf the thridde.
R. Brunne, p. 188.

At þe hie middaþ went þe Scottis men.
Id. p. 334.

Fro midsomeretide to þe Apostle S. Thomas.
Id. p. 224.

Lo I sende you as scheep in the myddil of wolves.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. x.

At myddai in the weie I sigh, sir kyng, that fro heuene light
 schynede aboute me.

Id. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. xxvi.

Euen at myddaye (o kinge) I saw in the way a light from heauē.
Bible, Anno 1551.

But at midnight a cry was maad: lo the spouse comith, goe ye
 out to meete with him.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxv.

And euen at mydnight, there was a crye made: behold, y^e
 brydgrome commeth, go out agaynste hym.
Bible, Anno 1551.

For young she was, and hewed bright
 Sore pleasant, and fetis with all,
 Gent, and in her middle small.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 178.

This chanon toke his cole, with sorry grace,
 And laid it aboue on the midward
 Of the crosselet.

Id. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16659.

In mydward of this gardyn stant a fair tre
 Of al maner levis that undir sky be.
The Marchantes Second Tale. Imputed to Chaucer.

They toke ther in, and loggit them at mydmorowe I trowe.
The Pardonere and Tapestere. Imputed to Chaucer, p. 634.

About hir middell twentie score
 Of hors halters, and well mo
 Ther hangen that time tho.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 105.

I wyll go the middell wey
 And write a boke bytwene the twey.
Id. Ib. Prologue, p. 7.

He wote not howe the nyght is gone,
 Ne howe the daie is come aboute,
 But only for to slepe and route,
 Till high middaie, that he arise.
Id. Ib. book v. p. 120.

And forth he went,
 And praid God with good intent,
 To send hym ioie after his sorowe,
 It was nought passed yet mydmorowe.
Id. Ib. book viii. p. 254.

And that was at midnight tide,
 The worlde was still on euery side.
Id. Ib. book v. p. 153.

For lykewise as God is in the myds of the good counsayle, so in
 the myddest of an euyl counsayl, is ther vndoubtedly the dyuel.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1301. *A Treatise vpon the Pas-*
sion.

Christ is called a corner stone, because he being here mediatour
 or middeler betwene God and mē. 1 Timo. ii. 5. coupleth in hym the
 Jewes & the Gētiles, and joineth them together.
Bible, Anno 1551. Isaye, ch. xxviii. note.

X

MID.
—
MIDDLE-
SEX.

Thus the hyest chambers were alway narrower than the lowest and the *myddlemoste* of the buildinge.

Bible, Anno 1551. Ezechiel, ch. xlii.

I thence

Invoke thy aid to my adventrous song,
That with no *middle* flight intends to soar
Above th' Aonian Mount.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 15.

Thenceforth to speculations high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts, and with capacious mind
Considered all things visible in heav'n,
Or earth, or *middle*, all things fair and good.
Id. Ib. book iv. l. 605.

When Calidore

Who was more light of foote and swift in chace,
Him overtook in *middest* of his race.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 3.

Cas. Virgins, and boyes, *mid-aged*, and wrinkled old,
Soft infancie, that nothing can but cry,
Add to my clamour.
Shakspeare. Troylus and Cressida, fol. 86.

Then with envy, fraught and rage
Flies to his place, nor rests, but in *mid air*
To council summons all his mighty peers.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book i. l. 40.

Who since the morning hour set out from heav'n
Where God resides, and ere *mid-day* arriv'd
In Eden; distance inexpressible
By numbers that have name.

Id. Paradise Lost, book viii. l. 102.

Betwixt which two some have placed a third, a *midknowledge* of
future conditionate contingents.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. book ii. sec. 6. fol. 35. Christian Moderation.

Our souls best baiting and *mid-period*
In her long journey of considering God.

Donne. Elegy on the Death of Prince Henry.

By others, that under the name of Chimæra, was ment a cruel
pirate of the Lycians, whose ship had in her prow a lion, a goat in
the *mid-ship*, and a dragon in the stern.

Raleigh. History of the World, book ii. ch. xiii. sec. 3. fol. 239.

It being then the *mid-time* of the night
Ere they could quit the castle of the rout.

Drayton. The Barons' Wars, book vi.

He who serves has still the low and ignoble restraints of dread
upon his spirit; which in business, and even in the *midst* of action,
cramps and ties up his activity.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 51.

The cohesion of the *middlemost* of the three lately mentioned
small dyes with the other two, the one above it, the other below, is
not so strong as that of the parts of that *middlemost* corpuscle.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 412. The History of Firmness.

No readers here with hectic looks are found,
No eyes in rheum, through *midnight-watching* drown'd.

Garth. The Dispensary, can. 1. l. 76.

There are grown men and women, nay, even *middle-aged* persons,
who have not thought seriously about religion an hour, nor a
quarter of an hour, in the whole course of their lives.

Paley. Sermon 1. p. 2.

We should be pleas'd that things are so,
Who do for nothing see the show,
And *middle-siz'd*, can pass between
Life's hubbub safe, because unseen.

Green. The Spleen.

MIDDLESEX, an inland County of England,
Boundaries, bounded on the North by the County of Hertford, on
&c. the East by that of Essex, on the South by that of
Surrey, and on the West by that of Buckingham. Pre-
viously to the Roman invasion, this part of the Island
was inhabited by the *Trinobantes*, and it derives its
present name from its position relatively to the three
surrounding Kingdoms of the Heptarchy; namely, the

East, West, and South Saxons; of the first of which, or MIDDLE-
East-Sex, it formed a part during the long period of SEX.
about three centuries. Though of an irregular figure,
it resembles a parallelogram, 20 miles long, and 14 broad,
with an area of 288 square miles, or 179,200 acres.

This County presents a gently waving surface; in General
the ground rises from the banks of the Thames aspect,
towards the North. The principal eminences are Hamp-
stead, Highgate, Highwood, Hendon, Harrow, Barnet,
Brockley, and Muswell. The chief rivers by which this Rivers.
County is watered are the Thames, the Lea, the Coln,
the Brent, and the Cran. The Thames forms its
Southern boundary. The Lea flows from Hertfordshire,
and skirts the Eastern border of the County, till it joins
the Thames at the East India Docks; it is navigable
to Hertford. The Coln enters Middlesex by several
streams at the North-Western corner of the County,
which it separates from Buckinghamshire; at Longford
it is subdivided into several branches, by three of the
principal of which it enters the Thames at Staines,
while a fourth winds through the County till it reaches
that river at Sunbury, a fifth till it unites with the Cran,
and a sixth flows from Longford, over Hounslow Heath,
through Hanworth, Bushey, and Hampton Court Parks.
The Brent rises in Hertfordshire, enters Middlesex at
Finchley, and the Thames at Brentford. The Cran has
its source near Harrow, and in a winding course reaches
the Thames at Isleworth.

In the vicinity of London are various mineral springs, Mineral
the waters of which were once much used for their waters.
puted medicinal qualities. Islington Spa resembles the
waters of Tunbridge, and for that reason it has been
called New Tunbridge Wells. At Bagnigge Wells there
are both chalybeate and cathartic springs. Near Hamp-
stead are several strongly impregnated chalybeate springs,
which formerly were highly esteemed and much fre-
quented; and in the same neighbourhood are several
saline springs, said to bear an affinity to the Cheltenham
waters. St. Chad's Wells, near the bottom of Gray's-inn
Lane Road, possess both a diuretic and a purgative qua-
lity. Kilbourn Wells and Acton Wells are saline and
purgative, and were once regarded as possessing valu-
able medicinal qualities; there are also saline springs
at Shadwell. Except in the low clayey bottoms spring
water may be obtained in most parts of the County by
sinking to the depth of from five to twenty feet below
the surface.

The order of the strata observed on digging wells is, Mineral
immediately under the cultivated surface, from five to strata.
ten feet of flinty gravel, leaden-coloured clay from one
to three hundred feet in thickness, marine sediment
from three to five feet thick, consisting chiefly of oyster
and cockle shells, agglutinated together, and indurated
into a stony substance; and loose sand, gravel, and
water. In 1802, a bed of *fuller's earth* was discovered
at Paddington; and in 1798 a quantity of loose coals
were found at Chelsea fifty feet below the surface.
Marine exuviae, especially bivalve fossil shells, have been
met with in different places. The County has a fertile
and highly-cultivated surface, from which excellent crops
are obtained. Sand and gravel, intermixed with loam, Soil.
constitute the prevailing ingredients of the soil on the
summits of the hills; loamy sand, mixed with flints, on
a subsoil of brick clay, extends on either side of the
road from Hounslow to Colnbrook, and on the Eastern
side of the County from Tottenham to Enfield-wash the
soil is of the same light quality. A sandy loam, on a

MIDDLESEX. bottom of impervious clay, abounds in several districts bordering on the Thames, and in the North-Western part of the County. Strong loam abounds from Ryslip to Greenford, Apperton, and Harrow; also between Pinner and Northcote; about South Mims, and the level between Islington, Hampstead, and Hornsey: loamy clay prevails at Harefield, Hanger Hill, on the Hendon road, and other places. Strong, adhesive, unproductive clay occurs at different places; and all the hollows, bowls, and chinks are filled with gravel; peat is found in the meers near the river Coln, from Rickmansworth to Staines, on the borders of the river Lea, and in the Isle of Dogs. The deposit of still water, as it abounds with the richest parts of every soil, and with dissolved animal and vegetable substances, is especially fertile; the Isle of Dogs contains more than 1000 acres of such soil; most of the land on the flat borders of the rivers Lea and Coln, some of that on the sides of the Brent, many nooks and windings of the Thames, and all the small Islands in that river, are of this description.

Divisions. The County is divided into six Hundreds, exclusive of the City and Liberties of London and Westminster, and the Tower Hamlets. These are subdivided into 230 parishes, precincts, and extra-parochial places, of which 98 are exclusive of London and Westminster; 122 are within the City of London, and ten in the City and Liberties of Westminster. Eight Members of Parliament are returned within it; two for the County, two for the City of Westminster, and four for the City of London.

Population. In 1801 the inhabited houses, exclusive of those of London and Westminster, were

77,712, and the inhabitants 535,329

In 1811 ... 95,645 670,282

In 1821 ... 117,097 837,012

Agriculture. The farms are in general small, many of them consisting of only a few acres, and none of them exceeding five or six hundred acres. Contiguous to London are many gardens and nurseries; meadows and pasture lands abound in the Eastern part of the County, while the Western division is mostly under tillage. Ploughing is an expensive process, as from three to six horses are yoked in length, with three men to guide them, besides the ploughman. Since the introduction of green crops fallowing has fallen into disuse, and is profitably superseded by a judicious rotation. The farming gardeners at Kensington, Fulham, and other places, raise first a succession of cabbages, then potatoes or turnips, and then wheat every two years. In the neighbourhood of Harrow and Uxbridge the course is beans, peas, and wheat, the former two twice hoed, and earthed up at the latter hoeing: the bean and pea crops are grown in rows fifteen inches asunder. In the light land between Longford and Sunbury the rotation is wheat, barley, hog-peas in rows, a few acres of beans, two or three acres of tares, then wheat, barley, and lastly clover. This mode of cropping, and the great command of manure of the best quality, keep the land in good heart, and free from exhaustion. The common white crops are wheat and barley, with smaller quantities of oats and rye. The green crops are more various; such as peas, beans, turnips, cabbages, white and red clover, rye-grass cut green, tares and barley as food for cattle, lucerne and buck-wheat on a small scale; potatoes, carrots, parsnips, and vegetables of all kinds. The meadow land is very productive, and the Middlesex

MIDDLESEX. farmers excel in the art of hay-making. About 10,000 acres are annually sown with wheat, 4000 with barley; the grass lands exceed 10,000 acres; 1500 acres, lying chiefly near Chelsea, Brompton, Kensington, Hackney, Dalston, Bow, and Mile End, are laid out into nursery gardens; 10,000 acres are formed into kitchen gardens, and about 3000 acres, exclusive of those attached to private houses, are devoted to the growth of fruit. Licorice and hops are cultivated on a small scale in a few places.

Of the chief places in this County, ACTON, BRENTFORD, CHELSEA, and LONDON, are separately described.

Chiswick stands on the banks of the Thames, about five miles West from Hyde Park Corner. It is distinguished for a seat built by the Earl of Burlington, after a design by Palladio, and added to by the Dukes of Devonshire, to whom it now belongs. Hogarth long lived in the village, near a spot known as Chiswick Field, and he is buried in the Church-yard. Westminster School possesses an ancient house in the parish, built in the reign of Elizabeth, as a place of retirement during the Plague. The hamlets of *Turnham Green* and *Strand on the Green* are included in the Parish. The living is a Vicarage, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Population, in 1821, 4236.

Ealing is divided into *Great* and *Little*, and contains the Hamlet of *Old Brentford*. It stands about seven miles West from London, a short distance Southward from the Uxbridge road. Castlebeare Hill, about a mile from the village, was the residence of the late Duke of Kent, as Gunnersbury was that of the Princess Amelia, aunt of George III. Population, in 1821, 6608, including Old Brentford. A Vicarage, in the gift of the Bishop of London.

Edmonton is distant seven miles North from London. Population, in 1821, 7900. A Vicarage, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Enfield, ten miles North from London, was a residence of Edward VI. and Elizabeth; one of the principal rooms of the Palace, richly ornamented with carved work, still remains. The Chase, lying on the North-West of the town, was disforested during the Great Rebellion. South Lodge, within its range, was a favourite seat of the great Earl of Chatham. Population of the Parish, which includes *Baker's Street*, *Four-tree Hill*, *Bull's Cross*, *Ponder's End*, *Enfield Highway*, and *Enfield Chase*, in 1821, 8827. A Vicarage, in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Fulham, four miles from Hyde Park Corner, includes the Hamlet of *Hammersmith*; it is an ancient village, known in Saxon times as *Fullonham*, the habitation of fowls, and the manor belonged to the Bishops of London before the Conquest. The oldest part of the Episcopal Palace is a quadrangle, built by Bishop Fitzjames, temp. Henry VII., the remainder was altered and almost erected in 1814; the site is low, and the grounds are surrounded by a moat. The gardens, once very rich in exotics, were laid out by Bishop Grindall, and received great attention from Bishop Compton. The Eastern side of the Church-yard contains monuments to several of the Bishops. Adjoining Hammersmith stood Brandenburgh House, which passed successively from Lord Melcombe to the Margrave of Anspach and the late Queen Caroline. Population of Fulham, in 1821, 6492; of Hammersmith, 8809. The Rectory is in the patronage of the Bishop of London, the Vicarage in that of the Rector.

MEUSE. **MEUSE**, or **MAESE**, a Department in the North-East Region of France, bounded on the North by the Duchy of Luxemburg; on the East by the Departments of the Moselle and the Meurthe; on the South by the Marne and the Vosges; on the West by the Marne and the Ardennes. It contains 2500 square miles, and a population of nearly 280,000. Its general aspect is hilly; on the North the soil is barren and rocky, but the South is tolerably fertile. The climate is healthy, but not warm. But little corn is produced, and the wine is of inferior quality, the chief agricultural employments being pasturage and rearing cattle. The manufactures are linens, woollens, and hardware.

Bar le Duc. *Bar le Duc*, the chief town, stands on the Ornain. In the ancient distribution of France, it was, as its name betokens, the Capital of a Duchy, the territory of which is now apportioned among the surrounding Departments, principally that of Meuse. The town was built by Frederic I., brother-in-law to Hugh Capet, and a Castle, which divided the Upper and Lower Town, and was considered as the *barrier* between France and Lorraine, was demolished by Louis XIV. Much lore respecting the Duchy and its rights may be found in two Works respectively by Louis le Fevre le Chantereau and F. de Rosieres. Population about 8000. Distant 138 miles E. from Paris, 27 from Toul.

Commercy. *Commercy*, on the left bank of the Maese, has a magnificent Castle built by Stanislaus King of Poland. Population 3700. Distant 169 miles E. from Paris.

Ligny. *Ligny*, on the Ornain, is a walled town, with a Collegiate Church, containing a monument to the Marshal Luxembourg. Population 2850. Distant 9 miles S. E. from Bar le Duc.

Montmedy. *Montmedy*, on the Chiers, is a small manufacturing town. Population 2000. Distant 22 miles N. from Verdun.

St. Mihiel. *St. Mihiel*, stands on the Maese. Population 5600. Distant 33 miles N. W. from Nancy.

Varennnes. *Varennnes*, on the Aire, has some manufactures of leather and paper. Population 1300. It is the town in which Louis XVI. was unhappily stopped in 1791, when attempting his escape from Paris. Distant 18 miles N. W. from Verdun, 150 from Paris.

Verdun. *Verdun* is traversed by the Meuse, and is divided into three parts, the Upper, Lower, and New Towns; it is neatly built and strongly fortified by a citadel on an eminence overhanging the river. A few manufactures are carried on in it of woollen, leather, confectionary, liqueurs, and bijouterie. It is the See of a Bishop, and is well known to Englishmen as the town appropriated by Napoleon for the chief custody of *détenus* on the breaking out of the war in 1803. Population above 9000. Distant 55 miles N. W. from Nancy, 35 W. from Metz.

MEW, or } To make the noise or cry of a cat. *Vox*
MEWL. } *a sono ficta.*

Have at your devil's pate; do you *mew*?
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Chances, act iv. sc. 1.

HOTSP. Marry, and I am glad of it with all my heart,
I had rather be a kitten, and cry *mew*,
Than one of these same meeter ballad-mongers.
Shakspeare. Henry IV. First Part, fol. 61.

At first the infant,
Mewling, and puking in the nurse's arms.
Id. As You Like It, fol. 194.

A dog will never learn to *mew*, nor a cat to bark.
Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book ii. ch. iii. sec. 7.

MEW, or } **Fr.** *muer*; **Lat.** *mutare*, to change.
MUE, *v.* and *n.* } And *mue*, "A change or changing,
hence any casting of the coat or skin, as the *mewing* of
a hawke; also an hawke's *mue*, and a *mue*, or coope
wherein fowl is fattened." *Cotgrave*.

To change; to change the feathers, to moult; and as
mue, the noun, was applied not merely to the change, but
to the place of change, (*sc.* the cage or coop where hawks
changed or moulted their feathers,) to *mue* became, con-
sequentially,

To encage, to coop up, to confine.

And see **FALCONRY**.

And by hire beddes had she [*Canace*] made a *mew*,
And covered it with velouettes blew,
In signe of trouth, that is in woman sene.

Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10960.

And Thisbe durst not remewe,
But as a byrde, whiche were in *mewe*,
Within a busshe she kepte her close.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 83.

Let hir go hide her head,
in lothsome lurking *mue*,
For crabbed Crowfoote marres her face,
and quite distaines hir hue.

*Turbervile. The Louer against one that compared his Mistresse with
his Ladie.*

Whatsoever estate or prince doth rest upon them, [*mercenary
forces*] he may spread his feathers for a time, but he will *mew* them
soon after. *Bacon. Essay* 29. p. 127.

PHU. Forsooth, they say, the king has *mew'd*
All his gray beard, instead of which is budded
Another of a pure carnation colour,
Speckled with green and russet.

Ford. The Broken Heart, act ii. sc. 1.

CEL. It was a kind of death, sir,
I suffer'd in your absence, *mew'd* up here,
And kept conceal'd I know not how.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Humourous Lieutenant, act iv. sc. 8.

'Tis true I was a lawyer,
But I have *mew'd* that coat; I hate a lawyer.
Id. The Little French Lawyer, act iii. sc. 1.

Hark ye

She keeps her shape?

THEO. Yes, and I think by this time
Has *mew'd* her old. *Id. Love's Pilgrimage*.

GUN. This Jew sure,
That alter'd you, is a mad knave.

SOF. Oh a most excellent fellow.

GUN. How he has *mew'd* your head, has rub'd the snow off.
Id. The Double Marriage, act iii. sc. 1.

One that *mew'd* content

And all her teeth together.
Id. The Tamer Tam'd, act iv. sc. 1.

Whose body *mewes* more plaisters every month,
Than women doe old faces.

Id. Thierry and Theodorat, act ii. sc. 1.

Can you love a poor man,
That relies on cold meat, and cast stockings,
One only suit to his back, which now is *mewing*?
Id. The Honest Man's Fortune, act v. sc. 1.

Methinks I see her as an eagle *muing* her mighty youth, and
kindling her undazl'd eyes at the full mid-day beam.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 158. *Of Unlicens'd Printing*.

Where griesly night, with visage deadly sad,
That Phoebus chearefull face durst never vew,
And in a foule blacke pitchy mantle clad,
She findes forth comming from her darksome *mew*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 5.

Italy, Spain, Artois, and now of late France itself, provides nests,
and perches, and *mewes*, for these birds, with the same confidence
wherewith wee breed our own at home.

Hall. Works, vol. i. sec. 23. fol. 656. *Quo Vadis?*

On the North side of Charing Cross stand the royal stables,
called from the original use of the buildings on their site, the *mews*;
having been used for keeping the king's falcons, at least from the
time of Richard II. *Pennant, London*, p. 151.

MEXICO.

MEXICO. MEXICO, a vast territory conquered and colonized by the Spaniards in North America, and from its extent and Geographical position, the productiveness of its soil, the amount of its population, and its mineral wealth, by far the most important of those States into which the transatlantic possessions of that people have been divided. Bounded on the East by the great inlet to which it has given name, on the West by the Pacific Ocean, it possesses an extent of sea-coast greater than any other tract united under a single Government; and while its Northern frontier is protected by that most formidable of barriers, a parched and stony desert, the Continent narrows to the South in such a manner as not to afford room for any State whose rivalry need be dreaded. Baron von Humboldt observes with respect to the natural advantages of this great realm, that "the Geographical position of Mexico offers incalculable advantages if we consider it with regard to facility of communication with the rest of the World. Placed on an isthmus washed by both the Pacific and Atlantic, Mexico appears destined to possess a powerful influence on the political events of both hemispheres. A King of Spain who should make Mexico the seat of his Government, could in five weeks transmit his mandates to Europe, whilst in six weeks they would commonly reach his Asiatic dominions. The vast territory of New Spain would, under judicious culture, produce every thing that Commerce is usually employed in collecting from all parts of the World, sugar, cochineal, cacao, cotton, coffee, wheat, hemp, flax, silk, oil, and wine. It produces every metal without excepting even mercury. Abundance of the finest timber, of iron, and copper, present every inducement and facility to extend the navigation of Mexico."

Boundaries. This highly favoured region is bounded on the East by the Gulf of Mexico, on the South by the territory of Guatemala, from which it is separated by a boundary line commencing at the Bay of Honduras, traversing the Lake of Terminos, and terminating at the Pacific, thus assigning Yucatan to Mexico. The exact line of demarcation is, however, liable to be altered by an amicable discussion, in which the Governments of the respective States are at present engaged. On the West it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean, and on the North by a frontier defined in 1819, in the Treaty of Washington. According to the third article of that Treaty, the boundary line commences at the point at which the river Sabina flows into the Gulf of Mexico, and is marked out by the course of that stream for about 200 miles, taking subsequently a Northerly direction, until it reaches the Red River of Natchitoches, along which it proceeds to the 100th degree of West longitude, whence inclining due North, it is continued to the river Arkansas, and runs along its channel to the source, where it takes a Westward direction, coinciding with the 42d parallel of latitude, until it terminates at the Pacific. The territory thus secured to the Republic of Mexico free from the interference of any Civilized Power extends in length, according to the estimate of Von Humboldt, 1830 Geographical miles, measuring in a direction from North-West to South-East. Its greatest breadth lies between the

mouth of the Sabina and that part of the Western shore immediately opposite the Isle of Tiburon, a distance, according to the same authority, of 1092 Geographical miles. Its superficial contents are 1,062,000 square Geographical miles, of which extent one-third lies between the Tropics, the remainder in the temperate zone.

The sea-coasts of Mexico are low, damp, and unwholesome, exhibiting, however, that luxuriant vegetation which always accompanies moisture in Tropical regions. Its Eastern shore is shoaly, in consequence of the sand accumulated by the currents from the East, which set violently against it under the influence of the trade-winds prevailing in the Atlantic. Its Western shore is bolder, possessing many excellent harbours, and among them Acapulco, considered by Ward the best in the World. The low, moist tract, the *Tierra caliente*, or Hot country, as it is called by the natives, extends along nearly the whole of the Eastern and Western shores with the same uniform features of heat, unhealthiness, and fertility, in a degree equalling and often exceeding that in which they are elsewhere exhibited under similar circumstances. Stretching every where along the coast to the depth of several miles inland, the *Tierra caliente* in some places expands into wide tracts which occupy two-fifths of the Tropical region of Mexico, and a still greater proportion in the more Northerly parts. To this region belong the district of Vera Cruz, that of Yucatan, a great portion of Oaxaca, New Santander, Texas, New Kingdom of Leon, Cohahuila, Bolson de Mapimi, a great part of California, of Sonora, of Cinaloa, of New Galicia, of Valladolid, of Mexico, and of La Puebla. The mean height of the thermometer is 76° of Fahrenheit, an elevation of temperature which, acting on an atmosphere moist and loaded with exhalations from decomposed organic bodies, produces cholera and yellow fever, or black vomit, (*vomito prieto*), as it is styled by the natives, diseases which during the summer months spread frightful devastations, especially among strangers.

From the limits of this region so genial to vegetation and many forms of animal life, but so fatal to the human constitution, rises the *Tierra templada*, or Temperate country, which, with various degrees of acclivity and temperature, extends up the sides of the mountains. The traveller, in ascending through this region, finds the mean height of the thermometer fall from 76° to 64° of Fahrenheit, its average on the Table Land. It is described by Von Humboldt as possessing a delightful temperature, never varying more than a few degrees. But even Physical advantages are not to be had on this Globe without alloy; the elevation of the *Tierra templada* is that at which the clouds usually rest, and hence its most favoured spots are often enveloped in fog. The ascent from the *Tierra caliente* to the Table Land constituting the greater part of the Mexican territory, is more gradual on the Western than the Eastern side of the Continent, where in the course of a day the traveller may mount from the low lands of Vera Cruz, exhibiting in the most striking form all the features of a burning Tropical climate, to the region of snows, which during the greater part of the year cover the *Cofre de Perote*. As he rises he sees with admiration the regular

Physical features.

Tierra caliente.

Tierra templada.

MEXICO. succession in which the vegetable tribes range themselves according as the altered temperature produces a state of atmosphere favourable to the development of their structure; and in his progress he is struck with the change in the aspect of the country, the character of the vegetation, the appearance of animals, the manners of the inhabitants, and the modes of culture in which they are engaged. In proportion to the height of his ascent, Nature appears to act with diminished energy, the vegetable tribes gradually suffer a diminution of their luxuriant beauty, their stalks and branches become less succulent, their flowers are smaller, less expanded, and display fainter colours. The appearance of the Mexican oak cheers him by affording an unerring assurance that he has now entered a region where the ravages of the yellow fever need no longer be dreaded. Presently enveloped in fogs, he finds that he has reached that portion of the surface of the mountains at which the soil is continually refreshed by the moisture deposited from clouds borne against it under the influence of the great atmospheric current sweeping over the Atlantic. Pines then succeed to the forests of oaks which he has hitherto traversed, and continue with diminishing luxuriance to clothe the ground until the intense cold precludes the vegetation even of that hardy timber.

Tierra fria.

Volcanoes.

Such is the contrast observable by a traveller choosing to continue his ascent above the level of the great Table Land over which by far the most considerable portion of the Mexican population is spread. This vast extent of elevated country, denominated by the natives *Tierra fria*, or Cold region, lies on the expanded summits of the Andes, which, having passed along the Isthmus of Darien in a low and single range, diverge, as they enter North America, into two chains. These, as they proceed Northward, separate still further to the East and West, thus constituting the lateral walls, as it were, of the vast platform which, at an elevation generally of from six to eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, forms the principal part of the territory of Mexico. This Table Land consists of vast plains separated by low ridges of hills, and impressing the spectator with the idea that at some remote period they were the basins of lakes dried up by the desiccating process which, even at present, is taking place throughout this elevated region. In various parts, especially in the narrow tract to the Eastward of the City of Mexico, are scattered insulated peaks of a great height, and generally rendered more striking by being the vomitories (if so bold an expression may be used) of extinct or active volcanoes. The elevation of the highest summits are:

Popocatepetl	17,550 feet.
Orizaba	17,208
Sierra Nevada de Mexico..	15,553
Nevado de Toluca.....	15,018
Cofre de Perote.....	13,289

The first four attain the limit of perpetual congelation.

Jorullo formed in a single night.

Of the volcanic mountains, Popocatepetl, Orizaba, and Colima still continue to send forth flames; and it may be added, that Tuxtla, near Vera Cruz, and Jorullo, in the Intendancy or District of Valladolid, attaining elevations much inferior to those above stated, are still active volcanoes. The origin of Jorullo proves that the active energies of Nature are not confined to the animal and vegetable kingdoms, but continue to affect the Globe itself. In 1759 the spot on which this volcano now stands was a sugar plantation, situated on a gentle eminence: in

the course of one night a subterranean explosion threw up the peak to its present height of 1500 feet, and surrounded it with thousands of small cones, which still continue to smoke. Popocatepetl, the highest mountain in North America, except Mount St. Elias, early attracted the attention of the Spaniards; for Cortes, when marching to besiege Mexico, despatched Ordaz, one of his officers, to ascertain the cause of the smoke incessantly issuing from it; but that emissary returned without success, being deterred by the deep snows and the frightful explosions which every moment assailed his ears. Montano subsequently descended the crater by the aid of a rope, and carried from it some sulphur, and the place has subsequently been often visited by smugglers searching for that mineral. Still more dauntless was the exploit of a Dominican Friar, Blas de Inena, who, in a basket suspended by a chain 840 feet long, descended the crater of a volcano, which near the Lake Nicaragua bears the name of the Cerro de Massayo, and, provided with a long ladle of iron, attempted to scoop up the liquid lava, imagining that it consisted of melted gold. He did not succeed in gratifying the *auri sacra fames*, and his rashness had no other consequence than the loss of the ladle, which was melted by the violent heat.

The six lofty mountains of Orizaba, Popocatepetl, Sierra Nevada de Mexico, Nevado de Toluca, the Cofre de Perote, and Colima, are ranged nearly along the 19th parallel of latitude. The summits of the first four enter the limit of congelation, varying here according to the season of the year, from 12,000 to 14,600 feet; the two others are covered with snow through the winter months. There are no other eminences in the Mexican territory which ascend to the limit of perpetual congelation. The mean temperature of the Table Land does not exceed 64° of Fahrenheit. In the neighbourhood of Mexico sometimes, though rarely, the thermometer has fallen nearly to the freezing point; but in general the winters are as mild as those of Naples or Lisbon, the mean heat of mid-day being about 57° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. There are, based on this great platform, some other Table Lands which rise still higher; and when their elevation exceeds 8000 feet, the climate becomes cold and inclement even to the sensations of a native of the North of Europe. Such are the plains of Tolma and Guchila, where Fahrenheit's thermometer seldom indicates a higher temperature than 46°. In the *Tierra fria*, or Great Table Land, although the average temperature equals that of France, yet the vegetation is far less vigorous than in the parts of Europe enjoying a corresponding degree of mean heat, and the plants transferred from them do not thrive so well as in their native soil. The winters indeed, even at the height of 8000 feet, are not severe, but still during the summer the sun does not warm the rarefied air to cause flowers to blow, or fruits to arrive at maturity. This equable temperature and absence of a considerable degree of heat at any period of the year, is the cause of the peculiar character of the country throughout the Table Land; and hence it is, that many departments of cultivation are less successful there than in the plains to the North of the Tropic, under the influence of a temperature in the mean inferior. A cloudless sky, an atmosphere of admirable purity, clearness, and salubrity, scanty and tardy vegetation, and a soil bare of trees, deficient in moisture, and impregnated with carbonate of soda and other salts, characterise the greater part of

Popocatepetl.

Cerro de Massayo.

Temperature of the Table Land.

MEXICO. the Table Land. Wherever there is water there is fertility; but the rivers are few, and the sun generally rather parches the soil than calls its productive powers into action. The Table Land extends from the 18th to the 40th degree of North latitude with so little interruption, that wheeled carriages proceed from the City of Mexico to Santa Fé, a distance of 1500 Geographical miles; and in no place does the level of the road descend below the height of 5500 feet. In proceeding Northward the greater part of the surface is found to fall with a gentle inclination, until it sinks towards the North-East into those plains through which flow the Rio del Norte, and the great tributary streams that, from the West, fall into the lower part of the Mississippi. The Western rampart of the Table Land, on the contrary, rises until it assumes the character of a bold range, which beyond the Mexican frontier receives the name of the Rocky Mountains, and is continued Northward until it ultimately becomes lost to the view of Civilized Man among the snows of Arctic America. The lakes of the Mexican territory are generally found in the *Tierra fria*. According to Humboldt, they are continually diminishing, and were formerly far more numerous and extensive; as, in his opinion, the spacious valleys, constituting the greater part of the surface, were originally the basins of lakes dried up by the aridity which is continually increasing. He enumerates the great lake of Chapala, in Guadalajara, estimating its extent at 1620 square Geographical miles, the five lakes of the Valley of Mexico, the lake of Patzcuaro in the district of Valladolid, the lakes of Mextitlan and Parras in Durarigo. The only important river running through the Table Land is the navigable Rio Grande de Santiago, which, rising near the City of Mexico, falls into the Pacific at San Blas; but, in general, the great natural disadvantage of this region is the want of water; little rain falls; the evaporation is rapid in consequence of the rarefaction of the atmosphere, resulting from the elevation of the surface; the evil is still further increased by the scarcity of trees, and the injudicious labours of the Spaniards have been more often directed to drain than to irrigate the soil. In the Valley of Mexico, for instance, they have formed canals to lower the level of the water in the lakes, and they have cut down the forests without making any provision for replacing them. In consequence of this want of judgment or foresight, a great proportion of this valley, once celebrated for its beauty and fertility, has become a barren expanse, incrustated, like the Steppes of Central Asia or the African deserts, with various kinds of salts. The less important rivers of the Table Land are the Rio Tula, or river of Montezuma, which drains the Valley of Mexico, the Rio Yopez, Rio Bolsas, Rio Grande de Barispe. The Rio del Norte, by far the greatest river within the Mexican territory, rises in the Sierra Verde, under the 40th degree of latitude, and after a course of 1536 Geographical miles through the low country to the North-East of the Table Land, falls into the Gulf of Mexico. The next in importance is the Red river of Texas; which, at some distance further North, runs nearly in the same direction, a course of 750 Geographical miles. The Red river of Natchitoches, which for a considerable distance forms the boundary line between Mexico and the United States, is navigable for near a thousand miles from the sea. The Brazos and Guadalupe are large rivers, and navigable for a considerable distance. Inferior to these, but still considerable streams, are the Nueces, Trinidad, and San Antonio, all watering the district of Texas, and

Rivers.

facilitating communication through it. The Rio del Ascension, the Rio Gila, and the Rio Colorado of California, holding a long course through the unexplored regions to the North-West, may be considered as closing the list of Mexican rivers.

A territory stretching through 27 degrees of latitude, and containing within its limits parched and bare Deserts, swamps which, at the level of the sea, are exposed to the rays of a vertical sun, and mountains of such a height as to enter within the limits of perpetual congelation, must present every possible variety of climate. On the Eastern and Western coasts the climate is excessively hot, loaded generally with moisture, acting with a frightful fatality on the constitution of strangers, and insalubrious even for the natives. This state of atmosphere is diversified on the Eastern side by the *Nortes*, or tempestuous winds, which, from October to April, lower the temperature by conveying the cold air from Canada, Labrador, and other frozen tracts of the Continent. These winds blow with such violence, as to cause imminent danger to navigators who may be exposed to their effects, especially as along the whole extent of the Eastern coast there is no harbour capable of affording protection to large vessels. The Western coast is visited during the summer months by violent hurricanes from the South-West, bringing with them heavy rains. During the winter season the air of that coast is clear and dry, but agitated by furious storms, known by the name of *Papagayos*, and blowing from the North-East. The air on the tracts which ascend from the sea-coast to the Table Land is mild, healthful, and subject to little variation of temperature. As the clouds are generally suspended at an elevation through which this region passes, fogs prevail, and a gentle moisture produces delightful freshness of vegetation. The air throughout the Table Land itself is healthful, pure, piercing, and dry: the heat is oppressive in all cases of immediate exposure to the rays of the sun; but when that influence is withdrawn, it is succeeded by a considerable degree of cold, resulting from the great rarefaction of the atmosphere.

Varieties of climate.

The vegetable productions applicable to the purposes of Man, are the banana, (*Musa Paradisiaca*), which affords, on a given surface, a greater proportion of food congenial to the human constitution than any other esculent. The quantity of nourishment supplied by an acre of ground planted with banana, is to that, drawn from the same extent when under wheat, as 133 to 1; and we find the relative productiveness as 44 to 1 when we compare it with the potato. Its nutritious qualities lie in a starch combined with a small quantity of vegetable gluten. Although the fruit of a tree, it is not exposed to the disadvantage attending the olive and other trees affording food; an enemy cannot destroy the resources of the people through several years by cutting down their plantations of bananas; for suckers committed to the earth arrive in a few months at such maturity as to produce a crop: 450,000 square miles within the Mexican territory are applicable to the cultivation of this invaluable tree. Next in importance is maize, which possesses such versatility of organization, that it may be cultivated throughout nearly the whole territory, on the coasts, on the slope of the Cordilleras, and on the Table Land. So vigorous is its vegetation, that in the most favourable situations it grows to the height of nine feet; and such its fecundity, that it often produces eight hundred fold. All lands suitable to the

Vegetable productions.

Banana.

Maize.

- MEXICO. cultivation of the banana produce likewise the manioc, or *yuca*, the root of which, grated and drained carefully of its poisonous juice, becomes the cassava, or flour, extensively used as an article of diet either without further preparation or formed into bread. The potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) and the sweet potato (or *Convolvulus batatas*,) are much cultivated on the Table Land, and the yam (*Dioscorea alata*) on the coast. The cacao, (*Cacao theobroma*,) called by the Mexicans *cacahuatl*, a name softened down into the word *chocolate*, so familiar to our ears, was first made known to Europe by the Spaniards, who found it in general use throughout the dominions of Montezuma. It is now little cultivated in the Mexican territory, and the great consumption is supplied by importation from South America. All the *cerealia* of Europe, wheat, rye, oats, and barley, are cultivated with great success on the Table Land. Sugar might be produced in quantities abundantly adequate to the supply of the demands of the whole Commercial World. From the maguey (*Agave Americana*) is obtained *pulque*, the favourite beverage of the indigenous Mexicans. The maguey flourishes in the driest soil of the Table Land, where it rises usually to the height of five feet; usually when eight years old it gives symptoms of sending up the great central stalk destined by Nature to bear the blossom. This moment is anxiously watched by the cultivator, who cuts away the central leaves, and thus forms a sort of basin for the reception of the sap, which flows from the surface of the cut shoots and foliage in such abundance, that from 200 to 350 cubic inches of the fluid are poured out every day for four or five months. This juice is sweet with a slight and agreeable tartness, and by a simple and easy process is converted into a fermented drink resembling cider. This beverage, properly called *pulque*, has an odour extremely fetid and disagreeable to strangers; but when habit reconciles the senses to this peculiarity, all relish it, and attribute to it nutritious and stomachic qualities in the highest degree. Like other fermented liquors it, by distillation, gives an ardent spirit. Its use is so general that the yearly duty levied on the quantity introduced into the cities of Mexico, Toluca, and Puebla amounted, at the time of M. Humboldt's visit, to above £170,000. Both the cultivation and use of maguey is confined principally to the Indians, some of which race, though living like indigent peasants, possess considerable wealth in their plantations. Among such instances, Humboldt mentions that of an old woman, who left to her children maguey plants to the value of above £12,000. Notwithstanding the amazing quantity of sap given out by this plant, it thrives in the driest soils, and even on rocks, and bears uninjured the greatest droughts, as well as the hail-storms and severe frosts often occurring on the Table Land of Mexico. After the sap has been drawn from the plant, it withers, but the root sends up a great number of shoots, each of which, if allowed room to expand, is fit for the process by which the sap is drawn off in a space of time varying from five to eight years, according as the soil may be more or less favourable for this sort of crop. The leaves of the maguey are manufactured into paper of various thickness, from that of the finest Chinese to that of pasteboard: the fibres also are worked up into excellent cordage. The nopal, or *cactus*, had been cultivated for feeding the cochineal insect during several centuries previous to the Spanish conquest. The management of this insect, the exuviae of which give the most admired of dyes, requires unwearied attention and industry: in three years after it is planted the nopal arrives at maturity, and is then stocked with the female insect at the moment it is about to lay its eggs; and such is the care required for a successful result, that every plant must be carefully kept clean with a brush, usually made of the tail of a deer or squirrel. According to Humboldt, the fruit and some other parts of the *cactus* afford a scarlet dye, and the virtues of the cochineal result merely from receiving those juices without the process of assimilation. At the proper season the insects are collected in wooden vessels, and killed, either by immersion in boiling water, by exposure to the rays of the sun, or by the application of a due degree of heat in a close stove. The valuable drug jalap is still produced in great abundance and perfection about the town of Xalapa, from which it originally derived its name. The oak, as we have before mentioned, is the principal timber of the temperate region; at a greater elevation it is replaced by various species of pines, which extend to the limit of perpetual congelation. The low maritime tract produces cypress, of which some have attained an enormous size; in the district of Oaxaca a tree of that species is 112 feet in girth.
- The indigenous Zoology, as is usually the case throughout America, is not rich. The principal wild animals are the anta, or tapir, a pachydermatous and amphibious quadruped, about the size of a mule or a small horse. Its figure and nature, which seem to hold an intermediate place between those of the rhinoceros and hippopotamus, have been so often described by Naturalists, that any further notice of it must be here unnecessary, except to mention that it is found in the hottest and moistest situations of the South of the Mexican territory. The bison (*Bos Americanus*) and the musk ox (*Bos moschatus*) exist in vast numbers in the Deserts extending along the Northern frontier. The *venados*, which are to be found throughout New California in herds of fifty or sixty individuals, are animals of the elk species, and grow to the size of a small horse, whilst their appearance is rendered more striking by their huge antlers, usually five, and in some instances, it is said, nine feet long; their colour is a uniform brown. The speed of this quadruped is such that no horse under ordinary circumstances can overtake it, and the hunter is obliged to watch the moment when, having slaked its thirst, which it does at very distant intervals, it becomes languid, and remits its fleetness, so as to allow the pursuer to throw the *lasso*, or noose, over its horns. The Indians, who pursue it on foot, contrive to decoy it by stratagem within reach of their arrows. The hunter in this case provides himself with the skin, taken carefully off the neck of a *venado*, and retaining the head and horns; he thrusts his head into this skin, and concealing his body in some thicket, imitates the movements of the animal when feeding, until some *venado* comes to join its supposed companion, and is enticed within reach of the arrow. The rapacious animals differ little from those of the rest of North America: the principal are the bear, the cougar, the wolf, fox, and several indigenous varieties of the canine tribe. Those who wish for more detailed information may consult Hernandez and Clavigero, whose accounts of the animals of Mexico are minute and full, but coarse and inaccurate. A scientific Treatise on the Zoology of this Country is still a desideratum.
- The population is at present estimated by Ward at 8,000,000; and when we consider the extent of territory, the length of time during which it has been the scene of

MEXICO. a considerable degree of civilization, and the necessary imperfection of a census executed by an imbecile Government among a people suspicious and fond of seclusion, the conjectured amount is probably below the actual. Humboldt states the number at 6,500,000 in 1803, and calculates from the proportion of deaths to births that the population would, under ordinary circumstances, double in nineteen years. The desperate Civil war which for so long a period raged through the Country must have greatly checked this rate of increase, as well by the direct destruction of human life as by the diminution of the means of the people, in consequence of the shock to all departments of national industry. Ward states the number of those who perished by the sword in this sanguinary and protracted struggle at the enormous amount of 300,000 men; and informs us, that many districts, formerly exhibiting a high degree of cultivation, retain no marks of having been the scene of human industry except the ruins which disfigure them.

Diseases. Epidemics and famine at irregular intervals so retard the rate of increase, that Humboldt considers the period of doubling should be stated rather at thirty-six years than at nineteen, the number deduced from observations under ordinary circumstances. The small-pox rages every eighteen or twenty years with dreadful mortality: in 1779 it cut off 9000 persons in the City of Mexico, and throughout the whole territory extended its ravages in a corresponding degree of destructiveness. The disease is particularly destructive to the Indians, whose constitutions are remarkably disinclined from the determination of humours to the surface, and consequently singularly exempt from cutaneous affections: hence the virulence of the disorder, instead of finding an outlet by eruption on the skin, is thrown with fatal effect upon the vital parts. Vaccination, introduced in 1804 by the benevolent exertions of Don Thomas Murphy, has had great influence in mitigating this scourge. In the course of the exertions made for extending the practice of it among the Indians it was ascertained that the knowledge of its effects as a preservative had long existed among them; they were aware that such as had accidentally become affected by the vaccine virus from contact with cows suffering from the eruption, need have no apprehensions of attack from small-pox, but they had not possessed sufficient sagacity to place the constitution artificially under its influence.

Matlazahuatl. The *matlazahuatl*, an epidemic peculiar to the Indian race, prevails generally at the remote intervals of about a century. It resembles in many respects the yellow fever, but does not attack the white population, exclusively the subjects of that disease; and differs from it, not only in the choice of its victims, but in the region through which it rages, spreading death over the driest, coldest, and most elevated tracts. Torquemado conjectures that 2,000,000 Indians perished in 1576, when this epidemic raged: so extravagant an estimate deserves notice merely as a proof of the impression which its dreadful ravages made on the mind of an observer. The yellow fever, though so deadly in its attacks, being confined to the most thinly peopled districts, has no material influence in checking the population, as the number of deaths which it causes annually does not exceed 3000. Far more devastating is the effect of famines, which sometimes takes place to a dreadful extent, in consequence of the indolence of the inhabitants, their imperfect acquaintance with agriculture, and the peculiar nature of maize, their staple article of food.

This grain, though generally so productive, is more liable to disappoint the hopes of the cultivator than perhaps any other crop. A season unusually dry will diminish the produce to a degree ruinous to an improvident people, not much accustomed to cultivate other alimentary vegetables, which might enable them to eke out a scanty crop. But far more disastrous are the effects of frost, which sometimes in a single night will destroy the maize through a great extent of country. In consequence of a disaster of this kind in 1784, 300,000 people were computed to have perished of famine.

The population of the Mexican territory consists of several varieties, resulting from the assemblage in the same country of three races totally distinct—the European, the Indian, and the Negro. These varieties are seven: 1. natives of Spain, who are distinguished by the name of *Gachupins*; 2. Spanish *Creoles*, or White people, natives of Mexico, but of pure European descent; 3. *Mestizoes*, or the offspring of the white and Indian races; 4. *Mulattoes* sprung from the white and negro race; 5. *Zamboes*, the offspring of union between Indians and Negroes; 6. Indians, the indigenous copper-coloured race; 7. Negroes. Of these the most numerous are the Indians, constituting two-fifths of the whole population: in the Intendancy of Oaxaca they amount to eighty-eight in the hundred. They are principally found on the Table Land, especially to the South, for they are rarely to be met with in the Northern Provinces, which are chiefly peopled by the White race. The Negroes, Mulattoes, and Zamboes occupy the sea-shore. The Mestizoes, spread over the whole territory, are next in number to the Indians, and constitute seven-eighths of the mixed population. The number of the White race is estimated by Ward at 1,200,000. As "divide and govern" was the maxim adopted by the Spanish Government in the management of its Colonies, it used much artifice to maintain among the various races a mutual jealousy and dislike. The *Gachupins*, or natives of Spain, engrossing all departments of Government, regarded the *Creoles* with hatred and contempt so virulent and inveterate, that even feelings of affection were disregarded under the influence of the insane pride of imaginary superiority; so that a European father would consider his son, born of a Creole mother, inferior to his clerk, in case he happened to be a native of Spain. The stranger took rank before the son even in his father's house, and in case there were a daughter he had the offer of her hand with a large share of the family property. "You are a Creole," was the bitterest reproach a *Gachupin* could utter; and the population towards which this dangerous contempt was displayed gave it force by consenting to consider the degree in which an individual approached European origin as the test of his rank. Whiteness of the skin was the general criterion of nobility; and resentment for any assumption of authority was usually expressed by the question, "Is it possible that you think yourself whiter than I?" The King exercised a whimsical prerogative of conferring degrees of whiteness; and this was done by a decree of the local Government, which, in the words "let him be white," conferred the envied distinction. For a long time this policy was successful: the *Gachupin* trampled on the Creole, who in turn gave vent to his offended pride by his insulting haughtiness towards all other castes. But when the wrongs inflicted by the Mother Country became too great for the endurance of a People beginning to feel its strength, and roused to try it by the

Different
races.

Privileges
of the
Whites.

MEXICO. noise of Wars and Revolutions throughout the Civilized World, the Creoles found it necessary to fraternize with all classes of the native population, and anxiously, though preposterously, put themselves forward as the descendants and avengers of those who had fallen under the arms of Cortes and his companions. All the native classes coalescing were bound by the common influence of dread and hatred of the Gachupins; and they have used, and no doubt secured their victory, by the Civil proscription of that tyrannical and infatuated class.

Abolition
of castes.

The division of castes no longer exists in the Mexican territory; and such might well be the case, for those who produced the present order of affairs had every shade of colour, and rose from every mixture of race. All, except the Gachupins, are now equally entitled to the privileges of citizens, and equally eligible to the highest offices. General Guerrero (Ward informs us) laboured under no disadvantage in his suit for the Presidentship in consequence of his African descent. Slavery has no existence in the Mexican territory: at all times extremely limited, it ceased during the Civil war in consequence of the necessity of conciliating all classes, or the opportunities which the disturbed state of society afforded slaves for throwing off their chains. Ward, our latest authority, does not specify any law formally declaring its non-existence.

Indians.

Physical
character.

By far the most interesting race, both by its character, present condition, and past fortune, is the Indian. The indigenous Mexican, like the Indians of Canada, or of the United States, has a copper-coloured skin, lank hair, scanty beard, aquiline nose, long eyes, with the external angle elevated towards the temples, prominent cheek bones, full lips, a mouth presenting an expression of gentleness, in contrast with the gloomy and austere air of the rest of the countenance. The forehead is lower and more retreating than in any other variety of human race, the facial line straight, but greatly inclined, the back part of the skull rather prominent than spherical. As the Grecian Sculptors, in representing their Deities, made the facial line perpendicular, or gave it even an inclination external to the perpendicular, because they placed beauty in the exaggeration of the contour which naturally marked their race, so the human figure in the old Mexican Paintings is exhibited with a forehead retreating, and depressed in a degree greater than it probably any where actually exists. Tall, and usually robust, the Indians are singularly exempt from deformity, they are never afflicted with curved spine, rarely lame, or otherwise disabled by nature, and in those districts where *goître* prevails, they never suffer from it. An Indian's years are not registered on his person by those marks so mortifying to the vanity of a European. He scarcely ever becomes grey, even at the most advanced age, and as he seldom can number the years which he has lived, erroneous opinions have generally prevailed with respect to the briefness of life in this race, of which some individuals have exhibited remarkable instances of longevity. Hilario Pari, an Indian, lived a hundred and forty-three years, and at the age of a hundred and thirty was in the habit of walking three or four leagues every day. The Indians are phlegmatic, melancholy, silent, affecting mysteriousness and concealment even in their ordinary actions, fond of retirement, and often preferring as their place of residence the most sequestered vales and least frequented ridges of the Cordilleras; not prone to anger, but under strong provocation passing from a

Mental character.

state of tranquillity to the most furious agitation. Consistently with this cold and obstinate character, they adhere blindly and pertinaciously to the opinions first inculcated on their minds; and as the early missionaries, in consequence of their zeal and talents, aided by the ready swords of their victorious Countrymen, succeeded in replacing the Mexican superstitions by their own Religious system, the indigenous population are rigid and bigoted Roman Catholics. Remarkably deficient in imagination, the Indian learns readily, judges justly, reasons well, and in comparing and discriminating displays a degree of acuteness amounting to subtilty. Like the Russians and some other half-civilized People, they show much ingenuity and skill in Painting and Sculpture, imitating with the rudest implements and coarsest materials the objects before them. Any originality or invention which they may possess, is destroyed by the tenet inculcated by their Priests, that deviations from the model once established amount to sacrilege; but even when educated under circumstances favouring a development of a taste for the Fine Arts, they exhibit rather perseverance and aptitude for imitation than invention. They possess much readiness in mechanical contrivances, a species of talent quite congenial to the other qualities of their minds. Their passionate fondness for flowers shows that they are not totally devoid of perception of the beautiful. Even their sanguinary character at the epoch of the conquest possessed this gentle and refined trait, for a garland of the most beautiful flowers was considered at the Court of Montezuma the most honourable present to an ambassador. At the great market of Mexico a native will not sell fruit, vegetables, or *pulque*, without decorating his stall with a profusion of flowers, renewed carefully every day. The dealer, with his wares, is seated in an inclosure, about a yard high, semicircular in shape, and formed of fresh herbs, and displaying on the green ground tasteful festoons and knots of various flowers, which have a very pleasing effect. Flowers form also an important article of sale with them, and they take much pains in arranging them together with various fruits in an agreeable form.

Their love
for flowers.

The *Indios bravos*, or restless Tribes of natives, who rove over the most Northern part of the territory, though insignificant in number, are formidable to the Mexican Government on account of their ferocity and activity. Late accounts agree with Humboldt in representing them as greatly superior to the same race in the more Southern part of the territory. Where well treated, their fidelity may be depended on, so that the Opatas, a Tribe of Sonora, are intrusted with fire-arms, and incorporated with the militia of the State. But those Tribes whose enmity has been provoked by the oppression of the Spaniards, incessantly exercise depredations with all the cunning, perseverance, and inhuman cruelty that mark the warfare of their brethren who infest the frontiers of the United States. Prisoners have often been taken by the Spaniards in this incessant war, and generally conveyed to the Capital, where they were allowed to perish in dungeons, or conveyed to Vera Cruz or Cuba, situations producing inevitable and speedy death to the Indian, removed from the elevated region congenial to his constitution.

Indios
bravos.

It is considered by Humboldt and Clavigero as an unquestionable fact that the Tribes which successively occupied Mexico, proceeded from the region lying to the North of the river Gila, the Tolteques in the VIIth, the

Origin of
the native
Tribes.

MEXICO. Chichimeques and the Azteques in the XIth century. The Tolteques, already possessing considerable civilization, introduced the culture of maize and cotton, constructed roads, towns, and vast pyramids, recorded events by means of hieroglyphic painting, and were acquainted with the art of hewing stone, as well as with many branches of Metallurgy; and, if credit may be given to Humboldt, who, it must be confessed, shows no inclination to undervalue the attainments of indigenous Mexicans, they possessed such skill in Astronomy, as to establish a Solar year more perfect than that of the Greeks and Romans. Strong features of resemblance may be observed between the Mexicans and the Tribes established about Nootka Sound, as well in their addiction to symbolical painting, as in their Language and a degree of civilization superior to the rest of the North American Tribes. Hence these Northern Tribes have been considered a portion of stragglers, who separated themselves from the main body pursuing its course of emigration from the North of Asia, and ultimately establishing itself on the Table Land of Mexico. The researches of De Guignes, Horn, Scherer, and others have shown it probable that since the Vth century a communication has been maintained between the North-East of Asia and the Western coast of North America. According to the hypothesis of Humboldt, the Tolteques and Azteques were emigrants of the race of Huns; as we are informed by the Chinese Annals, that a division of that mighty people emigrated in a North-Eastern direction, until it was lost to all further observation in the depths of the Siberian desert. Malte-Brun considers them to have been emigrants from the country about the Irtish, who, superior in civilization to the Barbarians of central Asia, but inferior in military prowess, fled to the East, bearing with them those attainments in the Arts, the discovery of which in the midst of the ruder Tribes of America so startled the first Europeans who visited Mexico. This, it must be allowed, is a specious hypothesis, in accordance with the theory of Bailly, that the North of Asia had in the remotest periods been the seat of high civilization. The use of the *cerealia* of the old Continent might easily be lost in the course of a tedious and painful emigration; as well as the art of working iron, a metal scarcely ever found in a natural state, and very difficult to reduce from the ore. Humboldt mentions, as an objection to his own hypothesis that the Mexicans sprung from the Huns, the fact that milk was not used as an article of diet in any part of the American Continent; but he ought rather to have viewed this fact as corroborating than subverting his hypothesis, since that secretion is not used as food among the people of Eastern Asia.

Architectural antiquities.

Pyramid of Cholula.

The most remarkable monuments which at present attest the greatness of the ancient Mexicans, are the ruins of various Pyramids of vast dimensions. The principal is that of Cholula, a truncated Pyramid, 175 feet high, and having a base of such extent that each of its sides (two of which lie exactly in the meridian) is 1426 feet long. The material is brick, disposed in layers alternating with clay, and like the Tower of Belus at Babylon and the Temples of the Burmese, its sides are constructed in terraces, of which there are four. Some circumstances connected with this monument are striking instances of the vicissitudes which attend great national memorials: its majesty has been insulted by the Arts of another Age, for a high road has been cut through it, and the position of a Christian Church on its summit, shows the

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triumph of another Faith over that which dictated its erection. Of the great Teocalli, or Pyramidal Temple of Mexico, the very ruins have perished, though huge fragments of porphyry, occasionally discovered in excavating the ground adjacent to the Cathedral which has replaced the principal edifice of Mexican superstition, point out the materials of which it was composed; one mass covered with sculptures measured 23 feet in length, 19 in breadth, and 10 in height. At Teotihuacan, situated a short distance to the North-East of the City of Mexico, are two Pyramids, called by the Indians the House of the Sun and the House of the Moon. The House of the Sun is 645, measured along the base, with a height of 171 feet: the House of the Moon has a much smaller base, and is but 140 feet high. Two sides of each deviate but 50' from the line of the meridian. The internal mass consists of a mixture of clay and pebbles, and has a coating of stone, which had formerly been overlaid with a plastering of lime. Each, when perfect, had exhibited four terraces, access to which, as well as to the summit, was given by stairs. About the bases of these great edifices many hundreds of smaller Pyramids, each about 30 feet high, are arranged in lines parallel to the bases, which coincide with the meridian: tradition represents them as dedicated to the stars; but Humboldt considers them mounds raised over the graves of eminent Chiefs. These remarkable monuments, according to Mexican History, are as old as the VIIIth century. The Pyramid of Papautla is inferior to these in dimensions, but far more curious, as exhibiting the considerable progress made by the Mexicans in Architecture. Embosomed in a deep forest to the North-East of Vera Cruz it had been concealed from the Spaniards by the suspicious veneration of the Indians, until about sixty years ago it was accidentally discovered by some hunters. It is constructed of large pieces of hewn porphyry, cemented with mortar, and sculptured in relief with innumerable figures of hieroglyphics, principally of serpents and alligators. Like the other monuments of the same sort its sides are formed into terraces, of which there may be reckoned six, and the vegetation which overgrows the base, is supposed to conceal a seventh. The wall rising above each terrace contains a number of square niches, ranged at regular intervals, and in number amounting altogether to 378, being, as is supposed, intended to represent the common year, and the intercalary days at the termination of each cycle. This edifice, which may be compared with respect to its finish and dimensions to the Pyramid of Cestius at Rome, is about 60 feet high, and has a base about 80 feet broad. The other monuments most worthy of attention are the great circular stone, covered with hieroglyphical sculptures denoting the Mexican calendar, which contains a mass of about a thousand cubic feet; and numerous stones, resembling the upper slab of a druidical altar, as well in their great size as in being grooved with channels, which conveyed in a particular direction the blood of the human victim stretched at full length on them, and slaughtered in that posture. The colossal statue of the Goddess Teoyaomiqui, covered with hieroglyphics, is still preserved at the University of Mexico.

Though the intellectual progress of the Mexicans has been greatly checked by the dreadful struggle in which they have lately achieved their independence, they far outstripped the natives of Spain in the career of scientific improvement, and as a natural consequence, the

State of Learning and the Arts.

T

MEXICO. more polished classes of society entertain a degree of contempt for the attainments of the inhabitants of the Mother Country. Humboldt expresses the gratification which he felt at witnessing in Mexico the great love of information and zeal for improvement evinced by youth, singularly endowed with quickness in acquiring the elements of Science, and perseverance in pursuing it to its depths. At the University of Mexico and the School of Mineralogy, all branches of Mathematics are studied with such ardour and success, that Humboldt remarks, that the difficulty which the long war caused in procuring instruments of sufficient accuracy, alone prevented him from meeting in all parts of the Country young men capable of performing the nicest observations and most intricate calculations. The pureness of the atmosphere and mildness of the climate have at all times disposed the inhabitants to Astronomy; in later times, Velasquez Gama and Alzate have most distinguished themselves in that Science.

Velasquez Cardenas y Leon. Velasquez Cardenas y Leon, who would do honour to any Age or Country, was first introduced to the true path of study, by accidentally finding the Works of Newton and Bacon; and adding practical to abstract pursuits, he, like Guinand in the present day, set himself to supply the deficiency in the instruments which were within his reach, by grinding lenses and making telescopes and quadrants. At the same time he supported himself by his practice as an advocate, which, Humboldt thinks it worth while to remark, is at Mexico as elsewhere, a more lucrative calling than observing the stars. Appointed Professor at the University, and sent by the Government to California, he amazed the French Academician Chappe de Auteroche, by proving himself superior in scientific attainments to that zealous traveller, and among other services to Science, he made an excellent observation of the transit of Venus, in 1769. The foundation of the School of Mineralogy was owing to his exertions, and its present state throws a lustre on the memory of its founder. It has succeeded in exciting such a zeal for the cultivation of Chemistry, that in all parts of the Country, individuals occur who have the justest and most recent information with respect to the Science. The School possesses a Chemical laboratory, a Geological collection arranged according to the Wernerian system, and an admirable assortment of instruments for experiments in Natural Philosophy, executed by Ramsden, Adams, Berthond, and other eminent artists. The best Treatise on Mineralogy which is to be found in the Spanish Language was first published at Mexico; and the translation of Lavoisier into Spanish first appeared there. A Public Garden is devoted to the advancement of Botany, among the eminent cultivators of which Science Mexico has produced Cervantes, Mocino, and Sesse; the first celebrated for the excellence of his Lectures delivered from the Professor's chair, the other two for the copious and well-arranged collections of the botanical productions of New Spain formed by them in the course of extensive journeys, undertaken by the order of the Government. The Academy of the Fine Arts has had a most important influence in purifying and refining the national taste, as well as in giving to the public buildings of Mexico an air of judicious magnificence not unworthy the greatest Capitals of the European States. It is a singular circumstance, and gratifying to the votaries of the Fine Arts, that their influence alone succeeded in suspending the inveterate prejudices connected with difference of blood.

In the great saloons of the Academy assembled a mixed crowd of some hundreds of Creoles, Mestizoes, and even Indians, who, without the superciliousness of imaginary superiority or the resentment of injured pride, united in the common pursuit of admiring or imitating the unperishing models of Greek and Roman Art. The Fine Arts need never excite the apprehensions of the most jealous Government; and the Court of Madrid, not ignorant of this truth, gave the Academy an income of above £2000 per annum; to this the association of Mexican Miners added £1000, and the Merchants' Company of Mexico above £650. Of these funds an honest and liberal use has been made by the Directors of the Institution. In the spacious building assigned by the State to the Academy, there is deposited a collection of casts from the most valuable antiques, supplied by the Spanish Government at the expense of above £8000, and selected with such judgment that they could not easily be rivalled in Europe. Here in one building may be viewed faithful copies of some of the noblest and most highly-finished productions of the human mind, the Apollo Belvidere, the Venus de' Medici, and the Laocoon, in contrast with the grotesque and rude objects of Azteque Idolatry. Tolsa, Professor of Sculpture at Mexico, has cast in bronze an equestrian statue of Charles IV., which, in the opinion of Humboldt, exceeds any similar production of European Art, if we except that of Marcus Aurelius at Rome. The noblest building in Mexico is the School of Mineralogy, constructed at an expense of £120,000, and throughout the whole city there reigns such an air of magnificence, combined with utility, that Humboldt, though he in a short space of time after his visit to Mexico surveyed Lima, Washington, Philadelphia, Rome, Paris, Naples, and all the great towns of Germany, assures us that none left on his mind such an impression of grandeur as the Capital of New Spain.

In the consideration of the state of the Arts some notice of the enormous hydraulic works constructed for draining the Valley of Mexico ought suitably to find a place. The artificial outlet which bears the name of Desague de Huehuetoca, was commenced in 1607, under the conduct of Enrico Martinez, for the purpose of giving to the waters of the river Guautitlan and Lake Zumpango an exit from the Mexican valley. Of the five lakes of the Mexican valley, that of Tezcuco, whose waters are nearly on a level with the greater part of the metropolis built at its extremity, is the lowest; and as there is no natural channel for the discharge of the waters descending on all sides from the hills enclosing this basin, their accumulation in a rainy season produced inundations which threatened the total destruction of the town. The first expedient was a tunnel, commenced 1607, and, by the labour of fifteen thousand Indians, excavated for the length of 21,450 feet through the hill of Nochistongo, beyond which a channel of 28,000 feet in length discharged its current into the river of Montezuma, which falls 7000 feet to Tampico, where it reaches the sea. The parsimony of the Mexican Government had so restricted the engineer, that he gave the tunnel the breadth of 23 feet and height of 26, dimensions found quite inadequate for evacuating the water which might accumulate so as to raise the level to a dangerous height, and the crumbling earth soon fell down in such quantities, as to render the water-way still more inadequate. It was then thought advisable to arch the tunnel, but in the execution of this plan, instead of an elliptical pipe of masonry, side walls and a vault above were constructed, so that the

MEXICODrainage of
the Valley
of Mexico.

MEXICO. rapid current undermining the foundation, the work in many places fell in, and closed the passage. In 1629, a great inundation laid the streets of Mexico under water, which continued for five years so to overspread them, that all communication between the houses was managed by means of boats, and so great misery resulted, that the Court of Madrid issued orders for abandoning the town, and building another on a more elevated site, a project, however, which, yielding to the representations made of the vast loss of fixed capital resulting from such a measure, was subsequently relinquished, and recourse had to an expedient highly characteristic: supplications were offered to the Image of the patroness of Mexico, the Holy Virgin of Guadalupe, and presently some shocks of an earthquake produced such chasms in the soil, as swallowed the superfluous water. The tunnel was repaired, but being found inadequate, and liable continually to go out of order, it was determined to substitute a canal, and to cut through the whole mass of the hill; and after about one hundred and fifty years of exertion, at various and irregular intervals, this great work was finished in 1798. The section of the current which passes through this excavation varies from eight to twenty square yards, and Humboldt observes that, to secure the exit of such a body of water, the hill has been divided by a channel, which for nearly 3000 yards has a section of from 1800 to 3000 square yards. The total expense of all these operations amounted to £1,300,000, and yet there is no security afforded by them against inundations from the two Southern lakes, which have on several occasions endangered the safety of the Capital, and become every year more formidable, as the bed of the lake of Tezcucio is raised by deposits from the streams which it receives. The whole length of the artificial channel of the Desague is 67,537 feet, for 2624 feet of which the depth of the opening varies from 140 to 200 feet, and its breadth, not any where less than 250 feet, in some places exceeds 350. The Desague has shared in the disastrous consequences of the revolution, and having been quite neglected, is at present obstructed, and of very little efficacy as a drain.

Road from
Vera Cruz
to Perote.

Fortress of
San Juan
de Ulua.

Agriculture
and its pro-
ducts.

Among public works should also be mentioned the great road which the merchants of Vera Cruz caused to be formed from that town to Perote, at an expense of about £620,000, a large sum for the construction of a road not more than 140 miles in length. The fortress of San Juan de Ulua, situated on the little Island which shelters the roadstead of Vera Cruz from the violence of the waves, is built of madrepores and other zoolithes drawn from the bottom of the sea. Since the materials have been obtained by such a laborious process, it will appear the less surprising that the construction of the fortress cost the enormous sum of £8,300,000.

Humboldt remarks that two great mistakes have prevailed among those not intimately acquainted with the state of Mexico; they suppose that the mines are the principal sources of its wealth, and that the working of them is unfavourable to the progress of Agriculture; in refutation of which opinions, he shows that a far greater proportion of the national income is derived from Agriculture than from mines, and that in the mining districts Agriculture is extensively and actively pursued under Physical circumstances which would otherwise have condemned the soil to remain in a state of nature. While the total produce of the mines is estimated at 74 millions of piastres, the value of the

products of agriculture is made to amount to 96 millions. Of these products, undoubtedly the most important is maize, the staple article of diet to the great majority of the natives, and cultivated through nearly all the territory to such an extent, that the whole produce is stated to amount to 3,600,000 quarters. In addition to the abundant nutriment supplied by its grain, the succulent stalks, when crushed, afford copiously sirop, which may be converted by crystallization into sugar, and if subjected to the processes of fermentation and distillation would yield a large proportion of ardent spirit. The various species of European corn are the articles next worthy the notice of the political economist, not from their comparative productiveness, but from the great proportion in which they supply the consumption of the population. Of these by far the most important is wheat, which throughout the portion of the territory lying between the Tropics requires a situation elevated at least 3000 feet to produce such a modification of temperature as may allow the ear to form; as it is found that in hot and maritime tracts it shoots into a tall and rank stalk, never producing grain. In the Northern districts, however, its cultivation is extensively pursued throughout the low country with such success, that Ward states its productiveness in some parts of Sonora at the incredible rate of 240 quarters to one sown. Humboldt mentions that at Cholula it produces from seventy to eighty-fold, and states the average returns throughout the Country in general about twenty-five; whilst that of France, one of the most fertile Countries in Europe, is but five-fold. The whole amount of wheat produced in the Mexican territory is estimated at 1,280,000 setiers. Barley, which generally supplies the place of oats in feeding horses, is cultivated to considerable extent at elevations too great for the production of wheat, and gives a return of about twenty-fold. Of manioc, the banana, potatoes, and yams, we have already spoken. Rice, which might be produced in great profusion, is not much liked by the inhabitants, and, consequently, there is little ground appropriated to its growth.

MEXICO

Maize.

Wheat.

Barley.

Rice.

Vineyards.

The culture of the vine, though discouraged by the Spanish Government, was conducted to considerable extent, and with much success. This department of Agriculture was principally attended to in the Northern Provinces; in Sonora, a white wine is made not inferior to Sherry. During Humboldt's visit, the Viceroy received instructions from the Court of Spain to destroy all the vineyards within his jurisdiction, but the imminent danger of revolt in consequence of such oppression induced him to decline compliance. Such apprehensions were well founded, for subsequently, in 1810, the famous Hidalgo was so exasperated at the destruction of one of his vineyards, in conformity with an order issued by the Government, that he organized and commenced the furious and extensive insurrection which, after various fortune, terminated in the establishment of the independence of Mexico. The olive and all the other fruits of Europe thrive well in the variety of soils and climates which occur throughout the Mexican territory. The sugar-cane is cultivated from the sea-coast to the height of 5000 feet above the level of the Ocean with such activity, that there are some plantations which produce 1,000,000 pounds annually; and such is the fertility of the soil, that Humboldt computes that a square of seven leagues' dimension would be adequate to produce sugar sufficient for the consumption of all France. The inhabitants of Mexico use a large quantity of this article, so that of 50,000,000 pounds

MEXICO. produced in the territory, 35,000,000 pounds are required for home consumption. This branch of Agriculture has retrograded, in consequence of the ravages of the Revolutionary war, which caused the desolation of the plantations and the destruction of the machinery and buildings, but it is rapidly recovering, being found a most profitable mode of employing capital; a fact the more worthy of notice as the work is performed altogether by free labourers. Coffee is little used or cultivated in Mexico.

Vanilla. Vanilla, used to give an aromatic flavour to chocolate, grows both spontaneously and by culture throughout the States of Oaxaca and Vera Cruz, whence is obtained all which supplies the European markets.

Tobacco. Tobacco might easily be produced to a great extent, but the Government claims a monopoly in the right of purchasing from the growers, and in consequence of this discouraging circumstance, the produce is inadequate to the consumption, and the deficiency is supplied by the importation of 50 or 60,000 pounds every year. The revenue derived by the State from the various duties on this plant amount to about £850,000 annually. The *Tierra caliente*, or low tract along the coasts, is admirably suited for the growth of the best cotton, but in consequence of the scarcity of hands in that region little has yet been done; though the cotton planter of Mexico would have a great advantage over the cotton planter of the United States, as he would find it necessary merely to keep the plantation free from weeds, since the cotton wool is in that warm climate produced on a tree of perennial growth, whilst in the Countries to the North of the Gulf of Mexico, the frost every Winter destroys the plant, which must be replaced with the same labour each successive Spring. At present, national industry so little exerts itself in this department that though there is scarcely any cotton wrought up in the Country, in consequence of the superior cheapness at which European fabrics can be imported, the quantity of the raw material exported amounts to no more than 700,000 pounds annually. Of all the departments of Agricultural industry, the most important is that which is directed to the growth of the cactus, which supplies the food of the cochineal insect. The production of cochineal is confined to the State of Oaxaca, though it had formerly been extensive in Yucatan; but about seventy years ago, all the plants of cactus growing in that Province were cut down in the course of one night, an act of devastation asserted by the Indians to have been committed in conformity with an order of Government, which was anxious to enhance the price of the article by increasing its scarcity; and charged by the Whites against the Indians, who, they alleged, did it from a feeling of irritation, produced by the merchants laying a low price on the dye. Of the cochineal insect, *Coccus*, and the mode by which the dye is obtained, we have already spoken largely. The quantity grown yearly in the Mexican territory is variously stated by Humboldt at 911,756 pounds, of the value of 3,303,470 dollars, and by Ward at 743,400 pounds, sold on the spot at the rate of two dollars a pound. Indigo is an indigenous production, and still found wild in many places; but as that dye is produced of a superior quality in Guatemala its growth is neglected in Mexico.

Horses. All the domestic animals of Europe thrive admirably in Mexico. Their horses are hardy, active, lasting, and remarkable for hoofs of such a firm consistence that shoes are scarcely requisite; the scarcity of iron, as well as of skilled labour, renders this a valuable quality. Vast droves of these noble animals roam wild over the desert

plains of the Northern frontier, and in a climate and soil similar to that of Arabia attain, in a high degree, strength, fleetness, and symmetry of form.

The policy of Spain with respect to the manufactures of the Mexican territory was at once oppressive and inconsistent. Whilst it allowed the importation of European goods exclusively at the Port of Vera Cruz, and thus laid the inhabitants of the remoter Provinces under the necessity of procuring their supplies of such commodities by a land-carriage, in some instances of above a thousand miles, performed principally on the backs of mules, it discouraged by all practicable means the manufacturing industry of the natives. To so great an extent was this oppression carried, that, as Ward informs us, in remote districts the landholder, unless possessed of a very large and productive estate, was obliged to mortgage his property piecemeal for the purpose of supplying his family with the plainest articles of manufacture; as he was exposed to the accumulated extortion of monopolists in the Mother Country, and in Vera Cruz to the profits taken by the traders of the Capital and the Provincial markets, and to the great expense of a long land-carriage; and besides this, the scarcity of specie at a distance from the seat of Government compelled him to make his payments principally in kind, at a ruinous depreciation. In consequence of this state of affairs, a considerable proportion of the landed property of the remoter Provinces passed into the hands of the traders of Mexico, Saltillo, and other entrepôts. But though a powerful Government may exterminate a population, it cannot permanently place it under political arrangements incompatible with its existence. The wants of the Mexican population supported to a certain extent some manufactures which required the employment of but a slight degree of skill and capital. The total value of the manufactures of Mexico is estimated by Humboldt at the surprisingly small sum of £1,600,000 annually. This does not include the value of the tobacco and gunpowder prepared for the market, as the supply of these articles is monopolized by the Government. The yearly value of the tobacco sent by Government into the market is stated by Humboldt at the great sum of £1,565,182, an amount the more extraordinary, as he informs us that the Indian portion of the population do not use the plant in any form. There are about 4,000,000 pounds of powder manufactured annually, of which the works at Santa Fé, near Mexico, belonging to the Government, and alone authorized by it, produce above 786,000 pounds, the remainder being manufactured by unauthorized persons, who, in consequence of the vast quantities of sulphur and nitre found in the volcanic districts, have great facility in procuring the materials, and find a ready market for their produce in the mines, the situations of which are often so retired and difficult as to render it nearly impossible to subject them to the close inspection of the officers of the revenue. The principal manufactures left in the hands of the people are those of cotton and woollen cloth for making the large mantles, the favourite dress in the Country; and of soap, the quantity of which manufactured every year amounts to above 5,600,000 pounds. The soda employed in the soap factories is procured from the carbonate of soda, which abounds in the Valley of Mexico and other parts of the Table Land. There are besides a few unimportant manufactories of earthen ware, and in the Capital the art of working gold and silver is carried to very great perfection; so that Humboldt remarks, that the

Manufactures

MEXICO. services of plate, as well as the rich ornaments and the vessels used in the churches of Mexico, are executed there with a degree of skill, taste, and highly finished workmanship, not excelled by the artists of any Country.

extraordinary interest, since, according to Humboldt, the silver exported from the Port of Vera Cruz alone amounts to two-thirds of all extracted from the silver mines of the whole Globe. According to this authority, the average value of all the silver annually obtained from the Mexican mines, and paying the Royal duty, amounted to 21,000,000 dollars, to which should be added, in the estimate of productiveness, about 1,000,000 dollars extracted without paying that charge. The five thousand mines which supplied this quantity are divided by Humboldt into the following groups :

	Marc.
1. The central group containing Guanaxuato, Catorce, and Zacatecas, and affording	1,300,000
2. Group of Durango	400,000
3. Group of Chihuahua	Uncertain
4. Group of Biscaina	120,000
5. Group of Zimapan	60,000
6. Group of New Galicia	230,000
7. Group of Tasco	260,000
8. Group of Oaxaca	Uncertain
Marc. of silver*	2,370,000

These mines occupy a space of about 100,000 square miles. It appears from the above statement that the central group supplies above one-half of the silver of Mexico; Guanaxuato alone affords one-fourth of the silver of Mexico, and one-sixth of that of all America. It also results that the other mines of Mexico must be far less productive, so much so, that nineteen-twentieths of the shafts at present worked do not altogether produce more than 200,000 marcs of silver. The thirteen richest mines are thus ranked by Humboldt according to the order of their productiveness.

Guanaxuato.	Tasco.
Catorce.	Batopilas.
Zacatecas.	Zimapan.
Real del Monte.	Fresnillo.
Bolanos.	Ramos.
Guarisamey.	Parral.
Sombrerete.	

They are, with scarcely any exception, placed either on the Table Land or on the Western slope of the Cordilleras, and the ore occurs for the most part in the form of veins penetrating the primitive and transition rocks, being rarely found in those of secondary formation. Their situations are elevated from 6000 to 9500 feet above the level of the sea. The great productiveness of the Mexican mines does not result from the richness of the ore, but from its abundance and the ease with which it may be procured, for the average produce is four ounces of silver to a quintal of the ore. The mine of Guanaxuato, as has been already stated, produced silver to the enormous amount of £58,300,000 between the years 1600 and 1803. The mine of the Count of Valenciana, at Guanaxuato, furnished in four years, from 1787, silver to the amount of £3,474,000 : no less productive, for a short time, was the *rela negra* of Sombrerete, which in the space of a few months gave the

Fagoaga family £830,000. Catorce, discovered in MEXICO. 1778, produced in the first year above £330,000. The Count Valenciana, the proprietor of the richest mine in existence, for it has in some years produced silver

speculations as a penniless adventurer from Spain. Obregon, (for such was his name before receiving his title,) after some fruitless labour in working the mines of Guanaxuato, by good fortune, or guided by his sagacity, struck upon the vein which in a short time made him one of the richest men in existence. The expenses of working those mines have of latter years been enormous, as the construction of the principal shafts cost above £250,000, and the annual disbursements amount to about £200,000 annually; still, such is the productiveness, that the net profit resulting to the proprietors has seldom been less than £200,000. The Count of Regla, in a few years after he commenced working the mine of La Biscaina, drew from it a clear profit of above a million; and subsequently obtained such vast wealth, that he presented to Charles III. of Spain two ships of war, the largest carrying 112 guns, and lent the Court of Madrid £208,000, which have remained unpaid. The whole amount of silver produced by all the Mexican mines from 1492 to 1803 is computed by Humboldt at £443,633,000. This able judge expresses his conviction, that the quantity of the produce of the mines might be trebled; and the researches of Ward so far support this hypothesis, that they point out an increase of the average in the years immediately previous to the Revolution from 23,000,000 to 24,000,000 of dollars. In consequence, however, of the effects produced by the Revolutionary war, in interrupting regular labour, in destroying machinery, and in withdrawing of capital, the yearly average fell so low as 10,487,986 piastres. The capital withdrawn by the Spaniards on the separation from the Mother Country is estimated at 36,500,000 dollars; and to supply a deficiency, ruinous immediately to the mining interest, and more remotely through it to the interests of Agriculture and Trade, the Congress of Mexico passed a decree, admitting foreign adventurers, under very advantageous conditions, to become shareholders in the property of the mines of its territory. This permission was eagerly accepted, and seven English Companies, one German, and two American Companies, were formed for working the mines of Mexico.

Count Valenciana.

Count of Regla.

Admission of foreign adventurers.

	Capital.
The Real del Monte Company	400,000
Bolanos Company	200,000
Halpujahuat Company	400,000
Anglo Mexican	1,000,000
United Mexican	1,200,000
Mexican Company*	
Catorce Company	60,000
	£3,460,000

American Company of Baltimore*	
American Company of New York*	
German Company of Eberfeld	£127,000

The capital of these Companies, though considerable, is found to be inadequate to the exigencies of their undertaking, as it does not exceed one-third of the loss of fixed and circulating capital, in consequence of the events of the Revolutionary war. Accordingly the spectator is struck by the contrast between the comparatively

* The marc is equal to 7 oz. 8 dwts. 5 gr. Troy.

* Amount not ascertained.

MEXICO.

Prospects
of the fo-
reign Com-
panies.Position of
the richest
silver
mines.

insignificant efforts made by the foreign Companies and the vast works of the Spanish miners, the former existence of which is proved by their ruins. The proceeds of the mines in the hands of these proprietors have also been limited by their ignorance of the circumstances of their introduction of foreign labourers instead of employing the experience and activity of those of the native race, and by a general and injudicious substitution of European machinery for that previously used throughout Mexico. The measures of the German Company participated least in these errors, and hence their operations have been more lucrative; since in the first year, whilst their plans were in a state of imperfect effectiveness, they acquired a profit of twenty-five per cent. on their capital, and the most competent judges were of opinion that it would soon amount to cent. per cent. The English Companies have generally profited by their dear-bought experience, and so far altered their measures, that whilst the management of the mining operations continues in the hands of Europeans, the execution is left to the native labourers. Of the English Companies, that of Halpujahu had from the commencement of its operations acted on this principle, and experienced accordingly its beneficial results. The alarm and disinclination felt during 1826 in England for all bold speculation, combined with the disappointment caused in consequence of the returns of the expenditure necessarily having some delay, generally induced the English Companies to meditate the sacrifice of the funds which they had already invested in these speculations, and to withdraw from their undertakings, whilst the Mexicans looked forward to reaping the fruits of their labours, and continuing to carry into effect the abandoned projects. Fortunately for the English Companies their despondency has not lasted, and all have a prospect of deriving a great and permanent income from their mines; inso-much, that it is generally expected that the annual produce of the Mexican mines will in a few years exceed that of the period of greatest former prosperity. The general terms of the contract made by the foreign Companies were, that the capital invested by them should first be repaid, and subsequently the profits shared equally between them and the original proprietors. Thus there appears little risk of failure resulting from the unproductiveness of the mines; and the rational apprehensions of the proprietors need only be directed to Civil commotions, and the danger that the great prosperity of mining operations may tempt the Government of the Mexican Republic to lay upon them heavy duties. Those acquainted with the state of the Country assure us that the People are heartily tired with war, so that however violent the struggles for supreme power in the Capital, their disturbing influence will be confined to it, and the inhabitants of the States at large will be left to pursue their private interests unmolested. As the natives are co-proprietors in the mines, Ward is of opinion that the great weight of their influence, and the general conviction of the vast advantage derived to the Country at large from an active state of mining operations, will prevent any attempt to throw an unfair burden on the income derived from them.

There is a fact connected with the Geographical position of the deposits of silver ore throughout the Mexican territory, likely to effect a considerable change in the Mineralogical operations and trade of that Country, and to exert some influence all over the civi-

lized world. The unanimous authority of the native miners represents the greatest mineral wealth of Mexico as commencing to the North of the 24th degree of North latitude, at the very line where the labours of the Spanish miners terminated: so that if this opinion be well founded, the richest deposits of silver that have existed, or probably are at present in existence, are still untouched by human labour. The causes of this singular circumstance resulted from the monopoly enjoyed by the Mint of the Capital, which, in a Country where communication is maintained by remote land-carriage so operated that the small quantity of silver raised in the remote Northern Provinces was sold there for one-half of the Mint price. In addition to the necessity laid on the miners of the Northern Provinces to convey the silver which they extracted above a thousand miles, and to reconvey it the same distance before they could bring it into circulation in their own neighbourhood, they were under the necessity of obtaining both the mercury and gunpowder (of both of which great quantities are used in the Mexican mines) under circumstances no less disadvantageous. The States of Durango, Sonora, Chihuahua, and Sinaloa, contain vast deposits of silver ore hitherto but little known, but holding out wherever they have been tried a promise of riches superior to any that Mexico has yet produced. The ores of Santa Juliana, in Sonora are fifty times richer than those of Guanaxuato, which has supplied a greater quantity of silver than any other mine in existence. In some instances at Batopilas, in the State of Chihuahua, the ore, a quartz impregnated with silver, yields above one half of the pure metal. The ore of San Dimas, in Durango, is above thirty times richer than those of Guanaxuato. Documents preserved in the archives of the Treasury at Madrid state, that at Arizona, lying far to the North, several masses of silver were found, and that amongst them one was ascertained to have weighed twenty-seven pounds. The quantity of gold supplied by the mines of Mexico is far less important than that of silver. It is generally obtained in Sonora by washing the earth, and masses have sometimes occurred which weighed six pounds. In Oaxaca it is generally found in veins of quartz impregnated with the metal, and few of the silver ores are totally devoid of an admixture of gold. In one of the mines of Guanaxuato there are sometimes found veins of clay so richly impregnated with gold, that the miners, after leaving the mine, though they are nearly naked, are compelled to bathe and wash themselves in tanks, provided with a view to prevent them from carrying off any of the precious earth. In general, however, the silver of this mine contains but three ounces of gold in every thousand ounces. The quantity of gold supplied by Mexico is estimated by Humboldt at £206,966 annually. Mercury, in the form of cinnabar, is to be met with in many parts of the Mexican territory; but in consequence of the injudicious process adopted for its extraction the mines have not been successfully worked, and Mexico has always been dependent on Europe for the supply of this mineral, so important to its mineralogical operations. The ores of copper, iron, and lead abound; tin is obtained in small quantities in the alluvial earth of Guanaxuato. Zinc, arsenic, antimony, cobalt, and manganese also occur; no platina has as yet been discovered. The ancient Mexicans, by a judicious admixture of tin, produced an alloy of copper so hard at once and tough, that it was no contemptible substitute for iron in the formation of cutting tools.

MEXICO.

Gold.

Mercury.

Other ores.

MEXICO. Up to the commencement of the Revolution the foreign trade of Mexico was strictly confined to the Port of Vera Cruz on the Eastern, and that of Acapulco on the Western coast. In consequence of this oppressive regulation the whole of the exports from the Mexican territory to Europe, exclusive of the precious metals belonging to the crown, amounted but to £2,329,451 annually; and of this sum £1,748,143 consisted of the precious metals exported on the account of private merchants. The average value of the imports was £2,159,216. At present the whole extent of the coast may be visited by foreign vessels; and on the East there are the Ports of Sisal, Campeche, Isla del Carmen, Guasacoalco, Alvarado, Vera Cruz, Tuspan, Pueblo, Viejo de Tampico, Tampico de las Tamaulipas, Santander, Refugio, San Bernardo, and Galveston. On the West the Ports are San Blas, Mazatlan, Guaymas, and Acapulco. The effect of the Revolutionary war was so injurious to commerce, that in 1823 the exports fell to one-third of their former amount. In 1824 the amount of the exports and imports was not inferior to those of the most prosperous year previous to the Revolution, and they have since been steadily and greatly increasing. In 1823 the number of vessels which entered the Ports of Mexico did not amount to 200; in 1826 their number increased to 1273. Such has been the increase in the consumption of European wares, that Ward concludes that it exceeds its former amount tenfold. At present, in consequence of the weakness of the Government and the vast extent of frontier, one-third of the goods brought into the Mexican market is computed to be smuggled; and the Lower House of Congress sought to apply the proper remedy by reducing the Customs fifty per cent., but the proposal was rejected by the Senate. The duties at present paid are regulated by a tariff established since the Revolution. All goods imported in general pay a duty of twenty-five per cent.; and when carried inland are subject to an additional charge of fifteen per cent., besides three per cent. levied by the States in the territories of which each article may be consumed. Mercury, surgical and mathematical instruments, machinery, books, drawings and casts, music, seeds and plants, flax, and all animals, are admitted free of duty. Gold and silver unwrought are not permitted to be exported. The following are the duties payable on exportation:—

	Per cent.
Gold coined	2
Gold wrought	1
Silver coined	3½
Silver wrought	3
Cochineal	6
Vanilla	10

There is great room for improvement in the financial regulations of the Mexican Government, which, in consequence of its necessities and inexperience, has passed many ordinances highly detrimental to the commercial prosperity of the Country.

New Government. The founders of the present Political Constitution of the American Republic have been mainly guided in their legislative labours by observation of the beneficial provisions of the legal systems of England and the United States of North America. The form of government is that of a Federal Republic, established on the 4th of October, 1824; and whilst it leaves each Constituent State at liberty to manage its internal concerns, it binds all into one Political Body, for the effecting of such

objects as may be indispensable for the welfare of the whole.

The Federal Constitution declares the unqualified independence of the Country.

It recognises the Roman Catholic Faith as the Religion of the State.

It admits, as the Constituent States of the federation, the nineteen Districts of Chiapas, Chihuahua, Cohahuila with Texas, Durango, Guanajuato, Mexico, Michoacan, New Leon, Oaxaca, Puebla de los Angeles, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Sonora with Sinaloa, Tabasco, las Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Xalisco, Yucatan, and Zacatecas. There are besides, the territories of Old California, New California, Colima, New Mexico, and Tlascala; each of which, in case it shall attain a population of 80,000 inhabitants, is entitled to become a Constituent State, and as such be duly represented in the Federal Congress.

The Federal Congress consists of two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate is composed of the aggregate of two Members supplied by each State, and elected by the majority of the votes in the Legislative Assembly of that State. Of these two Members one holds his place for four, the other but for two years; each must be thirty years old. The House of Representatives is composed of Members elected by the citizens of each State in the proportion of a Member for each 80,000 inhabitants; and when the excess above this exact number shall amount to 40,000, it still entitles the State to return an additional Member: thus a State having 130,000 inhabitants will return two representatives as well as a State having 190,000. A representative must be twenty-five years old; if not a Mexican he must, in case he be a native of any other of the Countries of America formerly belonging to Spain, have resided three years in the Mexican territory: all other persons must have resided eight years to acquire the quality of eligibility. Each Member has a yearly salary of 4000 dollars, and cannot be made responsible for any opinions which he may utter in his representative capacity. The Congress meets every year on the 1st of January, and closes its session on the 15th of April.

Any proposal regarding taxes, or money to be levied or disposed of, must originate in the House of Representatives, but all other laws may be proposed either there or in the Senate. The concurrence of both Chambers is required before a law can be transmitted to the President. If he approve of it, he affixes his signature, which immediately gives it the force of law: in case of disapproval, he must within ten days send it back to the Chambers with his observations; when, if it be still sanctioned by a majority of two-thirds of the Members of both, the President must sign and publish it without any further remonstrance. Each House can take cognizance of accusations alleging treasonable charges against the President and other great officers; and having taken them into consideration, provide that they shall be submitted to the proper tribunals. The Congress possesses all the powers of Government: its principal functions are, to maintain the Federal Union of the States, and their independence of each other; to incorporate new States into the Union; to raise taxes and regulate their disbursement; to coin money, to declare war, to guard the liberty of the Press from suspension or suppression in any part of the Mexican territory; and ultimately to sanction all Treaties, and to enter into negotiations with the See of Rome respecting the Religious establishment of the Republic.

Constituent States.

Senate.

House of Representatives.

Powers of Congress.

MEXICO.

The President.

The President cannot be considered as possessing any share in the Legislature, being in fact as devoid of influence as was the Doge of Venice at the period when the Aristocracy of that State was most vigilant, and possessed exclusively the powers of the Government. He must be a native of Mexico, and thirty-five years of age. The election rests with the Congresses, which regulate the affairs of each Constituent State: each of those Assemblies naming two candidates, one of whom, at least, must not be a native of the State selecting him. If any individual obtain a majority of votes, he is declared President; but should it happen that two or more had an equal number of votes, the House of Representatives makes choice between those competitors, and in case the voices of that Assembly prove equally divided, the matter is ultimately determined by lot. Twelve great judicial officers, selected in the same manner as the President, but holding their places for life, unless they forfeit them by some delinquency, constitute the Supreme Tribunal, which distributes justice in all cases which could not properly come under the cognizance of the judicature of any separate State. It takes cognizance of all disputes between Constituent States, of all crimes against the Federal Government, and of impeachments against the President and other great officers of the State, being itself subjected to the jurisdiction of a Tribunal appointed by the House of Representatives. All the barbarous provisions of the feudal law are strictly excluded from the Mexican code. There is no law declaring attain of blood in consequence of crimes: the infamy attaches to the offender alone, and is not accompanied by confiscation of property, nor is torture admitted on any pretence whatever.

Supreme Tribunal.

Armed force.

The army of Mexico consists of troops of the line and militia, divided into the regiments in actual service, and such as, though enrolled and disciplined to a certain extent, are allowed to retire to their homes while their services are not requisite. The present numerical force is as follows:

Troops of the line:	
Artillery.....	1,178
Infantry.....	10,796
Cavalry.....	10,814
Total.....	22,788
Militia in actual service.....	9,373
Total force under arms.....	32,161
Militia armed, and in some degree disciplined, and liable to be called on to serve in the army of the State.....	26,789
Total applicable on an exigency to the purposes of national defence.....	58,950

In consequence of the jealousy which the Government entertains of the army, there is an intention of reducing it to three-fourths of its present number.

The security of the Republic from foreign aggression is greatly increased by the difficulty of landing an army on its shores, by the great obstacles to conducting a large force to the Table Land from the *Tierra caliente*, and by the climate of this low tract, so deadly to the constitution of foreigners, that it would in a short time effect the destruction of a numerous army.

The navy consists of one ship of the line, two frigates, a corvette, four brigs of war, a schooner, and four gun-boats. As the greater part of the coast is

unfavourable to navigation, and the population very scanty in that part of the territory which borders on the sea, this force is not likely for a long time to receive any accession.

The revenue of Mexico previous to the Revolution was computed to be not less than 20,000,000 dollars annually, derived from duties on the precious metals, monopolies of mercury, tobacco, and gunpowder, sale of indulgences, Indian capitation-tax, import and export duties, and post-office. Under the Government of the Republic the capitation-tax, amounting to 1,300,000 dollars, and duties on gold and silver amounting to 5,500,000, have been abolished, and it is proposed to supply the resulting deficiency by the increase in the duties on exports and imports.

The revenue of the Federal Government is at present estimated as follows:

	Dollars.
Importation duties.....	8,000,000
Monopoly of tobacco.....	2,500,000
Contingent or extraordinary contribution paid by the Constituent States to the support of the Federal Government.....	1,573,756
Monopoly of gunpowder.....	250,000
Post-Office.....	320,000
Lottery.....	120,000
Monopoly of salt.....	75,000
Mint.....	250,000
Crown estates seized at the Revolution.....	70,000
Duty on exportation of the precious metals.....	75,000
Miscellaneous sources.....	698,074
	13,931,830

Against which there is a charge,

For the army.....	9,073,932
Navy.....	1,309,045
Interest on public debt.....	2,109,600
Miscellaneous charges of Government.....	3,466,265
Total.....	15,958,842
Leaving a deficiency of.....	2,027,012

Proposed to be met by reductions in the army and navy estimates.

Though the third Article of the Federal Constitution has declared the Roman Catholic Religion exclusively that of the State, the spirit of the Government with respect to matters of Faith is liberal, though cautious in offending the feelings of the People. This freedom from bigotry has resulted not so much from the bold opinions which they have derived from the French school, whence they drew many of their Political principles, as from their having always been accustomed to view Ecclesiastical power in the last resort, exercised not by a spiritual, but by a temporal personage; for in consequence of a Papal Bull, issued 1502, the King of Spain was constituted Head of the American Church, and from that time forward all communications made by the Pope to the inhabitants of Spanish America, were previously sanctioned, and ultimately published, solely by the Royal authority. The Kings of Spain, sheltering their consciences under the power of an infallible Church, which had conferred on them this great prerogative, had steadily and effectually resisted the frequent attempts of the Popes to interfere immediately in the spiritual affairs of Spanish America; and when the Royal power was overthrown in Mexico, the Government then established naturally considered itself as succeeding in a consider-

State of the Religious establishment.

MEXICO. able degree to the Ecclesiastical functions which had been previously held by the Court of Madrid. In 1824, the Pope addressed a circular Bull (*Encuclica* as it was styled) to the Clergy of Spanish America, exhorting them to unite in leading back their flocks to obedience to the King, whose power was founded on Divine right, and inseparable from the preservation of the authority of the Holy See. The Congress published this instrument with an address to the nation, wherein a distinction was drawn between the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope, and an intimation given that even the spiritual power might be lost by an unjustifiable exertion of it. These opinions were received favourably among the people of all classes, with scarcely any exception. Encouraged by this demonstration of the feelings of the nation, the Congress sequestered the revenues of the Primate and several other Ecclesiastics who had emigrated, and thus seized on an annual income of 371,148 dollars. The Republican Government, however, has not yet ventured to exercise the patronage formerly possessed by the Crown, and as it has not succeeded in negotiating the *Concordat* with the See of Rome, the Country, although the population in general is devotedly attached to the Roman Catholic Religion, may be considered as having its Religious establishment in a good measure suspended, since a great proportion of Ecclesiastical dignities and benefices are vacant. Of ten Bishoprics nine are vacant, and of one hundred and eighty-five Prebends and Canonries, seventy-nine are vacant. This state of affairs has caused a strong and extensively diffused feeling in favour of the establishment of an independent national Church; and the jurisdiction of the See of Rome is still further threatened by the growing spirit of infidelity, or at least indifference on matters of Faith, which may be observed, especially among the younger members of the community, and which naturally resulted from the great abuses which prevailed in the Ecclesiastical establishment. Whilst some of the great dignitaries possessed annual revenues of above 100,000 dollars, the *Curas*, the most meritorious and useful of the Ecclesiastical body, were left to languish on incomes of 100 or 150. Even this small income was obtained by means discreditable and painful to the moral feeling of the incumbent as well as oppressive and pernicious to the spiritual welfare of the congregation. It resulted principally from fees so exorbitant, that an Indian peasant, in some of the Dioceses, must on his marriage pay twenty-two dollars to the *Cura*. If the peasant be not much under the influence of scruples, he, in case of inability to make up such a sum, cohabits with the object of his attachment without any previous ceremony; but if his Faith be very sensitive, he borrows or steals the means of satisfying the demands of the Priest. In the mining district each miner pays yearly three dollars and a quarter to secure the performance of Religious rites at his funeral. Some facts are worthy of mention, as strikingly illustrative of the change of Religious feeling in Mexico. In all the Republic no more than eighty-seven individuals are at present serving their novitiate for the profession of Monastic orders, and the whole amount of contributions to the one hundred and fifty Convents is less than formerly had been obtained by one. It is also a striking proof of the slight importance attributed by Congress to Ecclesiastical jurisdiction, that, most jealous as they are in limiting the power of the President, they have not hesitated in conferring on him the authority of rejecting or sanctioning the Papal Bulls.

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In the Congresses of some of the Constituent States, laws had been passed for seizing the property of the Church, although subsequently the interference of the Federal Congress caused them to be reversed; but very generally the cognizance of all causes between the Laity and Clergy have been transferred from Ecclesiastical to Lay tribunals. Still by the existing law, although scarcely enforced, toleration forms no part of the Mexican Constitution; no Religion but the Roman Catholic can be exercised, marriages are not permitted between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and the profession of the Faith declared to be that of the State is indispensable to any one seeking to become a citizen of the Mexican Republic.

The following Tables will present a compendious view of the present state of the Religious establishment in Mexico. Number of the Clergy.

Ecclesiastical Institutions.

Archbishopric.....	1
Bishoprics.....	9
Convents.....	150
Curacies attached to Convents.....	40
Missions attached to Convents.....	106
Cathedral Churches.....	10
Collegiate Church.....	1
Colleges de Propagandâ Fide.....	6
Parishes.....	1194

Ecclesiastical Persons.

Archbishop.....	1
Bishops.....	9
Canons and Prebends.....	185
Parochial Clergy.....	3677
Regular Clergy.....	1913
Members of the Colleges de Prop. Fide.....	307

Total of Ecclesiastical personages.... 6092

If this estimate which Ward gives of the number of the Clergy of Mexico be correct, it shows a great diminution from the time of Humboldt, who states their number at 10,000.

The property of the Mexican Clergy consisted, in the first place of tithes, amounting to the annual average of 1,835,382 dollars; secondly, of landed property, so limited in its amount as not to exceed in value 3,000,000 dollars; thirdly, property in the singular form of a capital in money accumulated by the misapplication of charitable donations and bequests, and as the income always greatly exceeded the charges allocated on it by the managers, this fund before the Revolution amounted to 44,500,000 dollars, but has since been reduced by the effects of that political convulsion to 20,000,000 dollars. It is lent to landed proprietors on the security of mortgage of their lands. From those funds the following incomes are assigned to the Bishops:

	Dollars.
Archbishop of Mexico.....	130,000
Bishop of Puebla.....	110,000
Valladolid.....	100,000
Guadalajara.....	90,000
Durango.....	35,000
Monterey.....	30,000
Yucatan.....	20,000
Oaxaca.....	18,000
Sonora.....	6,000
Chiapa.....	not ascertained

Total..... 539,000

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MEXICO.

Political divisions.

The territory of the Federal Republic of Mexico, containing 118,478 square leagues, is at present divided into the following States and Districts, with a population estimated at eight millions :

	Square leagues.	Inhabitants in 1803.
1. Mexico, and { formed out of the former Intendancy of Mexico, amounting together to	5,927	1,511,800
2. Queretaro, {		
3. Puebla de los Angeles.....	2,696	813,300
4. Guanaxuato	911	517,300
5. Valladolid.....	3,446	376,400
6. Guadalajara, from which a small portion, about one-tenth, has been severed, and declared the District of Colima	9,612	630,500
7. Zacatecas	2,255	153,300
8. Oaxaca.	4,447	534,800
9. Yucatan	5,977	465,800
10. Vera Cruz, { formed out of the former Intendancy of Vera Cruz, and		
11. Tabasco, { collectively containing.....	4,141	156,000
12. Chiapa, {		
13. San Luis Potosi, { formed out of the former Intendancy of San		
14. Cohahuila & Texas, { Luis Potosi, and containing collectively....	27,821	334,900
15. New Leon, {		
16. Tamaulipas, {		
17. Durango, { formed out of the former Intendancy of Durango, and		
18. Chihuahua, { containing collectively	16,873	159,700
19. Sonora and Sinaloa	19,143	121,400

Territories, the population of which has not reached the number entitling them to send Representatives to the Federal Congress :

1. New Mexico	5,709	40,200
2. Old California	7,295	9,000
3. New California	2,125	15,600
4. Tlascala, (population and extent included in those assigned to Puebla de los Angeles.)		
5. Colima, (population and extent included in those assigned to Guadalajara.)		

Of the above States, CALIFORNIA OLD and NEW, DURANGO, GUANAXUATO, and GUADALAXARA, have already been described separately, according to our alphabetical arrangement.

State of Mexico.

The State of MEXICO ranks first in importance amongst those of the Federation, containing the most numerous population, both absolutely and in proportion to the extent of its territory, as well as the principal City of the Republic and the seat of its Government. The Pacific forms its Western boundary for 270 miles, and the parts adjacent to that line of coast, amounting to about a third of the extent of the State, are sultry, unwholesome, moist, and fertile. The remaining two-thirds lie on the Table Land, or the ascent to it, and have the character usually found in that region. The highest mountain is that of Toluca, which has an elevation of 15,018 feet, and retains snow on its summit throughout the year, except during the rainy months of November and October. The principal towns are MEXICO, with a population of 137,000 ; (see *infra*;) *Tezcuco*, 5000 ; *Hachco*, remarkable for the magnificent Church built by Laborde, a French adventurer, at an expense of above £80,000. After amassing a vast property by successful operations in the mines, Laborde, by this and similar acts of imprudence, was reduced to poverty, but resuming his early pursuits, he again realized a very great fortune. *Acapulco*, formerly the only port allowed by the Spanish Government to be frequented on the Western shore of Mexico, is at present the principal port on that side of the State ; it contains a population of about 6000, and exhibits a singular work of Art, a cut made through the rocky hills which surround the haven, and admitting the sea-breeze to mitigate the suffocating and dele-

terious effects of the air, previously pent up in the deep basin, at the bottom of which it lies. *Pachuca*, where is situated the celebrated mine of Real del Monte.

The State of QUERETARO lies entirely on the Table Land ; its principal town, bearing the same name, has a population of 35,000, and is remarkable for the beauty of its buildings, as well as for some degree of manufacturing activity. The principal mines are El Doctor, Maconi, and San Cristoval. The country generally consists of extensive plains, in some instances fifty miles in length and twenty in breadth.

The State of PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES has probably four-fifths of its territory situated on the Table Land. That part extending from the Western slope of the Cordillera to the Pacific, along the shore of which it extends for about 120 miles, is nearly desert, although admirably suited by nature for the cultivation of the most precious productions of Tropical climates. The Table Land produces the most abundant crops of wheat, maize, and maguëy. The volcano Popocatepetl, the highest mountain in the Mexican territory, and, with the exception of Mount St. Elias, in all the extent of North America, is situated in this State. Its summit, reaching an elevation of 17,550 feet, is covered with perpetual snow. In this State is situated the Great Pyramid of Cholula. The principal places are *La Puebla*, the Capital, containing 65,000 inhabitants, and founded by the Spaniards in 1531, and *Cholula*, with a population of 16,000. Within the limits of this State is included the territory of *Tlascala*, containing 59,000 inhabitants, remarkable for retaining the impatient and independent spirit of their ancestors, but at present exhibiting it principally by a restless and litigious disposition. The town of *Tlascala*, once so powerful and populous, now contains but 3400 inhabitants.

VALLADOLID extends principally over the Western slope of the Andes, here more gradual than on the Eastern side. It is bounded by the Pacific for a distance of 600 miles, and the part adjoining the coast has the quality invariably attending such situations in Mexico, heat, fertility, and insalubrity. The greater part of the territory, however, possesses a delightful, healthful, and temperate climate. The highest mountain is that of Taucitaro, often, though not always, covered with snow. It likewise contains the volcano Jorullo, a phenomenon bearing evidence of one of the greatest Physical events presented by the records of the Globe.* *Valladolid*, the Capital, contains 18,000 inhabitants, *Pascuaro* 6000. *Huitzitzilla*, the ancient Capital of the Kingdom of Michoacan, the boundaries of which in a great measure coincided with those of the present State, has a population of 2500. The State contains the mines of Zita-guao, Aganguero, Tlapudahua, Real del Oro, and Inguaran.

The State of ZACATECAS lies entirely on the Table Land, and although the soil is rugged, parched, and barren, the climate cold and disagreeable, the richness of its mines gives it a high degree of importance. The soil is in general saturated with the muriate and carbonate of soda, which are also found in abundance in nine small lakes scattered over the district. The principal towns are *Zacatecas*, the Capital, containing a population of 40,000, *Fresnillo*, and *Sombrerete*. It contains the celebrated mines of Sombrerete and Zacatecas,

MEXICO. besides those of Sierra de Pinos, Chachiguitec, and Mazapic.

Oaxaca.

The State of OAXACA is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery, purity of air, fertility, and civilization, considerable in degree, and commencing at an early period. From one point, the Cerro of Sempualtepec, 7600 feet high, the spectator can view the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. The climate is rather moist, and the vegetation consequently remarkable for luxuriance, the most striking instance of which is the famous cypress of Santa Maria del Tule, measuring 117 feet round the trunk. In this State much the greater part of all the cochineal of commerce is produced. Its principal towns are *Oaxaca*, the Capital, with a population of 24,000, and *Tehuantepec*, where an inlet of the Pacific forms a haven, and offers, in conjunction with the river Guasacualco, falling into the Gulf of Mexico, a facility of communication between the two Oceans, separated here by intervening land about 120 miles in breadth.

Yucatan.

The State of YUCATAN extends over the Peninsula of the same name, with the exception of the part occupied on the Eastern shore, by the British settlements on the Bay of Honduras, where the facility of procuring log-wood and mahogany have induced a mixed race, under the protection of Britain, to build towns, and push their operations up the Country with such activity, that they have navigated the river Balize for 200 miles from its mouth. It is one vast plain, except where a chain of hills, slightly elevated, traverses it from North-East to South-West. The climate, although one of the hottest in the World, is healthy, insomuch that invalids from the West Indian Islands visit it for recovery. This salubrity is owing to the dryness of the atmosphere and soil, which is so great, that fresh water is no where to be met with for above 150 miles along the Western and Northern shores. Near the mouth of the Rio Lagartos a singular phenomenon may be observed. At about a quarter of a mile from the shore a copious spring of fresh water bursts up amidst the sea water. The only important articles of commerce are wax, brazil-wood, log-wood, and mahogany. The increase of population has been checked by the Spanish Government, which, to render communication with the English contraband traders more difficult, removed the inhabitants from the Eastern part, and concentrated them on the Western shore. The principal towns are *Merida*, the Capital, with a population of 10,000, *Campeche*, the sea-port of the State, with a population of 6,000, and *Valladolid*.

Vera Cruz.

The State of VERA CRUZ possesses great importance, in consequence of containing the harbour bearing the same name, and forming the principal means of communication between the territory of the Republic and the rest of the World. With a sea-coast of 400 miles, it possesses every variety of climate, from the suffocating heat of the port of Vera Cruz to the frosts of Perote, and in consequence of the steepness of the Cordillera in this part, the traveller may experience all these changes in the course of a day's journey. Although very fertile, it is thinly peopled, in consequence of the unhealthiness of the climate, as well as of the preference given both by the Spaniards and Indians to the Table Land as a place of residence; yet such is the demand and encouragement for labour at Vera Cruz, that an unskilled labourer earns five shillings a day, and a mechanic three times that sum. It contains the volcano of Orizaba, having an elevation of 17,208 feet, and the Coffer of Perote, 13,289 feet high, and familiar to navigators as the first

land seen when approaching the coast of Mexico. The mountain of Tuxtla, also within the limits of this State, is subject to violent volcanic eruptions, during one of which, in 1793, the ashes and noise produced by the volcano reached to places above 180 miles distant. The principal towns are *Vera Cruz*, protected by the strong fortress of San Juan de Ulua, seated on a small island lying before the city. The population is 30,000. *Xalapa*, well known in commerce as the place supplying the greater portion of the valuable drug to which it has given name, and celebrated for the genial atmosphere and beautiful country in which it is placed. Its population is 13,000. *Tampico*, an important sea-port at the mouth of the river of the same name; its population is 20,000. *Papantla*, population 8000.

The States of TABASCO and CHIAPA are thinly peopled and their inhabitants poor, and generally in a low degree of civilization. The soil is fertile and well watered by numerous streams, but the great imperfection of the sources of information respecting these districts renders it impossible to give any full or satisfactory information concerning them. Tabasco does not contain any town of importance, except *Villa Hermosa*, the Capital. The principal towns of Chiapa are the Capital, bearing the same name as the State, and *Ciudad Real*.

The extent of the State of SAN LUIS POTOSI is probably not a tenth of the Intendancy which formerly bore the same name. It is important on account of its valuable mines, and is the great channel for supplying the vast districts on the North and West with imported goods. It is very fertile, and the proprietors generally employ their estates in breeding cattle, especially horses and mules, which are produced in so great abundance as to supply the demand for them from all the Southern States of the Federation. *San Luis Potosi*, the Capital, the only town of importance, contains 50,000 inhabitants, a considerable proportion of whom are employed in manufactures. The principal mines are La Purissima, Catorce, Cerro de San Pedro, Cerro de la Leona, and Real de Charcas.

The State of COAHUILA and TEXAS, at present thinly peopled and possessing little wealth or importance, is likely, at some future period, to be the most opulent, powerful, and civilized in the Federation; from the advantages of a soil of surprising fertility, a great facility of internal communication by means of the numerous rivers intersecting it, and a Geographical position highly favouring its intercourse, both with the Anglo-American Union and the Old Continent. It has a sea-coast of 350 miles long, affording, by means of the numerous rivers which disembogue along it, intercourse at a great number of points with the Gulf of Mexico. Although the mouths of these rivers seldom admit vessels drawing more than ten feet of water, the Red river has depth sufficient for ships of 400 tons. Most of the productions of Tropical climates grow here in as great perfection as in any part of the World; cotton in particular is equal to the finest produced in the United States. The population is rapidly increasing by the influx of settlers from the Anglo-American Union, and this colonization is anxiously encouraged by the Mexican Government with doubtful policy, as such settlers will unquestionably favour the views entertained by the Cabinet of Washington for extending the frontier of their Republic in this direction. The name of town is scarcely applicable to any post at present existing in this extensive tract; the principal are *Cohahuila*, *San Antonio de Bejar*, and *Monclova*.

MEXICO. The scanty information which can be obtained respecting the State of *New Leon* prevents more than an enumeration of its principal towns; which are *Saltillo*, with a population of 6000, and a place of importance as being the great entrepôt of imported goods destined for distribution over the Northern Provinces; *Monterey*, a Bishop's See; and *Linares*.

Tamaulipas. **TAMAULIPAS** is a narrow tract extending for 300 miles along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. A chain of long, narrow, and low islands accompany the shore through its whole extent, and greatly obstruct navigation, as the channels between them are intricate, shallow, and very dangerous for shipping. The Rio del Norte falls into the sea in this State after having flowed through it for a distance of about 250 miles. Like the Nile, Ganges, and other great rivers of tropical regions, it overflows the country to a great extent, the period of its inundation being from the beginning of April to the end of June. This State ranks very low among those of the Federation in point of wealth, population, and civilization, insomuch that even in late years tracts of ten or twelve square miles in extent have been sold for a few shillings. The principal town is *Nuevo Santander*, the port of which is important as the only one occurring for a great length of coast, but its utility is greatly obstructed by a bar which admits ships only of moderate burthen. There are a few other unimportant towns, among which *San Jose de Tamaulipas* appears most worthy of notice.

Chihuahua. The extensive State of **CHIHUAHUA** is thinly peopled and ill cultivated, as the lands are generally unenclosed, neglected, and employed for feeding cattle. It however contains numerous mines, some of them in their natural capability probably the richest in the World, but as the population is scanty and ignorant, the product is by no means proportionate to the wealth of the mineral deposits. The principal towns are, **CHIHUAHUA**, separately described; *San Pedro de Batopilas*, population 10,000; and *San Jose del Parral* 8000. The principal mines are those of Batopilas, where the ore is so rich that in many places the silver is cut out with a chisel. The Marquis del Bustamante has drawn enormous wealth from El Carmen, one of the veins in this group of mines. Buen Suceso, another lode, was discovered by an Indian, in consequence of a torrent having laid it bare, when the ore appeared in the form of silver nearly pure. Morelos, another lode, was discovered by two Indian brothers, who the night before they met with this instance of their good fortune, had been refused credit for a little maize. They drew from their mine 270,000 dollars in two months; yet so rude are their habits that they live like peasants of the very lowest class, though they have in their huts wealth to a very great amount. Such has been the wealth extracted from the mine of El Refugio that a proprietor entitled to a share of one-eighth is known to have obtained from it 337,000 dollars in the course of a few years. Pacheco, the chief proprietor, with a profuseness unexampled in the history even of the bucaniers, gave 8000 dollars for a velvet cloak which particularly pleased him. At the mines of Jesus Maria, discovered in 1822, upwards of two hundred lodes of silver ore were registered in one year, in a district of a form nearly circular and nine miles in diameter.

Sonora and Cinaloa. The State of **SONORA** and **CINALOA** occupies a vast extent of territory, possessing, among other great natural advantages, a sea-coast of 900 miles, as it is for that distance washed either by the Pacific or the Gulf of

California. There are several good ports in this length of coast; Guaymas, one of the best in the Pacific, Mazatlan, less safe and commodious, and some others not frequented, amongst which the best is one situated opposite the Island of Santa Cruz. The country is generally hilly, and a large portion of it lies on the Table Land. Though in general devoid of large rivers, it has a number of small streams flowing through the ravines of the Cordilleras, but seldom having such a body of water as reaches in the dry season to the sea-shore, being evaporated or swallowed up in the low grounds. The soil is fertile in a high degree, and produces in abundance all things requisite for the support or enjoyment of life, and the inhabitants have attained a considerable degree of civilization. It abounds in mineral wealth; gold is obtained by searching the sands in the ravines, and in this simple process masses have been met with weighing above five pounds. There are besides some gold mines worked on more scientific principles. The richest is that at Cosala, belonging to an eccentric individual of the name of Triarte, who seldom permits it to be worked for any length of time, contenting himself with drawing from its immense stores not more, usually, than a hundred weight, which he finds no difficulty in obtaining in a week. He is said to have in his possession gold and silver to the amount of £500,000, yet such is his singularity, that he lives in a state of the rudest simplicity, and compels his sons to keep a shop in the town adjacent. Many places abound in copper of the best quality, and this metal is eagerly purchased by the Chinese, as it contains a considerable proportion of gold, which they have skill to extract by an easy process. The mines of silver are rich and numerous. The principal are, those of Alamos, so productive that the proprietors there are said to possess bullion to the amount of 6,000,000 of dollars; Babiadora, containing a great number of productive lodes, some so rich that the metal is cut out with chisels; San Juan, containing mineral deposits of great extent and richness; and Nacosari, near the town of Arispe. If we may believe a notice annexed to Ward's *Mexico*, and professing to have been drawn up by an eye-witness, almost every mountain and hill in Sonora contains gold and silver. The chief towns are *Arispe*, the Capital, with a population of 7600; *Sonora*, population 6400; *Culiacan*, population 10,800; *Cinaloa*, population 9500; *El Rosario*, population 5600; *Villa del Fuerte*, population 7900; *Los Alamos*, population 8000.

The territory of *New Mexico* is a district extending about 500 miles from South to North, and contracted within a narrow breadth on the East by the Bolson de Mapimi, a desert region infested by wandering savages, and on the West by an extensive tract belonging to Tribes more settled and removed from Barbarism, but equally independent. The soil is fertile, and, although elevated, in general level, so that the greater part of the country may be traversed by wheel-carriages. The climate is very cold, so that it freezes severely even in May, and the rapid Rio del Norte is usually covered with ice for some time in Winter. Its principal towns are *Santa Fé*, the Capital, with a population of 3600, *Albuquerque*, population 6000, and *Taos*, population 8900.

Gomara, *Cronica della Nuova Espana*, 1554; Castillo, (Bernal Diaz del,) *Historia della Conquista della Nuova Espana*, fol. Madrid, 1632; Gage, *New Survey of the West Indies*, fol. London, 1648; Hernandez, *Nova Plantarum, Animalium, &c. Mexicanorum His-*

MEXICO. *toria*, fol. Rom. 1651; Horne, *De Originibus Americanis*, 8vo. Hag. Com. 1652; De Solis, *Historia della Conquista de Mexico*, fol. Bruxell. 1704; Herrera, *Historia de las Indias Occidentales*, fol. Mad. 1620; Boturini, *Idea de una Nueva Historia de la America Septentrional*, 4to. Madrid, 1746; Clavigero, *Storia Antica del Messico*, 4 tom. 4to. Cesenæ, 1780; Lorenzana, *Historia della Nuova Spagna*, &c. Mex. 1770; Robertson, *History of America*; Humboldt, *Essai Politique sur le Royaume de la Nouvelle Espagne*, 2 tom. 4to. Paris, 1808; Bustamante, *Cuadro Historico de la Revolution de Mexico*; Mendibil, *Resumen Historico*, 8vo. Lond. 1828; *El Espanol*, por Blanco White, 8 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1810, 1815; Ward, *Mexico in 1827*, 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1828; Poinsett, *Notes on Mexico*, 8vo. Lond. 1825; Aglio, *Mexican Antiquities*, 7 vols. fol. Lond. 1831.

MEXICO, the Capital of the State of the same name, and the seat of the Government of the Mexican Confederation, is the most wealthy and beautiful city of the American Continent, and until the late rapid advances which New York and Philadelphia have made in population, exceeded all others in the number of its inhabitants also. It is situated in an oval valley 200 miles in circumference, the mountains enclosing which are sterile, bold, and striking, formed of porphyry and basaltic amygdaloid, and presenting to the view the colossal volcanoes Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl. The elevation of its site, which lies 8150 feet above the level of the sea, ensures it a moderate temperature, and from the rarefaction of the atmosphere on the Table Land which extends over this part of the American Continent, a dryness results which, though not conducive to fertility, is most favourable to health. It was originally situated on an Island in the Lake of Tezcuco, but in consequence of the process of desiccation which is extensively taking place over the Table Land, the water of this basin has become so much lower that the city is now on the main land, and lies three miles from the water's edge. The water of this lake is salt, though not so much so as that of the Ocean. It is shallow, seldom exceeding ten and nowhere twenty feet in depth, and through a considerable portion of its extent it has not more than three feet of water, so that in dry seasons such parts are not navigable even for the canoes of the Indians. As the great Square of Mexico is only five feet above the ordinary level of the lake, inundations have sometimes threatened the total destruction of the town, and laid every part of it under water. The Lake of Xochimilco lies to the South of the city, and as its water is fresh, it is conducted in navigable canals to supply the inhabitants. There are besides two aqueducts for conveying fresh water into the city from other sources; the arches of the Aqueduct of Chapultepec extend 10,733 feet, those of the Aqueduct of Santa Fé 11,050 feet.

"Mexico (such are the words of Humboldt) is one of the most beautiful cities in the World. With the exception of Petersburg, Berlin, Philadelphia, and the more modern parts of London, no town of the same extent can bear comparison with it, for the uniform level of the site, the regularity and size of the streets, and the magnificence of the Squares. The architecture is in general pure, and in some instances beautiful, without being burdened with an ill-judged superfluity of ornaments, and derives an air of solid grandeur from the material, which is usually porphyry. The houses are not disfigured with the heavy wooden balconies usual

in the towns of Spanish America; and the roofs flat, according to the general mode of construction throughout warm Countries, are surrounded with handsome iron balustrades ornamented with bronze. Nothing can be more rich and varied than the view from the great tower of the Cathedral on a fine summer's morning, when the air is clear and pure, and the cloudless sky exhibits the intense blue which is peculiar to it in an elevated position and a dry atmosphere. Immediately beneath the spectator lies the city with its magnificent buildings; beyond its limits on all sides extends a vast plain, carefully cultivated to the bases of colossal mountains covered with perpetual snow. The Lake of Tezcuco, bordered on one side by the city, and in other directions by numerous towns and villages, might suggest the recollection of the most beautiful pieces of water in Switzerland. Noble avenues shaded with elms and poplars lead from every side to the Capital: two aqueducts raised on lofty arches traverse the plain, and render the scene still more striking. To the North is seen the magnificent convent of Our Lady of Guadeloupe, behind which rise the mountains of Tepeyacac, and around it the ground is diversified by ravines overgrown with palms and the arborescent yucca. To the South the plain appears one immense plantation, producing in the utmost plenty oranges, peaches, cherries, apples, and other European fruits; and this smiling picture is rendered more striking by the wild and sterile aspect of the mountains, which enclose the valley, and exhibit among their summits the huge volcanoes, Popocatepetl and Iztaccihuatl, the former of which is in incessant activity, sending forth volumes of smoke and discharges of inflamed matter, amidst its covering of perpetual snow."

The City is divided into four districts—those of St. Paul, St. Sebastian, St. John, St. Mary; and the streets run with much regularity from North to South, and from East to West. Of some of the principal public edifices we have already spoken in our general account of the Republic.* The Cathedral is a large pile of building, constructed partly in the Gothic and partly in Grecian Orders: in the ground close to this building is imbedded a circular disc of porphyry, nine feet in diameter, exhibiting in singular hieroglyphical figures the Mexican Calendar, which, according to Humboldt, was more correct than that used by the Greeks and Romans: an equestrian statue of King Charles IV. stands opposite the principal front of the Cathedral in an oval space. Tolsa, a native artist, formed it in bronze at a single cast, although weighing 45,000 pounds. The Mint is an extensive building; and in carrying into effect the purposes to which it is devoted much mechanical ingenuity is displayed. The Acordada, or public Prison, a noble edifice, contains in its spacious and airy apartments above 1200 prisoners, as well offenders against the laws as captives taken from the hostile Indian Tribes. The School-of-Mines, the greatest and most beautiful building in Mexico, was raised at an expense of 600,000 dollars; but in consequence of the failure of the foundation, the walls in several places have opened in large cracks, and other alarming symptoms of dilapidation threaten speedy ruin to the structure. The Academy of the Fine Arts is so much neglected, that the roof has in many places been allowed to fall in. Neither the University nor Public Library are worthy of so great a city, or the exalted purposes for which they are destined. The

* Pp. 137, 138.

MEXICO. streets, which are well paved and lighted, and have flag-ways on each side for the convenience of foot-passengers, are kept very neat, except in the parts inhabited by the Indians, where the visitor is disgusted by the most revolting filth, brutality, and misery. Of the population, exceeding at present 150,000, there are in every 100 individuals, on an average, fifty Creoles, twenty-four aboriginal Indians, and twenty-six of mixed race. Nearly 30,000 persons, known by the names of Saragates or Leperos, and belonging to the Indian or mixed castes, pass their lives in the open air, spending the day basking in the heat of the sun, with no covering but a small piece of blanket insufficient even for the purposes which decency requires. Indolent, inoffensive, and abstemious, by the labour of a couple of days in the week, they supply themselves with the small

portion of *pulque* and food which they require, and sacrifice all other considerations to the love of ease. The higher classes are generally in a state of great affluence, and display that propensity for pomp, pleasure, and ease, which generally characterises the inhabitants of Spanish America. Cock-fighting is a favourite amusement, and Bull-fights are viewed with as much interest and enjoyment as in Spain. The smoking of tobacco is practised to a great extent among the Creoles and mixed classes; and even women of all ranks and ages indulge the habit, so that in their assemblies young beauties may be seen with their mouths garnished with large cigars, sending forth clouds of smoke.

Mexico lies in latitude $19^{\circ} 25' 25''$ North; longitude $90^{\circ} 0'$ West.

MEXICO.
MICCO-
TROGUS.

MEYERA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syn- genesia*, order *Superflua*. Generic character: common calyx four-cleft, the two interior leaves small; receptacle small, chaffy, the chaff enclosing two keeled seeds; down none.

One species, *M. sessilis*, native of watery places in the Island of Jamaica.

MEZIUM, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* approximating, sub-filiform, robust, squamous, eleven-jointed, the basal joint slightly clavate, and the two following a little stouter than the remainder, which are subequal, the last being longest and obliquely acuminate; head small; eyes minute; *thorax* pubescent, longitudinally squamous; *scutellum* wanting; *elytra* connate or united, gibbous, shining, subhyaline; legs rather long; *femora* clavate; *tarsi* pentamerous.

Type of the genus, *Ptinus sulcatus*, Fabricius; Curtis, *Ent. Britt.* vol. v. pl. ccxxxii. One species, found in old houses in Europe, not uncommon in London.

MEZONEURUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved, connected at the base; corolla, petals five, hooked, the superior petal small; stamens villous at the base; style incurved; pod flat, ovate-oblong, one-celled, many seeded.

Two species, trees, natives of the Islands of Java and Timor. Decandolle.

MEZZOTINTO, It. *mezzo*, middle, and *tinto*, tint, or dye.

See the *Essay on ENGRAVING*.

Baxter, with apostolic grace,
Display'd his *mezzotinto* face;
While here and there some luckier saint
Attain'd to dignity of paint.

Cotton. *A Fable*.

This afternoon [13 March, 1661] Prince Rupert shew'd me with his owne hands y^e new way of graving call'd *Mezzo Tinto*.
Evelyn. *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 331.

MIANA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* short, finely ciliated and pubescent in the males, simple in the females; *palpi* short, porrected obliquely, the two basal joints sparingly

clothed with elongate scales, the terminal one exposed, somewhat acute, and placed obliquely, very slender when denuded; the basal joint short, stouter than the following, which is slightly curved, attenuated towards the apex, and nearly three times as long as the basal; terminal elongate-ovate, nearly as stout as the second, and about the length of the basal; *maxillæ* elongate; head with a frontal crest; eyes naked; *thorax* subquadrate, with a posterior dorsal crest; *abdomen* slender, with a small tuft at the apex in the males; and a little crested down the back; wings entire, deflexed, anterior elongate, triangular, with indistinct, nearly concolorous stigmata. Caterpillar naked; *pupa* subterraneous.

Type of the genus *Noctua literosa*, Haworth; Stephens, *Illust. Brit. Ent. (Haustellata)*, vol. iii. p. 12. pl. xxv. fig. 1. Nine species, all found in Britain.

MIARUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, ten-jointed, rather slender; funiculus five-jointed, its two basal joints obconic, the other three transverse, rounded at the apex; club four-jointed, ovate; head produced anteriorly into a rostrum, which is filiform, slightly bent, inserted in a groove beneath the *thorax*, this last transverse, with the posterior angles rounded; *elytra* somewhat depressed, subquadrate, not covering the apex of the abdomen; legs short; anterior *tibiæ* with a minute hook at the apex.

Type of the genus, *Curculio campanulæ*, Linnæus; Herbst, *Coleopt.* vol. vi. pl. lxx. fig. 15. About six species, natives of temperate Europe, four of them inhabiting Britain.

MICCOTROGUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, rather short, somewhat stout, eleven-jointed, the scape elongated, clavate, the funiculus six-jointed, its two basal joints rather long, obconic, the second stoutest, the remainder subglobose, the club thick, oblong-ovate; head produced anteriorly into a rostrum, which is as long as the *thorax*, rounded, curved, and rather slender; eyes rounded, slightly prominent; *thorax* nearly transverse, narrowed in front, with the sides rounded, the base trisinuated, the disc moderately convex; *scutellum* small, triangular, distinct; *elytra* oblong, suboval, con-

MICCO-TROGUS. vex, scarcely broader than the middle of the *thorax*, covering the apex of the *abdomen*; legs rather short, stout, the anterior approximating at the base.

MI-CHAUX-IA. Type of the genus, *Curculio cuprifer*, Panzer, *Fauna Ins. Germ.* pl. xli. fig. 14. Two species only, one of which is found in Britain in grassy places.

MICH, } Also written *meech*; to *miche*, to lurk,
MI'CHER, } with a slight deviation, from the Fr.
MI'CHERY, } *muser*, to idle. A *micher*, a covetous
MI'CHING. } man, either from Lat. *miser*, or from the
Fr. *miche*; *mica panis*, because he counts all the crumbs that fall from his table. Skinner. The latter Etymology is undoubtedly the true one. Mr. Tyrwhitt tells us that in the *Promptuarium parvum*, "*mychyn*" stands as equivalent to "*pryvely stelyn smale thyngs*." And Lambard, in his *Eirenarchia*, says, that one Justice may charge constables to arrest such as shall be suspected to be "*draw-latches*, wastors, or robertsmen, that is to say, either *muching* or *mightie theeves*." Contrasting these different sorts of plunderers. The Fr. *miche*, Lat. *mica*, is a small thing.

To *miche*, is to take or steal small things, to pilfer; and, consequentially, to lay in wait, to lurk.

A *micher*, one who takes or steals, small things, a pilferer, a petty thief; one who lies in wait, lurks, or loiters about; either to thieve, or for other purposes.

How should I by this word him leve,
Unneth that he nis a *micher*
Forsworne, or els Goddes lier.

Chaucer. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 219.

But nowe thou shalt full sore abie
That Ilke stelthe of *micherie*,
That thou hast both take and do.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 171.

For no man of his counsaile knoweth,
What he maie gette of his *michynge*.

Id. *Ib.* p. 173.

But should straggle up and downe the country, or *mich* in corners amongst their friends idly.
Spenser. *Works*, vol. viii. p. 499. *View of the State of Ireland*.

Shall the blessed Sonne of Heauen proue a *micher*, and eate black-berrys? a question not to be askt.

Shakspeare. *Henry IV. First Part*, fol. 58.

Sure she has some *meeching* rascal in her house, some hind, that she hath seen bear (like another Milo) quarters of malt upon his back and sing with't.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Scornful Lady*, act iv. sc. 1.

LON. O *meiching* varlet, I'll fit ye as I live.

Id. *The Noble Gentleman*, act i. sc. 1.

— Come, *meecher*,
Thou shalt have both.

Id. *Bonduca*, act i. sc. 1.

DUR. Forward, you *micher*.

Massinger. *The Guardian*, act i. sc. 5.

ST. MICHAEL'S, or as it is corruptly called *Mitchell*, a Borough in the County of Cornwall, and in Saxon times a place of considerable note as *Modishole*. It has returned two Members to Parliament since the reign of Edward VI. Population 160, distant from London 250 miles.

MICHAUXIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Oc-tandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Campanel-laceæ*. Generic character: calyx many-cleft; corolla wheel-shaped, eight to ten cleft, revolute; nectary eight-valved, bearing the stamens; capsule eight to ten celled, many seeded.

Two species, natives of Persia and Syria.

MICHELIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Poly-andria*, order *Polygynia*, natural order *Magnoliæ*. Generic character: calyx three-leaved; corolla, petals fifteen; berries numerous, four-seeded.

Two species, natives of the East Indies.

MICKLE. See MUCKLE.

MICONIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decan-dria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed; corolla, petals five; nectaries, five scales; stamens declining, anthers folded; capsules five-celled.

Three species, natives of Peru.

MICRANTHERA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dioecia*, order *Polyandria*, natural order *Guttiferæ*. Generic character: male flower, calyx two-leaved; corolla, petals eight to ten, rather longer than the calyx; anthers two-celled: female flower, stigma six-toothed; berry six-celled, cells one-seeded.

One species, *M. Clusiæfolia*, native of Cayenne. Decandolle.

MICROCARPÆA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Scrophula-rinæ*. Generic character: calyx tubular, five-angled, five-cleft; corolla, two-lipped; capsule two-valved.

One species, *M. muscosa*, a small herbaceous plant, native of New South Wales.

MICROCHLOA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Gramineæ*. Generic character: spike one-sided; glume one-flowered, two-valved, acute, membranaceous; calyx awnless, vil-lose, two-valved, inversed.

One species, *M. setacea*, a grass, native of New South Wales.

MICROCORYS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, natural order *La-biataæ*. Generic character: calyx, semi-five-cleft; middle segment of the lower lip of the corolla broad.

Three species, natives of New South Wales.

MICROCOSM, } Fr. *microcosme*; It. and Sp.
MICROCOSMICAL. } *microcosmo*; Lat. *microcosmus*;
Gr. *μικρόκοσμος*, *μικρός*, small, little, and *κόσμος*, the world. The Examples explain the usage; see espe-cially that from Raleigh.

She, to whom this world must itself refer,
As suburbs, or the *microcosm* of her;
She, she is dead.

Donne. *Funeral Elegies. An Anatomy of the World. The First Anniversary*.

There were some also, that staid not here; but went further, and held; that if the spirit of man (whom they call the *microcosm*) do give a fit touch to the spirit of the world, by strong imaginations, and beleefes, it might command nature.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. x. sec. 900.

Because in the little frame of man's body there is a representa-tion of the universal, and (by allusion) a kind of participation of all the parts there, therefore was man called *microcosmos*, or the little world.

Raleigh. *History of the World*, book i. ch. ii.

This opinion confirmed would much advance the *microcosmical* conceit, and commend the geography of Paracelsus; who according to the cardinal points of the world divideth the body of man.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book ii. ch. iii. p. 76.

Why, as great, no doubt, and of as fatal consequence to the affairs and government of the *microcosm*, or lesser world, as if, in the greater, God should put out the sun, and establish one great, uni-versal cloud in the room of it.

South. *Sermons*, vol. ii. p. 389.

MICRODON, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

MICHE-LIA.
—
MICRO-DON.

MICRO-
DON.
—
MICROM-
MATA.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrected, triarticulate, the basal joint elongate, cylindric, the second short, cup-shaped, third elongate, ovate, conic, furnished at its base with a naked seta as long as the joint; *labrum* short, obtuse; tongue slender, as long as the labrum, acute; *labium* very much dilated; head short, broad; *scutellum* bidentate; wings incumbent, parallel; *tarsi* five-jointed.

Type of the genus *Mulio apiarius*, Fabricius; *Microdon apiformis*, Curtis, *Britt. Ent. pl. lxx*. Five species, all European; two of them found in England.

MICRODUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* as long as the body, composed of numerous articulations; maxillary *palpi* five-jointed; labial three-jointed; mandibles stout; *abdomen* sessile; wings long; anterior with a broad, costal nervure; posterior *tarsi* elongate.

Type of the genus *Bassus gloriatorius*, Panzer, *Fauna Germ. pl. cii. fig. 17*. Eleven species, all parasitic; six natives of England.

MICROGASTER, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* setaceous, composed of numerous articulations; mandibles stout, short, not dilated at the apex, nor gaping; *palpi* four, unequal, maxillary five-jointed, labial three-jointed; *labium* simple, short, with the margin entire.

Type of the genus, *Cryptus globatus*, Fabricius. About twenty species, parasitic, on the larvæ of *Lepidopterous* insects.

MICROGRAPHY, Gr. μικρὸς, small, and γράφειν, to write, to describe.

The description of small things, (sc. visible by aid of the microscope.)

(For want of Dr. Hook's *Micrography* being at hand, it being a very scarce book) [I have] given descriptions of two or three things, which I have thought had not been tolerably well observed before, but are described well by that curious gentleman.

Derham. *Physico-Theology. Preface.*

MICROLÆNA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Gramineæ*. *Generic character*: glume one-flowered, minute, two-valved; calyx on a bearded foot-stalk, doubly two-valved, exterior valve aristate; two scales, opposite, alternating with the valves of the calyx; stigmas sessile, plumose.

One species, *M. stipoides*, a grass, native of New South Wales.

MICROLICIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Oc-tandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Melastomaceæ*. *Generic character*: calyx globular, five-lobed, subulate, persisting; corolla, petals five, obovate; anthers alternately dissimilar; capsule dry, three-celled, three-valved, sometimes two-celled and two-valved.

A genus divided from *Rhexia*, containing twenty-seven species, mostly natives of Brazil. Decandolle.

MICROLOMA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Asclepiadeæ*. *Generic character*: calyx five-cleft; masses of pollen ten, smooth, pendulous; tube of stamens naked; corolla pitcher-shaped.

One species, *M. sagittatum*, native of the South of Africa.

MICROMMATA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Arach-nidæ*.

Generic character. Legs eight, long, nearly of equal length, the second pair longest; *maxillæ* straight, pa-

rallel, and distant; eyes eight, disposed in two transverse lines, of which the posterior is largest; *thorax* cordiform; *abdomen* oval, soft, downy; *tarsi* furnished beneath, with a double brush at the apex.

Type of the genus *M. smaragdina*, Latreille, *Genera, &c. vol. i. p. 115*. There are four species only, of which the type inhabits umbelliferous plants in woods in the South of England.

MICROPEPLUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* shorter than the *thorax*, received during repose in a groove on the under side of the margin of the latter, nine-jointed, the two basal joints larger than the following, the first subovate, the second pear-shaped, the six following decreasing in length, the ninth forming a large, solid, globose, pubescent club; maxillary *palpi* small, incrassated in the middle, and attenuated to the apex; labial minute; head subtrigonal, inserted up to the eyes, which are small, into the *thorax*, the latter narrowed anteriorly, with the angles acute; *elytra* quadrate, margined, very much abbreviated, with three elevated lines on each; *abdomen* acuminate at the tip; legs slender; *tarsi* simple; *tibiæ* four-jointed.

Type of the genus, *M. porcatus*; *H. porcatus*, Paykul. Four species known, natives of Europe; three found in Britain.

MICROPETALON, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Tetragynia*. *Generic character*: calyx five-leaved; corolla, petals very small, entire, sometimes none; capsule ovate, longer than the calyx, four-valved.

Three species, natives of North America.

MICROPEZA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrect, small, triarticulate, with the third joint patelliform, compressed; furnished at the base with a long pubescent seta; head elongate, elliptic; *hypostome* reclined, naked; eyes rounded, prominent, remote; *abdomen* elongate, cylindric, with six annulations; wings incumbent, parallel, as long as the *abdomen*; legs very long, filiform, the anterior pair remote; *tarsi* short.

Type of the genus, *Musca corrigiolata*, Linnæus; Meigen, *Zweiflugen, &c. vol. v. p. 384. pl. liii. fig. 6*. Two species, natives of Europe and of England.

MICROPTERUS, from the Greek μικρὸς, small, and πτερυξ, a fin. Lacep. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Percoides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Mouth large, the lower jaw projecting beyond the upper; teeth very fine; on the oper-cule a flat spine; two dorsal fins, the second small, and consisting at most of five soft rays.

M. Dolomieu, Lacep. The only species known has the depth of the body of greater dimensions than its length; the lateral line at first descends, but mounts again to take the curve of the back; scales on the back large and rounded; pectoral and anal fins much rounded; caudal crescent-shaped.

See Lacepede, *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*.

MICROPUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syn-genesia*, order *Superflua*, natural order *Corymbifera*. *Generic character*: calyx cup-shaped, leaflets lax; down none; no radial florets, seeds involved in the scales of the calyx.

Two species, natives of Europe.

MICROM-
MATA.
—
MICRO-
PUS.

MICRO-
SCOPE.
—
MID.

MI'CROSCOPE, } From the Greek μικρός, small
MICROSCO'PIC, } or little, and σκοπή, σκοπεῖν, to
MICROSCO'PICAL. } see, to view, to see small things ;

sc. magnified or enlarged.

An instrument to see or examine small things (magnified or enlarged.)

And see the *Treatise on OPTICS*, Art. 347, &c. and *LIGHT*, Art. 389.

Many a fair edifice besides, more like
Houses of Gods (so well I have dispos'd
My aery microscope) thou may'st behold
Outside and inside both.

Milton. *Paradise Regained*, book iv. l. 57.

To the performance of every muscular motion, in greater animals at least, there are not fewer distinct parts concerned than many millions of millions and these visible through a microscope.

Ray. *Of the Creation*, part i. p. 197.

There are, besides the above mentioned, innumerable retainers to physick, who, for want of other patients, amuse themselves with the stifling of cats in an air-pump; cutting up dogs alive, or impaling of insects upon the point of a needle for microscopic observations.

Spectator, No. 21.

The magic of those works, in which by the help of glasses we discover all the beauties of statuary and drawing, and even the science of anatomy, has been restricted to an age that was ignorant of microscopic glasses; a problem hitherto unresolved to satisfaction.

Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv. ch. ii. p. 102.

MICROSTEMMA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Asclepiadææ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft; corolla rotate, five-cleft; crown of stamens one-leaved, fleshy, five-lobed; apex of the anthers simple.

One species, *M. tuberosum*, a shrub, with a tuberous root, native of New South Wales.

MICROTEA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved, spreading; corolla none; drupe dry, spiny.

One species, *M. debilis*, native of the Carribee Islands.

MICROTIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, natural order *Orchideæ*. Generic character: labellum dissimilar, oblong, obtuse, callous at the base; column of anthers funnel-shaped.

Five species, natives of New South Wales.

MICTYRIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Brachyurous Crustacea*.

Generic character. Shell nearly oval, elevated, and truncated behind; antennæ very short; the basilar joint of the internal footstalk of the external double palpi very large; arms jointed at the base of the wrist.

Type of the genus *M. longicarpus*, Latreille, *Genera Crust.* &c. vol. i. p. 41. Inhabits the Indian Ocean; one species only.

MID, } A. S. *mid, midda, midde, middle,*
MI'DDEST, or } (*mid-dæl*), *midl, midlest*; Lat.
MIDST, } *med-ius*.

MI'DDLE, *adj.* } The centre or point from which
MI'DDLE, *n.* } the circumference is every where
MI'DDLEMOST, } equidistant; the point between, and
MI'DDLING, } equidistant from extremes, the point,
MI'DDLER. } the place, any thing surrounded or

encompassed equally on all sides; and more laxly; remote or distant from an extreme point or line; from excess.

Mid is used much in Composition.

About Jerusalem þys noumbryng he bi gan,
As in þe myddes of þe world, to noumbre eche man.
R. Gloucester, p. 61.

And wonne þe myddel of þys londe to Bedeford anon.
Id. p. 229.

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MID.

þo caste þys gode Mold þre mantel of anon,
And gurde about þre myddel a uayre lynnne ssete.
R. Gloucester, p. 435.

þre dogtren þis kyng hadde þe eldest Gornorille,
þe mydmost hatte Regan, þe zongest Cordeille.
Id.

þo he come ver in þe see, and he aslepe was,
At tyme of mydnygt of þe nygt, hym mette a greous cas.
Id. p. 202.

And mette hem after mydsomer þe feste of Sejn Jon.
Id. p. 302.

He sende after hys baronje, at mydewynter myd hym to be.
Id. p. 349.

þe kyng withoute essoyn suld be in þe midde
& the erle of Burgoyn he suld haf the thridde.
R. Brunne, p. 188.

At þe hie middaj went þe Scottis men.
Id. p. 334.

Fro midsomeretide to þe Apostle S. Thomas.
Id. p. 224.

Lo I sende you as scheep in the myddil of wolves.
Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. x.

At myddai in the weie I sigh, sir kyng, that fro heuene light
schynyde aboute me.
Id. *The Dedis of Apostlis*, ch. xxvi.

Euen at myddaye (o kinge) I saw in the way a light from heauē.
Bible, Anno 1551.

But at midnight a cry was maad: lo the spouse comith, goe ye
out to meete with him.
Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xxv.

And euen at mydnight, there was a crye made: behold, y^e
brydgrome commeth, go out agaynste hym.
Bible, Anno 1551.

For young she was, and hewed bright
Sore pleasant, and fetis with all,
Gent, and in her middle small.
Chaucer. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 178.

This chanon toke his cole, with sorry grace,
And laid it aboue on the midward
Of the crosselet.
Id. *The Chanones Yemannes Tale*, v. 16659.

In mydward of this gardyn stant a fair tre
Of al maner levis that undir sky be.
The Marchantes Second Tule. Imputed to Chaucer.

They toke ther in, and loggit them at mydmorowe I trowe.
The Pardoner and Tapeistere. Imputed to Chaucer, p. 634.

About hir middell twentie score
Of hors halters, and well mo
Ther hangen that time tho.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv. p. 105.

I wyll go the middell wey
And write a boke bytwene the twey.
Id. *Ib.* Prologue, p. 7.

He wote not howe the nyght is gone,
Ne howe the daie is come aboute,
But only for to slepe and route,
Till high middaie, that he arise.
Id. *Ib.* book v. p. 120.

And forth he went,
And praid God with good intent,
To send hym ioye after his sorowe,
It was nought passed yet midmorowe.
Id. *Ib.* book viii. p. 254.

And that was at midnight tide,
The worlde was still on euery side.
Id. *Ib.* book v. p. 153.

For lykewise as God is in the myds of the good counsayle, so in
the myddest of an euyl counsayl, is ther vndoubtedly the dyuel.
Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1301. *A Treatise vpon the Pas-*
sion.

Christ is called a corner stone, because he being here mediatour
or middeler betwene God and mē. 1 Timo. ii. 5. coupleth in hym the
Jewes & the Gētiles, and joineth them together.
Bible, Anno 1551. *Isaye*, ch. xxviii. note.

X

MID.
—
MIDDLE-
SEX.

Thus the hyest chambers were alway narrower than the lowest
and the *myddlemoste* of the buildinge.

Bible, Anno 1551. Ezechiel, ch. xlii.

I thence
Invoke thy aid to my adventrous song,
That with no *middle* flight intends to soar
Above th' Aonian Mount.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 15.

Thenceforth to speculations high or deep
I turn'd my thoughts, and with capacious mind
Considered all things visible in heav'n,
Or earth, or *middle*, all things fair and good.

Id. Ib. book iv. l. 605.

When Calidore
Who was more light of foote and swift in chace,
Him overtook in *middest* of his race.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 3.

CAS. Virgins, and boyes, *mid-aged*, and wrinkled old,
Soft infancie, that nothing can but cry,
Add to my clamour.

Shakspeare. Troylus and Cressida, fol. 86.

Then with envy, fraught and rage
Flies to his place, nor rests, but in *mid air*
To council summons all his mighty peers.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book i. l. 40.

Who since the morning hour set out from heav'n
Where God resides, and ere *mid-day* arriv'd
In Eden; distance inexpressible
By numbers that have name.

Id. Paradise Lost, book viii. l. 102.

Betwixt which two some have placed a third, a *midknowledge* of
future conditionate contingents.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. book ii. sec. 6. fol. 35. Christian Moderation.

Our souls best baiting and *mid-period*
In her long journey of considering God.

Donne. Elegy on the Death of Prince Henry.

By others, that under the name of Chimæra, was ment a cruel
pirate of the Lycians, whose ship had in her prow a lion, a goat in
the *mid-ship*, and a dragon in the stern.

Raleigh. History of the World, book ii. ch. xiii. sec. 3. fol. 239.

It being then the *mid-time* of the night
Ere they could quit the castle of the rout.

Drayton. The Barons' Wars, book vi.

He who serves has still the low and ignoble restraints of dread
upon his spirit; which in business, and even in the *midst* of action,
cramps and ties up his activity.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 51.

The cohesion of the *middlemost* of the three lately mentioned
small dyes with the other two, the one above it, the other below, is
not so strong as that of the parts of that *middlemost* corpuscle.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 412. The History of Firmness.

No readers here with hectic looks are found,
No eyes in rheum, through *midnight-watching* drown'd.

Garth. The Dispensary, can. 1. l. 76.

There are grown men and women, nay, even *middle-aged* persons,
who have not thought seriously about religion an hour, nor a
quarter of an hour, in the whole course of their lives.

Paley. Sermon 1. p. 2.

We should be pleas'd that things are so,
Who do for nothing see the show,
And *middle-siz'd*, can pass between
Life's hubbub safe, because unseen.

Green. The Spleen.

MIDDLESEX, an inland County of England,
Boundaries, bounded on the North by the County of Hertford, on
the East by that of Essex, on the South by that of
Surrey, and on the West by that of Buckingham. Pre-
viously to the Roman invasion, this part of the Island
was inhabited by the *Trinobantes*, and it derives its
present name from its position relatively to the three
surrounding Kingdoms of the Heptarchy; namely, the

East, West, and South Saxons; of the first of which, or MIDDLE-
East-Sex, it formed a part during the long period of SEX.
about three centuries. Though of an irregular figure,
it resembles a parallelogram, 20 miles long, and 14 broad,
with an area of 288 square miles, or 179,200 acres.

This County presents a gently waving surface; in General
general the ground rises from the banks of the Thames aspect,
towards the North. The principal eminences are Hamp-
stead, Highgate, Highwood, Hendon, Harrow, Barnet,
Brockley, and Muswell. The chief rivers by which this Rivers.
County is watered are the Thames, the Lea, the Coln,
the Brent, and the Cran. The Thames forms its
Southern boundary. The Lea flows from Hertfordshire,
and skirts the Eastern border of the County, till it joins
the Thames at the East India Docks; it is navigable
to Hertford. The Coln enters Middlesex by several
streams at the North-Western corner of the County,
which it separates from Buckinghamshire; at Longford
it is subdivided into several branches, by three of the
principal of which it enters the Thames at Staines,
while a fourth winds through the County till it reaches
that river at Sunbury, a fifth till it unites with the Cran,
and a sixth flows from Longford, over Hounslow Heath,
through Hanworth, Bushey, and Hampton Court Parks.
The Brent rises in Hertfordshire, enters Middlesex at
Finchley, and the Thames at Brentford. The Cran has
its source near Harrow, and in a winding course reaches
the Thames at Isleworth.

In the vicinity of London are various mineral springs, Mineral
the waters of which were once much used for their re- waters.
puted medicinal qualities. Islington Spa resembles the
waters of Tunbridge, and for that reason it has been
called New Tunbridge Wells. At Bagnigge Wells there
are both chalybeate and cathartic springs. Near Hamp-
stead are several strongly impregnated chalybeate springs,
which formerly were highly esteemed and much fre-
quented; and in the same neighbourhood are several
saline springs, said to bear an affinity to the Cheltenham
waters. St. Chad's Wells, near the bottom of Gray's-inn
Lane Road, possess both a diuretic and a purgative qua-
lity. Kilbourn Wells and Acton Wells are saline and
purgative, and were once regarded as possessing valu-
able medicinal qualities; there are also saline springs
at Shadwell. Except in the low clayey bottoms spring
water may be obtained in most parts of the County by
sinking to the depth of from five to twenty feet below
the surface.

The order of the strata observed on digging wells is, Mineral
immediately under the cultivated surface, from five to strata.
ten feet of flinty gravel, leaden-coloured clay from one
to three hundred feet in thickness, marine sediment
from three to five feet thick, consisting chiefly of oyster
and cockle shells, agglutinated together, and indurated
into a stony substance; and loose sand, gravel, and
water. In 1802, a bed of *fuller's earth* was discovered
at Paddington; and in 1798 a quantity of loose coals
were found at Chelsea fifty feet below the surface.
Marine exuviae, especially bivalve fossil shells, have been
met with in different places. The County has a fertile
and highly-cultivated surface, from which excellent crops
are obtained. Sand and gravel, intermixed with loam, Soil.
constitute the prevailing ingredients of the soil on the
summits of the hills; loamy sand, mixed with flints, on
a subsoil of brick clay, extends on either side of the
road from Hounslow to Colnbrook, and on the Eastern
side of the County from Tottenham to Enfield-wash the
soil is of the same light quality. A sandy loam, on a

MIDDLE-SEX. bottom of impervious clay, abounds in several districts bordering on the Thames, and in the North-Western part of the County. Strong loam abounds from Ryslip to Greenford, Apperton, and Harrow; also between Pinner and Northcote; about South Mims, and the level between Islington, Hampstead, and Hornsey: loamy clay prevails at Harefield, Hanger Hill, on the Hendon road, and other places. Strong, adhesive, unproductive clay occurs at different places; and all the hollows, bowls, and chinks are filled with gravel; peat is found in the meers near the river Coln, from Rickmansworth to Staines, on the borders of the river Lea, and in the Isle of Dogs. The deposit of still water, as it abounds with the richest parts of every soil, and with dissolved animal and vegetable substances, is especially fertile; the Isle of Dogs contains more than 1000 acres of such soil; most of the land on the flat borders of the rivers Lea and Coln, some of that on the sides of the Brent, many nooks and windings of the Thames, and all the small Islands in that river, are of this description.

Divisions. The County is divided into six Hundreds, exclusive of the City and Liberties of London and Westminster, and the Tower Hamlets. These are subdivided into 230 parishes, precincts, and extra-parochial places, of which 98 are exclusive of London and Westminster; 122 are within the City of London, and ten in the City and Liberties of Westminster. Eight Members of Parliament are returned within it; two for the County, two for the City of Westminster, and four for the City of London.

Population. In 1801 the inhabited houses, exclusive of those of London and Westminster, were

	77,712, and the inhabitants	535,329
In 1811 ...	95,645	670,282
In 1821 ...	117,097	837,012

Agriculture. The farms are in general small, many of them consisting of only a few acres, and none of them exceeding five or six hundred acres. Contiguous to London are many gardens and nurseries; meadows and pasture lands abound in the Eastern part of the County, while the Western division is mostly under tillage. Ploughing is an expensive process, as from three to six horses are yoked in length, with three men to guide them, besides the ploughman. Since the introduction of green crops fallowing has fallen into disuse, and is profitably superseded by a judicious rotation. The farming gardeners at Kensington, Fulham, and other places, raise first a succession of cabbages, then potatoes or turnips, and then wheat every two years. In the neighbourhood of Harrow and Uxbridge the course is beans, peas, and wheat, the former two twice hoed, and earthed up at the latter hoeing: the bean and pea crops are grown in rows fifteen inches asunder. In the light land between Longford and Sunbury the rotation is wheat, barley, hog-peas in rows, a few acres of beans, two or three acres of tares, then wheat, barley, and lastly clover. This mode of cropping, and the great command of manure of the best quality, keep the land in good heart, and free from exhaustion. The common white crops are wheat and barley, with smaller quantities of oats and rye. The green crops are more various; such as peas, beans, turnips, cabbages, white and red clover, rye-grass cut green, tares and barley as food for cattle, lucerne and buck-wheat on a small scale; potatoes, carrots, parsnips, and vegetables of all kinds. The meadow land is very productive, and the Middlesex

farmers excel in the art of hay-making. About 10,000 acres are annually sown with wheat, 4000 with barley; the grass lands exceed 10,000 acres; 1500 acres, lying chiefly near Chelsea, Brompton, Kensington, Hackney, Dalston, Bow, and Mile End, are laid out into nursery gardens; 10,000 acres are formed into kitchen gardens, and about 3000 acres, exclusive of those attached to private houses, are devoted to the growth of fruit. Licorice and hops are cultivated on a small scale in a few places.

Of the chief places in this County, ACTON, BRENTFORD, CHELSEA, and LONDON, are separately described.

Chiswick stands on the banks of the Thames, about five miles West from Hyde Park Corner. It is distinguished for a seat built by the Earl of Burlington, after a design by Palladio, and added to by the Dukes of Devonshire, to whom it now belongs. Hogarth long lived in the village, near a spot known as Chiswick Field, and he is buried in the Church-yard. Westminster School possesses an ancient house in the parish, built in the reign of Elizabeth, as a place of retirement during the Plague. The hamlets of *Turnham Green* and *Strand on the Green* are included in the Parish. The living is a Vicarage, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Population, in 1821, 4236.

Ealing is divided into *Great* and *Little*, and contains the Hamlet of *Old Brentford*. It stands about seven miles West from London, a short distance Southward from the Uxbridge road. Castlebeare Hill, about a mile from the village, was the residence of the late Duke of Kent, as Gunnersbury was that of the Princess Amelia, aunt of George III. Population, in 1821, 6608, including Old Brentford. A Vicarage, in the gift of the Bishop of London.

Edmonton is distant seven miles North from London. Population, in 1821, 7900. A Vicarage, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Enfield, ten miles North from London, was a residence of Edward VI. and Elizabeth; one of the principal rooms of the Palace, richly ornamented with carved work, still remains. The Chase, lying on the North-West of the town, was disforested during the Great Rebellion. South Lodge, within its range, was a favourite seat of the great Earl of Chatham. Population of the Parish, which includes *Baker's Street*, *Four-tree Hill*, *Bull's Cross*, *Ponder's End*, *Enfield Highway*, and *Enfield Chase*, in 1821, 8827. A Vicarage, in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Fulham, four miles from Hyde Park Corner, includes the Hamlet of *Hammersmith*; it is an ancient village, known in Saxon times as *Fullonham*, the habitation of fowls, and the manor belonged to the Bishops of London before the Conquest. The oldest part of the Episcopal Palace is a quadrangle, built by Bishop Fitzjames, temp. Henry VII., the remainder was altered and almost erected in 1814; the site is low, and the grounds are surrounded by a moat. The gardens, once very rich in exotics, were laid out by Bishop Grindall, and received great attention from Bishop Compton. The Eastern side of the Church-yard contains monuments to several of the Bishops. Adjoining Hammersmith stood *Brandenburgh House*, which passed successively from Lord Melcombe to the Margrave of Anspach and the late Queen Caroline. Population of Fulham, in 1821, 6492; of Hammersmith, 8809. The Rectory is in the patronage of the Bishop of London, the Vicarage in that of the Rector.

MIDDLE-
SEX.

Hackney.

Hampstead.

Hampton.

Harrow.

Highgate.

Isleworth.

Islington.

Kensing-
ton.

Hackney, two miles North-East from London, includes the hamlets of *Upper and Lower Clapton*, *Darleston*, *Shacklewell*, *Kingston*, *Homerton*, and *Hackney Marsh*. Population, in 1821, 22,494.

Hampstead, four miles North-West from London, stands on a high elevation, and adjoins an extensive heath commanding very picturesque views of the Metropolis. An old building on the side of the hill, called the *Chicken House*, contains some curious stained glass, and is supposed to have been a hunting-seat of James I. Population, in 1821, 7263.

Hampton on the Thames, opposite the mouth of the Mole, is twelve miles West-South-West from London. The Royal Palace, for which it is best known, is fully described in our *Essay on ARCHITECTURE*, p. 349. *Bushey Park*, containing about 1100 acres, is attached to it. The Thames is crossed here by a wooden bridge to *Moulsey*. The Church, a Vicarage in the patronage of the Crown. Population, in 1821, 2288.

Harrow, ten miles West-North-West from London, stands on the highest hill in the County, rising abruptly from a rich vale, over which it commands on all sides very beautiful prospects. The Free Grammar School, now one of the chief Public Schools of England, was founded by John Lyon, a wealthy yeoman of the parish in 14th Elizabeth. In the Church, rebuilt for the most part in the XIVth century, the columns which separate the nave from the aisles, and a doorway on the Western face of the Tower, belong to a foundation of Archbishop Lanfranc, in the reign of the Conqueror. *Pinner*, *Harrow Weald*, and *Wimbly*, are hamlets of this Parish. Population, in 1821, 3017.

Highgate lies in the parishes of *Hornsey* and *Pancras*, four miles North from London. The steep acclivity of its hill, which once presented a formidable obstacle on the high North road, was cut through in 1812, and the road to *Hornsey* carried above it on a massive arch.

Isleworth, eight miles West from London, on the bank of the Thames, nearly opposite *Richmond*, is largely occupied by market gardeners. Within the parish stands *Syon House*, a Convent of *Bridgetines*, founded in 1414, and granted by Edward VI. to the Protector *Somerset*, who began the present mansion. On his attainder it passed to the Duke of *Northumberland*, and is known in English History as the ill-fated place at which Lady *Jane Grey* reluctantly accepted the Crown. Mary restored the Convent, but Elizabeth again granted the lands to the family of *Percy*. The present massive, unornamented quadrangular structure is attributed to *Inigo Jones*. The Church is a Vicarage; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of *Windsor*. Population, in 1821, 5269.

Islington, now a continuation of London, formerly more than a mile North from it, includes the hamlets of *Holloway*, *Ball's Pond*, *Battle Bridge*, *Kingsland Green*, and great part of *Newington Green*. *Canonbury House*, within it, was the residence of the Priors of *St. Bartholomew's* in *Smithfield*. *Highbury* belonged to the *Knights Hospitallers*. An ancient chapel at *Ball's Pond*, still remaining, belonged to a Hospital for Lepers, existing before the XVth century. The *New River* head and *Sadler's Wells*, so called from the discoverer of their chalybeate water, are in this Parish. Population, in 1821, 22,417.

Kensington, on the great Western road, about a mile and a half from *Hyde Park Corner*, is chiefly known for its Royal Palace, principally built by William III.

It is a dull brick pile, of irregular structure; till the reign of George III. a favourite residence of our Kings, and now chiefly appropriated to junior branches of the Royal Family. The gardens, originally consisting of twenty-six acres, are now extended to upwards of 300. *Holland House*, a venerable brick building, erected by Sir W. Cope in 1607, and now the seat of Lord *Holland*, stands in the West of this Parish. It has been successively the residence of *Henry Rich*, Earl of *Holland*, who married the founder's daughter, and who was beheaded during the Great Rebellion; of the Regicide *Lambert*; and of *Addison*, (who died there,) by right of his Lady, a Dowager Countess of *Holland*. *Brompton* and *Earl's Court* are hamlets of *Kensington*. The Church is a Vicarage, in the gift of the Bishop of London. Population, in 1821, 14,428.

Newington, or *Stoke Newington*, from the Saxon *Stoc*, Newington a wood, is three miles from *Shoreditch Church*. The Church is a Rectory, annexed to a Prebendal Stall in *St. Paul's Cathedral*. Population, in 1821, 2670.

Paddington, half a mile North from *Hyde Park Corner*, is connected with the Metropolis. Church, a Curacy, in the gift of the Bishop of London. Population, in 1821, 6476.

Pancras, now in great part an integral portion of the Metropolis, once one mile and a half North from it, includes the hamlets of *Kentish Town*, *Battle Bridge*, *Camden Town*, *Somers Town*, and *Tottenham Court Road*. The magnificent new Church of this Parish is described in our *Essay on ARCHITECTURE*. Population, in 1765, 60; in 1821, 71,838.

Staines, a market town on the Thames, which is crossed by an iron bridge; sixteen miles West from London. Population, in 1821, 1957.

Stanmore, Great, ten miles from London. The Church, which is a beautiful specimen of brickwork, was consecrated by Archbishop *Laud* in 1632; and that act was perversely made one of the charges in his impeachment. *Bentley Priory*, a seat of the Marquis of *Abercorn*, on the site of a former Religious House, adjoins the village, but belongs to the Parish of *Harrow*. Population, in 1821, 990. *Stanmore Little*, or *Whitchurch*, adjoining, containing Canons, a magnificent seat, built by James, Duke of *Chandos*, from money accumulated as Paymaster of the Forces in Queen Anne's wars. *Gibbs*, James, and *Sheppard* were the architects employed, and its cost exceeded £250,000. Although Pope denied the imputation, he is always believed to have satirized the pompous owner in the description of *Timon's Villa*, and the conclusion of his lines prophesied its demolition, which took place on the death of the founder. The Parish Church is the sole remnant of the former splendour of the establishment; it is a small brick building, much enriched in its interior. Distant nine miles from London. Population, in 1821, 712.

Tottenham, five miles North-East from London, was a manor once in possession of the Royal Scottish House of *Bruce*, and the father of the celebrated Robert resided in a Castle, the site of which, now converted into a school, retains his name. The Church, on an eminence, nearly surrounded by the little stream *Musel*, is a pointed building of the XIVth century. In the centre of the village stood one of the Crosses, marking the resting-place of Queen *Eleanor's* corpse; and on its dilapidation, two centuries since, a brick column was erected on its site, which has been repaired of late years in good taste. Hence *Tottenham* is often mentioned as *Tottenham High*

MIDDLE-
SEX.

MIDDLESEX. Cross. The Church is a Vicarage, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Population, in 1821, 5812.

MID-RIFFE. Twickenham, on the bank of the Thames, eleven miles South-West from London, is perhaps the most classic ground in England. Pope's villa has been destroyed by its present tasteless owner, but his grotto and garden still remain. Strawberry Hill, and Lord Orford's collection of virtù in it are entire; and there is scarcely a spot in the neighbourhood which does not call to mind some agreeable Poetical or Historical recollection. The meadows on the banks of the river are eminently beautiful. The Church is a Vicarage, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. Population, in 1821, 4206.

Uxbridge. Uxbridge, the largest market town in the County, stands on the Coln and the Grand Junction Canal. It consists principally of one large wide street, and is memorable in English History as the place at which the Commissioners of Charles I. met those of the Parliament during the Great Rebellion, in the hope of adjusting a Treaty, which the exorbitant demands of the insurgent Commons frustrated. The house in which they assembled still exists as the Crown Inn, at the Western extremity of the town; it is known as the *Treaty House*, and a large room is shown in it, in which, according to a very probable tradition, the discussions occurred. Great quantities of flour are supplied to the Metropolis by the mills in this town. It is a Chapelry, in the Parish of Hillingdon. Population, in 1821, 2750. Distant from London fifteen miles, West by North.

MIDHURST, a Borough in the County of Sussex, pleasantly situated on the river Arun; it has returned two Members to Parliament since the 4th Edward III. Antiquaries have supposed it to be the *Milva* or *Meda* of the Romans, and from its Saxon name Midhurst, (Middlewood,) it must once have stood in a forest. From *Domesday Book* it appears to have been a place of consideration at the time of the Conquest. The Church is a small building containing some fine monuments of the Montague Family, the ruins of whose magnificent seat, *Cowdray House*, stand about a quarter of a mile Eastward from the town, in an extensive park distinguished by its noble chestnut trees. The house and domain originally belonged to the Countess of Salisbury, (daughter of George, Duke of Clarence,) one of the most pitiable victims of Henry VIII.'s brutal tyranny, and after her attainder and execution they were given by the Crown in exchange to the heir of the Marquess of Montague. The mansion was quadrangular, richly adorned with fresco Paintings, and presenting the choicest specimens in England of ancient domestic Architecture. It was destroyed by fire in 1793, about the same time that its owner was drowned while rashly descending the falls of Schaffhausen. Population of Midhurst, in 1821, 1335. Distant from London 31 miles S. W., from Chichester 12 miles N.

MIDRIFFE, A. S. *mid-hrife*; D. *middel-rift*, or *rif*. *Rif*, or *rift*, Kilian calls *involucrum*. The A. S. *hrife*, (Lye,) *venter*, *uterus*. It is most probably from the A. S. *reaf-ian*, to rive, to part asunder. See DIAPHRAGM.

The diaphragm; a long and round muscle, whereby the vital parts are separated from the natural, and the heart and lights from the stomach and nether bowels. Cotgrave.

The upmost inwards of a man, to wit, the heart and the lungs, are divided from the other entrails beneath, by certaine pellicles or

rimmes of the *midriffe*, which the Latines call *præcordia* (because they are drawne and set before the heart as a defence) and the Greekes *phrenes*. Holland. *Plinie*, vol. i. ch. xxv.

Here most men have placed the seat of laughter; it hath much sympathy with the brain, so that if the *midriff* be inflamed, present madness ensues it.

P. Fletcher. *The Purple Island*, can. 4. note 9.

MI'DWIFE, } In A. S. *thenian wifum*, is *muli-*
MI'D-WIFE. } *eribus administrare, obstetricare*.

Henshaw says, q. d. A. S. *med-wif*; "wife or woman hired, for *meed* or reward." Junius—that it is a word compounded of *meed*, reward, and *wife*. And Verstegan, (c. 7.) "*mede-wyf*, a woman of *mede*, or merit, deserving recompense."

To *mid-wive*, is to act as *midwife*; and consequentially, to help into the world; to help to bring forth or produce; to produce.

And miracles of *mydwyes*, and maken wymmen to wenen
That the lace of oure lady smok lighteth hem of children.
Piers Plouhman. Crede, sig. B. ii.

And as she was in paines of hyr laboure, the *mydwife* sayde vnto her: feare not, for ye shall haue this sonne also.

Bible. *Genesis*, ch. xxxv.

CADE. My mother a Plantagenet.

BUTCH. I knew her well, she was a *midwife*.

Shakspeare. *Henry VI. Second Part*, fol. 138.

Nor need I crave the Muse's *midwifry*

To bring to light so worthless poetry.

Hall. *Satire* 1. book i.

Which presbitery, though some call the rod of Aaron, yet it more resembles those rods of Jacob, as being designed to *midwife* a py-bald, mixt, ringstraked progeny of church governors into the world.

South. *Sermons*, vol. vii. p. 65.

Dr. Lloyd did afterwards labour much in *midwiving* a book into the world, entit. An Essay towards a real character, and a philosophical language.

Wood. *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii. fol. 1091.

So hasty fruits, and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the *midwifery* of ripening showers,
In spite of frosts, spring from th' unwilling earth,
But find a nip untimely as their birth.

Stepney. *To the Earl of Carlisle*.

MIEN, n. Fr. *mine*; Ger. *mine*, from *meinen*, *significare*, to signify, to mean. Wachter. Skinner considers it to be a word newly introduced, and derives it from the Low Lat. *minare*, *ducere*, q. d. *ductus seu lineamentum faciei*, the draught or delineation of the face. Wachter may be right; but it is evidently used by Spenser as equivalent to *demean* or *demeanour*. See Demean. Such interchanges of a simple and compound term are familiar to our old Poets. *Mien* is applied to

The whole manner and appearance of behaviour or comportment; to the look, the countenance, with correspondent carriage of body.

Her whyles Sir Calidore there vewed well,
And mark't her rare *demeanure* which him seemed
So farre the *meane* of shepheards to excell,
As that he in his mind her worthy deemed
To be a prince's paragone esteemed,
He was unwares surpris'd in subtle bands
Of the blynd boy.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book vi. can. 9.

The whiles that mighty man did her *demean*
With all the evil termes and cruell *meane*
That he could make.

Id. *Ib*. book vi. can. 7.

A *mien* compos'd of mildness and of state,
Not by constraint or affectation great.

Stepney. *To the Memory of Queen Mary*.

MID-
RIFFE
—
MIEN.

MIEN.
—
MIGHT.

If my phantasy betrayed not my judgment, I observed in his eyes
a *mien*, a vivacity, and sprightliness that is nothing common.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. lxxv. The Life.

Not in thy gorgon terrours clad,
Nor circled with the vengeful band,
(As by the impious thou art seen,)
With thundering voice and threatening *mien*.
Gray. Hymn to Adversity.

MIGHT, *n.* } Goth. *mahts*; A. S. *mægeth*,
MIGHT, *v.* } *mægthe*, *i. e.* (Tooke) what one
MI'GHTY, *adj.* } *mayeth*; *quantum potest aut valet*
MI'GHTY, *adv.* } *aliquis*. *Might* is the third person
MI'GHTILY, } singular of the indicative of *mag-an*,
MI'GHTINESS, } *posse, valere*. It is also written in
MI'GHTFUL, } A. S. *miht, mihte*. On *mihte*, *þ*
MI'GHTLESS. } on *mægene*, with *might* and *main*.
Mihte, potuit, valuit, is likewise the perfect of *mag-an*,
to may. It is written *mought*, continually in old au-
thors, formed immediately from *mowe*, *mowed*, *mow'd*,
mout, *mouht*. See MOUGHT.

Might, *n.* D. and G. *macht*; Sw. *magt*; power,
strength, ability, force.

Mighty, powerful, strong, forcible, vigorous, valiant;
it is also used as equivalent to great; large, bulky, vast;
(bulkiness being a usual concomitant of strength.)

On this stoon I schal bilde my cherche and the gatis of helle
schulen not have *myght* agens it.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xvi.

Corineus hatte here souereyn, þat so strong was of honde,
þat hym ne *mygte* to nom ne geant at stonde.

R. Gloucester, p. 15.

þese were as þre kynges, and men of muche *mygte*.
Id. p. 23.

He, þat *mygtuol* ys,
Deþe (doth) after oure deserte.
Id. p. 253.

His flesshe wolde haue charged him with fatnesse, but that the
wantonesse of his wombe with trauaile and fastyng he a daunteth,
and in rydinge & goyng trauayleth *myghteliche* his youthe.

Id. p. 482.

& teld how þe Bretons, men of mykelle *myght*.
R. Brunne, p. 2.

He was of grete elde, & *myght* not trauaile.
Id. p. 3.

Toward Wircestre he com with *myght* & maȳn.
Id. p. 56.

Kyng Brýghtrýc had take these to wyue as for the *myghtýest*
kynges douhter of Englisshemen.
Id. p. 13. note.

Príue pride in pes es nettíle in herbere,
þe rose is *myghtles*, þe nettíle spreðis ouer fer.
Id. p. 280.

Y seye to you that God is *myghtie* to reise of these stoones the
sones of Abraham.
Wiclif. Luke, ch. iii.

Thus al is wel, but tho began aright,
The newe ioy, and al the fest againe,
But Pandarus, if goodly had he *myght*,
He wold have hied hir to bedde full faine.
Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book iii. p. 256.

Now Jesu Crist, that of his *might* may sende
Joye after wo, govern us in his grace,
And kepe us alle, that ben in this place.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5582.

O *myghtfull* God in heven! wher was evir man
That wrought hymself more folý than I myself did than.
The Marchantes Second Tale. Imputed to Chaucer.

MIGHT.
—
MIKA-
NIA.

An other time he should *mightely*
Comfort himselfe.
Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book v. p. 281.
Her lives then were longe,
Her wittes great, her *mightes* strong.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 113.

To shew the *mightinesse* of their malice, after his holýe soule
departed, they perced his holýe heart with a sharpe speare.
*Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1260. The Third Booke of Com-
fort against Tribulacion.*

"Ah! dearest lord," quoth she, "how *might* that bee,
And he the stoutest knight that ever wonne?"
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 6.

The feeble Britons, broken with long warre,
They shall upreare, and *mightily* defend.
Id. Ib. book iii. can. 3.

Great Gormond, having with huge *mightinesse*
Ireland subdewd, and therein fixt his throne.
Id. Ib.

DEL. Does your *mightiness*
That is a great destroyer of your memorie,
Yet understand our faces?
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Prophetess, act iii. sc. 1.

The next experience of your *mighty* mind
Is, how you combat Fortune now she's kind:
And this way too you are victorious found;
She flatters with the same success she frown'd.
Waller. To the King. Upon his Majesty's happy return.

When he seemed to be overpowered at his attachments, he then
exerted his *mightiness* in causing his armed adversaries to fall back-
wards, and healing Malchus's ear with a touch.
South. Sermons, vol. vii. p. 3.

When conscience begins to do its office, they will feel things
changed within them *mightily*.
Paley. Sermon 12. p. 207.

MI'GRATE, } Fr. *migrer*; Lat. *migrare*; of un-
MIGRA'TION, } known Etymology. See EMIGRATE.
MI'GRATORY. } To depart, leave, quit or remove
from.

Wo is me, too too long banished from the Christian world, with
such animosity, as if it were the worst of enemies, and meet to be
adjudged to a perpetual *migration*.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. p. 953. The Invisible World. The Epistle.

The *migration* of birds from an hotter to a colder country, or a
colder to an hotter, according to the seasons of the year, as their
nature is, I know not how to give an account of, it is so strange and
admirable.
Ray. Of the Creation, part i. p. 149.

The Tuscans were a branch of the Pelasgi that *migrated* into
Europe not many Ages after the dispersion.
Langhorne. Milton's Epitaphium Damonis Translated, note 2.

On the other hand, let us suppose a colony upon its *migration* to
have settled itself in a warmer climate, where men would find little
or no occasion for clothes, houses, or the preparation of food by fire,
and where they were cut off from all communication with the rest
of the world.

Horne. Works, vol. iv. p. 145. Discourse 24.

This purpose is sometimes carried on by a sort of *migratory* in-
stinct, sometimes by the spirit of conquest; at one time avarice
drives men from their homes, at another they are actuated by a
thirst of knowledge; where none of these causes can operate, the
sanctity of particular places attracts men from the most distant
quarters.
*Burke. Works, vol. x. p. 274. Abridgement of English History,
vol. ii. p. 2.*

MIKANIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Synge-
nesia*, order *Æqualis*. Generic character: calyx four or
six-leaved, equal, four or six-flowered; receptacle naked;
down pilose.

Ten species, natives of both Indies and South Ame-
rica.

M I L A N.

MILAN. **MILAN**, in conjunction with the Venetian territories, constitutes that portion of the Austrian dominions which bears the name of the **LOMBARDO-VENETIAN KINGDOM**. The Government of Milan includes, besides the ancient Duchy, the Valteline, the districts of Bergamo, Brescia, and Mantua, forming altogether a territory of 6240 square geographical miles, supporting 2,191,709 inhabitants. It is bounded on the North by Swisserland, on the East by the Government of Venice, on the South by Parma, Modena, and the dominions of the King of Sardinia, which extend also along the Western frontier.

Political divisions. The Government of Milan is divided into the Legations of

	Extent. Square Geogra- phical Miles.	Popu.ation.	Chief Town.	Population.
1. Milan	720 ..	428,551 ..	Milan . . .	129,037
2. Pavia	352 ..	142,664 ..	Pavia . . .	21,299
3. Lodi	512 ..	191,665 ..	Lodi	17,812
4. Cremona	448 ..	168,281 ..	Cremona . .	25,833
5. Como	912 ..	315,634 ..	Como	7,399
6. Sondrio	848 ..	77,523 ..	Sondrio . .	1,500
7. Bergamo	864 ..	300,225 ..	Bergamo . .	23,704
8. Brescia	880 ..	305,719 ..	Brescia . .	31,051
9. Mantua	656 ..	230,424 ..	Mantua . .	24,758

Physical features. This territory, terminated to the North by the Alps, is, with the exception of the Government of Sondrio and the Northern parts of those of Brescia and Bergamo, generally a plain so level that the Po falls but 190 feet from its source to its mouth. The soil is a light earth, very productive, and lying to a great depth on a calcareous bottom. Even in the mountainous districts, the ground, wherever its position admits of culture, is very fertile. The highest mountains are those which enclose the Valteline; of these, the Splügen and Legnone exceed the height of 8000 feet, though neither summit reaches the limits of perpetual congelation. The principal rivers are the Po, flowing with a broad, deep, and gentle current for 150 miles along the Southern frontier. Near Pavia it receives the waters of the Ticino, which forms the Western boundary of the Government, and is navigable throughout from its exit from Lago Maggiore. The Olono and Lambro flow from the Alps to the Po, the common channel for conveying all the waters of this region to the sea. The Adda rises in the Valteline, expands into the Lake of Como, where it becomes navigable, and continues so until it falls into the Po near Cremona. In like manner, the Oglio and Mincio rise in the Alps, and after passing, the former through Lago d'Isco, the latter through Lago di Garda, fall into the Po. The length of Lago Maggiore amounts to fifty miles, the breadth varies from four to nine; its depth is in some places 1800 feet. It is celebrated for the great beauty of its scenery, in which the Borromean Islands, three in number, are a principal object. They derive their name from the Family of Borromeo, whose favourite pursuit it has been to decorate them with the most costly embellishments of architecture and garden ing. Lago di Como, forty miles long, but nowhere exceeding four miles in breadth, is, like other Alpine lakes, of a great depth, amounting in some places to 600 feet. Its shores are delightful by the natural form and high cultivation; and among other towns seated on them

is Como, which attracts the notice of the traveller by its extent, the beauty of its buildings, and from having been the birth-place and favourite residence of Pliny the Younger. Paulo Giovio, and Volta the celebrated natural Philosopher, also were natives of Como. The Lago di Garda, so named from the town of Garda seated on its shore, is thirty miles long and twelve broad, so that having a superficial extent greater than any of the other lakes, it merits the epithet *Maximus*, as Virgil styles it when speaking of it under its ancient name *Benacus*.

teque
Fluctibus et fremitu surgens Benace marino.
Geor. 2. 160.

The agitation mentioned in this passage is produced by violent hurricanes rushing down from the ravines of the Alps, and raising the water into such mountainous and abrupt waves as are often destructive to the small vessels plying on the lake, though otherwise the navigation is safe, as the water is deep enough for the largest ships. The Lago di Lugnano pours its waters into those of Lago Maggiore over a high cascade, and their navigation is connected by means of a canal. The sides of Lago di Lugnano are so precipitous that in many places a landing cannot be made; the depth is very great, and in some parts has never been fathomed. The Lakes of Isco and Idro are of far less dimensions. In the lower parts of the Government springs are in general rare, though the climate is very moist, as the quantity of rain which falls annually on any given surface varies from 40 to 92 inches. This circumstance is attributed by Ebel to the prevalence of Westerly winds, which sweep the clouds from the Mediterranean along the Southern face of the Alps. The degree of cold is often very severe in Winter, descending considerably below the freezing point, and causing the small lakes and rivers to be covered with ice. Snow often lies above a foot deep on the ground for days or even weeks, as in 1784, when it covered the Country from the 4th of January to the 17th of February. The air is generally healthy, with the exception of the districts flooded for the cultivation of rice.

The soil of this territory is so fertile and so diligently cultivated that it yields two crops of corn, and four, or sometimes even six, of hay in the year. The fields are separated by rows of fruit trees, covered in the proper season with luxuriant produce. Much of this agricultural wealth results from judicious irrigation conducted by means of rills from extensive reservoirs skilfully constructed in advantageous situations. The principal objects of culture are wheat, rice, maize, millet, and other sorts of grain suited to the climate of the temperate zone; pulse in great profusion and variety; flax, cotton, hemp, the olive, the grape, and all fruits cultivated in Europe; though the apples and pears of this region are inferior to those of England, Germany, and other Countries which have cooler summers. The mulberry-tree is an extensive object of the agriculturist's care, as it annually produces two crops of leaves, the first of which serves to feed silk-worms, the second, as in the days of Virgil, to supply fodder for cattle. Cheese of excellent quality is produced in such quantity that Lalande

MILAN
Lago di Garda.

Lago di Lugnano.
Isco and Idro.
Climate.

Agriculture.

MILAN. computes its annual value at a million of livres. The most esteemed is produced about Lodi, and its excellence is owing not only to the great richness of the pastures, but to the skill and watchful care employed in its preparation. As Parma is the principal mart for the disposal of this cheese, it is generally known through Europe under the name of Parmesan. Few cattle in general are reared, and the supply requisite for the demand of the population is principally drawn from Switzerland and the Tyrol. Vast quantities of swine are fed to supply the bacon and sausages which form so large and favourite a portion of the animal food of the Italians. The rearing of poultry also is a principal object with the farmer. The management of bees still continues, as when Virgil wrote, to be a favourite and lucrative employment, producing abundance of the finest honey, and wax sufficient to supply the profuse use of it in the ceremonies of the Roman Catholic ritual. The vine is every where cultivated to a great extent, in a manner which adds much to the beauty of the landscape; as the stocks are set in straight lines and the branches arranged in graceful festoons between the elm-trees which support them. To this mode of culture Eustace, however, attributes the inferiority of their wines, which are harsh and disagreeable, and contain so little spirit that they can seldom be kept beyond a year. The scarcity of wood is such that the demand is supplied principally by importation.

Manufac-
tures.

The inhabitants of the Duchy of Milan, celebrated in the Middle Ages for their enterprising and judicious operations in commerce, and their skill as artificers, are still considered the most frugal and industrious among the Italians. The various fabrics of silk are the principal objects of their manufacturing industry: next to these in importance is the woollen manufacture. The spinning and weaving of cotton have latterly become extensive, and are generally conducted in combination with the manufacture of flaxen goods. There is much paper manufactured, and some of excellent quality. The hardware manufactures still retain some of the excellence which marked them in the Middle Ages, when Milan steel was regarded as the best in the World. The principal seats of these manufactures are at present at Bergamo and Brescia, where great quantities of agricultural implements, arms, and similar sorts of the larger denominations of hardware are made. At Pavia there is a foundery for cannon, and at Milan an extensive and active factory for gunpowder. The principal articles of export are raw and manufactured silk, rice, bread-corn, cheese, hardware, glass, linen, and the returns are made in colonial produce, iron, copper, wool, leather, cattle, and wine. The principal marts are Milan, Brescia, and Bergamo, and communication is maintained through all parts of the Government by numerous and excellent roads, as well as by several canals. The Canal of the Ticino, or the *Navilio Grande* as it is sometimes called, forms a communication between the river Ticino and Milan: it was commenced 1179 and finished 1271, and has greatly aided both the agricultural and commercial operations of the inhabitants during the centuries which have elapsed since its formation. The other principal Canal of the Government is the *Navilio della Martesana*, which forms a communication between the *Navilio Grande* and the Adda. These Canals are extensively useful as affording means of irrigation; and numerous other water channels, too small to serve the purposes of navigation, intersecting the country in every direction,

afford the supply of moisture so essential to vegetation during the sultry summers of Italy.

Besides the chief towns of the Delegations, other important places are:—In the Delegation of Milan: Gallarate, population 3735; Marignano, or Melegnano, population 3000; Vimercate, population 3400; Legnano, population 3114; Leregno, population 3324; Magenta, population 3390. In the Delegation of Pavia: Abbiate Grasso, population 4000. In the Delegation of Lodi: St. Columbano, population 5008; Codogno, a town possessing a flourishing trade and adorned with a College and Theatre, population 7986; Concino, population 3824; Borghetto, population 2506; Lodi Vecchio, meriting notice rather from its former greatness than from its present state, which is one of poverty and insignificance. In the Delegation of Cremona: Casal Maggiore, population 4743; Pizzeghetone, a strong place, population 3814; Castelleone, population 4190; Castel Viadana, population 5314. In the Delegation of Como: Lecco, population 1868; Varese, population 3049. In the Delegation of Sondrio: Tirano, population 2740; Morben, population 2326; Clefen, population 2637; Conto, below which lay the town of Pleurs, overwhelmed by the fall of a precipice in 1618, when of a population of above 2500 but one person escaped; the site of this extinct town is at present a lake. In the Delegation of Bergamo: Breno, population 1800; Caravaggio, illustrious as the birth-place of Michael Angelo; Clusone, population 3077; Lovere, population 4000; Martinengo, population 3000; Pissogne, population 2600; Romano, population 3165; Treviglio, population 6185; Zogno, population 2500; Fontanella, population 2000. In the Delegation of Brescia: Bagnolo, 2644; Travagliato, population 2672; Calcinato, population 3207; Castenedolo, population 4411; Gussago, population 3099; Desenzano, population 3553; Carpenedolo, population 4370; Veduggio, population 4370; Lonato, population 5621; Calvisano, population 3502; Chiari, population 8034; Palazzato, population 3029; Novato, population 4831; Ozinuovi, population 4726; Pontevico, population 5038; Quinzano, population 3167; Verola Nuova, population 4057; Leno, population 4089; Bagolino, population 3644; Salò, population 4345; Gargano, population 3382. In the Delegation of Mantua: Revere, population 7527; Sabionetto, population 3151; Bozzolo, population 3610; Azola, population 3000; Castiglione delle Stiviere, population 1529; Ostiglio, population 3141; Monte Chiaro, population 5978.

MILAN, anciently **MEDIOLANUM**, the chief City as well of the Delegation as of the Government of the same name, and the Capital of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, although now languishing under the Austrian sway, is still a wealthy and populous city. It is advantageously situated on the river Olona, and by means of the two navigable canals, the *Navilio Grande* and the *Martesana*, has a convenient commercial communication with the Ticino and the Adda, and derives from them an inexhaustible supply of water for irrigating the adjacent country. The extent is great in proportion to the population, which, although amounting to 129,037, occupies 4757 houses enclosed by a wall above ten miles in circumference. The eagerness with which its possession has for Ages been contested gave rise to a proverbial remark in Italian, that the destruction of Milan is essential to the tranquillity of Italy. Although the streets are narrow, crooked, and in general devoid of architec-

MILAN.
Places of
importance

City of
Milan.

MILAN.

Il Duomo.

tural embellishment, the public buildings are constructed for the most part on a vast scale and with much magnificence. By far the most striking and splendid of its structures is the Cathedral, *Il Duomo*, of which we have given some description in our *Essay on ARCHITECTURE*, p. 337. Although the foundation was laid so long ago as 1380, by Gian-Galeazzo Visconti, it is still unfinished; and as estates are from time to time bequeathed to forward the building, the Ecclesiastical Body intrusted with the fund is too sagacious to conclude a work which gives the people a motive for placing considerable sums under its control. Its walls are decorated by niches and consoles containing images, the number of which amounts, if we may credit Millin and Eustace, to above 4000; 400 is the more probable estimate of Lalande and some other writers. A gilt image of the Virgin, of colossal dimensions, is placed on the top of the spire, and forms a striking object visible in all parts of the city. Among the numerous donations which have been made to complete this edifice, the greatest was that of Piero di Carcano, who, in 1646, gave 230,000 crowns of gold for that purpose. Napoleon, ambitious of the glory which must result from finishing an undertaking which had been in progress through several centuries, expended on it large sums with such effect that what now remains to be done is but trifling. The walls are strengthened on the exterior by ninety-six buttresses each terminating in a spire, and amidst these rises the principal pinnacle of the building with its four beautiful staircases conducting the spectator to the summit; whence he enjoys the view of the magnificent edifice beneath him, as well as of the city and of the rich territory of Milan studded with villages, intersected by canals, and extending to the point at which the ridges of the Alps and Apennines unite. Internally, the appearance of the building is at once grand and beautiful, as the effect of its vast dimensions and architectural splendour is heightened by the peculiarity that it is not divided into separate chapels, each sacristy being separated by low partitions, which do not impair the sublimity of the impression. Its roof rises on 52 Gothic columns 90 feet high and 8 in diameter, fluted, and bearing at each angle a console surmounted by the image of a saint. In the centre the octagonal cupola springs from eight Gothic arches. Eustace, whose Religious opinions made him deeply susceptible of the impression resulting from such a structure, observes, "both in fretwork, carving, and statues, it goes beyond all churches in the world, St. Peter's itself not excepted. Its double aisles, its clustered pillars, its lofty arches, the lustre of its walls, its numberless niches all filled with marble figures, give it an appearance novel even in Italy, and singularly majestic. The dome is surmounted by a tower or spire and covered with blocks of marble united by a white cement, so that it appears one mass of white shining marble." The pavement consists of marbles of various colours arranged with great taste and admirable effect. The material of the building is throughout white marble, with the exception of a hard and close granite, of which a column at each side of the grand portal is formed; and these, the Jachin and Boaz, as they may be styled, of this Temple, command the admiration of the spectator by the high polish and enormous size of the shafts which are throughout without any joining. At the internal vertex of the cupola is suspended a relic which gives this Cathedral great importance to devotees. According to the legend, one of the three nails which

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had fixed Christ to the Cross was by St. Helena's orders forged into a bit for the bridle of her son Constantine the Great. From Constantinople this bit was by some chance conveyed to Rome, where St. Ambrose, warned in a dream in what place he should find it, drew it from among the lumber of an ironmonger's shop; and in order that no doubt might exist as to its identity, his eye was directed by a lambent flame in which the relic was enveloped. In its present state it is a small bar of iron cased in gold, and deposited on a silken cushion which is enclosed in an octangular shrine of crystal. Once a year this relic is reached by means of a machine called *la Nuvola*, (the cloud,) which, constructed with much mechanical skill, rises up by means of internal pulleys to the roof, and a Priest thus elevated takes down the shrine, with which he descends in the same manner as he rose. The Archbishop then takes it in procession to the Church of St. Sepulchre, and subsequently has it restored to its elevated station. Among the numerous statues dedicated to monumental and other purposes the most remarkable is that of St. Bartholomew, represented after he has been flayed, grasping his own skin in his hands. This figure is said to exhibit a proof of the intimate acquaintance which Marco Agrati possessed of the anatomy of the subcutaneous muscles, and is executed with a spirit and power which cause painful emotion in the spectator. The body of St. Carlo Borromeo, the enlightened, benevolent, and pious Archbishop of Milan, is deposited in a subterranean chapel below the Cathedral. The vault of the apartment is encrusted with eight bas-reliefs of silver representing the most remarkable passages in the life of the Saint, and the walls are hung with a tapestry richly wrought in gold. The altar is of solid silver. The shrine is of bronze plated with silver, and containing another of smaller dimensions, formed of the same precious metal, and bearing four golden escutcheons displaying the arms of Spain. Crystal panels give to view the body of the Saint clothed in his archiepiscopal robes richly ornamented with pearls and diamonds, whilst a crown of gold is suspended over his head. A silver urn, deposited beneath the altar, contains his entrails. Besides the statue of the Saint, of massive silver, there is a profusion of valuable offerings and utensils employed in the Service which celebrates his memory. The Cathedral contains also a silver statue of St. Ambrose as large as life. A meridional line, laid down by the Milanese Astronomers, in 1786, on the pavement, attracts the notice of scientific visitors. Of the other Churches, the most celebrated is the Basilica of St. Ambrose, as its antiquity is so great that it is supposed to ascend as high as the time of the Saint whose body, according to general belief, it contains. Among other rich offerings, it possesses an altar covered with plates of gold and silver.

MILAN.

Basilica of
St. Am-
brose.

Milan is remarkable for the number, size, and architectural magnificence of the buildings devoted to eleemosynary purposes. The *Ospedale Maggiore*, or Great Hospital, a noble building, which we have described in our *Essay on ARCHITECTURE*, p. 404, is of such dimensions as to afford accommodation for 1200 persons. The extent of the *Lazaretto* is a sad evidence of the dreadful Plagues which from time to time have desolated Milan. It is 1250 feet long, 1200 broad, and contains 500 chambers. The College of Boera, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, is an extensive and handsome building, capable of accommodating 1200 students, besides Professors and other essential Members of such an esta-

Other build-
ings.

MILAN.
—
MIL-
BORNE
PORT.

Ambrosian
Library.

Last Sup-
per, by
Leonardo
da Vinci.

Forum of
Napoleon.

Theatre of
La Scala.

blishment. The *Ambrosian Library*, which has derived recent great celebrity from the learned labours of the Librarian Angelo Mai, contains 40,000 printed volumes, and 18,000 MSS. Among the various fragments of the classical writers which the researches of Mai have recovered after Ages of oblivion, the most important are some Orations of Cicero and the greater part of his *Treatise De Republica*.* On the wall of the Convent belonging to the Dominicans is painted the celebrated Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci. That unrivalled production of the Painter's Art has long been almost totally effaced. A short time after its completion a violent inundation, which laid many parts of Milan under water, flooded the Refectory, for which it was painted, to the depth of many feet; and the dampness thus produced so much injured the Picture, that Vasari, who saw it in 1566, describes it as spotted to such an extent as to be one-half obliterated. The wall which supported the Painting was subsequently pierced for the purpose of opening a door between the Refectory and Kitchen of the Convent, and a portion of the central part was thus removed. Attempts made by unskilful artists to retouch the work hastened its ruin, which was completed when the troops of the French Republic occupied Milan, and the soldiers quartered in the Refectory, among other acts of devastation, amused themselves with making the figures marks for pistol-shots. Among the ornaments of Milan the *Foro Buonaparte*, as it was called during the French sway, deserves notice. The extensive esplanade of the citadel, formerly neglected, unsightly, and unwholesome, was by the orders of Napoleon adorned with buildings, laid out in walks, and judiciously planted, so as to become a delightful place of recreation for the people of Milan. Since the establishment of the Austrian power, this Park has been neglected and is returning to its former state. The people of Milan delight in theatrical exhibitions, which are performed in *La Scala*, the principal Theatre, on a scale of expense and with a degree of taste not surpassed in any Capital in Europe. *La Scala* is larger than the Opera House in London, and besides a spacious and well-arranged pit, contains six circles each consisting of forty-six boxes. Its decorations are splendid, its machinery extensive and ingenious, and such is the regard paid to costume that, if we may credit Lady Morgan, 1085 dresses were made for a single ballet. The superb Triumphant Arch commenced on the spot at which the road of the Simplon terminates in Milan, is a striking emblem of the fortunes of the Potentate at whose command it had been undertaken. "At the Re-

MILBORNE PORT, a Borough in Somersetshire, standing on a branch of the River Parret. *Port*, in Saxon, signifying a Borough, proves the antiquity and early high consideration of this town. It returned two Members to Parliament from the 20th to the 35th of Edward I., the right was then suspended, and not renewed till the 4th Charles I. The manufactures are coarse linens, stockings, and shoes. The Church is a very ancient cruciform building, a Vicarage in the gift of Winchester College. Population, in 1821, 1440.

* For an account of some of the works recovered by Mai, see his publication, *Scriptorum veterum nova collectio*, &c. 2 vols. fol. Rome, 1825.

storation (we quote the words of Lady Morgan) the work was suspended, and the Arch now remains as it was left in 1814, surrounded by masses of marble as they were drawn from Carrara, and blocks of granite torn from the acclivities of the Simplon. Pediments, shafts, basso-relievos, statuary, and trophies, are scattered on every side, the lichen and the moss already degrading their fine forms, while the surrounding workshops, full of unfinished work, are dark and silent." Milan lies in 45° 30' N. latitude, 9° 13' E. longitude.

The History of the City of Milan has been that of the Duchy of which it is the Capital. It was of Gallic origin, like most of its neighbours, and was probably first raised by Belovesus on his descent into Italy, *circa* u. c. 170. (*Liv.* v. 34.) It fell permanently under the Roman power after the victories of Marcellus, *circa* u. c. 532. During the invasion of Attila, A. D. 452, it was cruelly ravaged; and on the decline of the Western Empire it formed part of the Kingdom of Lombardy. Having rebelled against Frederic Barbarossa, he rased the City to the ground in 1162. The Duchy was created for the Visconti Family in the XIVth century, and passed to Francesco Sforza by marriage with an illegitimate daughter of the last of that line, on his decease in 1438. The descendants of Sforza inherited little of his talent and valour; and France, Spain, and Austria long contested Milan as their booty; till, in the latter half of the XVIth century, the Emperor Charles V. having mastered the Duchy, bestowed it as a fief on his son Philip II. of Spain. Under that Crown it remained till the War of the Succession, when Prince Eugene won it for Austria, with the exception of a portion annexed to Sardinia. After Napoleon's campaign of 1796, it was incorporated with the Cisalpine Republic; and at the Peace of 1814, Sardinia having obtained restoration of her share, the remainder was again transferred to Austria, as a constituent portion of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. The City is now the chief seat of the Austrian Government in Italy, and the residence of their Viceroy.

Latuada, *Descrizione de Milano*, 1737, 5 tom. 8vo.; Borroni, *Forrestiere in Milano*, 1808, 8vo.; Denina, *Quadro Istoric, Statistico, e Morale dell' alta Italia*, &c. Milan, 1806, 2 tom. 12mo.; *Raccolta delle migliori fabbriche monumenti ville antichità di Milano e suoi intorno*, Milan, 4to. 1820; Lalande, *Voyage en Italie*, Genève, 1790, 7 tom. 8vo.; Millin, *Voyage dans le Milanais*, &c. Paris, 1817, 2 tom. 8vo.; Eustace, *Classical Tour*, London, 2 vols. 4to.; *Italy*, by Lady Morgan, London, 2 vols. 4to.

Distant from London 117 miles W. by S.; from Sherborne, 2½ N. by E.; from Shaftesbury 12½.

MILD, } Ger. Dutch, and Sw. *mild*; A. S. *mi'ldly*, } *milde*, *mildsian*, *ge-mildsian*, *miltsian*, *mi'ldness*. } *ge-miltsian*, *mitescere*, *mitigare*, *misere*; to become soft or gentle, to mitigate; met. to have pity or compassion on one's misery; to have a *melting* or commiserating heart or bowels. Somner.

Soft, gentle, soothing; kind, compassionate.

He dude hem schame ynow & temprede hem ful wel,
And made hem sone *milde* y now, þo heo were rebel.

R. Gloucester, p. 72.

The King suththe *mildetieche* to the archebissop sende.

Id. p. 497.

MILAN.
—
MILD.

Outline of
History.

MILD.

& banked Ihesu Criste with herte fulle mylde,
bat ageyn þe paiens his lond myght schilde.

R. Brunne, p. 497.

MILITIA.

Take ye my yok on you, and lerne ye of me, for I am mylde and
meke in herte.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xi.

Schal I come to ghou in a gherde, or in charite and in spyrit of
myldnesse.

Id. 1 Corynth. ch. iv.

Oure Sauour myldlye answered for Mary Mawdleyne, and said,
Why reprove you thys woman?

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1303. *A Treatise vpon the Passion*.

But to say that Christ would haue his disciples to compell men
with prisonment, fetters, scourgyng, sword, and fire, is very false and
farre from the mildnesse of a Christiē spirite.

Frith. *Workes*, fol. 57. *An Answer to my Lord of Rochester*.

Most bitter wordes they spake,

Most shamefull, most unrighteous, most untrew,
That they the mildest man alive would make
Forget his patience.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book v. can. 12.

In adoration at his feet I fell

Submit: he heard me, and, "Whom thou soughtst I am,"

Said mildely, "Author of all this thou seest

Above, or round about thee, or beneath."

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book viii. l. 317.

Where gentle court and gracious delight

She to them made, with mildnesse virginall.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 9.

Is this the mean that mightiness approves?

And in this sort do princes woo their loves?

Mildness would better suit with majesty,

Than rash revenge and rough severity.

Drayton. *Matilda to King John*.

Ah! cruel nymph! from whom her humble swain

Flies for relief unto the raging main;

And from the winds and tempests does expect

A milder fate, than from her cold neglect!

Waller. *At Pens-Hurst*.

At the transfiguration, the cloud was bright, the whole scene was
luminous and transporting, and nothing was heard but the mild pa-
ternal voice of the Almighty expressing his delight in his beloved
Son.

Porteus. *Lecture 15*. vol. ii. p. 61.

[The Roman Government] though despotic and above all con-
trol, is exercised by the Pontiff with mildness, and submitted to by
the people with respect.

Eustace. *Italy*, vol. iii. ch. vi. p. 226.

MILDEW, v. }

A. S. *mildeawe*; Ger. *meltau*;

MILDEW, n. }

which both Somner and Lye call

Ros melleus, honey-dew; as if compounded of *mel*, Fr.
miel, honey and *dew*. Skinner thinks it may be *mild-*
dew. Wachter, *meil*, *macula*. *Ros maculans*.

Eng. This is the foule Flibbertigibbet; hee *mildewes* the white
wheate, and hurts the poore creature of earth.

Shakspeare. *Lear*, fol. 298.

The *mil-dew* is one of the greatest [accidents of corn] which (out
of question) cometh by closenesse of aire.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. vii. sec. 669.

MILDEW

MILITIA.

And yet more med'cinal is it than that moly

That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave;

He call'd it hæmony, and gave it me,

And bad me keep it as of sovran use

'Gainst all enchantments, *mildew*, blast, or damp,

Or ghastly furies apparition.

Milton. *Comus*, l. 640.

So may Sylvanus ever 'tend your howers,

And Zephyr brush the *mildew* from the flowers.

Fenton. *On the Death of the late Marquis of Blandford*.

MILE, Fr. *mille*; It. *miglio*; Sp. *milla*; Lat. *mille*,
i. e. *mille passus*, a thousand paces.

A space or distance measuring 1000 paces; in Eng-
lish measurement, eight furlongs, or 1760 yards.

From Soup to Norþ he ys long eigte hondred myle.

R. Gloucester, p. 1.

þe tone is fro þe toþher moten a grete myle.

R. Brunne, p. 22.

That I ne maie vneth go,

And let me ride a myle or two.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vii. p. 231.

And who so euer wyll compell thee to goe a myle, goe with hi
twayne.

Bible, Anno 1551. Matthew, ch. v.

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud

Instinct with fire and nitre hurried him

As many miles aloft.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ii. l. 938.

MILESIA, in Zoology, a genus of Dipterous insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrect, inserted in a
frontal tubercle, triarticulate, the terminal joint lenticu-
lar, furnished at the base with a naked dorsal seta; *hy-*
postome impressed, smooth, or subtuberculate; wings
incumbent, parallel, with the intermediate transverse
nervure oblique; legs simple; hinder *tibiæ* compressed.

Type of the genus *M. crabroniformis*, Fabricius.
About ten species, of which one, *M. speciosa*, Curtis,
Britt. Ent. pl. xxxiv. inhabits Britain.

MILIOLA, in Zoology, a genus of Cephalopodous
Mollusca.

Generic character. Shell ovate-globose or elongated,
transverse, multilocular, with transverse cells surrounding
the pillar and alternately covering each other; aperture
very small, situated at the base of the last whorl; orbi-
cular, or oblong.

Chiefly fossil; minute, occurring abundantly in the
works of certain quarries near Paris, and in a recent
state on fuci, near Corsica.

M I L I T I A.

MILITANT, }

Fr. *militer*, *militaire*, *militant*;

MILITANCY, }

It. and Sp. *militante*; Lat. *mili-*

MILITAR, }

tare, from *miles*, a souldier, *unus*

MILITARY, }

ex mille, because a legion was

MILITARILY, }

first formed of three thousand

MILITARIST, }

(*trium millium*.) Varro, lib. iv.

MILITATE, }

A military man, or *militarist*;

MILITIA, }

whose business is war; a soldier.

Militant, warring, fighting, contending. To *militate*,
to war or fight against; to oppose, to disagree, or be
discordant with.

I thinke hee can not prooue but that S. Paules saying is verified
of the Church, that is here *militant*, and not of the Church trium-
phant.

Barnes. *Workes*, fol. 253. *Another Declaration of the Church*.

And where on earth long *militant* before,

She now triumphs in Heaven for evermore.

Stirling. *Doomes-day. The twelfth Houre*.

How doe they look up at us, as even now *militantly*-triumphant,
whiles they are miserably wallowing in dust and blood.

Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 314. *Sermon preached at Westminster*,
April 5, 1628.

All humane life, especially the active part, is constituted in a state
of continual *militancy*.

Mountague. *Devoute Essayes*, Treat. 10. sec. 7.

Although he were a prince in *militar* vertue approued, jealous of
the honour of the English nation, and likewise a good law-maker,
for the ease and solace of the common people

Bacon. *King Henry VII.* fol. 2.

Suetonius Paullinus was esteemed the most expert man of that
age for *militare* affayres.

Savile. *Tacitus*, part ii. book ii. ch. xiii. fol. 71.

MILITIA. Those of templars, St. James, Calatrava, Alcantara, and such like other, were more religious than *military*.
Selden. Illustrations of Drayton's Poly-obion, song 15.

CAP. G. Yare deceu'd my lord, this is Mounsieur Parrolles the gallant *militarist*, that was his owne phrase.
Shakspeare. All's Well that Ends Well, fol. 247.

Therefore let any Prince or State thinke soberly of his forces; except his *militia* of natives be of good and valiant souldiers.
Bacon. Essay 1. p. 171. Of Kingdoms and Estates.

His hope, no mitre *militant* on earth,
 'Tis that bright crown, which Heav'n reserves for worth.
Savage. The Character of the Rev. James Forster.

Know then, unnumber'd spirits round thee fly,
 The light *militia* of the lower sky.

Pope. The Rape of the Lock, can. 1.

The common *military* sword is a heavy massive weapon, for close engagement; wielded by a strong and skilful arm, it stabs and cuts, opens dreadful gashes where it falls, severs limbs, lops the head, or cleaves the body.
Horsley. Sermon 7. vol. i. p. 124.

Definition. **MILITIA** is ordinarily used at the present day to denote the military force which is raised by the English Counties, as distinguished from the regular soldiery, which has no peculiar local connection; but in its wider signification it comprises the whole military force of the Empire both by sea and land, in which sense it was used in the disputes between Charles I. and his Parliament.

Origin. **Alfred.** The first establishment of a regular military force in this Country, like that of most of our other institutions, is involved in obscurity. It seems, however, to be universally admitted, that if Alfred the Great were not its actual founder, as some have supposed, yet at all events he effected many useful and important changes in it, so as to make it more serviceable for the protection of the Country than it had been before his time. The resources of our Saxon ancestors were too limited to enable them to support a standing army, which is found to be an oppressive burthen even to the most wealthy States of modern times; and a levy *en masse* of the population, however powerful a means of defence when there is sufficient time for preparation, was found to be no effectual safeguard against those sudden attacks to which the Kingdom was exposed from the predatory habits of the Tribes who inhabited the Northern parts of Europe. Alfred is said, under these circumstances, to have caused a register to be made of all the people, and to have appointed a regular rotation of duty, so that while a sufficient number were engaged on active service, the rest remained at home to cultivate the soil, and to perform those other services necessary for the well-being of the Kingdom; every man being liable to be called out in turn to take his share in the active duties of military life. He also built castles, and appointed certain places of rendezvous, where the people might muster on the approach of danger; so that the Historians represent the Kingdom as one great and well-regulated garrison, exposing no vulnerable point, and able to draw together a sufficient force for its defence, on whichever side it might be attacked, and however sudden the attack might be. Besides the above outline of the constitution of the Militia before the Conquest, it appears that the chief command in each County was vested in the Eorle or Ealderman, terms which are translated indiscriminately by the Latin words *princeps*, *subregulus*, and *dux*, from which last word the chief Nobility of those times are frequently called Dukes; a term which is apt to mislead, for the first creation of the rank which is now known by the name of Duke, did not take place till the reign of Edward III. when he

Constitu-
tion of An-
glo-Saxon
Militia.

made his son, Edward the Black Prince, Duke of Cornwall. So also the present title of Earl is of a date subsequent to that of Duke, and is distinct, though derived from the Saxon title Eorle, which had a nearer resemblance to the present office of Sheriff. It is also known that the obligation to serve in the Militia was by the Saxon laws imposed on all the landholders of the Kingdom alike, unless their lands were exempted by express charter, the *expeditio contra hostem* being one of the three obligations of the *trinoda necessitas*, of which the other two were *pontium reparatio*, and *arcium constructio*. In the reign of Ethelred, when the Kingdom was infested by Sweyne the Dane, a law was passed requiring the proprietors of every eight hydes of land to provide a man and horse with a suit of armour complete, and the proprietors of three hundred and ten hydes to equip a vessel for the defence of the coast; but in ordinary times the quota seems to have been one man for every five hydes, the number which, according to Selden, constituted the smallest landed estate that entitled the proprietor to the rank of Thane. How much a hyde of land contained is doubtful. Some have fixed it at one hundred acres. Selden supposed it to have been so much land as could be tilled by one plough, together with a competent portion of meadow, pasture, and wood, for the maintenance of the proprietor and his family. Spelman computed that there were 243,600 hydes in all England, and consequently, that the ordinary military force before the Conquest may have amounted to 48,720 men.

After the Norman Conquest a great change took place in the constitution of the military force, in consequence of the introduction of the Feudal tenures. It is generally said that William I. divided the Kingdom into 60,000 Knight's fees. It is matter of doubt whether the essence of a Knight's fee consisted in its annual value or in its size. The annual value varied, owing no doubt in a great degree to the different depreciations in the value of the coin. In the reign of Henry III. it appears to have been either £15 or £20; in the reign of Edward II. it was either £20 or £40, for there are authorities both ways. After the time of Edward II. it rose to £40, and continued to be reckoned at that sum until the time when Charles I. attempted to raise money by compelling the proprietors of Knight's fees to take upon themselves the burthensome honour of Knighthood. A Knight's fee is said to have contained twelve carucagia or carucatas (Anglicè *carves*) of land. But the extent of a carve is a matter of doubt; whether it was or was not the same as a hyde. Even so early as in the reign of Henry II. it was doubted by a writer, cited by Selden in his *Titles of Honour*, whether there ever had been so many as 60,000 Knight's fees. So that no faith can be placed in any of the above calculations. Each Knight's fee was charged with the obligation of providing a man of arms to attend the King in his wars during forty days in each year, and less than a Knight's fee had to provide a man for a number of days proportionally less.

One main distinction between the Saxon and the Feudal Militias appears to have been that in the former, as we have before observed, the right of commanding in each district was vested in the Eorle or Ealderman; the origin of which right is probably to be traced in the customs of the ancient Germans, who, according to Tacitus, were not commanded by their Kings in their military expeditions, but by Chiefs chosen by the people

MILITIA.

Ethelred.

Norman
Constitu-
tion.

Norman
command-
ers.

MILITIA. themselves *ex virtute*, i. e. on account of their individual merit; so that the Civil allegiance of the subject, and the military obedience of the soldier, were due to different persons. But in the Feudal Militia the case was different, for the chief Magistrate of each district had no military authority attached to his office, and the services of the Knights were due either to the King himself, if the lands were held immediately of him, or to the Mesne Lord, who again owed them to the King as Lord Paramount.

Commuta-
tion of
service for
money.

Henry IV. The next change was effected by the commutation of the personal services of the Feudal vassals into money payments. This change did not take place all at once, though it was probably not very long in being effected, as at first it was found to be attended with great advantages both to the vassal and the King. There is, however, a Statute of so late a date as the 4th year of the reign of Henry IV. which enacts, that none should be compelled to find men of arms, hoblors, and archers, other than those which did hold by such service, unless it were by common assent of Parliament. Hence we may conclude, that at that time personal service was not entirely abolished.

Edward I.
View of ar-
mour. As the Feudal Militia grew obsolete by the commutation of personal services into money payments, another system sprang up, which seems to have been a revival of that which existed before the Conquest, and the origin of the Militia as constituted at the present day. By the Statute of Winchester, 13 Edward I. c. 6. (a Statute of Henry II. not printed amongst the Statutes at Large) it was enacted, that "every man between fifty and sixty years of age should be assessed and sworn to armour according to the quantity of his lands and goods; that is to wit from fifteen pounds of lands and goods forty marks, an hauberke, a breastplate of iron, a sword, a knife and a horse; and from ten pounds of lands and twenty marks goods an hauberke, a breastplate of iron, a sword and a knife; and from five pounds lands, a doublet, a breastplate of iron, a sword and a knife; and from forty shillings lands unto one hundred shillings lands, a sword, a bow and arrows, and a knife; and he that has less than forty shillings yearly shall be sworn to keep gis-arms, knives, and other less weapons, and all that may shall have bows and arrows out of the forest, and in the forest bows and boults; and that view of armour be made every year two times, and in every hundred and franchise two constables shall be chosen to make the view of armour." By a Statute passed in the reign of Philip and Mary the above-mentioned arms were changed for others better adapted for modern warfare.

Edward III.
Militia con-
fined to
home ser-
vice. By 1 Edward III. stat. 2. c. 5. "No man was to be compelled to arm himself otherwise than he was wont in the time of former Kings, nor to go out of his own shire but when necessity required, and upon the sudden coming of strange enemies into the realm, in which cases it was to be done as had been used in times past for the defence of the realm." From c. 7. of the same Statute, it appears that Commissions, doubtless in the nature of Commissions of Array, had been issued by the Crown, requiring the Counties to furnish soldiers at their expense to attend him in his foreign wars. This was a grievance which the prerogative did not entitle the King to impose upon the people, and the Statute was passed to prevent its recurrence for the future. By Statute 18 Edward III. c. 7. the respective rights of the King and the Counties were still more accurately defined; it

being enacted by that Statute that the wages which the King was to pay to the soldiers should commence on the day when they left their own Counties, and cease on the day when they returned thither. Besides the regular view of arms required by the Statute of Winchester, Commissions, called Commissions of Array, were issued by the King into the different Counties, for the purpose of mustering and training the inhabitants. These Commissions, though apparently in their origin mere usurpations on the part of the Crown, do not appear to have excited any opposition so long as they were confined to an object in itself legitimate, namely, the training of the inhabitants within their own Counties; and accordingly in the reign of Henry IV. the form of the Commission was settled by Act of Parliament. But when the Crown attempted, under colour of those Commissions, to exact services from the people which the people were not legally bound to render, the Parliament interfered and attempted to redress the grievance, as appears from the above-mentioned Statute 1 Edward III. stat. 2. c. 7.

From the consideration of what is forbidden and what directed by the different Statutes alluded to above, the object and constitution of the Militia in the XIIIth and XIVth centuries may be ascertained with tolerable precision. Every man was bound to serve in it, and at his own expense to provide himself with arms suited to his means. No man was to be required to leave the County to which he belonged except on occasion of invasion or insurrection. No man was on any pretext to be compelled to go abroad. While the Militia belonging to any County remained therein, its expenses were to be borne either by the individuals or by the County, and not by the Crown. The High Constables, officers chosen by the people themselves, were originally the proper officers; but their command was occasionally superseded by the Commissions of Array, and in the 1st volume of the year books there is a Writ which was sent to all the Sheriffs requiring them to take a view of armour. The soldiers whom the King employed on his foreign expeditions were to be paid for by himself. It was usual for Noblemen and Gentlemen to agree with the King to serve him with so many men as might be agreed on. The following is the copy of such an agreement, taken from the appendix to the II^d volume of Sir James Mackintosh's *History of England*. "Indenture between Henry VII. and Earl of Kent, dated 9th May 1492. Witnesseth that said Earl is reteigned to serve as long as it shall please our Sovereign, with the retinue and number of six men of arms, his own person being comprised in the same, every of them having with them his crestal and his page.

Indenture
with Henry
VII.

xvi Launces. at ix^d a day.

xxi Archers on horseback . . . vid.

lx Archers on foot. vid.

(Men of armes xviii^d.)"

Sir J. Mackintosh gives under an indenture of the same kind, from which it appears that the relative proportions of the different kinds of soldiers stood thus:

Men of arms. 72.

Launces. 225.

Archers on horseback 345.

Do. on foot 970.

The above documents are curious as showing the mode of retaining soldiers, and the proportions of the different kinds of soldiers employed in an army in the time of Henry VII.

MILITIA. In the reign of Henry VIII. another change took place in the appointment of Lords Lieutenant. This was another encroachment on the part of the Crown, similar to that by which it had previously acquired the right of issuing Commissions of Array. Probably this encroachment originated in the wish of the King on some occasion of peculiar danger to place the military power of particular Counties in trusty hands. It does not appear to have excited any opposition; which may be accounted for first by the enormous power of that King, and secondly because it did not expose the people to any fresh duties to which they were not already subject.

Elizabeth. In the reign of Elizabeth Lords Lieutenant were generally appointed for all the Counties. So far as relates to the Militia the effect of this encroachment was, that it deprived the people of their right of electing the officers who were to command them, for it has already been stated that the Constables were elected by the people. The appointment of Justices of the Peace by Edward III. had in a similar manner deprived the people of their right of electing the conservators of the peace. Perhaps, however, it may be said that the Constables had long ceased to exercise this power, the Commissions of Array having superseded them. In the reign of James I. the Parliament seems tacitly to have acquiesced in the new system by repealing the Statutes of Arms, and making no provision in their stead.

James I.

Charles I.

Dispute respecting Lords Lieutenant,

and the power of raising the Militia.

Whatever may have been the private opinion of persons acquainted with the History and Constitution of the Country, yet no public question arose as to the legality of the powers exercised by the Lords Lieutenant over the Militia until the reign of Charles I. When that Prince made his ill-fated expedition to the North in the year 1639, the Lords Lieutenant, as a matter of course, exercised the usual powers which were supposed to be vested in them. Upon his return the Parliament, which circumstances compelled him to summon, soon began to attack this branch of the Royal Prerogative, and voted that the Lords Lieutenant, and all who had acted under their authority as their deputies during the late disturbances, were *delinquents*; a new term expressive of no ascertained crime, but still sufficient to warn individuals that if they should again venture to act in the capacity of Lieutenants in obedience to the Crown, they would expose themselves to the hostility of the Parliament. The matter remained on this unsatisfactory footing for some time. At length a motion was made in the House of Commons incidentally, as Lord Clarendon says, and by an obscure Member, "that the House should consider whether the power of the Militia was vested in any one, so that a sufficient army could be drawn together in case of invasion or insurrection." The King's party maintained that the power was already sufficiently vested in him: in answer to which the previous vote against the Lieutenants was made use of as an argument to show the necessity of interference on the part of Parliament, for no man, it was said, could act with safety under a Royal Commission in opposition to that vote; and Mr. St. John, the Solicitor General, was directed to bring in a Bill to settle the matter. It was, however, by no means the intention of the popular party to suffer the power to be vested in the Crown. Accordingly a Bill was introduced with blanks for the names of the persons in whom the power was to be vested; it being the design of the Parliament first to procure the King's assent to the outline of the scheme, and then to insist upon the insertion of the names of

persons devoted to its own interests. It is obvious that if the King had yielded this point, he would virtually have resigned his Sovereignty by depriving himself of the means of resisting any further demand which the Parliament might choose to make. If, on the contrary, the Parliament yielded, it would have armed the Sovereign with a power which, it might easily be foreseen, would on a fitting occasion be used by him for the purpose of regaining those branches of the Prerogative which he had so reluctantly consented to relinquish. Accordingly, as the power of the sword was too dangerous an instrument for either party to intrust to the other, this was the question which led to the final rupture between them and which proved a main obstacle to every accommodation. When the King refused his assent to the Bill for settling the Militia, the Parliament had recourse to an expedient which no one will now call legal. There is no principle of the Constitution more universally acknowledged than that the votes of the two Houses of Parliament have no legal efficacy until they receive the sanction of the King's assent: nevertheless as the King refused his assent to the Bill, the Parliament determined to act without it, and passed an Ordinance, that is, an Act of Parliament, to which the King was no party, vesting the power of the Militia in individuals selected on account of their hostility to the King, which Ordinance the people were required to obey. This measure on the part of the Parliament compelled the King to take some step for the purpose of counteracting it. But he was placed in an awkward position, for although the right of commanding the Militia was a branch of the Prerogative to which he considered himself clearly entitled, yet the means of exercising that right were not so obvious; for the powers of the Lords Lieutenant, as we have before observed, were originally mere usurpations; they had never received the sanction of the Legislature, and at that particular period they could not with any prudence be resorted to on account of the stigma of *delinquency* under which they were labouring. The View of Armour and the Commissions of Array were obsolete and forgotten. Nevertheless the King, in accordance with the line of policy which he now adopted in the hope of regaining the confidence of his subjects by strictly adhering to the letter of the law, determined upon reviving the Commissions of Array, which, though obsolete, he hoped to justify as being legal. The people, without entering into nice discussions as to the legality of the two courses of proceeding, obeyed the Ordinance of the Parliament or the Commissions of the King, accordingly as they were predisposed by their Revolutionary or Royalist principles. It is however worth recording, that Selden, than whom no man was better qualified to form a correct judgment on the question, was alike opposed to both the Commissions and the Ordinance. It is needless to recount with what success the Parliament exercised its newly usurped power in the overthrow of both Church and King.

After the Restoration, by Statute 13 Charles II. c. 6. and 13 and 14 Charles II. c. 3., it was declared, that within all his Majesty's realms and dominions the sole and supreme power, government, command, and disposition of the Militia, and of all forces by sea and land, and of all forts and places of strength was, and by the laws of England ever had been, the undoubted right of his Majesty, and of his Royal predecessors, Kings and Queens of England; and that both or either of the

Illegal Ordinance of the Parliament.

The King revives the Commission of Array.

Charles II. Royal prerogative over Militia established.

MILITIA. Houses of Parliament could not, nor ought to pretend to the same; nor could, nor lawfully might raise, or levy any war offensive or defensive against his Majesty, his heirs, or lawful successors; and yet that the contrary thereof had of late years been practised almost to the ruin and destruction of the Kingdom; and that it was expedient to take measures to prevent the evil and rebellious principles which had been instilled into the minds of the people during the late usurped Governments from breaking out and disturbing the peace and quiet thereof. The Statute having laid down these general principles, which put a final close to all disputes as to the right being vested in the Crown, proceeds to point out the way in which the right is to be exercised. For this purpose the King was empowered to issue Commissions of Lieutenancy to such persons as his Majesty might think fit, which Lieutenants were to have full power to arm and array the Militia at such times and in such manner as thereafter directed; and in case of rebellion, insurrection, or invasion, to lead and employ it, or cause it to be led or employed, as well within the Counties for which they should be commissioned, as into any other Counties, for suppressing such rebellions or insurrections, or repelling such invasions, according as they should from time to time receive instructions from the King. The Lords Lieutenant appoint the Deputy Lieutenants in their respective Counties, and the Militia Officers: but the former, before they receive their deputations, must be approved of by the King; and as to the latter, the King may dissent to their appointment within fourteen days after their names are signified to him, but if he does not expressly dissent, their commissions are given to them as a matter of course.

George III. The Statute 42 George III. c. 90. is the principal Act now in force by which the Militia is regulated.

Numbers. The total number of men to be raised by the Counties for the Regular Militia is 40,963. Each County, in proportion to its population, furnishes a particular quota. But in case of invasion, or of imminent danger thereof, and of rebellion, the King may, by Proclamation, order an additional number, not exceeding one half of the regular number, to be raised and enrolled. The King must, however, first communicate the necessity of the occasion to Parliament if sitting, or declare it in Council, if no Parliament be sitting at the time. This additional number is called the Supplementary Militia.

Supplementary Militia. The Militia may be called out annually for the purpose of being trained and exercised, for any period not exceeding twenty-eight days, as his Majesty shall direct. In addition to this, in all cases of actual invasion, or upon imminent danger thereof, and in all cases of rebellion and insurrection, his Majesty may direct the Militia to be embodied, under the command of such General Officers as his Majesty may name, and may direct the said forces to be led by their respective officers into any parts of Great Britain, for the repelling and prevention of invasion, and for the suppression of any rebellion or insurrection within Great Britain.

Extent of service. The Statute 51 George III. c. 118. empowers his Majesty to employ the Militia of Great Britain in Ireland, and that of Ireland in Great Britain. The longest period for the British Militia to serve in Ireland is limited to two years; and one-fourth only of that force is to be there at one time, excepting in cases of invasion or rebellion. A regiment which has once served there cannot be again called upon until six years have expired

from the time of such service, except in cases of invasion or rebellion.

As it was thought expedient that the people generally should be taught how to defend themselves, an Act, called the Training Act, was passed in the 46th year of George III., a period of unusual danger, enabling his Majesty to direct his Privy Council to apportion any number, not exceeding 200,000, of persons qualified to serve in the Militia, among the several Counties, for the purpose of having them trained and exercised. On the apprehension of immediate invasion they may be embodied within their respective Counties for any period not exceeding twenty-one days, but they are not to be marched out of their Counties except in case of actual invasion, or of the appearance of an enemy in force on the coast. This force is not to be compelled to serve out of Great Britain; and though it can only be embodied for twenty-one days originally, yet if there be an invasion, or actual rebellion, it may be kept in service until one month after the repelling the enemy or driving him from the coast, or suppressing the rebellion, as the case may be.

The permanent establishment of the Local Militia owes its origin to the same period of danger. The Statute 52 George III. c. 38., which repealed the Statute of 48 George III., is that which now regulates that force. The quota which each County has to furnish towards it is four times the quota which it furnishes for the Regular Militia. The Local Militia may be trained annually, and in case of actual invasion of any part of the United Kingdom, or the appearance of an enemy in force upon the coast, and in all cases of insurrection and rebellion, may be marched to any part of Great Britain, and may be kept embodied for any period not exceeding six weeks after the enemy shall have been repelled or driven from the coast, or the rebellion or insurrection shall have been suppressed.

The Regular, Supplementary, and Local Militias, with the force that may be embodied under the Training Act, make altogether an army consisting of 425,296 men available in cases of invasion and insurrection: and this is exclusive of the Irish and Scotch Militias.

The details of the different Statutes relating to the appointment of the officers, the making of the lists for balloting, the ballot itself, the swearing and enrolling, the enlisting and beating up for volunteers, the forming and officering of the regiments, the training, the arms, the pay and allowances, the drawing out into actual service, the relief of the Militia men's families, the Courts martial, &c. are far too long for a Work of this description. They are to be found in Burn's *Justice of the Peace*, under the title Military Law. But the exemptions from serving in the Regular Militia are too generally interesting to be omitted. By Statute 42 George III. c. 90. sec. 43. No Peer of the realm, nor any person being a commissioned officer in his Majesty's other forces, or in any one of his Majesty's forts or castles, nor any officer on half-pay of the navy, army, or marines; nor any non-commissioned officer or private man serving in any of his Majesty's other forces, nor any commissioned officer serving, or who has served four years in the Militia; nor any person being a resident Member of either of the Universities; nor any clergyman; nor any licensed teachers of any separate congregation, whose place of meeting shall have been duly registered within twelve months previous to the general meeting appointed to meet in October for the purposes of this Act; nor any

MILITIA.

Training Act.

Local Militia.

Total numbers.

Various Statutes.

Exemptions.

MILITIA. constable or other peace officer, nor any articed clerk, apprentice, seaman, or seafaring man, nor any person mustered, trained, or doing duty, or employed in any of his Majesty's docks or dockyards for the service thereof, or employed and mustered in his Majesty's service in the Tower of London, Woolwich Warren, the several gun wharfs at Portsmouth, or at the several powder mills, powder magazines, or storehouses belonging to his Majesty under the direction of the Board of Ordnance; nor any person being free of the Company of Watermen of the river Thames; nor any poor man who has more than one child born in wedlock; nor by 44 George III. c. 54. sec. 7, 8. any person enrolled and serving as an effective Member of any Corps of Yeomanry or Volunteers, and who shall be duly returned and certified as such, shall be liable to serve personally or by substitute; and no person having served personally or by substitute, according to the directions of any former Act or Acts relating to the Militia, or under this Act, shall be obliged to serve again, until by rotation it shall come to his turn; but no person who has served only as a substitute or volunteer in the Militia shall be thereby exempted from serving again, if he shall be chosen by ballot.

And by Statute 52 George III. c. 38. sec. 39. all persons who may be hereafter enrolled to serve in the Local Militia shall be exempt from service, and shall not be liable to be balloted to serve in the Regular Militia for one year from the expiration of their period of service in the Local Militia; but no person shall be entitled to claim any such exemption who shall not produce a certificate, signed by the commanding officer of the regiment of Local Militia to which he shall belong, or in case of his removal from the County in which he may have been originally enrolled, then by the commanding officer of the regiment in which he may have been subsequently serving, that he attended at the last period of annual training and exercise, or that he was prevented by illness or bodily infirmity, certified to his commanding officer at the last period of annual training and exercise, or that he was absent by permission of his commanding officer.

By Statute 19 George III. c. 44. every person dissenting from the Church of England, in Holy Orders, or

pretended Holy Orders, or pretending to Holy Orders, being a Preacher or Teacher of any congregation of Dissenting Protestants, who shall at the General Sessions of the place where he lives take the oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration, and subscribe the declaration against Popery of the 30 Charles II., and a declaration that he is a Christian and a Protestant, and believes the doctrine of the Old and New Testament, shall be exempt from serving in the Militia in this Kingdom.

By Statute 52 George III. c. 155. sec. 9. every person who shall preach or teach in any congregation or assembly for Religious worship of Protestants, as mentioned in the former clauses of that Act, who shall employ himself solely in the duties of a Teacher or Preacher, and not follow or engage in any trade or business, or other profession, occupation, or employment, for his livelihood, except that of a Schoolmaster, and who shall produce a certificate of some Justice of the Peace, of his having taken and made and subscribed the oaths and declaration specified in that Act, shall be exempt from being balloted to serve and from serving in the Militia, or Local Militia of any County or place in any part of the United Kingdom.

With regard to *substitutes* it is enacted by Statute

42 George III. c. 90. sec. 41. that every person chosen by ballot shall be enrolled (in a roll to be then and there prepared for that purpose) to serve as a private militia man for the space of five years; provided that if any such person shall produce for his *substitute* a man of the same County, riding, or place, or of some adjoining parish or place, whether in the same County or riding or not, able and fit for service, who shall have not more than one child born in wedlock, and who shall be examined and approved; such substitute shall be enrolled to serve in the Militia of such County, as a private for the space of five years; and also for such further time as the Militia shall remain embodied, if within the space of five years His Majesty shall order such Militia to be drawn out and embodied. And any balloted person for whom such substitute shall be so produced, approved, enrolled, and sworn, shall be exempt from service in the same manner as if he had personally served.

MILIUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Gramineæ*. Generic character: calyx two-valved, one-flowered, ventricose; corolla two-valved, very short; stigma pencil-shaped.

Fifteen species, natives of the Northern hemisphere. *M. lendigerum* and *effusum* are natives of England.

MILK, *v.* } Also written *Milch*. D. *melck*; Ger. *milch*; A. S. *meolc*, from the verb *melcian*, *meolc-ian*, *mulgere*; Gr. *μέλγειν*, or *ἀμέλγειν*, which signifies, *ubera valde tractando et molliendo lac educere vel exprimere*, to draw or press out by handling or softening with the hand.

Milk is applied met. to softness, gentleness, effeminacy; hence a *milk-sop*, soft as a *sop*, or any thing sopped in *milk*.

To *milk*; to draw out or extract, to drop, or distil, the milk, the juices or moisture; to drain.

Hony & mylk þer ys muche.

R. Gloucester, p. 43.

Hour Louerd myd ys eyen of milce on þe lokeþ þeruore.
R. Gloucester, p. 265.

— An hynde oþr while
To husselle seilde cam. and suffrede to be *milked*.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 285.

As to litle children in Crist I ghaf to ghou mylk drynk not mete.
Wiclif. 1 Corinthians, ch. iii.

For lich a mother she can cherish
And milken as doth a norice.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 211.

"Alas," she saith, "that ever I was yshape
To wed a *milk-sop*, or a coward ape."
Id. The Monkes Prologue, v. 13916.

I gaue them a lad that floweth with mylck and hony.
Bible, Anno 1551. Ezechiel, ch. xx.

And to ayd the kynge in hys right must the commons be *milked*
till they bleede agayne.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 365. The Practice of Popish Prelates.

For thou hast caught a proper paragon,
A theefe, a coward, and a peacocke foole,
An asse, a *milk-sop*, and a minion.
Gascoigne. Weedes. Farewel with a Mischiefe.

MILK.
—
MILL.

When from the boughes a savourie odour, blown ;
Grateful to appetite, more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel or the teats
Of ewe or goat dropping with *milk* at even,
Unsuckt of lamb or kid, that tend their play.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 582.

It is by all confess'd, thy happy straines,
Distill'd from *milky* streames of native veines,
Did like the living source of Naso's song,
Flow to the eare, thence gently glide along
Downe to the heart.

Beaumont. An Elegy. To the Memory of Sir John Beaumont.

When she saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport
In mincing with his sword her husband's limbs,
The instant burst of clamour that she made
Would haue made *milche* the burning eyes of heauen,
And passion in the Gods.

Shakspeare. Hamlet, fol. 264.

Then at my farme
I haue a hundred *milch-kine* to the pale.

Id. Taming the Shrew, fol. 217.

And they call him also the *milken-way*, and the Eliah of the Mes-
siah.

Bacon. New Atlantis, fol. 21.

GON. *Milke-luer'd-man*,
That bear'st a cheek for blowes, a head for wrongs,
Who hast not in thy browes an eye-discerning
Thine honour, from thy suffering.
Shakspeare. Lear, fol. 301.

While the plowman near at hand
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land,
And the *milkmaid* singeth blith.

Milton. L'Allegro, l. 65.

NOR. Tis but a sweat of honor—(alas) thou *milk-sop*,
Thou man of march-pain canst thou fear to see
A few light hurts, that blush they are no bigger.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Knight of Malta, act ii. sc. 1.

Thou wilt not find my shepherdesses idly piping on oaten reeds,
but *milking* the kine, tying up the sheaves.

Gay. The Shepherd's Week. Proeme to the Reader.

His kine, with swelling udders, ready stand,
And lowing for the pail, invite the *milker's* hand.

Dryden. Georgics, book iii.

The *milky-way* being found to be (as was formerly conjectur'd)
nothing but great companies or swarms of minute stars singly in-
visible, but by reason of their proximity mingling and confounding
their lights, and appearing like lucid clouds.

Ray. Of the Creation, part i. p. 19.

Four *milk-white* bulls (the Thracian use of old)
Were yok'd, to draw his car of burnish'd gold.

Dryden. Palamon and Arcite, book iii.

Milk is the first support of our childhood. The component parts
of this are water, oil, and a sort of very sweet salt, called the sugar
of *milk*.

Burke. On the Sublime and Beautiful, sec. 22.

MILL, *n.* } A. S. *mylne* ; D. *meulen* ; Ger. *mule* ;
MILL, *v.* } Fr. *moulin* ; It. *mulino* ; Sp. *molino* ;
MILLER. } Lat. *mola*, from *mol-ere*, to grind ; Goth.
mal-an ; Ger. *mal-en*, *mulen* ; Sw. *maala*.

A *mill* ; that which grindeth ; an engine to grind, *sc.*
grain, pulse, &c. Also used in coining, hence to *mill*
money is

To coin, or stamp coin, by means of a *mill*.

In bargeis & galeis he set *mylnes* to go.

R. Brunne, p. 173.

And whoever schal sclaundre oon of these litil that bileven in me
it were betere to him that a *milne* stoon were doen about his necke
and he were caste into the sea.

Wiclif. Mark, ch. ix.

And whosoeuer shall offende one of these lytel-ons, that beleue
in me, it were better for hym that a *mylstone* wer hanged about hys
necke & that he were cast into the sea.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Jangling, is whan men speketh to moche before folk, and clappeth
as a *mille*, and taketh no kepe what he sayeth.

Chaucer. The Persones Tale, p. 153.

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— And with hir napron feir and white ywash
She wyped soft hir eyen for teris that she out lash
As grete as any *mylstone*.

The Pardoner and Tapestere. Imputed to Chaucer.

But al is one to you a horse *mill* & a *mill-horse*, drinke ere ye
goe, & goe ere you drinke.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 238. A Dialogue of Heresy.

What man, more water glideth by the *mill*
Then wots the *miller* of, and easie it is
Of a cut loafe to steale a shiue we know.

Shakspeare. Titus Andronicus, fol. 36.

— The which, once being burst,
Like to a great *mill-damb* forth fiercely gusht,
And powred out of her infernall sinke
Most ugly filth.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 11.

His legs, which creep out of two old-fashion'd knapsacks,
Are neither two *mill-posts*, nor yet are they trap-sticks.

Cotton. Epistle to Sir Clifford Clifton.

The *miller* was throwne one way, another man another way, one
towards the North the other South, a parte of the *mill* rooffe, and
halfe the *milstone*, on the like manner, throwne one way, the other
halfe another way.

Stow. Queen Elizabeth, Anno 1600.

He goes to market with twenty shillings in one pocket of this
new money, which are valued at 240 pence ; and in the other
pocket with four *mill'd* crown pieces, (or twenty *mill'd* shillings of
the present coin,) which are valued at three hundred pence, which is
one-fifth more.

*Locke. Works, vol. ii. fol. 80. Considerations of the Lowering of
Interest, &c.*

As I remember, suitable to this policy of the Mint, there was,
some two years since, a complaint of a worthy gentleman, not igno-
rant of it, that the *mill* in the Mint stood still ; and therefore there
was a proposal offer'd for bringing grist to the *mill*.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. fol. 89.

For lo ! the board with cups and spoons is crown'd,
The berries crackle, and the *mill* turns round.

Pope. The Rape of the Lock.

In a plain pleasant cottage, conveniently neat,
With a *mill* and some meadows—a freehold estate,
A well meaning *miller* by labour supplies
Those blessings, that grandeur to great ones denies.

Cunningham. The Miller.

Blondeau, after the Restoration, November 3, 1662, received
letters of denization, and a grant for being engineer of the Mint in
the Tower of London, and for using his new invention for coining
gold and silver with the *mill* and press.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 285.

Not so where, scornful of a check, it leaps
The *milldam*, dashes on the restless wheel,
And wantons in the pebbly gulph below.

Cowper. The Task, book v.

MILLA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Hexandria*,
order *Monogynia*, natural order *Liliaceæ*. Generic
character : corolla funnel-shaped, border six-parted ; flat
anthers inserted into the throat of the tube ; germen on
a foot-stalk ; capsule superior.

One species, *M. biflora*, a bulbous plant with large
white flowers, native of Mexico.

MILLE'NARY, *adj.*

MILLE'NARY, *n.*

MILLE'NARISM,

MILLE'NIUM,

MILLE'NIANISM.

Lat. *mille*, a thousand.

Sylvestre, after the full accomplishment of thys *mylinary* of
years rysynge out of the depe pyt, &c.

Bale. English Votaries, part ii. p. 9.

Hee precisely and punctually sets down the very time, (namely,
the yeare 2694,) for the commencement of his happy and glorious
millenary.

Hakewill. Apologie. book iv. ch. xii. sect. 6.

We are apt to dream that God will make his saints reign here as
kings in a *millenary* kingdom.

Taylor. Sermon 12. part ii. fol. 117.

Z

MILL.
—
MILLE
NARY.

MILLE-NARY. Daniel, in the construction of the favourers of the *millenarian* opinion, is pretended to speak particularly of the tyrannical reign of anti-christ, of his destruction, of the happy deliverance and peace of the faithful under the Gospel.

MILLION. *Hall. Works*, vol. iii. p. 895. *The Revelation unrevealed.*

To what purpose should we ransack the grave, and rake in the ashes of an odious Cerinthus, or an unexploded Papias, for the long-since condemned conceits of old, and hitherto forgotten *millenarism*.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. fol. 921.

'Tis said that he [Sir W. Raleigh] wrote a tract of *millenianism*, he having for some time been much addicted to that opinion.

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. fol. 96.

When at your second coming you appear,
(For I foretell the *millenary* year,)
The sharpen'd share shall vex the soil no more,
But earth unbidden shall produce her store.

Dryden. Palamon and Arcite. Dedication.

MILLEPORA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Zoophytes*.

Generic character. Stony, solid interiorly, polymorphous, branched or frondescant, furnished with simple pores, which are very minute, perpendicular to the surface, and giving to them a finely striated fracture.

Type of the genus, *M. complanata*, Lamarck, ii. 201. Several species, found in the Ocean; two of which, departing from the type, are natives of the coasts of Britain.

MILLERIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syn-genesia*, order *Necessaria*. *Generic character*: calyx three-valved; petals of the disk very short; receptacle naked; down none.

Two species, natives of South America.

MILLET, Fr. *millet*; It. *miglio*; Sp. *mijo*; Lat. *milium*; perhaps so called from the multitude of its seeds. See Vossius and Martinus.

As touching the *millet*, the head thereof bearing seed round about, is bent likewise and curbed, beset also with fringes (as it were) of hairie fillets.

Holland. Plinie, book xviii. chap. vii.

Some of his [Hook] friends (whose testimonials he desired) did affirm, that they had seen 10,000, others 30,000, others 45,000, little living creatures, in a quantity of water no bigger than a grain of *millet*.

Ray. Of the Creation, part i. p. 195.

— And there, if thou
Wouldst make the sand yield salutary food,
Let Indian *millet* rear its corny reed,
Like arm'd battalions in array of war.

Grainger. The Sugar Cane, book iv. l. 567.

MILLINER, so called from *Milaner*, one from *Milan*; or *Malineer*, from *Maline*; or *millenarius*, because he deals in a thousand articles. It is perhaps *mistlener*, from *mistlen* or *mestlin*, a medley or mixture.

One who deals in a *mixed* variety of articles. See the Example of *horse-milliner* in *v. HORSE*.

Lor. He hath songs for man or woman, of all sizes; no *milliner* can so fit his customers with gloues.

Shakspeare. Winter's Tale, fol. 293.

Tho' sometimes I injure the *milliner's* sight,
Still I add to her credit and store.

Cotton. To a Lady.

MILLION, } Fr. *million*; It. *millione*, *millone*;
MILLIONED, } a thousand-thousand; or the thou-
MILLIONTH. } sandth thousand.

Yet eft againe a thousand *million*,
Rejoycing loue, leading their life in blisse.

Chaucer. The Court of Loue, p. 371.

To be beloued better ywis,
Than she par cas that richest is,
And hath of golde a *milion*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 143.

And but with fifteen hundred men do land,
Upon a land with many *millions* stor'd;
So much did high-presuming courage stand
On th' aid home-disobedience would afford.

Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book vii.

But reckoning time, whose *million'd* accidents
Creep in 'twixt vows and change decrees of kings,
Tan sacred beauty, blunt the sharp'st intents,
Divert strong minds to the course of altering things.

Shakspeare. Sonnet 115.

The *million'd* merchant seeks her [Honour] in his gold;
In schools the pedant, and in camps the bold.

P. Whitehead. Honour. A Satire, (1747.)

MILT, } Also written *melt*. The A. S. *milt*; D.
MILT'ER. } *mildt*; Ger. *miltz*; Sw. *melt*; It. and
Sp. *milza*; is the *spleen*. Kilian and Wachter agree to derive from *mild*, *mollis*; the former, because the spleen is soft; the latter, because it is the seat of mildness or gentleness.

Milt, as applied to the soft roe of a fish, is probably the same word.

And it [that carps breed several months in one year] is the rather to be believed, because you shall scarce, or never, take a male carp without a *melt*, or a female without a roe or spawn.

Walton. Angler, part i. ch. ix. p. 232.

That they might do so [by breeding] he had, as the rule is, put in three *mitters* for one spawner.

Id. Ib. p. 233.

MILTOGRAMMA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* incumbent, triarticulate, the third joint elongate, linear, compressed, the base furnished with a naked seta on its upper margin; mouth setose, tongue fleshy, wings divaricating, with a transverse nervure at the apex.

Type of the genus, *M. fasciata*; Meigen, *Zweiflugen*, *Ins.* vol. iv. p. 227. plate xl. fig. 26. Sixteen European species; two of which are indigenous.

MIME, *v.*

MIME, *n.*

MIM'ICK, *adj.*

MIM'ICK, *v.*

MIM'ICK, *n.*

MIM'ER,

MIME'TICAL,

MIM'ICAL,

MIM'ICALLY,

MIM'ICKRY.

Fr. *mime*; It. and Sp. *mimo*;
Lat. *mimus*; Gr. *μῖμος*.

To *mime* or *mimic*, is, to imitate, to counterfeit, the action, mode, or manner; to mock. See the first Quotation from **MILTON**.

In the fit

Of *miming*, gets th' opinion of a wit.

Ben Jonson. Epigram 115.

Nor yet doth he tell us what a *mime* is, wherof we have no pattern from ancient writers, except some fragments, which contain many acute and wise sentences. And this we know in Laertius, that the *mimes* of Sophron were of such reckoning with Plato, as to take them nightly to read on, and after make them his pillow. Scaliger describes a *mime* to be a poem, imitating any action to stir up laughter.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 107. *An Apology for Smectymnus.*

And wheras he tells us that scurrilous *mime* was a personated grim lowring fool, his foolish language unwittingly writes Fool upon his own friend.

Id. Ib.

Anon this Thisbee must be answered,
And forth my *mimick* comes.

Shakspeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, fol. 153.

Of in her absence *mimic* Fancie wakes
To imitate her; but misjoining shapes,
Wilde work produces oft.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book v. l. 110.

True it is, indeed, which a great master (Aristotle) hath long before taught us, that man is of all creatures the most *mimical*, as a kind of near adjunct to reason.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 83.

MILLION
—
MIME.

MIME.
—
MINA-
RET.

Next her the buffoon ape, as atheists use,
Mimick'd all sects, and had his own to choose.
Dryden. *The Hind and the Panther*.

In these she views the *mimickry* of man,
And smiles when grinning pug gallants her fan.
Gay. *The Toilette*.

Such are good for nothing, but either *mimically* to imitate their neighbours' fooleries, or to immerse themselves in a kind of lascivious and debauched living.

South. *Sermons*, vol. v. p. 362.

When full grown, it [vanity] is the worst of vices, and the occasional *mimick* of them all. It makes the whole man false.

Burke. *Works*, vol. vi. p. 31. To a Member of the National Assembly.

"Such whimsical wonders," (he [Wheatley] very justly adds,) "lose their effect, when represented in a picture, or *mimicked* in ground artificially laid."

Stewart. *Philosophical Essays*, essay 1. part ii. p. 335. On the Beautiful.

Such parts of it [Europe] as are divided into small territories are commonly governed by absolute princes, who ruin their people by a *mimicry* of the great monarchs, in the splendour of their court, and number of their forces.

Hume. *Essay* 11. vol. i. p. 395.

If I were composing a dialogue in the old *mimetical*, or poetic form, I should tell you, perhaps, the occasion that led us into this track of conversation.

Hurd. *Works*, vol. iv. p. 90. Dialogue 7. On the Uses of Foreign Travel.

For the best idea that can now be formed of the manner of this famous *mimographer*, we must have recourse, I believe, to the fifteenth idyl of Theocritus.

Twining. *Aristotle*, vol. i. p. 246. Treatise on Poetry, notes.

MIMETES, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Proteaceæ*. Generic character: corolla four-parted, regular; anthers immersed in the concavity of the apex; nut superior, smooth; receptacle flat, chaff deciduous.

Five species, natives of the South of Africa.

MIMOSA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Polygamia*, order *Monoecia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx four or five leaved; corolla, petals four or five, funnel-shaped; stamens four to fifteen inserted into the bottom of the corolla; pod flat, jointed, each joint furnished with one seed.

Decandolle describes seventy-one species, mostly natives of the Southern hemisphere. *M. pudica*, the well-known Sensitive plant, is the most remarkable; the wonderful property of retreating from the touch, which the leaves and younger branches of this plant possess, and which has favoured the opinion that plants in general are endowed with sensation, is not confined to this species: there are about fifteen others of the genus that are sensitive, as *M. viva*, *M. casta*, *M. sensitiva*, &c.

MIMULUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, natural order *Scrophulariæ*. Generic character: calyx prism-shaped, five-toothed; corolla ringent, the sides of the superior lip folded back; stigma thick; capsule two-celled, many-seeded.

Five species, herbaceous plants, natives of North and South America.

MIMUSOPS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Sapotæ*. Generic character: calyx four-leaved; corolla, petals four; nectary sixteen-leaved; drupe acuminate.

Three species, natives of the East Indies.

MINARET, from the Arabic *menarah*, a lantern. See Menage; and the Quotation.

The *minaret* is a sort of steeple in the form of a column, ending toward the top in a cone; a little before it begins to take its conic figure it is surrounded by a gallery.

Cambridge. *The Scribleriad*, book iv. note 41.

MINATORY, Lat. *minatorius*, from *minari*, to threaten: threatening, menacing.

Y^e protector conceiv'd such indignacion, y^t he rejected y^e duke's request w^e many spitefull & *minatory* wordes.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 69. Kyng Richarde the Thirde.

The king also made a Statute in that Parliament, monitory and *minatory*, towards justices of peace.

Bacon. *King Henry VII.*, fol. 75.

In the *minatory* declarations of God's purpose, (because we know not what conditions may be secretly intended,) we may use what means we may for a diversion.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 675. *Satan's Fiery Darts quenched*, dec. iii. temp. 4.

MINCE, v. } A. S. *mins-ian*; Fr. *mincer*; It. *mi'ncing*, n. } *minuzzare*; to cut into small or *minute* *mi'ncingly*. } pieces.

To separate, to cut into small or *minute* pieces or parts; to shorten, or clip, or cut (the words in speech;) to shorten, *sc.* the steps in walking; to speak or walk with nicety, caution, with slow or small gradations, or progress.

An yⁿ shalte *mince* it small, and poure oyle thereon.

Bible, Anno 1551. *Leuiticus*, ch. ii.

And therefore shall the comen people take no harme, though themselfe concerning treason or heresy, fall not by suche bookes to the *mynce* of suche matters, and dyspute howe farre they maye goe foreward in them, without the extreme daunger and peryll of them.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 964. *The Debellacion of Salem and Byzance*.

Now shepherds lay their winter weeds away,

And in neat jackets *minsen* on the plains;

And at the rivers fishing day by day,

Now who so frolic as the shepherd swains?

Drayton. *Eclogue 7. Batte*.

And O! how this (deare prince) the people charmes,

Who flock about thee oft in ravish'd bands,

To see thee yong yet manage so thine armes,

Have a mercuriall *mince*, and martiall hands.

Daniel. *A Paraenesis to Prince Henry*.

With her dear daughter Dale, which her firm cheek doth lay

To her dear mother's breast, as *mincingly* she traces,

And oft embracing her, she oft again embraces,

And on her darling smiles, with every little gale.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 27.

Mincing of meat, as in pies, and buttered *minced* meat, saveth the grinding of the teeth.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. i. sect. 54.

Break that goose, frust that chicken, spoil that hen, sauce that capon, *mince* that plover.

King. *The Art of Cookery*, let. 6.

With dimpling cheek, and snowy hand,

That shames the whiteness of his band;

Whose *mincing* dialect abounds

In hums and hahs and half-form'd sounds.

Lloyd. *Epistle to J. B. Esq.*

MIND, v.

MIND, n.

MI'NDFUL,

MI'NDFULNESS,

MI'NDLESS,

MI'NDEDNESS.

The noun is written in A. S. *ge-mynd*; Goth. and A. S. *mun-an*, *ge-munan*; D. *meyn-en*; Ger. *mei-nen*, to mean, *i. e.* to mark, to note or denote, to sign, to signify. And *mind*,

That which marks or notes; that which, the faculty or power which, thinks or receives, sensations or ideas; which perceives, conceives, collects, or combines; which keeps or retains, recollects or remembers; *sc.* sensations or ideas. And it is further applied to (collectively)

MINA-
RET.

MIND.

MIND.

The sensations, feelings, or ideas; the thoughts, notions, or opinions; the wishes, will, or inclinations; the judgment or determination.

To *mind*; to mark, to remark, to observe, to attend; to intend; to call to mind; to recollect, to remember.

The Scotch write, to *mint*, and Chaucer renders Mens tendit in *externas ire tenebras*, the *thought minteth* to gone into forain darknesse. Boetius, lib. i. met. 2.

Gret wrong þou woldest don vs, wen of on kynde
We beþ ycome ge & we, as thou hast þi self in *mynde*.

R. Gloucester, p. 47.

þo þe Brutons þerafter were al as out of *munde*.

Id. p. 254.

To bataile haf þei *mynt* Harald & William,
Bot non stode Harald dýnt, þat bifor him kam.

R. Brunne, p. 71.

Jhesus seide to him, Thou shalt love thi Lord God of al thin herte, and in al thi soule, and in al thi *mynde*.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxii.

Jesus sayde to him, Lone the Lorde thy God with al thyne hearte, with all thy soule, and with al thy *mynde*.

Bible, Anno 1551.

What thing is man, that thou art *myndeful* of hym or manns sone for thou visitist him?

Wiclif. Hebruis, ch. ii

What is man y^t thou art *myndfull* of hym.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And westward in the *minde* and in memorie
Of Mars he maked hath right swiche another,
That coste largely of gold a fother.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1909.

And as the bokes maken *mynde*,
That Ptholomeus made hym selue.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vii. fol. 148. col. 3.

And so much the more fauour was ther *minded* hym, in that he seemed verve penitent of hys *mysseusing* of himself, in falling to Tyndalle's heresies agayne.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 346. The First Part of the Confutation of Tyndall. Preface.

While Æneas, full *minded* to depart,
All thinges prepared, slept in the poupe on high.

Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book iv.

The busi *mind*ing of thy iiii. last things, & y^e depe cōsideraciō therof, is y^e thing y^t shal kepe thee fro synne.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 76. A Treatise vpo Wordes of Scripture.

By day she sits to mark on the house top,
Or turrets hye, and the great towns afraies
As *mindefull* of yll and lyes, as blasting truth.

Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book iv.

I mourne my mirth, for grieve that it is gone,
I mourne my mirth, wherof my musing *mindfulness*
Is ground of greater grieve that grows theron.

Vncertaine Auctors. The Louer complaineth the Losse of his Lady.

Laide downe to slepe by silence of the night
Gan swage their cares, *mindlesse* of trauels past.

Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book iv.

i. I protest (as I have often before done) that I doe *minde* and intend with my whole heart (by the grace of God) to be a true Christian, and as long as breath shall remain in me, to professe and defend the law of Christ.

State Trials. Richard II. Anno 1383. The Protestation of John Wicliffe.

For I am *minded* to impart my love
To these good people and my friends.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Noble Gentlemen, act iii. sc. 1.

First, in man's *mind* we find an appetite
To learn and know the truth of ev'ry thing
Which is co-natural, and born with it,
And from the essence of the soul doth spring.

Davies. The Immortality of the Soul, sec. 30. reason 1.

This base *mindednesse* is fit for the evill one.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 440. An Holy Panegyrick.

Sir Guyon, *mindful* of his vow yplight,
Uprose from drowsie couch, and him address
Unto the journey which he had behight.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 3.

There was no *mindfulness* amongst them of running awaie.
Holinshed. History of England, Anno 1010. vol. i. p. 711.

Them she upstaies
Gently, with mirtle hand, *mindless* the while
Her self, though fairest unsupported flour,
From her best prop so farr, and storm so nigh.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 431.

Probably the distemper of his body is every day ministering to the cure of his soul, to the mortification of his pride, his lust, and worldly *mindedness*.

South. Sermons, vol. xi. p. 188.

You may with us take notice of what some philosophers would call the *mindfulness* of nature; which, when a body was deprived of a not inconsiderable portion of its chief ingredient, and had all its other parts dissipated, and shuffled, and discoloured, so as not to be knowable, was able to rally those scattered and disguised parts, and marshal or dispose them into a body of the former consistence, colour, &c.

Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 64. Experimental Attempts about the Redintegration of Bodies.

Who, *mindless* of the feasting, went to sip
The balmy pleasure of the shepherd's lip.

Parnel. The Flies. An Eclogue.

That *mindless* of the way, she heeds not whence,
Or what her course, or where she next may meet,
To rest at night, a hospitable seat.

Hoole. Orlando Furioso, book xxxii. l. 433.

MINE, v.

MINE, n.

MI'NABLE,

MI'NER,

MI'NERAL, adj.

MI'NERAL, n.

MI'NERALIST,

MI'NERALOGY,

MINERA'LOGIST,

MINY.

Fr. *miner*, *mine*; It. *minare*, *mina*; Sp. *minar*, *mina*; D. *mijnen*, *mijne*; Ger. *mine*, which the Etymologists agree to derive from Lat. *minare*, a word of the Lower Ages, signifying *ducere*, to lead; Fr. *mener*, (see Skinner, Menage, Wachter,) whence the Latin *minare*. See Vossius in v. *Minor*, and Martinius in v. *Mino*: the

latter writes largely and learnedly.

To draw or lead; sc. a way or passage under ground, a subterraneous duct, course, or passage, whether in search of metals or to destroy fortifications, &c. Consequentially,

To destroy by secret or concealed ways or means the foundation upon which any thing, any person rests or stands; to ruin.

R. had *minoures*, þat *mynd*ed undere þe walle,
A pece with a grete cours at ons felle down alle.

R. Brunne, p. 179.

And after that his manhode, and his pine,
Made that love within her gan to *mine*.

Chaucer. Troilus and Creside, book ii. p. 242.

Min is the ruine of the highe halles,
The falling of the toures and of the walles,
Upon the *minour*, or the carpenter.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2468.

First for to gette it out of *myne*,
And after for to trie and fine.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 113.

The thirde stone in speciall,
By name is cleped *mineral*,
Whiche the metals of euery *myne*
Attempreth, till that they ben fyne.

Id. Ib. p. 114.

When the erle sawe that he coulede do no good with his engyns, he caused them to cease; then he called to hym his *myners*, to thyntent that they shuld make a *myne* vnder all the walles, the whiche was nat sone made.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 109. p. 132.

They perceyued well how they coude nat geat it by no assaute, nor none other wayes at their ease, without it were by *mynyng*; than they sette theyr *mynoures* a warke.

Id. Ib. vol. i. ch. 251. p. 372.

MIND.

MINE.

MINE. The enemy *mined*, and they countermined; imposing so much industry to his force, that he was driven to close them up, and seek to win by famine.
 — MINER-
 VA. Raleigh. *History of the World*, book v. ch. iii. sec. 19.

He began to *undermine* it (finding the earth all about very minable.)
 North. Plutarch. Camillus, p. 115.

Whose virtue shines
 On hills, when brightest planets are abroad;
 Thine privately, like *miners'* lamps in mines.
 Davenant. *Gondibert*, book iii. can. 5.

No good *miner* casts away his mattocke, because he finds a veine of tough clay, or a shelve of stone, but still delveth lower, and passing thorow many changes of soile, at last comes to his rich treasure.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 55. *Meditations and Fows*, Cent. 380.

In a dark cave which never eye
 Could by his subtlest ray descry,
 It doth like a rich *minerall* lye.
 Habington. *Castara*, part i.

The sayd philosopher trauelled through many landes, and in this land taught the knowledge of *myneral* workes.
 Stow. *The Brytains*, Anno 1108.

There [are] also many authors that deny it, and the exactest *mineralogists* have rejected it.
 Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book ii. ch. i.

They are a rich *mine*, which the greatest wit and diligence may dig in for ever, and still find new matter to entertain the busiest contemplation with, even to the utmost period of the most extended life.
 South. *Sermons*, vol. iii. p. 238.

The reason why the *miners* are out of danger of damps when they come to water, I conceive is, because then presently the air that stagnated in the shaft sinks into the water, and fresh air descends, and so there is a circulation.

Ray. *Of the Creation*, part i. p. 87.

Unveil
 The *miny* caverns, blazing on the day,
 Of Abyssinia's cloud compelling cliffs.
 Thomson. *Autumn*.

I speak in other papers as if there may be a volatile gold in some

ores and other *minerals*, where the *mine-men* do not find any thing of that metal.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 99. *Experiments touching the Origin of Qualities and Forms*.

All stones, metals, and *minerals*, are real vegetables; that is, grow organically from proper seeds, as well as plants.

Locke. *Works*, vol. iv. p. 590. *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, ch. viii.

The lofty lines abound with endless store
 Of *mineral* treasure and metallic ore.

Blackmore. *Creation*, book iii.

Again, the dropsy's bloated mask they steel;
 Or melt with *minings* of the hectic fire.

Grainger. *The Sugar Cane*, book iv. l. 305.

MINE, pron. See MY.

MINEHEAD, a Sea-port Town and Borough in Somersetshire, on the Bristol Channel, on the borders of Exmore Forest, is divided into three parts: the *Quay Town* on the shore under the brow of lofty rocks; the *Upper Town*, consisting of some mean buildings on the slope of one of those eminences, (the Headland,) richly cultivated on one side; and the *Lower Town*, about half a mile S. E. from the beach. The trade, which at the beginning of the XVIIth century was sufficient to employ forty vessels to Ireland alone, and to export more than 4000 barrels of herrings to the Mediterranean, is altogether extinct, and a very small traffic in coals, and a trifling woollen manufactory, are now the only occupations of the inhabitants. The neighbouring country is very beautiful, and the climate among the mildest in England, vegetation being for the most part a month in advance; the town therefore is much resorted to as a Provincial bathing place. It was incorporated by Elizabeth, and returns two Members to Parliament. Population, in 1821, 1239. Distant from London 163 miles W., from Bridgewater 24.

MINE.
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 MINER-
 VA.

MINERVA.

Derivations. MINERVA, so named, as Cicero tells us, because *vel minueret vel minaretur*; (*de Nat. Deor.* ii. 26.) on which passage the commentators sagely observe, that being a Martial Goddess, her power *minuendi* arises from the number of men whom she *diminishes* in War. Festus is equally pleasant, Minerva *quòd benè moneat*; and Vossius, in like manner, discovers an old verb *menervo pro moneo*. Isidorus is somewhat hard pressed, *Minervam vocatam quasi Deam et munus artium variarum*. (viii. 2.) Of the received opinion of her equivocal birth from the head of JUPITER, which Hesiod inculcates, we have already spoken in our account of her reputed Father. From that singular parturition is usually derived the name 'Αθήνη *quasi* ἀθήνη, one who has never sucked the breast. *Sed prudentiores et rem personificatam rectius introsipientes*, says one Lexicographer, who doubtless numbered himself among the Sages whom he thus describes, find a surer radix in ἀθρήνη, from ἀθρέω, I see deeply. The ancient name, indeed, appears to have been 'Αθηναίη; therefore, although in the elder writers 'Αθηναίος is commonly put for an Athenian man, 'Αθηναίη, as consecrated to the sole use of the Goddess, is never employed for an Athenian woman, who is styled γυνή 'Αττική; and when in progress of time 'Αθηναίη became of commoner acceptance for mortals, the Immortal was restricted to the trisyllable 'Αθηνά.

Hesiod. Hesiod, in other respects, makes but slight mention of this Goddess, telling us only that when Vulcan had

fashioned Pandora out of clay, Minerva assisted at her toilet; clothing her in a white vest, throwing a veil over her head, and crowning her with a chaplet of fresh-gathered flowers. (*Theog.* 573.)

Of the incidents in which Homer has engaged Minerva in the conduct of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, it is needless to speak; since they belong more immediately to the Poet himself than to the general mythology of the Goddess. Some of his epithets for her are γλαυκῶπις, blue-eyed, referring, probably, more to their keenness than their colour; φωσφόρος, as a leader and enlightener; τριτογένεια, not, as some have falsely believed, because she was born, or passed her infancy, or was peculiarly worshipped, near the lake or river Triton in Libya, but from her generation, ἐκ ΤΡΙΤΟΥΣ τοῦ Διὸς, τριτῶν, in the Cretan Dialect, signifying a head. That epithet of Minerva, and the name of Minerva itself, was affectedly applied by the Pythagoreans to an equilateral triangle, because, as they said, it is equally divided by three perpendiculars drawn from each of its angles; a reason partaking not a little of the hopeless mysticism of the Samian School. (Plutarch, *de Iside and Osiride*, p. 381. Ed. Xylander, 1620.) Throughout the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Minerva invariably appears in the character of the Goddess of Wisdom, the suggester of prudent counsels, and the improver of opportunities; (Plutarch, *de Pythiæ Oraculis*, 405.) and Homer has exhibited much dexterity and delicacy of flattery to his Countrymen when he

Homer.

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places them invariably under the protection and guardianship of Minerva, while he commits their Trojan enemies to the rude, headlong, and impetuous patronage of Mars. We do not think the Critics have been fortunate in their elucidation of Homer's meaning in his account of Minerva's arming herself. But we have nothing better to suggest.

Κρατὶ δ' ἀμφίφαλον κυνέην ἐπέτα τειραφάληρον,
Χρυσείην, ἱκατὸν πόλειον περλίεσσ' ἀραρυίαν.

E. 743.

The massy golden helm she next assumes,
That dreadful nods with four o'ershading plumes,
So vast, the broad circumference contains
A hundred armies in a hundred plains.

As Pope smoothly renders the passage with scarcely a trace of the original. The huge size of this enormous casque, it is said, either signifies that Minerva has brains enough to govern a hundred Cities, or else Crete, the Island of 100 Cities, is especially alluded to, and the *περλίεες* are some of the Corybantes whose images are embossed upon the helmet. Minerva, as is well known, changed that morion when she wanted to conceal herself from Mars, and borrowed Pluto's dog-skin cap, *κυνέην* "Αἰδὸς ἔδυνεν, (E. 845.) that is, we are told, physically she enveloped herself in a mist; allegorically she exercised profound dissimulation. The name *Παλλὰς*, it may be added, is derived from the quick movement (*τὸ πάλλειν*) of her wit.

Homer has left two short *Hymns* to Minerva; one a mere Battology of her epithets comprised in five lines; the other containing a splendid description of her birth. As the *Hymns* of Homer, strange to say, are comparatively little known or read, we shall transcribe the admirable passage which we have just noticed.

τὴν αὐτὸς ἐγείνατο μητιέτα Ζεὺς
σιμνῆς ἐκ κεφαλῆς, πολέμηϊα τέχε' ἔχουσαν,
χρυσέα, παμφανόωντα· σίβας δ' ἔχει πάντας δρωῶντας
ἀθανάτους. ἡ δὲ πρόσθεν Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο
ἰσχυμίνως ὄρουσιν ἀπ' ἀθανάτοιο καρήνου,
σίσας δ' ἔξω ἀκοντα· μέγας ἐλελίζετ' Ὀλυμπος
δινὸν ὑπ' οὐβροίμης γλαυκώπιδος· ἀμφὶ δὲ γαῖα
σμερδαλέον ἰάχεσεν· ἱκινήθη δ' ἄρα πόντος,
κύμασι πορφυρέοισι κυκώμενος, ἰσχετο δ' ἄλμη
ἔκαπνις· στήσεν δ' Ἰππεύονος ἀγλαὸς υἱὸς
Ἰάπων· ὠκύποδας δ' ἔρπον χρόνον, εἰσόκει κόρη
εἴλειτ' ἀπ' ἀθανάτων ὤμων θειοκίελα τέτυχεν
Παλλὰς Ἀθηναίη· γήθησε δὲ μητιέτα Ζεὺς.

Callima-
chus.

From Callimachus in his Doric *Hymn* upon the Ablution of the Statue of the Argive Minerva, we learn far more of that Goddess than from either Hesiod or Homer. It seems that on a stated anniversary, the maidens of Argos were wont to carry their sacred Images, together with the shield of their great national Hero Diomedes, and to wash them in the Inachus. The Pagan Idols were necessarily exposed to many accidental impurities: from dust; from the mutings of birds, which built in the Temples, as Aristophanes whimsically notices, when his Chorus of *Birds* advises the judges to protect themselves by lunettes, *μηνίσκους*, probably little moon-shaped canopies, lest, like the Statues, they be *πᾶσι τοῖς ὄρνισι κατιλόμενοι*, whenever they put on white cloaks; (1117.) from humidity of the air, which would peculiarly affect them if metallic; or from their own moisture, which would occasionally exude if they were of wood, and thus give rise to the legends of portentous sweating, so often recorded as the forerunner of calamity. It was in celebration of one of these necessary Washings, ΔΟΥΤΡΑ, that the *Hymn* of Callimachus was

written. It opens nobly with a summons to the Maidens to hasten, for that the Poet already hears the neighing of the sacred steeds which draw the Car of the Goddess. Her arms are then described as being large, *μεγάλως πάχεις*; less elegantly indeed than she is represented by others; among whom *εὐπηχός* is an epithet not of uncommon occurrence, which may be applied rather to beauty than to size. Her hands also are commended for delicacy (that certain test of gentle blood) by the Epigrammatist Rufinus, who, when he is selecting various charms from different Goddesses in order to complete the ideal perfection of his Melite, names the eyes of Juno, the bosom of Venus, the ancles of Thetis, and the *hands* of Minerva. Callimachus warns the Virgin worshippers not to bring to the Bath of Minerva any mixed perfumes, or richly compounded unguents; her taste is too pure and simple to be gratified by *μύρα*, *ἀλαβάστρως*, or *χρίματα μικτά*. In a fragment of the *Cretans* (a lost Drama by Sophocles) preserved by Athenæus, (xv. p. 687.) occurs a similar statement, *Τὴν Ἀθήναν, φρονήσιν καὶ νῦν ἔτι δὲ ἀρετὴν, ἐλαιῷ χρωμένην καὶ γυμναζομένην*; where *ἐλαιον* is plainly opposed to *μύρα*, with which Venus has been said just before to be delighted. Free from all the coquetry of her sex, Minerva rejects even a mirror. Neither she nor Juno, continues the Hymnist, before they descended on Ida to submit their charms to the criticism of Paris, gazed at themselves in the reflecting orichalc, or even in the bright wave of Simois; their Paphian rival, on the other hand, could not discard her mirror, and more than once adjusted by it the same straying ringlet, *πολλάκι τὰν αὐτὰν εἰς μετέθηκε κόμαν*. But there could be little necessity for the employment by Minerva of any costly preparation from the Perfumer's Laboratory; Callimachus assures us that after she has run more than thirty miles, *εἰς ἑξήκοντα διαύλως*, with as much speed as Castor and Pollux themselves, she needs only a simple *Botanical extract*, the produce of her own garden,

λίτὰ λαβοῖσα
χρίματα τᾶς ἰδίας ἐκ γονα φυταλιᾶς,

to rival the morning bloom of the Rose or the Pomegranate. In her comb, however, she is fastidious; this must be of solid gold, *παγχρύσειον*. The Poet then warns the Pelasgi carefully to avert their eyes during the mystic bathing of the Goddess; he who either profanely, out of curiosity, or even unwittingly from negligence, may permit his eyes to transgress the reverence due to her modesty, has already taken his last view of his native Argos. This caution is impressed more deeply by a digression to the story of Minerva and the Theban Chariclo, Mother of Tiresias. So strong was the attachment which linked the Goddess to her mortal favourite that in all visitations to her peculiar haunts, Chariclo received a place by her side; no dances, no *conversazioni* (*ᾄδοι*) of the Nymphs had any charm for Minerva in the absence of her friend. It chanced, however, one noonday, as they were bathing in Hippocrene, that the young Tiresias, engaged like Actæon in the chase, wandered to the fountain to quench his thirst; *οὐκ ἐθέλων δ' εἶδε τὰ μὴ θεμίδες*. The penalty of blindness was instantaneous, and as we are almost inclined to think, his eyes fell out of their sockets. To the tears and somewhat loud remonstrances of Chariclo, Minerva replied that to remit the punishment was beyond her power, for that it was enjoined by the necessary laws of Fate; but that she would compensate her son's calamity so

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Minerva.Story of
Tiresias.

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far as she could, by gifting him with the skill of a Diviner during life, with unusual length of days, and after death with higher honour for wisdom among the Shades, than any other mortal should ever attain: a distinction which, it will be recollected, Homer has noticed in some lines referred to by Cicero, (*de Div.* i. 40.)

τῷ δὲ τιθέντι νόον πόρρ' Περσιφόνια
οἷον πεπνύσθαι· τοὶ δὲ, σκιάδ' ἀΐσσουσιν.

Od. K. 494.

A passage which we do not pretend to explain, and which Broome, who translated it for Pope, clearly understood no better than ourselves, as may be perceived by a reference to his text, or yet more to his note. We need not mention that the received belief of the cause occasioning the blindness of Tiresias widely differs from this legend of Callimachus; but he is not without supporters. Pherecydes, a contemporary of Cræsus, and therefore a far more ancient writer than the Poet of Cyrene, is cited by Apollodorus, (iii. 6.) exactly to the same purpose. An anonymous Epigrammatist also assures Mars that he may securely look at Venus while bathing,

Δέρκεο νηχομένης, μὴ διδίδε' ἢ γὰρ Ἀθήνη
Παρθένον εἰσέρας, οἷα τὴ Τυρσεΐας.

Nonnius Dionysiacus writes at the end of his XXth Book,

Γύμνην Τυρσεΐας ἐθήσατο μῦθον Ἀθήναν:

and Sophocles is said by Joh. Malala, in his *Chronographia*, to have attributed the Prophet's well-known change of sex to this incident.

Great
power of
Minerva.

The Hymn concludes with a marked testimony to the great power of Minerva. After her promise to Chariclo she nodded, and whenever Minerva nods, her decree, it is said, is firm; to her alone among his daughters has Jove given a full participation of all his sovereignty, *πατρῴα πάντα φέρεσθαι*, for she was motherless. Whatever Jupiter fixes by a nod is irrevocable, and so it is with Pallas also. Thus in the *Œdipus Tyrannus* Minerva is the first of the Deities invoked by the Theban Chorus, (159.) and in the language of Horace she claims *proximos honores* to her Father. (*Od.* i. 12.) Great are the mysteries which the Commentators would derive from these expressions; so great that we dare not involve ourselves in them.

Pindar.

Pindar names Rhodes as the birth-place of Minerva. The Sun, it seems, admonished his sons, the Heliadæ, of the approaching marvel, in order that, if we may use such an expression, they might commemorate it by anticipation; and hence the Lindian rites were more ancient even than those of Athens. The King of Gods and men rained golden showers upon the happy Island, while under the brazen axe of Vulcan, Minerva springing forth from his head, shouted with so prolonged a cry that both Heaven and Earth shuddered at her voice. (*Olymp.* vii. 63.)

Herodotus.

The particulars respecting Minerva which we gather from Herodotus are, that in the Erechtheion on the Acropolis of Athens, were an Olive tree and a Well, into which sea-water was conveyed by Pipes, for such is the probable meaning of the single word *θάλασσα* used by the Historian. The Olive tree was said to be (Herodotus, as usual, precisely distinguishes legendary tradition from Truth, *τὰ λόγος παρὰ Ἀθηναίων, κ. τ. λ.*) a memorial of the contest of the Goddess with Neptune, and it was burned during the Persian invasion. The

Olive tree
in the
Erech-
theion.

Athenians, on the day after that calamity, were ordered by Xerxes to perform their customary sacrifices, and on entering the Temple they found to their astonishment that the stump of Minerva's Olive had sent out a shoot nearly a cubit in length; *οὔτοι μὲν νυν ταῦτα ἔφρασαν.* (viii. 55.) The marvel had increased in the days of Pausanias, who writes *two* cubits. (i. 27.) Pliny notices a tradition (*traditur*) of the existence of the same eternal Olive in his days, (xvi. 441.) and Pausanias states that it grew in a Temple of Minerva, not in the Erechtheion; (*ut sup.*) but the difficulty is easily reconciled, for a Chapel of Minerva Polias existed in the Temple called Erechtheion; and a like explanation may be applied to the assertion of Apollodorus, (iii. 13.) that the Tree stood in the Pandroseion. (See *ATHENS*, p. 72.) It was named *Μορία*, *Ἀστή ἐλαία* and *Πάγκυφος*.

The dedication of a Temple to Minerva was, it seems, no less efficacious in antiquity than a similar tribute to a Romish Saint has proved to be in later times. Alyattes, in a war with Thrasybulus and the Milesians, burned a Temple consecrated to the Goddess at Assesos; and afterwards falling grievously sick, he built two Temples on the same spot, and thereupon recovered his health. (i. 22.) The Feast of the Egyptian Minerva, who, there can be no doubt, was Isis, (Plutarch, *de Iside et Osiride*, 354.) was celebrated at Sais. (ii. 59.) The propylæa of her Temple, built by Amasis in that city, are described as most magnificent; surpassing all similar buildings in height, vastness, and the size of the stones employed, and distinguished by an abundance of Colossal Statues and Androsphinges. (175.) Amasis likewise sent to Cyrene a golden Statue and a Picture of Minerva, and to her Temple at Lindus two marble Statues and a linen corslet well worthy of being seen. (182.) Zosimus would persuade us that the Lindian Idol of the Goddess, a wooden effigy which was in after days transferred to Constantinople, and placed before the porch of the Senate House, miraculously escaped a fire which consumed every thing around it in the 476th year of the Christian Era, and that it was recovered unhurt from the ruins. (v. *ad fin.*) Unhappily for his credit, the lying Historian is contradicted by his more veracious brother, Zonaras, who specifically mentions the destruction of the Image in that very same Fire. (xiv.) When Herodotus arrives at Libya, he tells us that Minerva in that Country is believed to be the daughter of Neptune and the (Nymph of) the Lake Tritonis; and that having had some quarrel with her Father, she transferred herself to Jupiter, by whom she was adopted. (iv. 180.)

Her difference with her mother arose probably from a circumstance related by Apollodorus, and it involves us in an inextricable confusion. That writer says that Minerva was educated by Triton, a male personage; and having accidentally killed his daughter Pallas, her companion in martial exercises, she made an Image in her likeness and dressed it with the ægis, as some consolation for her grief. The passage altogether is most perplexed. (iii. 12. 3.) The Image afterwards falling from Heaven, became the real, old, original *Palladium* of Troy; for which Ilus, then founding Ilium, was instructed to build a shrine. (*Id. Ib.*) It was preserved with great mystery, and kept from mortal eyes with as much jealousy as the naked limbs of the Goddess herself; for Plutarch tells us, on the authority of Dercyllus, that Ilus once, during a fire in the Temple, having snatched up the consecrated log with the intention of saving it, was instantly stricken blind, nor did he

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recover his sight till after full atonement had been made. (*Parallela*, 309.) Upon that Statue, as every Orator at a County meeting or an Election dinner thinks and asserts, depended the *liberty* of Troy; we should rather say her *safety*. Its subsequent History is very doubtful. Homer gives Diomedes and Ulysses the credit of abstracting it; yet this could not be so, if we believe a story very current, that during the sack of Troy, when Ajax ravished Cassandra in the presence of the Virgin Goddess, the Palladium raised her eyes to the roof of the Temple. (Strabo, vi.) None but the veritable Statue could have performed so great a miracle, consequently that which the Greeks carried off must have been a duplicate, added, like the false *Ancilia*, for the protection of that which was true. The Romans confidently asserted their possession of the Palladium, which they said Æneas brought with him to Italy, and which was transferred either from Alba Longa, or from Lavinium to their Capital. L. Metellus saved it when the Temple of Vesta was burning, and, like Iulus, he paid for his rash piety with the loss of sight. (Liv. *Epit.* xix. Pliny, vii. 43.) In later days the sanctity of that *penetrable* was violated by Heliogabalus with impunity. (Lampridius, vi.) In their claim the Romans, however, found numerous rivals; among them was the city of Liris, a Trojan colony in Lucania; Lavinia, Luceria, Daulis, Sparta, and Argos. Ilium herself, too, is in the number; her inhabitants declared that although Æneas might at first have removed the Image, it was soon restored; and Appian notices that during the wars between Sylla and Marius, when Fimbria, a Lieutenant of the former, sacked Ilium, and burned the Temple of Minerva, the Palladium, like the Lindian statue mentioned above, was dug out of the ruins uninjured. (*de Bell. Mithrid.* i. p. 346. Ed. Tollii Amstel. 1670.) This narrative is supported by St. Augustin, who refers in its behalf to a passage of Livy, no longer existing in his History as we now possess it, but which St. Augustin probably had seen at length, and to which we have a guide in the Epitome of the LXXIII Book. It should not be forgotten that one of the Priestesses of Minerva was exposed to a singular inconvenience. She who officiated among the Pedasians, a people living beyond Halicarnassus, whenever any calamity impended over her Countrymen or their neighbours, put forth a long beard, and this prodigy had occurred three times when Herodotus wrote. (i. 175.)

Diodorus
Siculus.

The Egyptians, according to Diodorus Siculus, worship the Air as Minerva, naming her a virgin and a daughter of Jupiter, because the Air is not liable to corruption, and occupies the highest regions of the Universe; hence also arises the fable of her birth from Jupiter's head. She is called *Τριτογένεια*, from the three changes of temperature in Spring, Summer, and Winter: *Γλαυκῶπις*, not from the blueness of her eyes, but from the azure tint of the sky. (i. 12.) In Libya she is believed to have nursed Bacchus, the son of Ammon, when his father sought to conceal him from the jealousy of Rhæa, soon after she herself had sprung from the Earth near the Lake Triton; to have devoted herself to perpetual virginity; and to have been the inventress of numerous Arts. One of her greatest deeds was the slaughter of the monster Ægis, *Ἀιγίδα*, a fire-breathing product of Earth, which had burned up Phrygia and the mountain region of Taurus and India; then bending back had ravaged Libanus, Phœnicia, and Egypt; and traversing Libya westward, had fallen at last upon the

Ceraunian Mountains. Minerva seems to have triumphed over this pestilent fiend, much after the same manner in which the redoubtable More of More Hall won his victory over the Dragon of Wantly, *τὰ μὲν συνέσει, τὰ δ' ἀλκῇ καὶ ῥώμῃ*, and she made a corslet of his skin. Earth, the mother of the deceased monster, enraged at his destruction, poured the Giants from her bosom, who waged war against Heaven till they were quelled by Jove, in conjunction with the other Gods, especially Bacchus and Minerva. (iii. 69.) Respecting the Ægis the confusion is remarkable. Diodorus expressly assigns that name to the monster killed by Minerva, although it is usually given to the shield, sometimes to the breastplate which she wore, and which was commonly supposed to bear the head of Medusa slain by Perseus. Euripides, in his *Ion*, (989.) says, that Minerva killed the Gorgon, and made a breastplate of her skin, which received the name of Ægis during the Gigantomachia. Apollo and Jupiter also sometimes bear an Ægis, and that of the latter was made of the skin of his four-footed wetnurse, Amalthæa; and the obvious derivation from *ἄιξ* seems indeed to afford Jupiter the best claim to the original Ægis.

Apollodorus mingles in one the many fables respecting Minerva's birth: Jupiter begat her upon Metis, and then, terrified at his own act, swallowed her mother. In process of time his head was split either by Prometheus or by Vulcan, and Minerva leaped forth in complete armour on the banks of the Triton. (i. 3. 6.) In the Gigantomachia she threw Sicily at Enceladus as he ran away; and having flayed Pallas, made a cloak for herself of his skin during the rest of the engagement; an adventure which, although it is not so written down, may have occasioned her name. (i. 6. 2.) She accompanied Perseus in his expedition against the Gorgons, and received from him Medusa's head, which she placed in the middle of her shield. (ii. 4. 3.) When Hercules attacked the Stymphalides, she borrowed either castagnets or cymbals, *χάλκεα κρόταλα*, from Vulcan, and lent them to the Hero. The fierce birds, terrified by the sound, took to the wing, and when they were thus flushed, they easily fell beneath the arrows of their pursuer. (ii. 5. 6.) On another occasion she gave Hercules a single brazen hair of Medusa, which he employed as we have already noticed in our account of the GORGONES, p. 674. The birth of Erichthonius we need not relate, although it is told with some humour by Apollodorus: Vulcan, visited at his smithy by Minerva, becoming enamoured of her because Venus had deserted him, and chasing his new mistress as well as he can with his lame leg, *πολλῇ ἀνάγκῃ, ἣν γὰρ χωλὸς*, offers an amusing picture, with which Apollodorus closes his notices of the Goddess of Wisdom.

Pausanias tells us, that the helmet of Minerva in a Statue, the work of Phidias, in the citadel of Elis, bore a Cock as its crest, because that bird was the readiest of all others to combat; (vi. 26.) the customary Owl of the Goddess therefore would have little chance with so martial an opponent. Her blue eyes, according to the same authority, are hereditary from Neptune, from whom and Tritonis, Pausanias asserts her descent. (i. 14.) It should be remembered that there are no less than three Tritons, in Bœotia, in Thessaly, and in Libya, respectively, and that each claims the honour of the connection. Minerva, no less than Venus, had to deplore a wound received during the Trojan war. While the Grecian fleet was detained at Aulis by contrary winds, some

MINER-
VA.

The Ægis.

Apollo-
dorus.

Pausanias.

MINER-
VA.
—
MINGE.

Statue in
the Par-
thenon.

Cicero.

quarrel arose between Agamemnon and a petty chieftain Teuthis; on account of which the latter determined to withdraw his contingent. When the Goddess, having assumed the shape of Melas, a son of Ops, attempted to detain him, he angrily struck her in the thigh with his spear, and returned home: not long afterwards she showed him the wound, and from that moment he wasted away under a mortal disease. (viii. 28.) Of the celebrated Statue in the Parthenon, Pausanias speaks at length; it was of chryselephantine materials; the helmet was crested with a sphynx, supported on each side by griffins; the figure was in a standing posture, and clothed in a tunic falling to the feet; on her breast was an ivory Medusa, and a Victory four cubits in height; in her hand a spear, beneath which lay a dragon, probably Erichthonius; at her feet was a shield, which, during the calamities in Sicily in the Peloponnesian war, was pecked through by crows. (Plutarch, *de Pythiæ Oraculis*, 397.) On the base was sculptured the birth of Pandora. (i. 24.) Pausanias, as may be supposed, has countless other notices of different Temples and Statues of this Goddess.

Cicero has furnished a key to the many discordant legends concerning Minerva, by informing us that there were not less than five Divinities so named: 1. The mother of Apollo by Vulcan. 2. The daughter of the Nile, worshipped at Sais. 3. The daughter of Jupiter by equivocal generation. 4. The daughter of Jupiter and Coryphe, one of the Oceanides; the Arcadians call her Coria, and ascribe to her the invention of driving four-in-hand. (*quadrigarum*.) 5. The daughter of Pallas, whom she killed when he attempted her violation: the last Minerva is represented with foot-wings, *cui pinnarum talaria affigunt*. (*De Nat. Deor.* iii. 23.)

Lucian, from whom, laughter-loving as he is, we are on that very account likely to derive more truth than from any other Pagan writer when he touches on Mythology, does not speak much of Minerva. He has indeed one very humorous Dialogue, the scene of which is placed at the moment of Jove's anomalous accouchement. "Here I am," says Vulcan, "ready at your command, with an axe sharp enough to split a rock at one blow." "Split my skull, then, with it directly," replies Jupiter, to the great astonishment and consternation of the lame God. After a good many excuses on the one part and threats on the other, the operation is performed, and Vulcan is no longer surprised at the throes and agonies which the King of Gods and Men had been enduring. "What is this? an armed damsel! Well indeed may you have complained of a bad headache! well may you have been irritable, while nursing under your brains this live woman with her armour! why, you have carried a camp instead of a cranium! There she goes, dancing and pirouetting in her coat of mail, shaking her buckler, and brandishing her spear, like a mad woman. And, what is better than all, she is very handsome, and already in this short time quite marriageable, and her blue eyes are most bewitching. How the helmet becomes her! You must pay me for my pains; and as I have played the midwife so skilfully, I claim your daughter's hand as my reward." Jupiter tells him that his request is impossible, for that she is fated to be an old maid; if, however, he can manage matters otherwise, "I," adds the Thunderer, "make no objection." "That's all I ask for; leave the rest to me; *καὶ ἡδὲ συναρπάσω αὐτήν*," is the declaration with which the ardent Blacksmith concludes his conversation with Jove, and hobbles off to commence his wooing with Minerva.

MINER-
VA.
—
MINGE.
Lucian.

MINEVER, Fr. *menu vair*; the fur of ermines mixed or spotted with the fur of the weasel, called *gris*. Cotgrave. *Vair* is derived by Cæsar Scaliger from Lat. *varius*.

And for a *menjver* mantel. he made leel mat-monje
Departe er deþ come.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 399.

A burnette cote hong ther withall,
Furred with no *mineuere*,
But with a furre rough of heere.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 173.

Sit seven years pining in an anchore's cheyre,
To win some patched shreds of *minivere*.

Hall. Satire 2. book iv.

MINGE, } D. *mengen, mengelen*; Ger. *men-*
MI'NGLE, v. } *gen*; A. S. *mægan, miscere*, to mix.
MI'NGLE, n. } *Meynt, meint*, is the past participle
MI'NGLEABLE, } *mæng-ed, mæng'd, mængt, mænt*,
MI'NGLER. } mixed. See MANY.

To mix, to put together, to compose; to pour together, to confuse: to conjoin, to co-unite.

In þis maner Picars with Scottes *myngen* here blod.

R. Gloucester, p. 42.

And be yuolled in holy water, & myd Cristendom *monge*.

Id. p. 239.

Of þe lasse Bretayn Conen þat was þus kyng,
Among hem nolde of þilke lond habb no *myngyng*.

Id. p. 95.

VOL. XXV.

With þe Scottis gan he *menge*, & stifly stode in stoure.

R. Brunne, p. 298.

Whoos blood Pilat *mengid* with the sacrifices of hem.

Wiclif. Luke ch. xiii.

Whose bloude Pylate *mengled* wyth theyr owne sacrifice

Bible, Anno 1551.

And I sigh as a glasun see *meynd* with fier.

Wiclif. Apocalips, ch. xv.

But craftely encourage her therto
By other meanes, as by commending
And not too moch, but duely *menging*
Both praise and blame.

The Remedie of Love. Imputed to Chaucer.

Minged with careful joy and false pleasaunce,
Now hote, now cold, now blith, now full of wo,
Now grene as lefe, now widred and ago.

Chaucer. The Testament of Creseide, p. 296.

For euer of loue the sicknesse

Is *meint* with sweete and bitternesse.

Id. The Romant of the Rose, p. 188.

Warne milke she put also therto

With hony *meynt*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 153.

The busy bee her hony now she *mings*.

Surrey. Description of Spring.

Come on, let vs descende, & *myngell* theyr tonge euen there, y^e
one vnderstande not what another sayeth.

Bible, Anno 1551. Genesis, ch. xi.

2 A

MINGE.
—
MINI-
ARD.

Therefore whosoever backbiteth his neighbour, he either condemneth the lawe, in that it correcteth not fylthines, or backbiteth it as though it were to muche *myngle mangled*, and walowyshe, the office whereof the backbytour taketh vpon him.
Udall. James, ch. iv.

Let the matters that haue in times past bene made a *mingle mangle*, be called agayne to the true square of God's worde.
Stephan, Bishop of Winchester. Of True Obedience, fol. 39. col. 1.

All in a maze he suddenly up start
With sword in hand, and with the old man went
Who soone him brought into a secret part;
Where that false couple were full closely ment
In wonton lust and leud enbracement.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 2.

But when as he discovered had her face,
He saw, his senses straunge astonishment,
A miracle of nature's goodly grace,
In her faire visage voide of ornament,
But bath'd in bloud and sweat together ment.
Id. Ib. book v. can. 5.

Sorrow is heaped in thy hollow chest,
Whence forth it breakes in sighes and anguish rife,
As smoke and sulphure mingled with confused strife.
Id. Ib. book iii. can. 2.

And the *mingling* of whose bloods together, hath bene the effusion of great part of the noble bloud of the realme.
Stow. Edward V. Anno 1477.

Sound is likewise meliorated by the *mingling* of open air with pent air.
Bacon. Natural History, Cent. iii. sect. 232.

Such brewers and *minglers* of this wine.
Harmer. Tr. of Beza, (1587,) p. 230.

But, oh, imagine Fate t'have waited long
An hour like this, and *mingled* in the throng,
Rous'd with those Furies from her seat below,
T' have watch'd her only time to give the blow.
Otway. Windsor Castle.

When we take white, and *mingling* it with red, make a third distinct colour; if we could now separate that white from the red, and join it to a blue, do we think that this conjunction would make the same kind of colour that the former mixture did?
South. Sermons, vol. vii. p. 15.

Even Raimund Lully himself teaches, that merely by the fire, quicksilver may, in convenient vessels, be reduced (at least in great part) into a thin liquor like water, and *minglable* with it.
Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 529. The Sceptical Chemist.

MI'NIARD, } Fr. *mignard*, *mignon*, from Dutch
MI'NIARDISE, } and Ger. *minnen*, *amare*, one loved
MI'NION, *adj.* } or beloved; from the A. S. *mænan*,
MI'NION, *n.* } *velle*, *cupere*, (to mean,) to will, wish
for, or desire.

Mignon is applied to one loved or beloved; to one loved to excess or excessively, improperly or immorally; to one fondled or indulged,—a fondling or darling; a favourite.

Minion, *adj.* decorated or otherwise treated or esteemed as a *minion*; having the mauners or appearances of a *minion*.

Miniardise; to fondle, or wanton with; to treat with wantonness or effeminacy.

Minion is the technical name for a type in Printing, the smallest size but three; so called, perhaps, like those below it, *Nonpareil*, *Pearl*, and *Diamond*, from its supposed beauty.

Some enter thorowe their curious singing and *minyon* daunsing, fewe or none for vertue & learning.
Frith. Workes, fol. 105. An Antithesis betwene Christ and the Pope.

Loue is brought up with those soft *migniard* handlings.
Ben Jonson. The Devil is an Asse, act. i. sc. 2.

PICK. Looke your addresses, then, be faire and fit,
And enttaine her, and her creatures, too,
With all the *migniardise*, and quaint caresses
You can put on 'hem.
Ben Jonson. The Staple of Newes, act iii. sc. 1.

Since these kings there is little difference in the context of speech, but only in the choice of words, and softness of pronunciation, proceeding from such wanton spirits that did *miniardise*, and make the language more dainty and feminine.

Howell. Letter 19. book iv. p. 473.

Fast by her side did sitt the bold Sansloy,
Fitt mate for such a mincing *mineon*,
Who in her loosenesse tooke exceeding ioy.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 2.

Whilst they see all about them light,
Immortall *minions* in their Maker's sight.
Stirling. Doomes-day. The twelfth Houre.

On his *minion* harpe full well playe he can.
Pleasaunte Pathwaie, &c. s. d. sig. C. iiij.

Sooner hard steel will melt with southern winds
A seaman's whistle calm the ocean,
A town on fire be extinct with tears,
Than woman, vowed to blushless impudence,
With sweet behaviour and soft *minioning*,
Will turn from that where appetite is fixed.
Marston. The Malcontent, act iv. sc. 3.

Hitherto will our sparkfull youth laugh at their great grandfathers' English, who had more care to do wel than to speak *minion-like*.
Camden. Remaines, fol. 25. Languages.

The favourite Luines strengthneth himself more in his *minionship*.
Howell. Letter 18. book i. sec. 1. p. 40.

The ruling corruption of his mind, the particular *minion* of his affections was worldliness.

South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 167.

The first peer of the name, the first purchaser of the grants, was a Mr. Russel, a person of an ancient gentleman's family, raised by being a *minion* of Henry the Eighth.

Burke. Works, vol. viii. p. 38. Letter to a Noble Lord.

MI'NIATE, } It. *miniare*, *miniatura*, to colour or
MI'NIATURE, } paint with *vermilion*; Lat. *minium*;
MI'NION, } confined to small paintings; whence
MI'NIOUS. } *miniature*, small; a small painting or
delineation of an object, smaller than the object itself:
painting letters with a red colour. See RUBRICK.

Let them paint their faces with *minion* and cerusse, they are but fewels of lust, and signs of a corrupt soul.

Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, fol. 473.

They hold the sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from springs, wells, and currents, that fall into it.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors, book vi. ch. ix.

Tragedy is the *miniature* of human life; an epick poem is the draught at length.

Dryden. Dedication to the Æneid.

Here shall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a *miniature* creation grow.

Gay. The Fan, book i.

If the names of other saints are distinguished with *miniature*, her's [the blessed Virgin's] ought to shine in gold.

Hickes. Sermon 2. p. 72.

The initials [of the *Gesta Romanorum*] are written or flourished in red and blue, and all the capitals in the body of the text are *miniated* with a pen.

Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. iii. p. 5.

We may reasonably presume it [the garden of Eden] to have been the earth in *miniature*, and to have contained specimens of all natural productions, as they appeared, without blemish, in an un-fallen world.

Horne. Works, vol. iv. p. 27. Discourse 2.

MINIKIN, A. S. *minicene*, (*c* hard.) A *nonne*, a minchene, *nonna*, *monacha*; whereof, says Somner, our modern *minneken*, or *minneken lasse*, for a demure, neat, and spruce wench; (in this Lye and Skinner agree;)

MINI-
ARD.
—
MINI-
KIN.

MINI-KIN. unless, adds Somner, happily it come from the Dutch *minneken*, (from the Dutch verb *minnen*.) See MIGNION.

MINISTER.

Sleepest or wakest thou, jolly shepherd?
Thy sheep be in the corn;
And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm.

Shakspeare. *Lear*, act iii. sc. 6.

YOUNG LO. Steward, this is as plain as your old *minikin* breeches.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Scornful Lady, act i. sc. 1.

MINIM. Fr. *minime*; Lat. *minimum*; the least.
The least part or portion; any very small thing.

Applied to that which was the shortest note in ancient music, and which now is equal to two crotchets.

Pardon thy shepherd mongst so many lays
As he hath sung of thee in all his dayes,
To make one *minime* of thy poore handmayd,
And underneath thy feete to place her prayse.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iv. can. 10.

Not all
Minims of nature; some of serpent kinde
Wondrous in length and corpulence involv'd
Their snakie foulds, and added wings.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book vii. l. 482.

MINIMENT, i. e. Muniment, q. v.

Upon a day, as she him sate beside,
By chance he certain *miniments* forth drew;
Which yet with him as reliicks did abide,
Of all the bounty which Belphebe threw
On him.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iv. can. 8.

MINISH, v. } Fr. *minuer*; Lat. *minuere*; to
MINISHING, n. } be, or cause to be less, (*minus*.)
MINISHMENT. } See to DIMINISH.
To lessen, to decrease, to weaken, to impair.

And the nombre of bricke which they were wont to make in tyme
passed, laye vnto their charges also, and *mynyshe* nothyng therof.

Bible, Anno 1551. *Exodus*, ch. v.

These thiges wer in dede not well done, but wer displeasunt to
God, & by him reputed as a *minishment*, & a withdrawing of the
honor dewe to himself.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 145. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*.

The paw yett missed not his *minisht* might,
But hong still on the shield, as it at first was pight.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 11.

And much matter there was in that proclamation, deuised to the
slaunder of the lord chamberlaine, as that he was an euill counsellor
to the king's father, inticing him to many thinges highly redound-
ing to the *minishing* of his honour.

Stow. *Edward V. Anno* 1476.

MINISTER, v. } Fr. *ministrer*; Lat. and It.
MINISTER, n. } *ministrare*; Sp. *ministrar*; to
MINISTRY, or } act as the less (*minor*) or in-
MINISTRY, } ferior agent, in obedience or sub-
MINISTERIAL, } servience to another. See AD-
MINISTERIALLY, } MINISTER.
MINISTRANT, } To serve or subserve; to
MINISTRATION, } officiate, to contribute services
MINISTRESS. } or offices, to supply, to dispense,
to manage.

pei ordeynd a couent, to *ministre* in þat kirke.

R. Brunne, p. 80.

zit þei said him tille, his *ministres* wasted þe lond.

Id. p. 312.

For who is gretter: he that sittith at the mete or he that *mynys-
trith*? wher not he that sittith at the mete? and I am in the mid-
del of you as he that *mynysstrith*.

Wiclif. *Luke*, ch. xxii.

For whether is greater, he that sytteth at mete: or he that
serueth? Is it not he that sytte that meat? And I am amonge you,
as he that *mynistreth*.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And whanne he hadde closed the book he gaf agen to the
mynystre, and sat.

Wiclif. *Luke*, ch. iv.

And he closed the boke, and gaue it agayne to the *minister*, and
sat doune.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For if the *mynystracioun* of dampnacioun was in glorie, mych
more the *mynysterie* of rightwysnesse is plenteous in glorie.

Wiclif. 2 *Corynth*. ch. iii.

For if the *ministring* of condempnacioun be glorious; much more
doeth y^e *ministracyō* of rightwysnes exced in glory.

Bible, Anno 1551.

One alone is father of thinges: one alone *ministreth* all thinges.

Chaucer. *Baecius*, book iii. p. 426.

The destinee, *ministre* general
That executeth in the world over al
The purveiance, that God hath seen befor.

Id. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 1664.

Verely by this thing meaneth he none other, but the preaching of
the very hole corps and body of the blessed fayth of Christ, & the
ministring of the blessed sacramentes of our Sauyours Christ.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 310. *The Supplication of Soules*.

A man can but onely *ministratoriously* giue any temporall domi-
nion or gift perpetual, as well to his own natural sonne, as to his
sonne by imitation.

The Conclusions of John Wicliffe. *State Trials*, vol. i. p. 75.

For Ida selfe, in ayde of that fierce fight,
Out of her mountaines *ministred* supplies.

Spenser. *Virgil. Gnat*.

But this is a sure rule, that if the enuy upon the *minister* be great,
when the cause of it in him is smal, or if the enuy be generall in a
manner, upon all the *ministers* of an estate; then the enuy (though
hidden) is truely upon the state itselfe.

Bacon. *Essay* 9. fol. 48. *Of Enuie*.

Those churches that are zealous for souls must send into their
ministeries men so innocent, that evil persons may have no excuse to
be any longer vicious.

Taylor. *Sermons*, part ii. fol. 203.

Thou whose diviner soul hath caus'd thee now
To put thy hand unto the holy plow,
Making lay-scorings of the *ministry*,
Not an impediment, but victory;
What bring'st thou home with thee.

Donne. *To Mr. Tulman, after he had taken Orders*.

The fault ought to be laid on the remissness of the officers and
ministers, to whom it belonged; for it was his part to direct and order
well, but the part of others to perform the *ministerial* offices.

Baker. *Charles I. Anno* 1628.

I can at will, doubt not, as soon as thou,
Command a table in this wilderness,
And call swift flights of angels *ministrant*
Array'd in glory on my cup to attend.

Milton. *Paradise Regained*, book ii. l. 335.

This Bisi at length was so visited with sicknesse that he was not
able to exercise the *ministration*.

Holinshed, vol. i. book v. ch. xxxiv. fol. 629.

The Spring was in the prime; the neighbouring grove
Supply'd with birds, the choristers of love:
Music unbought, that *minister'd* delight
To morning walks, and lull'd his cares by night.

Dryden. *Theodore and Honoria*.

From the very beginning of the chapter we have Christ consulting
the propagation of the Gospel; and in order to it (being the only
way that he knew to affect it) sending forth a *ministry*, and
giving them a commission, together with instructions for the exe-
cution.

South. *Sermons*, vol. i. p. 89.

Ten thousand thousand! bright ethereal powers,
Ministrant round, their radiant files unfold,
Arm'd in eternal adamant and gold.

Broome. *Job*, ch. xxxviii. and xxxix.

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguished the *ministerial*
benches.

Burke. *Works*, vol. vi. p. 80. *Appeal from the New to the Old
Whigs*.

MINIS-
TER.
—
MINOR.

Beside the caliph, waits on either hand
A mighty peer, the noblest of the land ;
This holds the seal, *ministrant* near the throne,
And bends his cares to civil rule alone.
Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, book xvii.

Thus was beauty sent from Heaven,
The lovely *ministress* of truth and good
In this dark world ; for truth and good are one.
Akenside. Pleasures of Imagination, book i. l. 373.

MINNOW. The French *menuise*, Cotgrave says, is small fish of divers sorts ; or the small fry of fish cast into a pond, &c.

It is more properly the trivial name of a small Carp, the *Cyprinus Phoxinus* of Linnæus.

The *minnow* hath, when he is in perfect season—and not sick, which is only presently after spawning—a kind of dappled or waved colour, like to a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish and sky-colour.
Walton. Angler, part i. ch. xviii. p. 309.

Before one salmon, you shall take a number of *minnowes*.
Baumont and Fletcher. The Two Noble Kinsmen, act ii. sc. 1.

To snare the mole, or with ill-fashioned hook
To draw th' incautious *minnow* from the brook,
Are life's prime pleasures in his simple view.
Cowper. Retirement.

MINOA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* short, triarticulate ; *antennæ* simple in both sexes, slightly pubescent within in the male ; head small ; *thorax* slender ; all the wings of one colour, both on the upper and under surfaces, rounded, especially the posterior ones ; caterpillar naked, with the body tapering anteriorly, and generally of lively colours ; head small ; changes in a slight web.

Type of the genus, *Phal. Euphorbiata*, Fabricius, Hübner, *Geom.* pl. xv. fig. 78. Two species, both found in Britain.

MI'NOR, *adj.* } Fr. *mineur* ; It. *minore*, *mino-*
MI'NOR, *n.* } rare ; Sp. *menor*, *menorar* ; Lat.
MI'NORATE, } *minor*, (from Gr. *μῖνός*, Att. *pro*
MINORATION, } *μικρός*.) less. For *minor*, in Logick,
MINORITY. } see MAJOR, *ante*.

Less ; smaller, inferior ; one less than—below—who has not attained—a certain age.

To *minorate* ; Lat. of Lower Ages, *minorare* ; to minish or diminish ; to lessen. See MINISH, *ante*.

Tyndall would fayne wit in what figure it is made : he shal find it in the first figure and the third mode, sauing that y^e *minor* carrieth his prooffe w^e him.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 504. *The First Part of the Con- futation of Tyndall*.

But the first Act that passed in King Edward the Sixt, his time, was an Act of repeale of that former Act, at which time neuerthelesse the King was *minor*.
Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 145.

Which it [sense] doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a tube, but by less industrious experiments, showing in what degrees distance *minores* the object.

Glanvil. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, ch. viii. p. 72.

We now do hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerate integrities unto some *minoration* of our offences.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book i. ch. ii. p. 6.

The generation of bodies is not effected, as some conceive, of souls, that is, by irradiation, or answerable unto the propagation of light, without its proper diminution ; but therein a transmission is made materially from some parts, and ideally from every one : and the propagation of one, is in a strict acception, some *minoration* of another.
Id. Ib. book iii. ch. ix. p. 157.

There may, I confess, from this narrow time of gestation ensue a *minority*, or smallness in the exclusion.

Id. Ib. book iii. ch. vi.

When stag and raven, and the long-liv'd tree,
Compar'd with man, dy'd in *minority*.

Donne. Anatomy of the World. The First Anniversary.

What mean all those hard restraints and shackles put upon us in our *minority*.
South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 185.

In a democracy, the majority of the citizens is capable of exercising the most cruel oppressions upon the *minority*, whenever strong divisions prevail in that kind of polity, as they often must.
Burke. Works, vol. v. p. 231. *Reflections on the Revolution in France*.

MINORCA, the second in point of size and import- Situation.
ance of the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, is situated about ten leagues to the North-East of Ma-
jorca, and about sixty to the South of the coast of Spain. It is crossed by the 40° of North latitude, and not far from its Western boundary, by the fourth meri-
dional line of East longitude. Its form is oblong, being concave on the South and convex on the North ; it stands amid a number of rocks, banks, and islands, and its coast is deeply indented by creeks and bays. Its extreme length is 13 leagues ; its circumference 38 ; and its area 240 square miles. The surface is rugged Surface.
and uneven, being diversified by low abrupt hills and long deep valleys. Mount Toro, near the centre of the Mountains.
Island, is the only height which attains a mountainous elevation, and its form is that of a cone cut flat at its summit. Mount Sta. Agatha rises to the South-West of Mercadal, and is surrounded by hills partly wooded. The streams are few in number and small in size ; and on the whole the Island is not copiously supplied with fresh water, except what is drawn from deep wells.

A considerable variety of shells and a large quantity of red coral are found in the sand on the sea-shore, and larger pieces of a white variety of this latter substance are occasionally brought up by the fishermen in their nets. Rock-crystals, though not common, sometimes occur. Iron and lead ores are met with in several places, Minerals.
but not in such quantity as to be mined with advantage. Slate of a bluish colour, mingled with white veins, and easily split for use, is found in sufficient quantity ; marbles of different colours are also found, but they are not used. Limestone of a grey colour, containing petrified fish, is common. Clay, fitted for making tiles and a coarse species of pottery, is plentiful in some places. *Guysch* and *perelle*, two gunmy substances, are met with, and the latter, which is white, brilliant, and brittle, is used to clarify wine. La Cava Perella, not far from the Western end of the Island, is an interesting natural grotto, of large dimensions, with many lateral chambers supported by stalactite columns.

In Summer, the heat is very great, and throughout the Climate.
year, even in Winter, the temperature is mild, so that a fall of snow is a rare occurrence. In Spring, the atmosphere is dry, pure, and salubrious ; in Autumn there are heavy falls of rain ; and the dry withering wind which blows from the North checks, shrivels, and destroys the vegetation on that side of the Island. The Produc-
soil upon the sides of the hills is brown, light, and fine, tions.
and though thinly spread over the rocks, is rich and fertile. The land on the sea-coast is more fertile than that of the inland valleys, which is argillaceous and thin, till enriched by the mountain *debris* washed down by the autumnal and winter floods. Wheat, barley, and maize are the crops chiefly cultivated, and harvest commences in the second week of June. Vines, olive trees, orange and lemon trees, fig trees, and kernelled fruit trees, are objects of care in the Island, and their culture might be greatly extended. Beans, peas, water-melons, capers,

MINOR.
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MINOR-
CA.

MINOR- medicinal plants, and all sorts of vegetables and pot
CA. herbs are abundant and of excellent quality. Fish
around the coast is plentiful at all seasons, and of good
quality. Bees are numerous, and the honey, collected
from the myrtles which grow with peculiar luxuriance,
the orange trees, and a vast number and variety of
other flowering trees and shrubs, is peculiarly delicious
and highly valued.

Divisions. The Island is divided into four districts, called *Ter-*
Population. *minos*, and its population amounts to 35,000 indivi-
duals, distributed in the following manner :—

Mahon	19,000
Alayor	5,000
Civdadela.....	7,000
Mercadal	4,000

Commerce. The inhabitants have not any manufactures, and their
export trade consists in dairy produce sent to Italy, some
wool, salt, wine, honey, wax, olives, and fruits; and
their imports are corn, brandy, rice, sugar, tobacco,
coffee, spices, linen, fine cloths, boards, pitch, cordage,
and furniture. By industry and enterprise their articles
of export might be greatly increased or extended. While
the Island belonged to the English, it was enriched by
the high price which they paid for provisions of all kinds,
but the abstemious Spaniards have again deprived the
islanders of that advantage.

Mahon. *Mahon*, or *Port Mahon*, though not the Capital, is by
far the most populous town in the Island. It stands at
the Eastern extremity, on a rocky and elevated situation.
It contains a good Parish Church and three Convents.
The private houses are in general built with taste; many
of them have terraces in the Italian style; and most are
accommodated with cisterns. The streets are narrow,
rough, uneven, and paved with flints. The town was
once surrounded with walls, of which nothing now re-
mains but one of the gates. The Place of Arms is a
large square with a Barrack on one side, fitted up to
accommodate 1200 soldiers. The *Alameda* is a public
walk. The harbour is one of the finest in the Mediter-
ranean, having safe and convenient moorings for a large
fleet. The entrance is narrow, and rendered difficult
by shoals, but within, the ships are sheltered from all
winds. It is nearly a league and a half in extent, and
contains three Islands, King's Isle, the Isle of Quarant-
ine, and the Isle of Lazaret. The famous Fort of St.
Philip is now in ruins, the whole having been blown up
by the Spanish in 1805. The *Termino*, or district of
which Mahon is the head, comprehends the City, the
Borough of San Carlos, San Luis, Biniatop, and about
140 farms or manors, with a population of 19,000.

Civdadela. *Civdadela*, or *Jamna*, the Capital of the Island, is
situated at its Western extremity, eleven leagues from
Mahon, and is the residence of the highest Civil func-
tionary. It is built near the coast, and has a small
port, formed by a canal bounded by rocks. The town
is partly surrounded with walls constructed by the
Moors, and partly with more recently built bastions and
curtains. The streets are narrow and paved with large
unhewn stones; and the City contains a Cathedral, two
Churches, three Convents, a Hospital, and 700 houses,
some of which are very pretty.

Alayor. The Borough of *Alayor*, the chief town of the *Termi-*
no of the same name, is about four leagues and a half
from Mahon, on the left of the high road between the
two principal towns. The streets are narrow, crooked,

and uneven; but the houses are well built. The Parish
Church is ancient and of Gothic architecture. The
Monastery of the Cordeliers contains a handsome
Church; and there are besides in the town a Hospital
and a Barrack. The *Termino* contains 112 farms or
manors; and the neighbourhood of the town is adorned
with woods and plantations. In this district are some
Druidical stones, called Altars of the Gentiles.

Mercadal is near the middle of the Island, on the *Mercadal*
great road, a league from Alayor, and not far from the
mountains Toro and Sta. Agatha. It has narrow, wind-
ing, ill-paved streets, with an old Parish Church. The
climate is unhealthy, causing obstinate fevers, tertians,
and other diseases. The district belonging to the town
is about five leagues and a half in length, and four and
a half in breadth, and with it is joined the territory of
Ferarias, five leagues in length and two in breadth.
This part of the Island is inhabited by shepherds, who,
as the Country abounds in game, occupy themselves
much in hunting.

The History of Minorca is the same as that of Majorca
and the other Balearic Islands. In the 1st Punic War,
it was allied with Carthage and overrun by the Romans.
In A.D. 426 it was occupied by the Vandals, who in turn
were expelled in 728 by the Moors, who, with the ex-
ception of a short interval during the reign of Charle-
magne, maintained themselves till 1229. The Island
was subject to Spain till the War of the Succession, when
in 1708 it was captured by England, who received con-
firmation in it at the Peace of Utrecht, and retained it
till 1758; when, by the unfortunate occurrences which led
to the execution of Admiral Byng, it was taken by the
French. At the Peace of 1763, it was restored to Eng-
land; captured by Spain, in 1782; again by England,
in 1798; and finally assigned to Spain at the Peace of
Amiens, in 1802.

Cleghorn, *On the Climate and Diseases of Minorca*,
1751; Several curious Pamphlets descriptive of the
Harbours, Political importance, &c. of the Island, were
published in the years 1756 and 1757; *Philosophical*
Transactions, vol. xiv. 1776; Laborde, *A View of Spain*,
&c. London, 1809; Major Francis Maule, *A brief*
Description of Minorca, &c. London, 1816.

MINOTAUR, Fr. *minotaure*; It. and Sp. *mino-*
tauro; Lat. *minotaurus*, q. d. *Minois taurus*, the Bull
of Minos.

And by his banner borne is his penon
Of gold ful riche, in which ther was ybete
The *minotaure* which that he slew in Crete.
Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 981.

Here I, enclos'd from all the world asunder,
The *minotaur* of shame, kept for disgrace;
The monster of fortune, and the world's wonder,
Liv'd cloist'ed in so desolate a case.
Daniel. *The Complaint of Rosamond*.

MINSTER, n. A. S. *mynster*, *mynstre*; Fr. *mon-*
steir, from *monasterium*, a monastery, q. v.

To riche dragones of golde he lette make anon,
And at þe *mynstre* of Wynchestre he offerede þat on.
R. Gloucester, p. 154.

þe feste of zole to hold, with grete solempnite,
At Saynt Petir *mynstere*. R. Brunne, p. 65.

There wer styll lytell fortresses kept in churches and *mynsters*, the
whiche dyde hurt in the countre, but they had no great puyssaunce.
Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 339. p. 532.

MINOR-
CA.
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MIN-
STER.

M I N S T R E L.

MIN-
STREL.

MINSTREL, } Fr. *menestral*, *menestrier*, *mene-*
MI'NSTRELSY. } *strandier*; Sp. *menestril*, *ministrat*;
Low Lat. *menestrallus*, *ministrellus*. The various ways
in which this word was written have perplexed the Ety-
mology. It appears, however, to have been no more
than a consequential usage of the Fr. *ministre*; Lat.
ministri, (in the diminutive form of *menestral*, *minis-*
trelli), and applied to a class of persons, who were to
administer their skill in Poetry and Music for the
amusement of their Patrons. They are in Low Lat.
sometimes called plainly *ministri*; by Chaucer, in his
Dream, *ministers*; and in the Old paper Roll printed
by Leland, we find "*ministers*," who were appointed "*to*
syng." See Du Cange, *Gloss*.

Menestral he was gode ynnow, & harpare in eche poynthe.
To Apelstan paulyon myd ys harpe he wende,
And so wel wy poute harpede, þat me after hym sende.
R. Gloucester, p. 272.

And somme murpes to make as *mynstrals* conneþ.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 3.

Alle sikenesses and sorwes. for solas he it takeþ,
And alle manere mischifs as *minstracie* of hevене,
Of deþ ne of derþe. drad was he nevere.
Id. Ib. p. 280.

Jhesus cam into the hous of the prince and saigh the *mynstrels*
and the puple makynge noyse. *Wiclif. Matthew*, ch. ix.

Jesus came into the reuelers house, and saw the *minstrels* and the
people ragynge. *Bible, Anno 1551*.

While that this king sit thus in his nobley,
Herking his *ministralles* hire thingis pley
Beforn him at his bord deliciously.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10392.

With ladies, knights, and squiers,
And a great host of *ministers*,
With instruments and sounes diuerse.
Id. Dreame, v. 2130.

The trompours with the loude *minstralcie*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2673.

For sorwe of which he brake his *minstralcie*,
Both harpe and lute, giterne, and sautrie.
Id. The Manciples Tale, v. 17214.

Thus wil I bringe the melody of thy songes, and the voice of thy
mynstrelsy to an ende, so that they shall no more be herde.
Bible, Anno 1551. Ezechiel, ch. xxvi.

Hark! how the *minstrils* gin to shrill aloud
Their merry musick that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling croud,
That well agree withouten breach or iar.
Spenser. Epithalamon.

PER. By Pan, and by the strife
He had with Phœbus for the mastery,
When golden Midas judg'd their *minstrelcy*,
I will not.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Faithful Shepherdess, act iv. sc. 1.

Mean time the *mynstrels* play'd on either side,
Vain of their art, and for the mastery vy'd,
The sweet contention lasted for an hour,
And reach'd my secret arbour from the bower.
Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

The rolls of fame, I will not now explore;
Nor need I here describe, in learned lay,
How forth the *minstrel* far'd in days of yore,
Right glad of heart, though homely in array,
His waving locks and beard all hoary gray.
Beattie. The Minstrel, book i.

The name MINSTREL is peculiarly Norman, but the
profession appears to belong to all half-civilized states of
society; thus we read of *Aoidoi* and *Pavvodoi* in Greece,
of *Citharædi* among the Romans, of Scalds belonging
to the Northern Tribes, (who doubtless were the legiti-
mate predecessors of *Minstrels*), of BARDS in Wales,
and of Harpers and GLEEMEN among the Saxons; all
these were different species of one genus uniting in
a single individual, for the most part, the occupations of
Poet, Musician, and Actor, and probably in many cases,
several others not quite so reputable. Hence *Minstrels*,
besides their general name, were known by various titles
implying some particular branch of their craft, as *rimours*,
chanterres, *conteurs*, *jongleurs*, *jestours*, *lecours*, *trouba-*
dours, and *trouvers*; in Latin, *joculatores*, *scurræ*, *mimi*,
or, not quite so courteously, according to John of Salis-
bury, *salii vel saliares*, *balatriones*, *æmiliani*, *gladiatores*,
palæstritæ, *gignadii*, *præstigiatores*, *malefici quoque*
multi et tota jocularum scena. (*De Nugis Curialium*,
i. 8.)

The title Minstrel itself, although not introduced into
England till the Norman Conquest, had long been fa-
miliar to French ears. So early as the VIIth century,
the leader of the band to Pepin, father of Charlemagne,
was termed *Menestral*. (*Burney, Hist. of Music*, ii. 268.)
That the *Minstrels*, however, did far more honourable
service than merely giving assistance at the revelry of
the Great, is plain from the accounts which have reached
us of the first Norman professor of the *gai science* who
ever set foot on British ground. Taillefer was a brave
warrior as well as an expert songster; and having
obtained permission from Duke William to make the
first onset on the Anglo-Saxon host at the Battle of
Hastings, he chanted the animating strain of Roland,
[*cantilenâ Rolandi inchoatâ*, says William of Malmes-
bury, (lib. iii. p. 57.)] and after the song had been taken
up by his Countrymen, he rushed upon the enemy's line,
and fell combating valiantly. The scene is vividly
described in an extract from an old MS. French Ro-
mance, *De Vaces*, first cited by Du Cange, and copied
from him by almost every successive writer on the beaten
subject of *Minstrelsy*.

*Taillefer q̄ mont bien chantout,
Sur un cheval q̄ tost alout,
Devant le duc alout chantant
De Karlemaigne et de Roullant,
Et d'Oliver et des vassals
Q̄ moururent en Rencevals.*

Thus translated by Ritson, whose French citation also
we have taken in preference to that of others.

Telfair who wel could sing a strain
Upon a horse that went amain,
Before the Duke rode singing loud
Of Charlemagne and Rowland good,
Of Oliver and those vassals
Who lost their lives at Roncevals.

We have here adopted the common belief that Taille-
fer was a professed Minstrel, notwithstanding that we
have some misgiving as to his claim. It may indeed
appear supported by some feats of manual dexterity
which he practised in sight of the two armies. Casting
up his spear three times, he caught it as often by the

MIN-
STREL.

Origin and
name.

Taillefer at
the Battle of
Hastings.

MIN-STREL.

iron head, and then hurled it among the English, one of whom he wounded. The same sleight of hand was practised with his sword also, so that—

*L'un dit al altre ki co vect,
Ke co esteit enchantement.*

When they saw that sight, each one
Said it was by magic done.

Song of
Roland.

Nevertheless, there can be no reason why a good Knight should not have been able to sing of Charlemagne and his Paladins equally well with a good Minstrel. The War *whoop* of utter Barbarians passes into the War *song* of a People more advanced in Civilization; and we know that the lay of *Roland* chanted by Taillefer, was employed by the common soldiers in the French armies so late as the XIVth century. When King John, at the Battle of Poitiers, reproached one of his men for singing it at a time at which no Rolands were left, he was answered with much readiness, that there would be Rolands enough if they could find a Charlemagne to head them.* Burney has printed the *Chanson de Roland*, as digested by the Marquis de Paulmy, from fragments which he found in the old Romances. Appended to it is a spirited English translation, and also the tune, but it is not stated from what source the latter is derived. (ii. 276.)

Attain-
ments of
Minstrels.

Of the gipsy attainments (if we may so speak) of Minstrels in the XIIth and XIIIth centuries, Burney has given an amusing specimen from a Romance of that period, *Les deux Menestriers*; a copy of which exists in the Bodleian Library. (MS. Digby, 86.) The disputants meet at a Baron's Castle, and each vaunts his own superiority. Besides the knowledge of countless stories and lays, one of them boasts that he is skilled in circling an egg, bleeding cats, blowing beef, and covering houses with omelets; the first and last of which acquirements were probably tricks of legerdemain. He adds also, that he can make goats' caps, cows' bridles, dogs' gloves, hares' armour, joint-stool cases, and scabbards for hedging-bills; moreover, that he is an excellent musician. The reader will be reminded by his latter accomplishments of the many uses to which the excellent Will Wimble, of later times, is made by Addison to direct his intellect. But the second Minstrel was not a whit behind his competitor; he played more instruments than we care to enumerate, or than even Burney could explain. Tales, Fables, Satires, Pastorals, Songs, and Ditties without number, waited upon his ready memory; and he possessed the eminently recommendatory art of conveying lovers' tokens, and mediating in intrigues. Lastly, as a Juggler.

*Bien sai joer de l'escambot,
Et faire venir l'echarbot
Vif et saillant dessus la table.
Et si sai meint jeu de table,
Et d'entregiet et d'artumaire
Bien sai un enchantement faire—
Ge sai joer des baasteaux,
Et si sai joer des costeaux,
Et de la corde et de la fonde.*

Thus rendered in Burney—

* Ritson gives a different version of this anecdote from Hector Boethius. (Scot. Hist. lib. xv. p. 339.) *Diss. on Romance and Minstrelsy*, xxxvii.

Joint-stool feats to show I'm able :
I can make the beetle run
All alive upon the table,
Where I show delightful fun.
At my sleight of hand you'll laugh,
At my magic you will stare ;
I can play at quarter-staff,
I can knives suspend in air,
I enchantments strange devise,
And with cord and sling surprise.

MIN-STREL.

Licentious for the most part as were the habits of Henry I. these caterers of pleasure to ears in which obscenity was wit, and to eyes which gloated on ludicrous gesticulation, one of our earliest Religious establishments after the Conquest, arose from the bounty of a person who is reasonably supposed to have been a Minstrel. Royer, or Raherus, is styled *Mimus Regis Henrici I.*, (Leland, *Collect.* i. 112.) and by him was founded the Priory and Hospital of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, in 1102, of which himself was the first Prior; thus affording a proof not only that he could retain feelings of piety while practising an Art which has been soundly vituperated, but also that its pursuit was a source of wealth.

Royer
founded St.
Bartholo-
mew, Smith-
field.

One Norman Minstrel, indeed, in the same reign in which Royer flourished, encountered a savage revenge from the King whom he had satirized. The unhappy Luke de Barra fell into the hands of the offended Monarch. "This man," said Henry, "being a *Wit*, a *Poet*, and a *Minstrel*, composed many indecent songs against me, and sung them openly to the great entertainment of my enemies; and since it has pleased God to deliver him into my hands, I will punish him to deter others from the like petulance." He then ordered the prisoner's eyes to be plucked out; and the miserable victim for the freedom of song died a few days afterwards, in consequence of the wounds which he received in struggling with his executioners. (Struti, *Sports and Pastimes*, iii. p. 170, from Ordericus Vitalis, *Hist. Eccl.* p. 880.)

Cruel
punishment
of Luke de
Barra.

For their general evil fame we need not turn further than to the chapter by John of Salisbury, to which we have already referred, or the *Vision of Piers Ploughman*. The Satirist in that remarkable Poem speaks of them contemptuously as "japers and juglers and janglers of gestic," who haunt all houses, are teachers of idleness and the "Devil's discours." "He," says the angry Poet, "is worse than Judas that giveth a Japer silver," and "*qui histrionibus dat demonibus sacrificat*;" a sentiment in which the somewhat ascetic writer has been anticipated by some of the Fathers, and followed, as we shall presently see, by Stubbes.

Evil repute
of Min-
strels.

We do not willingly abandon the romantic story of Blondel, the discovery of Cœur de Lion, during his Austrian imprisonment, by his favourite Minstrel, Blondel or Blondeaux.* The adventure has been too often told to need repetition here, and we believe Claude Fauchet is the main authority on which it depends, when he says, *J'ay une bonne Chronique Françoise qui dit, &c. (Recueil de l'Origine de Langue et Poësie Françoise, lib. ii. c. 7.)* The song itself in the Provençal Language, of which Richard is said to have taken up the latter part, is printed by Burney (ii. 236.) from *La Tour Ténébreuse*, an old French Romance published at Paris in 1705, and professing to be *tirez d'un ancienne Chronique composée par Richard, surnommé Cœur de Lion, Roy d'Angleterre*. The late Editor of Warton's *History of*

* Fauchet distinguishes between the Blondeaux of Richard I., and Blondeaux de Nesle. (cap. 18.)

MIN-STREL.

Minstrel of Edward I.

Origin of the authority of the Dutton Family over Minstrels, A. D. 1212.

Minstrels of France.

Le Roi des Menestriers.

English Poetry, to dissent from whose opinions would require no inconsiderable hardihood, states, without assigning his grounds, that "there is too much reason to believe this story of Blondel and his illustrious Patron to be purely apocryphal," (i. 116. note,) and Mr. Sharon Turner also dismisses it as a "pretty story." Whatever may be the truth of that narrative, no doubt can be thrown upon the fidelity and attachment of another Minstrel who attended Edward I., at that time only Prince, during his expedition to the Holy Land in 1271. Walter of Hemingford, a contemporary writer, states that the Royal youth wrested a poisoned dagger from a Saracen who attempted to assassinate him, and struck him to the ground mortally wounded. His Minstrel, *Citharæda suus*, alarmed at the noise of the struggle, ran into the tent, and in order to make matters quite sure, beat out the assassin's brains with a trivet; not without some blame from his master for needlessly killing a dead man. (*Ap. Gale, Hist. Ang. Script.* vol. ii. c. 35. p. 591.) The persecution of the Welsh Bards (if that disgraceful massacre ever really took place) by Edward when he ascended the throne, arose solely from political motives, that he might exterminate the Tyrtæi who stimulated the mountaineers to resistance: of the Minstrel Art he appears to have been fond, and on all great public solemnities to have required the attendance of its Professors at his Court.

Before the reign of Edward I., however, certain Provincial English Minstrels, in consequence of their good deeds, had been incorporated into a kind of Society. A Fair held at Chester on Midsummer day, is traced up to the time of Edward the Confessor, and it was naturally the resort of many of those itinerant musicians. It so happened that in 1212, during the day of that Fair, Randal Earl of Chester was unexpectedly attacked in his Castle at Rhydland by a considerable Welsh force; and finding means of communicating with Lord de Lacy, the Constable of Chester, surnamed *Hell* for his fierce spirit, (*Ritson, ut supr.* clxxxiv. who impugns the story,) he was promptly aided by a band chiefly composed of Minstrels, who marched to his assistance under Dutton, the Constable's Steward and son-in-law. Dutton in consequence received a Charter, conferring upon him the *Magisterium omnium liccatorum et meretricum totius Cestrishire*. It is true that the Minstrels or *lecours*, as we have before seen them styled, are not here arrayed in very reputable company; but under the protection of the Dutton Family they obtained and continued to enjoy certain useful privileges. A sort of Court held for their regulation at the Midsummer Fair, is described by Sir W. Dugdale as existing when he wrote, (*Baronage*, i. p. 101.) and the right of the Duttons, "by reason of any ancient Charters of any Kings of this land, or by reason of any prescription, or lawful usage or title whatsoever," is recognised so late as in a Statute relating to Rogues and Vagabonds, among whom Minstrels are numbered, 17 George II. cap. 5. sec. 29. In the Vagrant Act of the subsequent reign this clause is omitted.

The Minstrels of France experienced many varieties of fortune. By Philippe Auguste they were banished on account of their licentiousness; but his successor having recalled them, they were united under the general name of *Menestraudise*, and governed by a Chief, upon whom was bestowed the honourable title of *Le Roi des Menestriers*. St. Louis is said, by the author of an *Essai sur la Musique Ancienne et Moderne*, (i. p. 415.) to have exempted them from the

customary toll paid on entering Paris, on condition that they would sing a song and make their apes dance before the tollman; to which usage is traced the French proverb, *payer en gambades et en monnoie de singe*. Mr. Douce has pointed to a legend in the *Dialogues* of Gregory the Great, which avouches the connection between Apes and Minstrels. Boniface Bishop of Ferentis, it appears, was one day sitting down to dinner at the house of a Nobleman named Fortunatus; when before he could say grace, *sicut quidam ludendi arte cibum solent quærere, repente ante januam cum simia vir astitit et cymbalâ percussit. Quem sanctus vir dedignatus audiens sonitum, dixit, Heu, Heu, mortuus est miser iste, mortuus est miser iste! Ego ad mensam refectionis veni, os adhuc ad laudem Dei non aperui, et ille cum simia veniens percussit cymbalâ*. The Bishop then ordered meat and drink to be carried out to the unwitting offender, who, by a punishment somewhat disproportioned to, as may be thought, his fault, was killed, according to the angry Bishop's prediction, by a stone falling on his head from the roof as he went out of doors. That no doubt may be entertained as to the profession of this unhappy leader of apes, the margin informs us, *Bonifacius Joculatori mortem prædicit.* (i. cap. 9.)

Towards the close of the XIVth century, the French Minstrels were restrained by a public ordinance from speaking, acting, or singing any thing indecorous or unfit for modest eyes or ears, upon pain of two months' imprisonment and living on bread and water. Great improvements were made in the Science of Music during the reign of Charles VI., and the Company of Minstrels, formed originally about the year 1330, was incorporated in 1401 by Royal Charter, under the title of *Joueurs des Instrumens tant haut comme bas*. Their chief residence was in a street still (as we believe) retaining the name of *St. Julien des Menestriers*; and the presentation of the Church of the same name was vested in the somewhat anomalous Patronage of the *Maîtres joueurs d'Instrumens* and the *Maîtres à danser*, who were associated together with them.

Du Cange has recorded a few names of these French mock Sovereigns; the earliest is Robert Caveron, in 1338. In an account of the expenses for the ransom of King John when prisoner to Edward III., is an item, *Pour une couronne d'argent qu'il donna le jour de Tiphaine* (Epiphany) *au Roy des Menestrels*. Burney mentions a King Constantin in the XVIIth century, who in 1630 was succeeded by Dumanoir I. Dumanoir II. abdicated in 1685; from which year, till 1741, an interregnum ensued. In 1741 Guignon was elevated to the Crown, but the long suspension of its dignities had diminished all reverence for its authority, and the new King finding himself a mere puppet, voluntarily resigned. Finally the office was suppressed and abolished by an edict of Louis XV. in 1773, and thus terminated the dynasty of the French *Rois des Menestriers*.

The license of English Minstrels was restrained by proclamation from Edward II. in 1315, by which it appears that many idle persons, under colour of the title, had claimed and received gifts and payment to which they had no right, in Lords' houses. Not more than three or four "Mynstrels of Honour," therefore, are for the future to be allowed to frequent a Lord's house in one day, without special invitation; none, unless desired, are to go to the houses of meaner men; and all are to be content with meat and drink and such courtesie as they can get, without asking for any thing. The

MIN-STREL.

Minstrels and Apes.

Incorporation of French Minstrels.

Abolition of the Kingship.

Edward II.

MIN-STREL.

A. D. 1316.

penalty for disobedience is, on the first offence loss of Mynstrellie, on the second, the culprit is "to forswear his craft, and never to be received for a Mynstrel in any house." Notwithstanding this injunction, we learn from Stow in the following narrative, which he has borrowed from Thomas of Walsingham, how much freedom of ingress even to the Royal presence was allowed to their profession, and what great personal immunities they were permitted to claim. It was in the year following the above ordinance that "Edward II. did solemnize his Feast of Pentecost at Westminster in the great Hall, where sitting royally at the Table with his Peers about him, there entered a woman adorned like a Minstrel, sitting on a great horse, trapped as Minstrels then used, who rode about the table showing pastime, (*quædam mulier ornata histrionali habitu, equum bonum insidens histrionaliter phaleratum, quæ mensas more histrionum circumivit*;) and at length came up to the King's Table, and laid before him a Letter, and forthwith turning her horse saluted every one and departed." (*ad ann. 1316.*) The Minstrel art had been practised by women among the Anglo-Saxons as well as the Normans; for the former we read of Glee-maidens; for the latter *Jeugleresses, Jocolatrices, Ministerialissæ, Fæminæ Ministeriales, &c.* The Letter above-mentioned contained a severe remonstrance against the King's maladministration; nevertheless the woman, although at first arrested, was dismissed freely after discovering the writer, who, upon his bold avowal of the Letter, was not only pardoned but largely rewarded; and the door-keeper, upon being reprimanded for the irregularity, answered in terms which sufficiently avouch the high privileges of the Minstrel brotherhood:—*Non esse moris domûs regiæ histriones ab ingressu quomodolibet prohibere, et præcipuè in tantis solemnitatibus et diebus festis.*

English King of the Minstrels.

A. D. 1381.

The inauguration of an English King of the Minstrels* is related at great length by Dr. Plot in his *History of Staffordshire*. (ch. x. sec. 69.) It occurred in the fourth year of Richard II. when John of Gaunt issued from his Castle of Tutbury a *Carta le Roy de Minstralx*, by which the fiddling Monarch might arrest all the Minstrels within the Honour and Franchise of the Duke of Lancaster, who refused to perform such services as appertained to their profession. The King was elected annually on the morrow after the Feast of the Assumption, (Aug. 16,) with great ceremony; and in later times the merriment of the day was summed up by a brutal diversion; which does not by any means appear to have scandalized Dr. Plot. He terms it, indeed, a "rustic sport," and hunts for its origin in the *Jeu de Taureau* at Valentia, Madrid, and many other places in Spain, (John of Gaunt having been King of Castile and Leon,) or "the *Ταυροκαθάψιων ἡμέραι* amongst the Thessalians."† The Prior of Tutbury anciently, latterly the Earl of Devonshire, turned out to the Minstrels at the Abbey gate a miserable Bull, with "his horns cut off, his ears cropped, his tail cut close by the stumple, all his body smeared over with sope, and his nose blown full of beaten pepper, in short, being made as mad as it is possible for him to be." If the Minstrels could take this wretched, mutilated animal

Cruel Bull-running at Tutbury.

* Burney calls this the first English King of the Minstrels, but Strutt has pointed to *Rex Robertus Ministrallus*, mentioned under Edward I. (*MS. Cott. Vesp. cxvi.*)

† See a learned Dissertation on the Bas Relief among the Arundel marbles, *Ταυροκαθάψιων ἡμέραι*, in Prideaux's *Marmora Oxoniensia*, p. 267.

before sunset of the same day within the County of Stafford, and hold him so long as to cut off only some small matter of his hair, and bring it, in token thereof, to the Market Cross, he was to become their property, and to be reserved for further torture; being led collared and roped to be baited in the High Street at three Courses, "the first being allotted for the King, the second for the honour of the Town, and the third for the King of the Minstrels; which after it is done, the said Minstrels are to have him for their own, and may sell or kill and divide him amongst them according as they shall think good." If the poor beast could cross the river Dove into Derbyshire, he continued the property of his first owner, the Earl of Devonshire. Dr. Pegge has maintained that this cruel exhibition did not form a part of John of Gaunt's institution, and might indeed be of much higher antiquity. (*Archæologia*, vol. ii. p. 86.) At whatever time the custom may have commenced, it continued through a long series of years; and although it was ordered by proclamation that no one but the Minstrels should presume to approach within forty feet of the Bull, but all else should "attend his or their own safeties every one at his peril;" latterly the general rabble of the neighbourhood mingled in the Bull-running, and a consequent jealousy for the prize was so far excited between the rival Counties of Derby and Stafford as to lead in many instances to bloodshed and fatal encounters. About half a century since, these outrages were terminated by an abolition of the custom. The Duke of Devonshire, as present owner of the Priory, pays the Minstrels four marks, and their King five nobles, in commutation for the Bull, which is fatted and killed for the poor at Christmas. The Minstrels' Court, however, is annually held at the Steward's House on a part of the site of the ancient Castle.

Eighteen Minstrels, with an allowance of *xiid.* a day, attended Henry V. on his expedition to France. (Rymer, ix. 255. 260.) A singular ordinance occurs in 1456, the 34th of Henry VI., for the impressment of youth to supply vacancies by death among the King's Minstrels, in which an express provision regards the elegance of their personal appearance. The wording of this most arbitrary Instrument is altogether very remarkable. *Sciatis quod Nos, considerantes qualiter quidam Ministralli Nostri jam tardè viam universæ Carnis sunt ingressi, aliisque loco ipsorum, propter solatium nostrum, de necesse indigentes, assignavimus vos conjunctim et divisim, ad quosdam pueros, membris naturalibus elegantes, in arte Minstrellatûs instructos, ubicunque inveniri poterint, tam infra Libertates quam extra, capiendum, et in servitio nostro ad vadia nostra ponendum.* (Rymer, xi. 375.) Edward IV., in 1469, upon complaint of abuses and disorders by persons falsely calling themselves the King's Minstrels, and collecting money under that pretext, erected certain Minstrels, specified by name, into "one body and cominality," to be governed by a Marshal, appointed for life, and two Wardens, elected annually. (*Id. Ib.* 642.) It must be confessed, however, that these Minstrels appear to have been no other than Choristers; they are said to be appointed *ad laudem et honorem Dei, et ut specialius exorare teneantur pro salubri statu nostro et Præcarissimæ Consortis nostræ Elisabethæ Reginæ Angliæ dum agimus in humanis, et pro animabus nostris cum ab hac luce migraverimus, necnon pro animâ carissimi Domini et Patris nostri Richardi nuper Ducis Eborum, et animabus inclitorum Progenitorum nostrorum, et*

MIN-STREL.

Henry V.

Henry VI.

Edward IV. incorporates Minstrels.

A. D. 1469.

MIN-STREL.

Household
Minstrel
establish-
ment of
Edward IV.

Waytes.

Children of
the Chapel.

Henry VIII.

Elizabeth.

omnium Fidelium defunctorum, either in the Cathedral of St. Paul, or in the Free Chapel Royal of St. Antony. In the same reign we read also of a "Sarjaunt of the Mynstrellis." (*Fragmentum ad calcem Sprotti Chron. a Hearne ad ann. ix Edv. IV.*)

In the *Liber Niger Domus Regis*, containing an account of the Household Establishment of the same King, a notice is contained of "Minstrelles thirteene thereof, one is Virger, which directeth them all Festyvall dayes in their statyones of blowings and pypings to such offyces as the offyces might be warned to prepare for the King's meats and soupers; to be more redyere in all services and due tyme; and all thes sytyng in the hall together, whereof some be trompets, some with the shalmes and smalle pypes." These attendants appear to have been permanently attached to the Court, and provision is made for occasional assistants also, certain "strange men" who are engaged "at fyve feastes of the year." Two of the established Minstrels are "to warne the King's ridyng householde when he goeth to horsebacke as oft as it shall require, and that his household meny may followe the more redyere astere by the blowing of their trompets." Then is added a very remarkable provision: "Yf any of thes two Minstrelles be lete bloode in Courte, he taketh two loves, ii messe of greate meate, one galone ale."

It is plain that the Minstrels here appointed are devoid of all the *poetical* character of their predecessors; they are nothing more than the King's household Band of Musicians. The same Ordinance regulates other parts of the Musical establishment, as "a Wayte that nightelye from Mychelmas to Shreve Thorsdaye pipethe watche withen this Courte fower tymes; in the somere nightes iii tymes, and maketh Bon Gayte (*bon guet*, good watch) at every chambere doare and offyce, as well for feare of pyckeres and pillers." The Christmas Wait has endured till our own times, and the custom of playing at every chamber door, is still practised during the festivities of Twelfth Night, in some of those few great Provincial mansions in which the extensive hospitality of our Ancestors at that season is not wholly forgotten. The air selected for each individual is generally contrived to be in some degree appropriate, and is often a source of much harmless pleasantry. The clause with which this Ordinance concludes regards "viii children of the Chappelle," for whose education, after they have ceased their original service, very honourable means are provided. "And when any of these Children comene to xviii years of age, and their voyces change, (the period assigned for such change appears somewhat late,) he cannot be preferred in this Chapelle the nombere being full, then yf they will assente, the Kyng assyneth them to a College of Oxeford or Cambridge of his foundatione, there to be at fyndyng and studye both suffy- cyently, tylle the King may otherwise advance them." The above document is printed at length by Burney. (ii. 431.)

Henry VIII., in 1520, renewed the Charter of Edward IV. (Rymer, xiii. 705.) But the real character of the original Minstrel was rapidly becoming extinguished; and we cannot but think that the following passage, which Bishop Percy (*Essay on the Ancient Minstrels*, prefixed to the *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*) regards as proving that Minstrels, in the time of Elizabeth, "still retained a character far superior to any thing that we can conceive at present of the singers of old Ballads," proves instead, without any detriment

to the superiority asserted, that the character was extinct; and that an obsolete costume and profession was revived as a fitting part of a Masquerade, or "a ridiculous devise" as the narrative terms it. One of the personages who appeared before the Virgin Queen during her magnificent entertainment by Leicester at Kenilworth, is described thus in Robert Laneham's fantastical *Letter: whearin, part of the entertainment untoo the Queenz Maiesty, at Killingwoorth Castl in Warwick Sheer, in this Soomerz Progress 1575, iz signified*. We cite below from Percy. (xlix.) The original, with its quaint orthography, will be found in Nichols's *Progresses*.

"A Person very meet seemed he for the purpose, of a xlv years old, apparelled partly as he would himself. His cap off; his head seemly rounded Tonsterwise: * fair kembed, that with a sponge daintily dipt in a little capon's greace was finely smoothed, to make it shine like a mallard's wing. His beard smugly shaven: and yet his shirt after the new trink, with ruffs fair starched, sleeked and glistening like a pair of new shoes, marshalled in good order with a setting stick, and strut, that every ruff stood up like a wafer. A side [i. e. long] gown of Kendal green, after the freshness of the year now, gathered at the neck with a narrow gorget, fastened afore with a white clasp and a keeper close up to the chin; but easily, for heat to undo when he list. Seemly begirt in a red caddis girdle; from that a pair of capped Sheffield knives hanging a' two sides. Out of his bosom drawn forth a lappet of his napkin edged with blue lace, and marked with a true love, a heart, and a D for Damian, for he was but a batchelor yet.

"His gown had side [i. e. long] sleeves down to mid-leg, slit from the shoulder to the hand, and lined with white cotton. His doublet-sleeves of black worsted: upon them a pair of poynets† of tawny cham- let laced along the wrist with blue threaden points, a wealt towards the hand of fustian-a-napes. A pair of red neather stocks. A pair of pumps on his feet, with across cut at the toes for corns: not new indeed, yet cleanly blackt with soot, and shining as a shoing horn.

"About his neck a red ribband suitable to his girdle. His HARP in good grace dependent before him. His WREST§ tyed to a green lace and hanging by. Under the gorget of his gown a fair flaggon chain (pewter || for) silver, as a SQUIRE MINSTREL OF MIDDLESEX, that travelled the country this summer season, unto fairs and worshipful men's houses. From his chain hung a scutcheon, with metal and colour, resplendant upon his breast, of the ancient arms of Islington.

"This Minstrel," the same author tells us a little below, 'after three lowly courtesies, cleared his voice with a hem... and... wiped his lips with the hollow of his hand for 'filing his napkin, tempered a string or two with his WREST, and after a little warbling on his HARP for a prelude, came forth with a solemn song, warranted for story out of King Arthur's acts, &c.' "

Before Elizabeth closed her reign, the degradation of Minstrelsie was completed, and by a cruel and illiberal Statute, as Mr. Douce justly calls it, in her thirty-ninth year,

MIN-STREL.

Minstrel at
Kenilworth.

* "I suppose 'tonsure-wise,' after the manner of the Monks."

† "i. e. handkerchief. So in Shakspeare's *Othello*, *passim*."

‡ "Perhaps, points."

§ "The key, or screw, with which he tuned his harp."

|| "The reader will remember that this was not a real Minstrel, but only one personating that character; his ornaments therefore were only such as outwardly represented those of a real Minstrel"

Minstrels
included in
the Vagrant
Act.

MIN-STREL.

Minstrels, together with Jugglers, Bearwards, Fencers, common players of Interludes, tinkers, and pedlers, were at one sweep included among Rogues, Vagabonds, and sturdy beggars, and adjudged to be punished accordingly. It was in consequence of that Statute, or one similar to it of later date, that Doctour Bull as Ritson tells us, wrote the following satirical verses, "which, though extant in one of the Harleian MSS., cannot be recovered."

When Jesus went to Jairus' house,
Whose daughter was about to dye,
He turn'd the Minstrels out of doors,
Among the rascal company:
Beggars they are with one consent,
And Rogues by Act of Parliament.

Stubbes's
coramina-
tion.

Encouraged, no doubt, by their decline in honourable repute, Stubbes had already thus bitterly denounced them in 1520.

"The scar-
city of good
Musitions
and Min-
strelles.

"SPUD. What say you then of Musitions and Minstrels who live only upon the same art?

"The mar-
chandise
of Musi-
tions and
Minstrelles.

"PHILO. I thinke that all good Minstrelles, sober and chaste Musitions (speaking of suche drunken sockets and parasets as rage the cuntreyes, ryming and singing of uncleane, corrupt, and filthie songs in Tauernes, Alehouses, Innes, and other publeque assemblies) may daunce y^e wild moris thorow a needles eye for how should thei bere chaste minds, seeing that their exercise is the pathway to all uncleanes. Their is no ship so balanced with massie matter, as their heads are fraught with all kind of filthie songs, ballads, and scurvie rymes, serving for euery purpose and for euery cumpaine. Who be more filthie than they? who uncleaner than they? who more licentious and loose-minded? who more incontinent than they? and briefly, who more inclined to all kind of insolencie than they? wherfore, if you wold haue your sonne, softe, womannish, uncleane, smoth-mouthed, affected to scurrilitie, filthie rymes and unseemlye talking; brifly, if you wold haue him, as it weare transnured into a womā, or worse, set him to dauncing school and to learn musicke, and than you shall not faile of your purpose. And if you would haue your daughter uncleane and a filthie speaker and such like, bring her up in musicke and dauncing, and my life for youres you haue won the goale. And yet notwithstanding it weare better (in respect of acceptation) to be a Pyper or Minstrell than a Deyne, for the one is loued for his ribaldrie, the other hated for his grautie, wisdom and sobrietie.

"The wick-
edness of
Musitions
and Min-
strelles.

"How to
haue chil-
dren lerned
in all wick-
edness.

Euery Towne, Citie and Countrey is full of these Minstrelles to pype by a dance to the Deuill, but of Deuines, so few there be as they maye hardly be seene. But som of them will reply and say, what sir? we haue lycences from iustices of peace to pype and vse our Minstralsie to our best commoditie? Cursed be those lycences which lycense any man to get his lyuing with the destruction of many thousands. But haue you a lycense from the Arch-justice of peace Christe Jesus? If you haue so you may be glad, if you haue not (for the Worde of GOD is againste your ungodlye exercyses, and condemneth them) than you may as rogues, extrauagantes, and straglers from the Heauenlye Countrey be arrested of the High-iustice of Peace Christ Jesus, and be punished with eternall death, notwithstanding your presented licēces of earthly men. Who shall stand betwixt you and the justice of GOD at the daye of Judgement? Who shall excuse you for drawing so many thousands to Hell? Shall the Iustices of Peace? shall their licēses? Oh no: for neither ought

"The scar-
city of Dy-
uines.

"Licenses
graunted to
Musitions
and Min-
strelles to
exercise
their mis-
tery or
facultie of
mischief.

"No ly-
censes to do
hurt withall
are to be
graunted.

they to graunt anye lycences to anie to do hurt withall, neither (if they would) ought any to take them.

they to graunt anye lycences to anie to do hurt withall, neither (if they would) ought any to take them.

"Giue ouer therefore your occupations, you pypers, you fiddlers, you Minstrelles and you Musitions, you drummers, you tabretters, you fluters, and all other of that wicked broode; for the blood of all those, whome you drawe to destruction thorow your prouocations and intysing allurementes, shal be powred vpon your heads at the day of judgement, but hereof enough, and perchaunce more than will like their humour."

Besides the Royal Minstrels, and their unappropriated itinerant brethren, many were entertained by the Nobles, and even by some Monasteries. These ancient appendages of state were preserved in the Northumberland Family even so late as the time at which Bishop Percy wrote. Three Minstrels, as he informs us, were retained—one for the Barony of Prudhoe, two for that of Rothbury; they attended the Court Leets and Fairs held for their Lord, and paid annual suit and service at Alnwick Castle, wearing the silver crescent on their right arm as the badge of the House, and carrying their instrument, the ancient Northumberland bagpipe. In earlier times, the tonsure, as with the Roman *Mimi*, appears to have been a distinctive mark of the Minstrel; and it occasionally gave rise to ludicrous mistakes. Strutt (173.) recounts an amusing incident (from *Hist. et Antiq. Oxon. lib. i. p. 67. sub ann. 1224.*) which occurred in consequence of this practice. Two Priests coming by night to a Benedictine Cell near Oxford, were admitted on account of their shorn crowns, under a supposition that they were Minstrels; but the Cellarer and Sacrist, on discovering that they were no more than poor spiritual brethren of their own profession, beat them soundly, and turned them out of the Monastery.

As a sequel to the History of Minstrels we may add, that the Musicians of the City of London were incorporated by James I. into a Company; which Burney assures us has ever been held "in derision by real Professors, who have regarded it as an institution as foreign to the cultivation and prosperity of good Music, as the Train Bands to the Art of War." This Charter was viewed with considerable jealousy by the tuneful Brethren at Westminster, who accordingly, in the 15th Charles I., obtained a Charter for themselves, modelled expressly upon the one which we have before noticed as granted by Edward IV. The Charter of Edward IV. indeed is expressly recited in the commencement of the new document, which then continues, in distinct illustration of the adage concerning two of a trade, that "certaine persons suggesting themselves to be freemen of a pretended Society of Minstrels in the Cittie of London, in prejudice of the preuiledges aforesaid, did by unlawful suggestions procure of and from King James of ever blessed memory, Letters Patent, to incorporate them by the name of Master, Warden, and Cominality of the Arte or Science of the Musicians of London; and amongst diuers other preuiledges to grant unto them the survey, scrutiny, correction, and government, of all and singular the Musicians and Minstrells within the said Cittie of London, suburbs, liberties, and precincts of the said Cittie, or within three miles of the said Cittee. By colour whereof they endeavoured to exclude the Musicians and Minstrells entertheyned into the King's service, and all others expert and learned in the said Arte and Science of Music, from teaching and practising the same within the said Cittie and three miles thereof, that would not subject themselves unto their said pre-

MIN-STREL.

"A Cautto
Musitions,
Minstrelles,
and others
of that
stampe."

Duke of
Northum-
berland's
Minstrels.

Tonsure.

Musicians
incorpor-
ated by
Charles I.
on the basis
of Edward
IV's Char-
ter.

MIN-
STREL.
—
MINT.

tended fraternity, or purchase their approbation thereunto, although great part of them were altogether unskilfull in the said Arte and Science of Music." Thus grounding their opposition upon the Charter of Edward IV., the King's Musicians obtained, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, a suppression of the Patent of James I., re-established their own rights throughout the whole realm of England, with the exception of the sovereignty of the Dutton family over the Minstrels in the Palatinate of Chester; and suffered no one to exercise and practise the science of Music, without a license granted to them by this Company, after trial of their abilities. (Burney, iii. 388.) A monopoly was thus founded over an Art contributing merely to pleasure, which the false liberality of our own times is prepared to deny to those upon which depend health, and even existence itself. The Company of Musicians was suspended during the anarchy of the Great Rebellion; and the Puritans, in 1656, repeated the Ordinance of Elizabeth yet more contemptuously: "If any of the persons commonly called Fiddlers or Minstrels, shall at any

time be taken playing, fiddling, and making music in any Inn, Alehouse, or Tavern, or shall be taken proffering themselves, or desiring, or intreating any to hear them play, or make music, in any of the places aforesaid, they are to be adjudged," &c. After the Restoration the Company was mischievously revived, and held its sittings in Durham-yard in the Strand, where in 1663 we find, among others, two such eminent composers as Matthew Lock and Christopher Gibbons fined ten pounds each for some violation of their laws. The minutes of the Corporation from 1661 to 1679 are extant in the British Museum. (*Harl. MS.* 1911.) In the latter year the meetings were discontinued, in consequence of the numerous lawsuits in which the Company became involved, and the little ability which they possessed of enforcing whatever penalties they ventured to inflict. (*Id. ibid.* 464.) Such was the close of the latest, though not very legitimate descendants of the Norman Minstrels, unless they may be held to survive in part in our still existing blind fiddlers and ballad mongers.

MIN-
STREL.
—
MINUTE.

Extinction
of the Com-
pany of
Musicians..

MINT, Fr. *mente*; It. *mint*; Lat. *mentha*; Gr. *μίνθη*.

The trivial name of the *Mentha* of Linnæus.

Woo to you Scribis and Farisees ypocritis that tithen *mynte*, anete, and comyne. *Wiclif. Matthew*, ch. xxiii.

Wo be to you Scribes and Pharises ypocrites, whych tyth *mynt*, anyse, and commin. *Bible*, Anno 1551.

Tho went I forth on my right hond,
Downe by a litel path I fond
Of *mintes* full, and fennel greene.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 176.

As for *mint*, men use it at the same time, of a young plant, so soone as they see it spurt and come up: but if it have not sprung, yet they let not to plant the spurnes of the root, knotted into an head within the ground.

Holland. Plinie, book xix. ch. viii.

MINT, v. } A. S. *mynetian*, *cudere*, to coin or
MINT, n. } *mint* money, Somner. Ger. *muntz-en*;
MI'NTAGE, } D. *munt-en*. The meaning of the word
MI'NTER. } is found in the A. S. *myne-gian*, to mark; whence Tooke forms it; *mineyed*, *minyed*, *min'd*, *mint*. (See MONEY.) *Mint*, in A. S. *mynet*, was applied to the coin marked or stamped; and upon this (*mynet*) the verb *mynetian* may have been formed. *Mint*, noun, is

The place where the marking or stamping is performed, where the coin is made: met. where any thing is coined, forged, or invented.

And also they of the towne to haue a *mynt* to forge money, bothe whyte and blacke, of the same form and alay as is in Parys. *Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 304. p. 454.

When they do long
To strik out heroes from a mortal wombe,
And *mint* fair conquerours for the age to come.
Cartwright. To the Countess of Carlisle.

And so (vpon the matter) to set the *mint* on work, and to giue way to new coines of siluer, which should bee then *minted*. *Bacon. King Henry VII.* fol. 215.

Note that eleauen ounces two-pence ferting, ought to be so pure siluer, as is called leafe siluer, and the *mint* must adde of other weight seventeen-pence halfpenny farthing, if the siluer be so pure. *Camden. Remaines. Money*, p. 204.

Let me pour forth
My tears before thy face, whilst I stay here,
For thy face coins them, and thy stamp they bear;
And by this *mintage* they are something worth.

Donne. A Valediction of Weeping.

The next day he saw the Ordinance house, the *Mint* houses, and at last the lions. *Stow. King James*, Anno 1603.

Let such, as are to informe counsels out of their professions (as lawyers, sea-men, *mint*-men, and the like,) be first heard before committees. *Bacon. Essay* 20. p. 123.

ANSW. Setting aside the odd coinage of your phrase, which no *mint-master* of language would allow for sterling. *Milton. Works*, vol. i. fol. 84. *Animadversions on the Remonstrants' Defence*, &c.

Had all the money in King Charles II. and King James II.'s time been *minted* according to this new proposal, this rais'd money would have been gone as well as the other, and the remainder been no more, nor no less, than it is now. Though I doubt not but the *mint* would have coin'd as much of it as it has of our present mill'd money. *Locke. Works*, vol. ii. fol. 43. *Considerations of the Lowering of Interest*, &c.

The operations of the *Mint* were, upon this account, somewhat like the web of Penelope; the work that was done in the day was undone in the night.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, vol. ii. book iv. ch. vi. p. 378.

MINUARTIA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Trigynia*, natural order *Caryophyllæ*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved; corolla none, capsule one-celled, three valved, seeds few.

Three species, natives of Spain.

MINUTE, adj.

MI'NUTE, n.

MI'NUTE, v.

MINUTELY, adv.

MI'NUTELY, adj. and adv.

MINUTENESS,

MINUTIE.

small.

A *minute*, a small (*sc.*) portion of time, as the sixtieth part of an hour. And hence also the adjective *minute*,

Being, happening, *minutely*, or every *minute*.

A short or concise memorandum or note.

Fr. *minute*; It. and Sp. *minuto*; Lat. *minutus*; past participle of *minuere*, to lessen, or make less, to minish or diminish.

Mi-nute, adj. Little,

MINUTE.
—
MINX.

An unredy reve þi residue shal spene,
That menyne mothþe was ynne in a mynte while.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 213.

For the lachesse
Of halfe a minute of an houre,
Fro first he began laboure,
He loste all that he had do.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 96.

But slumbring slepe is fled,
and Morpheus shewes his spite;
That will not yeelde one minuts reast
in all a winter's night.
Turberville. Songs, &c. To his Loue long absent, &c.
In vain we prize that at so dear a rate,
Whose long'st assurance bears a minute's date.
Drayton. Duke of Suffolk to Queen Margaret.

And till then, there is a very fit place and season of the exercise
of the other part of the passion here, that of indignation, the last
minute of my last particular.

Hammond. Works, vol. iv. fol. 580. Sermon 3.

We have also glasses and means to see small and minute bodies
perfectly and distinctly; as the shapes and colours of small flies and
worms, grains, and flaws, in gemmes, which cannot otherwise be
seen.
Bacon. New Atlantis, fol. 31.

Or usher'd with a shower still,
When the gust hath blown his fill,
Ending on the rustling leaves,
With minute drops from off the eaves.
Milton. Il Penseroso, l. 130.

It is an evidence of the great force that the gospel of Christ had
then upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal effusion of all
that they had, into an absolute contempt of all that is most doted on
in the world, *κτίματα καὶ ὑπάρχουσιν*; possessions of all kinds, and by
parting with all indefinitely, throwing themselves absolutely upon
God's minutely providence for the sustaining of them.
Hammond. Works, vol. i. ch. viii. sec. 13. p. 472. Of Fundamentals.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, re-
sounding for ever in our ears? as if it were minutely proclaimed in
thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet
from Christ's importunity, till they awake from the lethargick sleep,
and arise from so dead, so mortiferous a state, and permit him to
give them life.
Id. Ib. ch. viii. sec. 10. fol. 471.

EUPH. O Alciphron! these minute philosophers (since that is
their true name) are a sort of pirates, who plunder all that come in
their way. I consider myself as a man left stript and desolate on a
bleak beach.
Berkley. Works, vol. i. p. 345. The Minute Philosopher, dial. I.

With which, in often interrupted sleep,
Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry-furr'd tongues, else minutely to death
Obnoxious, dismal death, th' effect of drought.
J. Philips. Cider, book ii.

Whose corpuscles, by reason of their minuteness, swim easily for
a while in the water.
Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 104. Considerations and Experiments touching the Origin of Qualities and Forms.

At the great day it will be enquired very minutely, not only what
we did know, but also what we might have known had we so pleased;
had we been in earnest and taken due pains.
Horne. Works, vol. v. p. 168. Discourse 11.

Vandyck had a peculiar genius for portraits; his draperies are
finished with a minuteness of truth not to be demanded in historic
compositions.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 151.

The particulars of his life [Inigo Jones] have been often written,
and therefore I shall run them over very briefly, adding some less
known minutiae and some catalogue of his works.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. p. 260.

MINX. Perhaps contracted from *minik-en*, *q. v.*

By this I know that *Minks* [Psyche] is come from hell,
And here she harbours.

Heywood. Love's Miseries, l. 2.

A fine gawdy *minx*, that robs our counters every night, and then
goes out and spends it. *Dryden. Don Sebastian, act iv. sc. 1.*

While the vain fop, with apish grin, regards
The gigling *minx* half chok'd behind her cards.
Smollett. Reproof. A Satire.

MINX.
—
MIRA-
CLE.

MINYOPS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Colcopterous*
insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, twelve-
jointed, short, rather stout; the scape clavate, not touch-
ing the eyes; the basal joint of the funiculus obconic,
the rest short, subperfoliate, increasing in thickness out-
wardly; club short, ovate; head produced anteriorly
into a rather elongated, stoutish rostrum, which is
rounded and a little incrassated at the apex; eyes small,
oblong, immersed; *thorax* suborbiculate, rather flat
above; *elytra* united, subovate, above a little convex,
somewhat flat on the back, slightly emarginate anteriorly,
with the shoulders anteriorly prominent; legs moderate,
stout; *femora* subclavate, unarmed; *tibiæ* truncate at
the apex, furnished with a subhorizontal hook within;
tarsi narrow, slightly setose, not spongy.

Type of the genus, *Liparus carinatus*, Olivier. Na-
tive of Saxony; one species only.

MIRABILIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pen-
tandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Nyctagines*.
Generic character: corolla funnel-shaped, superior;
calyx inferior; nectary globose, enclosing the germen;
stigma globose; nut below the corolla, striated.

This genus contains four species, natives of South
America. *M. dichotoma* is the Marvel of Peru of the
gardens.

MIRACLE, *n.*
MIRACLE, *v.*
MIRACULOUS,
MIRACULOUSLY,
MIRACULOUSNESS,
MIRABLE.
Fr. *miracle*; It. *miracolo*;
Sp. *milagro*; Lat. *miraculum*,
from *mirari*, which Martinus
derives from the Hebrew, and
explains, *intentè tueri*; to gaze
earnestly; (*sc.* with wonder or
astonishment; as new, strange, incomprehensible.) In
our old writers, exhibitions or entertainments contrived
to excite surprise, &c. were called *Miracles*. In popular
language,

Any thing astonishing, marvellous, wonderful, either
natural or preternatural.

In Theology: to such acts as those of Christ in at-
testation of his mission; contrary to the ordinary course
of nature.

For he herde of telle of miracles, þat come
þorow Christenemen al aboute, as wel as Rome.

R. Gloucester, p. 73.

And he shewith the firste myracle which God dide at the wed-
dyngis.

Wiclif. John. Prologue.

And whan that he this tale herde,
How wonderly this chaunce ferde
He thanked God of his myracle,
To whose might maie he none obsticle.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. p. 56.

HECT. Not Neoptolymus so mirable.

Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida, fol. 98.

Ine not their father, yet who this should bee
Doth myracle it selfe, lou'd before me.

Id. Cymbeline, fol. 387.

A miracle, then, is the extraordinary effect of some unknown
power in nature, limited by divine ordination and authority to its
circumstances, for a suitable end.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book iv. ch. v. sec. 13. fol. 196.

Again, there is nothing in the world, but what is indeed doubly
miraculous, viz. in its own nature, and in the cast or project of its
relation to the universe; neither of which can we ever search out
into perfection.

Id. Ib. book iv. ch. v. fol. 195

MIRA-
CLE.

These *miracle-mongers* have alarm'd the world round about them to a discernment of their tricks.

South. Sermons, vol. iii. p. 423.

MIRAGE.

He is *miracle-proof*, and beyond the reach of persuasion; and not like to be convinced till it is too late for him to be converted.

Id. Ib. vol. ix. p. 257.

Galen doth affirm cupping-glasses to work as *miraculously* as if their operation had depended on enchantment.

Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 181. *The Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*, part ii.

Although some cheats have pretended to cure diseases *miraculously*, and some have even attempted to raise the dead, yet no impostor, I believe, has ever yet been so bold as to undertake to feed five thousand people at once with five loaves and two fishes, or walk upon the sea.

Porteus. Lecture 14. vol. ii. p. 34.

The *miraculousness* of such appearances will be no longer used as an argument against their possibility.

West. On the Resurrection, sec. 13.

MIRA-
CLE.

MIRAGE.

M I R A G E.

MIRAGE. When distant objects are examined under proper circumstances, they are found to reflect images very differently directed, and always more or less altered in their figure. It is the appearance of these images, without the aid of an absolute reflector to produce them, which constitutes the phenomenon of Mirage.

Locality of
Lower
Egypt.

The soil of Lower Egypt forms a vast plain over which the waters of the Nile are spread at every inundation. Upon the borders of the river, and at great distances towards the Deserts, small eminences have been raised, upon which villages and edifices of different kinds have been built in order to preserve them from the rising waters. Upon the bosom of these waters the *images* of villages and other objects are, of course, frequently presented, according to the ordinary laws of reflection, and the natives, from their annual occurrence, are perfectly familiarized with them.

Principles
of the
Mirage.

Generally speaking, the air of Egypt is calm and pure, distant objects being distinguished with the most perfect distinctness at the first appearance of the sun, and the observer can then embrace a vast horizon in all directions around him. As soon, however, as the Earth begins to feel the influence of the solar heat, the lower stratum of the air partakes of the rising temperature of the ground. Innumerable currents are hence established, and an undulatory motion takes place in the air; distant objects presenting in consequence only ill-defined forms, which every moment seem broken and restored. If at the time at which these changes are going on an entire calm should prevail, and the mass of the atmosphere upon the plain should remain wholly at rest, while the stratum in contact with the ground acquires gradually additional increments of heat, the phenomenon of Mirage will be developed in all its magnificence. In such a case, the observer will be able distinctly to perceive villages and all other distant objects in their natural positions and forms; but *below* them, their images will be seen entirely reversed; and the spectator feels assured that he is looking at a reflection from the surface of a large mass of water. The sky also joins in completing the illusion, its image being every way reflected as from the surface of water. The whole visible appearances are indeed the same as those which water ordinarily presents. All the laws by which the observer has been accustomed to judge of the existence of water, when viewed at a distance, are here called into action, till he becomes persuaded of its identity, and the Philosopher and the unlettered man alike find themselves deceived.

Determined
by Monge.

Monge, a Member of the Egyptian Institute, and a Geometrician of the first order, who accompanied Napoleon in his expedition to Egypt, had the merit of disclosing the cause of this remarkable appearance; and his theory, as originally given in the *Décade Egyptienne*, vol. i. p. 39. we shall now briefly endeavour to explain.

The name *Mirage*, which the French Savans invented, is probably borrowed from *mirer*, and seems to answer pretty closely to the Anglo-Greek *Phenomenon*.

Let us suppose A B, fig. 1, to represent the horizontal surface of the soil, when strongly heated by the solar rays. The lower stratum of air will acquire, in such a case, an increasing density upwards to a certain height, where it will become nearly constant; but above that limit the density will diminish in the ordinary way. Let us next conceive a point H to exist at some elevation in the air, and inquire how a ray which proceeds from it will be modified, before it arrives at the eye P. It is at once evident, that the eye will perceive an image of the point H by means of the direct ray P H, though this ray will not reach him in an absolutely straight line, on account of the air between P and H having a variable density. This effect, however, will produce only a moderate irregularity in the outlines of the image.

But among the other rays which the point H on all sides sends out, some will be found following the route H I K L M N O P, and will consequently produce, in the direction P O Z, an inverted image of the object, as if it had been reflected from a mirror. Supposing, therefore, the line P C to represent the stratum of maximum density, its refractive power must be necessarily greater than the stratum immediately below it; and this diminution will go on till the lowest stratum be reached in contact with the ground. The ray H I penetrating obliquely the stratum C', will hence be removed further from a perpendicular than during its passage through the stratum C, and a similar increase of deviation will take place, as it passes from C' to C''. Thus an incessantly increasing obliquity will be produced, until the least refracting medium at length is reached in contact with the ground, where a deflection in its course takes place, and the path of the ray is continued in a series of nearly converse steps in the direction M N O P, until it finally meets the eye at P. Hence the observer perceives the point H in the direction H O Z, and an inverted image of any entire object becomes formed, below the original, producing the illusion of Mirage. Referring to the simpler figure 2, it may be remarked, that all objects situated above M S, transmit but one image to the eye; but those in the space L S T send two, one erect and the other inverted. Objects below the caustic M L T do not transmit any rays at all to D, and are therefore invisible. In this way, a moving object, a man walking, for example, will present successively the appearances represented in fig. 3.

Belzoni states that in spite of all his caution not to be deceived, he has frequently been led to conclude that a piece of Salt Desert was real water. The Mirage, he says, "generally appears like a still lake so unmoved by the wind that every thing above is to be seen distinctly

Belzoni.

MIRAGE, reflected by it. (*Researches and Operations in Egypt and Nubia*, p. 196.) In another place he describes it, as does Denon also, like a rolling sea. (*Ibid.* 343.)

Dr. Edward Clarke. Few writers have painted the phenomenon more vividly than Dr. Edward Clarke, in his journey from the wretched solitary village of Utko, near the muddy shore of the Lake Maadie to Rosetta. "Here we procured asses for all our party, and setting out for Rosetta, began to recross the Desert, appearing like an ocean of sand, but flatter and firmer as to its surface than before. The Arabs, uttering their harsh guttural language, ran chattering by the side of our asses, until some of them calling out '*Raschid!*' we perceived its domes and turrets, apparently upon the opposite side of an immense lake or sea, that covered all the intervening space between us and the city. Not having in my own mind, at the time, any doubt as to the certainty of its being water, and seeing the tall minarets and buildings of Rosetta, with all its groves of dates and sycamores as perfectly reflected by it as by a mirror, insomuch that even the minutest detail of the architecture and of the trees might have been thence delineated, I applied to the Arabs to be informed in what manner we were to pass the water. Our interpreter, although a Greek, and therefore likely to have been informed of such a phenomenon, was as fully convinced as any of us that we were drawing near to the water's edge, and became indignant when the Arabs maintained that within an hour we should reach Rosetta by crossing the sands in the direct line we then pursued, and that there was no water. 'What,' said he, giving way to his impatience, 'do you suppose me an idiot, to be persuaded contrary to the evidence of my senses?' The Arabs, smiling, soon pacified him, and completely astonished the whole party by desiring us to look back at the Desert we had already passed, where we beheld a precisely similar appearance. It was, in fact, the *Mirage*, a prodigy to which every one of us were then strangers, although it afterwards became more familiar. Yet upon no future occasion did we ever behold this extraordinary illusion so marvelously displayed. The view of it afforded us ideas of the horrible despondency to which travellers must sometimes be exposed, who, in traversing the interminable Desert, destitute of water, and perishing with thirst, have sometimes this deceitful prospect before their eyes." *Travels*, vol. ii. ch. ix. p. 295. 4to.

The *Mirage*, of course, is not peculiar to Egypt, but may be observed wherever the condition of locality and climate are favourable. Thus Elphinstone informs us, in his *Account of Caubul*, of one spot in which the travellers were astonished by observing a long lake enclosing several small Islands, in a district in which the Geological structure forbade their existence. So completely, however, was the party deceived, that one of the surveyors carefully noted the bearings of the water. On another occasion, the illusion was so perfect that the figures of two of the company who rode near it were distinctly reflected.

Of all the illusions of the kind, however, that to which the Italians have given the name of *Fata Morgana* is by far the most splendid. The phenomenon had been remarked by the Ancients, and many among the Moderns have described it; and we have already slightly touched upon it in our account of MESSINA. Minasi, in his very interesting account of it,* says, "When the rising

sun shines from that point whence its incident ray forms an angle of about 45 degrees on the sea of Reggio, and the bright surface of the water in the bay is not disturbed either by the wind or the current, the spectator being placed on an eminence of the city, with his back to the sun and his face to the sea, on a sudden perceives in the water, as in a Catoptric Theatre, various multiplied objects, that is to say, numberless series of pilasters, arches, castles well delineated, regular columns, lofty towers, superb palaces, with balconies and windows, extended groves of trees, delightful plains with herds and flocks, armies of men on foot and horseback, and many other singular images, in their natural colours, and proper actions, passing rapidly in succession along the surface of the sea, during the whole of the short period of time while the abovementioned causes exist. But if, in addition to the circumstances before described, the atmosphere be highly impregnated with vapour, and dense exhalations not previously dispersed by the action of the wind or waves, or rarefied by the Sun, it then happens that in this vapour, as in a curtain extended along the channel to the height of about thirty palms, and nearly down to the sea, the observer will behold the scene of the same objects not only reflected from the surface of the sea, but likewise in the air, though not so distinct or well defined as the former objects from the sea. Lastly, if the air be slightly hazy and opaque, and at the same time dewy and adapted to form the iris, then the above-mentioned objects will appear only at the surface of the sea, as in the first case, but all vividly coloured or fringed with red, green, blue, and other prismatic colours."

The author hence distinguishes three sorts of *Fata Morgana*; that is to say, the first at the surface of the sea, which he calls the *Marine Morgana*; the second in the air, called the *Aerial Morgana*; and the third only at the surface of the sea, which he calls the *Morgana fringed with prismatic colours*.

In a note on this chapter P. Minasi inquires into the etymology of *Morgana*; and he is less fortunate as a Philologist than as a Philosopher. After various remarks, he thinks the opinion of those who derive this word, which is so foreign to the Roman idiom, from *μωρος*, *stultus*, and *γάρω*, *lætitiâ afficio*, is not far from the truth, considering the great exultation and joy this appearance produces in all ranks of people, who on its first commencement run hastily to the sea, exclaiming *Morgana! Morgana!* He remarks that he has himself seen this appearance three times, and that he would rather behold it again than the most superb theatrical exhibition in the World.

In the II^d chapter, the author describes the city of Reggio, and the neighbouring coast of Calabria; by which he shows that all the objects which are exhibited in the *Fata Morgana* are derived from types on shore. Father Angelucci, in his account of the *Fata Morgana*, describes the sea which washed the Sicilian shore as swelling up, and becoming for twelve miles in length like a chain of dark mountains, while the water near the Calabrian coast grew quite smooth, and in an instant appeared as a vast polished mirror, reclining against the Sicilian ridge. On this glass was depicted, in *chiar' oscuro*, a string of several thousand pilasters, all equal in altitude, distance, and degree of light and

per lungo tempo ha sedotti i popoli, e dato a pensare ai dotti. A Sua Eminenza il Signor Cardinale de Zelada. Del P. Antonio Minasi Domenicano. In Roma, 1773.

MIRAGE.

Three kinds.

Account by Angelucci.

In Caubul. Elphinstone.

At Messina. Fata Morgana. Minasi.

* *Dissertazione prima sopra un Fenomeno volgarmente detto Fata Morgana: O sia apparizione di varie, successive, bizzarre immagini che*

MIRAGE. shade. In a moment they lost half their height, and bent into arcades, like Roman aqueducts. A long cornice was next formed on the top, and above it rose castles innumerable, all perfectly alike. These soon split into towers, which were shortly afterwards lost in colonnades, then in windows, and at last ended in pines, cypresses, and other trees, even and similar. "This," said the holy father, "was the *Fata Morgana*, which for twenty-six years I had thought a mere fable."

Referred to
Mirage.

These examples will be sufficient to give an idea of the singularly varied appearances which light undergoes in passing through successive beds of air having densities which rapidly change. In the simpler cases of Mirage we may limit the inquiry to strata uniform and plane; but in the boundless variety of Nature, there can be no difficulty in supposing them to be irregular and curved, and thus to produce images in every way deformed;—sometimes elongated and sometimes widened; sometimes thrown into situations that are oblique; and sometimes dispersed as if the object itself had been broken to pieces. To the active agency of innumerable causes of this sort are we to attribute the ever-changing picture of the *Fata Morgana*. Supposing we could analyze the scene, every individual object would be capable of ultimate reduction to some simple case of Mirage.

Some of the accounts which have been published respecting these splendid appearances may indeed have received a partial colouring from imagination; but it is not to be regarded as an argument against their authenticity that the descriptions of different authors are dissimilar. Such are the uncertain conditions under which phenomena of this kind are produced, that while the general resemblances exist, there may be innumerable diversities in minor parts. Descriptions derived from well accredited persons who reside constantly in a locality where remarkable appearances take place, ought by no means to be neglected; nor does it follow because a succession of travellers may visit a spot without once beholding a phenomenon that has been described, that therefore it never *does* happen. Every attentive observer of his own immediate locality is acquainted with phenomena which may escape an accidental visitor even more acute than himself; and the *Fata Morgana* is a splendid example of the value of descriptions, which, confined from their nature to a particular spot, are nevertheless to be regarded only as an extension of some general law.

Is there not room for supposing that to extraordinary appearances of this kind, and probably to others with which we are not yet acquainted, we may attribute certain long preserved traditions? The Swedish sailors perseveringly searched for a magic Island, which from time to time could be seen with distinct and visible boundaries, between the Islands of Aland and the coast of Upland; but the progress of knowledge eventually showed it to be a rock elevated by Mirage. The man also at the signal station in the Isle of France, who asserted that he saw vessels in the air when none could be seen on the sea, nor even in the furthest verge of the horizon, had, it is possible, his veracity unjustly impeached; but time has shown that appearances more remarkable than these may take place, which the sound principles of an accurate Philosophy will positively sanction, and which it is now the object of the most delicate and refined theories to teach.

In Polar
regions.

Captain, now the Rev. Mr. Scoresby, records more than one example of this kind which occurred in the Greenland Sea. On the 28th of June, 1820, he observed about eighteen or nineteen sail of ships at the

distance of from ten to fifteen miles. While at the mast-head he first remarked their forms to change. One appeared elongated in a vertical plane, while another was contracted in the same direction; a third had an inverted image immediately above it; and each of two ships had two distinct inverted images in the air. The broken ice surrounding the ships was elevated also in two strata in the air, the highest having an altitude of about 15'.

The appearance of ships when just beginning to rise above the verge of the horizon, very frequently presents some admirable examples of Mirage. A most interesting one was observed by Professor Vince on the 1st of August, 1798, when a ship appeared with its top-mast just above the verge of the horizon, as in fig. 3. Immediately above the summit of the mast, with only a small interval between, was a complete inverted image of the ship, with its masts inclined in an opposite direction to the actual inclination produced in the ship by the wind. Above this inverted image was seen another image of the vessel, inclined in the same quantity and direction as the real ship, and having all its parts clearly defined. The sea was distinctly visible between the two last-named images. As the real masts of the vessel gradually rose above the horizon, the upper image disappeared, the inverted image at the same time descending.

Ships on
verge of
horizon.

The sands at Dunkirk have afforded to Biot many admirable examples of the kind; and in his paper in the *Memoirs of the Institute* for 1809, he has shown that all the successive trajectories which pass from the eye of the observer, intersect on their second branches, so as to form a caustic, below which no object is visible. In fig. 4, the caustic is represented by A B, and the limiting trajectory touching the surface of the earth by C D E. All objects situated above D E, transmit only one image to the eye; but those in the space E A B send two, one of them erect, and the other inverted. Those under the caustic D A B transmit no rays to D, and are therefore invisible. "In this manner," says Biot, "a moving object, as a man, presents successively the appearances represented in fig. 5."

Biot's in-
vestiga-
tions.

Dr. Wollaston, with his usual ingenuity, succeeded in representing the phenomenon of Mirage artificially. Into a square phial containing a small quantity of syrup, he introduced about the same quantity of water, so as to float on the surface of the syrup without mixing. For a short time the stratum of union was so thin that nothing could be distinctly seen through it. Soon, however, by the mutual penetration of the water and the syrup, the effects represented at A, fig. 6, were produced. Through the syrup, a word written on a card placed behind, were seen erect, and in its proper place; but through the adjacent variable medium, an inverted image was visible above the true place; and also above that, a second image of the same object appeared erect.

Wollaston's
artificial
Mirage.

Over the surface of the water in the same phial Dr. Wollaston next put about the same measure of rectified spirit of wine. At the stratum in which the water and spirit united, the appearances were the same; but on account of the refractive power of spirit exceeding that of water, the true place of the object was seen uppermost, the inverted and erect images being below, as at B. In repeating these experiments, the appearances continued many hours with spirit of wine; with syrup two or three days; with acid of vitriol four or five, and with a solution of gum arabic much longer; but although their disposition to unite was so different, the resulting

MIRAGE. appearances were nearly the same. An oblique line viewed through a variable medium of either of these kinds, appeared bent into some form, resembling fig. 7 and 8.

Brewster's illustration. Dr. Brewster, to illustrate these phenomena, placed a mass of heated iron above a stratum of water bounded by parallel plates of glass. The heat produced a variation of density gradually diminishing from the bottom to the surface. If now a cold body be substituted for the heated iron, or the air alone be allowed to exert its influence, the upper surface of the water will give out its heat, and produce a decrease of density downwards. The appearance of Mirage may then be perceived through the medium in the most beautiful and perfect manner.

Wollaston's second method. Another ingenious device of Wollaston for illustrating more completely Mirage was that of looking at an object along a heated surface, such as a stove, or a red-hot poker. The rarefaction occasioned by a condition of this kind, caused a perceptible refraction to the distance of about three-eighths of an inch from the side of the poker. A letter seen more distant from it appeared as usual, but within that distance there was a faint image of it reversed, and still nearer the poker a second image direct, and as distant as the object itself, but somewhat smaller, was to be seen, as in fig. 9, which is a section of the atmosphere surrounding the poker. At the bottom and sides it is nearly circular; but upwards the circular form is lost in undulations occasioned by the rapid ascent of the rarefied air.

A common road in some cases affords good examples of Mirage. Wollaston remarks, that some degree of inversion is very frequently to be seen over extensive plains, but the inverted images are rarely well defined, unless over a very even surface. One of the best situations for this purpose is over a level open road, with a gentle breeze blowing across it. A current of air brings a cool stratum more closely in contact with the heated surface, and since refraction depends on the increment of density in a small given space, a very moderate breeze will thereby render inversion more perceptible; but a strong wind will reduce the temperature of the surface, and may make the heated surface too thin for any object to be seen through it from a distance. In one instance, when Wollaston saw a refraction of about nine minutes, at the distance of one-third of a mile, a thermometer in the sand was 101° , at four inches above 82° , and at one foot above 76° . Over water, the evenness of the surface is favourable to the production of such appearances; but since the action of the sun is weak on a body so transparent, a far greater extent of surface is requisite to produce any perceptible inversion.

Lateral Mirage. It sometimes happens, however, that these altered circumstances of refractive power take place *horizontally*, producing what has been called *Lateral Mirage*. Mr. Blackadder has described a case of its occurrence over an extensive bulwark at Leith, named King George's Bastion. When the weather is favourable, the top of the parapet has the appearance of a mirror, or rather of a sheet of ice; and if in this state another person stands or walks upon it, at a little distance, an inverted image is seen under him. If, while standing on the footway, another person stands on it also, but at some distance, with his face turned towards the sea, his image will appear opposite to him, giving the appearance of two persons talking or saluting each other. If, again, when standing on the foot-way, and looking in a direction from the tower, another person crosses the Eastern extremity of the bulwark, passing through the water-gate,

either to or from the sea, there is produced the appearance of two persons moving in opposite directions, first one is seen moving past, and then the other in an opposite direction, with some interval between them. In looking over the parapet, distant objects are seen variously modified, the mountains converted into immense bridges, &c.

On going to the Eastern extremity of the bulwark, and directing the eye towards the tower, the latter appears curiously modified, part of it being as it were cut off, and brought down so as to form another small and elegant tower, in the form of certain sepulchral monuments, as in fig. 10. At other times, it bears an exact resemblance to an ancient altar, the fire of which seems to burn with great intensity. At some distance beyond the tower, there is seen the chimney-top of a house for boiling pitch, or other purposes connected with the docks. When smoke issues from the chimney, the appearance represented in fig. 11 is produced. The black waved lines under the smoke have a rapid vibratory motion, while the motion of that which represents the fire of the altar is exactly similar (excepting in colour) to the flame of a strong fire.

MM. Soret and Jurine observed a beautiful example of Lateral Mirage on the Lake of Geneva, at ten A. M. in September, 1818. In fig. 12, A B C represents a part of the margin of the lake, and P a small vessel opposite Belle Rive, the observers being in the second story of a house, about two leagues from it. As the ship advanced slowly by successive tacks, and occupied the positions Q R S, a series of distinct lateral images became visible at Q' R' S', which advanced with the bark, and became further removed to the left of G P, as the bark itself was moved to the right of that line. When the Sun illuminated the sails, the image was sufficiently brilliant to be seen by the naked eye. A knowledge of the actual locality will at once prove this to have been a case of Lateral Mirage. The air on the right of G P had been in the shade during the morning, while on the left it had been heated by the Sun, a nearly vertical plane passing through G P, separating the two masses, to a small extent above the water. Such a condition of things is favourable to the appearance of Lateral Mirage.

It is plain that the appearances of Mirage have long been known and observed in the East, (indeed, how should it be otherwise?) although the attention of Philosophers has been directed to them but of late years. Bishop Lowth, in a note on his Translation of Isaiah,

xxxv. 6. 7.
In the Wilderness shall burst forth waters,
And torrents in the Desert,
7. And the glowing sand shall become a Pool,

speaks as follows:

"The glowing sand.] **שרב**. This word is Arabic as well as Hebrew, expressing in both Languages the same thing; the glowing, sandy plain, which in the hot Countries at a distance has the appearance of water. It occurs in the *Koran*, ch. xxiv. 'But as to the unbelievers, their works are like a vapour in a plain; which the thirsty traveller thinketh to be water, until when he cometh thereto he findeth it to be nothing.' Mr. Sale's note on this place is, 'The Arabic word *serab* signifieth that false appearance which in the Eastern Countries is often seen in sandy plains about noon, resembling a large lake of water in motion, and is occasioned by the reverberation of the sunbeams, ('by the quivering, undulating motion of that quick succession of vapours and exhalations which are extracted by the

MIRAGE

On the Lake of Geneva.

Biblical notice of Mirage.

MIRAGE. powerful influence of the Sun.' Shaw, *Travels*, p. 378.) It sometimes tempts thirsty travellers out of their way, but deceives them when they come near, either going forward, for it always appears at the same distance, or quite vanishes. Q. Curtius has mentioned it. *Arenas vapor æstivi Solis accendit—camporumque non alia quam vasti et profundi æquoris species est.* (vii. 5.) Dr. Hyde gives us the precise meaning and derivation of the

word. *Dictum nomen (Barca) הברקה, splendorem seu splendorem regionem notat; cum ea regio radiis solaribus tam copiosè collustratur, ut reflexum ab arenis lumen adeo intensè fulgens, a longinquo spectantibus, ad instar corporis solaris, aquarum speciem referat; et hinc arenarum splendor et radiatio, ex Linguâ Persicâ petito nomine, dicitur serab, i. e. aquæ superficies, seu superficialis aquarum species.* Annot. in *Peritsol.* c. 2.

MIRBELIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, two-lipped; corolla pea-flowered, pod two-celled, sutures inflexed.

Two species, natives of New South Wales.

MIRE, v. } Skinner derives from the D. *moyer*,
MIRE, } *modder, lutum, limus*, mud. It may be
MIRY. } from the A. S. *myr-an*, *impedire*, to im-

pede, to stop or stay the steps; as it is commonly applied to

That thick, adhesive dirt, in which we are apt, not only to bedaub ourselves, but to stick fast.

His knyghtes vp him lyft & did him eft atire,
 William was oglyft, his helm was fulle of myre.
R. Brunne, p. 70.

He sette not his benefice to hire,
 And lette his shepe acombred in the mire.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 510.

And of his slouth he dremeth ofte,
 How that he sticketh in the mire.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 115.

Why had I not with charitable hand
 Tooke vp a beggar's issue at my gates,
 Who smeered thus, and mir'd with infamie,
 I might have said, no part of it is mine.
Shakspeare. Much Ado about Nothing, fol. 115.

— Jove thus bespake;
 Will never mortall thoughts cease to aspire
 In this bold sort to heaven claime to make,
 And touch celestiall seats with earthly mire.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, can. 6.

Onely these marishes and myrie bogs,
 In which the fearfull ewfies do build their bowres,
 Yeeld me an hostry mongst the croaking frogs
 And harbour here in safety from those ravenous dogs.
Id. Ib. book v. can. 10.

A number of them in the *mierie* and slipperie ground chauncing to slide and fall downe in the bloude of their fellows, although no weapon touched their bodies, were overwhelmed with the souldiors rushing and running over them by heapes and so killed.
Holland. Ammianus. Constantius and Julianus, book xvi. ch. xii. fol. 76.

Whereas houses built on plains, unless shaded with trees, lie bleak and exposed to the wind and weather; and all winter are apt to be grievously annoyed with *mire* and dirt.

Ray. Of the Creation, part ii. p. 251.

His passengers at length, are wafted o'er;
 Expos'd in muddy weeds upon the miry shore.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book vi.

MIRIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hemipterous* insects. Generic character. *Antennæ* setaceous, four-jointed, the second and following joints alike; head trigonate; neck not apparent; *thorax* elongate; body elongate, attenuated, soft; *tibiæ* pilose.

Type of the genus *M. fera*; *M. vagans*, Woolf, *Cimices*, fasc. 4. pl. xvi. fig. 158. About twelve species, found in Europe, and ten of them in Britain; frequenting high grass.

MIRK, or
MURK,
MIRKY,
MIRKSOME,
MIRKSOMENESS.

A. S. *mirce, tenebræ, carcer.*
 Lye. Sw. *moerk, obscurus*; Dan. *moriker*. The origin of this old word has not been traced. Somner thinks that *mirce* may mean *perditio, aut aliquid simile*; and it is not improbably *mirig, mirg, mirc*, from the A. S. verb *merran, mirran*, to mar.

Dark, dismal, gloomy.

It appears to be applied to that thickness or density of atmosphere, which overclouds, and thus *mars* or destroys the clearness of light.

A werreour that were wys, desceyt suld euer drede,
 Well more on þe nyght, þan opon þe day,
 In mirke withouten sight wille enmys mak affray.
R. Brunne, p. 176.

And þe wicke and þe warme fuyr. wol make a fayr flamme.
 For to murthen men with, þat in meerk sytten.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 331.

In menynge þat man shal fro meorknesse beo drawe
 The while þis light and þis loem. shal Lucifer a bleynde.
Id. p. 346.

The shadow maketh her beames merke,
 And her hornes to shew darke.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, fol. 210.

— Twice in murke and occidental dampe
 Moist Hesperus hath quench'd her sleepy lampe.
Shakspeare. All's Well that Ends Well, fol. 236.

So sented the grim feature, and upturn'd
 His nostril wide into the merkie air,
 Sagacious of his quarry from so farr.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book x. l. 280.

Then to her yron wagon she betakes,
 And with her beares the fowle wel-favour'd witch:
 Through mirkesome aire hir ready way she makes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 5.

You can easily foord over all the depths thereof, [the question of free will] and clearly comprehend all the darkest *mirksomnesse* therein.
Mountague. Appeal to Cæsar, ch. viii. fol. 75.

While yet she spoke, a double darkness spread,
 Black clouds and murky fogs involve her head,
 While o'er th' unbury'd heaps her footsteps tread.
Rowe. Lucan, book vi.

— Ever learn
 Quick ether's motion: oft the scene is turn'd;
 Now the blue vault; and now the murky cloud,
 Hail, rain, or radiance.

Dyer. The Fleece, book i.

MIRROR, Fr. *miroir*. From Fr. *mirer*; It. *mirare*; Sp. *mirar*, to look, to view, to behold; Lat. *mirari*. It is applied to

A bright, lucid substance, in which may be seen the reflected images of objects; a looking glass; met. that in which men may see their own reflected image; and, consequently, order and regulate their actions and behaviour: hence, the reflected image; example, pattern.

MIRROR.

And in his *mirour* þow myst see. murthes ful menye.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 192.

MISAD-
VEN-
TURE.

And we seen now bi a *myrour* in darkenesse, but thanne face to face.
Wiclif. 1 Corinthians, ch. xiii.

And with that word he caught a gret *mirroure*,
And saw that chaunged was all his colour,
And saw his visage all in another kind.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1401.

For thei be to the worldes eie
The *myrroure* of examplarie.
Gower. Conf. Am. Prologue, p. 11.

Whan Rome stooode in noble plite,
Virgile, whiche was tho parfite,
A *mirroure* made of his clergie,
And sette it on the townes eie.
Id. Ib. book v. p. 138.

And in her hand she held a *mirrhour* bright
Wherein her face she often viewed fayne,
And in her selfe-lov'd semblance took delight;
For she was wondrous faire, as any living wight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 4.

Grammercy Socrates, that is good council indeed [to behold themselves in their looking glasses or *mirrors*] will your young gentlemen and ladies be ready to say, we like it very well, and we practise accordingly.
Ray. Of the Creation, part ii. p. 439.

Among the stores of old pictures at Somerset-house, was one painted on a long board, representing the head of Edward VI. to be discerned only by the reflection of a cylindric *mirroure*.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. ch. vi. p. 201.

MIS. See Miss.

MISACCEPTION, *i. e.* mis-takings, misunderstandings; aceptions or takings, wrong, erroneous.

The Apostle feares none of these currish oblatrations; but condemning all impotent *mis-aceptions* calls them what he finds them, a froward generation.
Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 341. Sermon Preacht to the Lords, Feb. 18th, 1634.

MISACCOMPTED, *i. e.* accounted, wrongly, erroneously.

He thought he *misacompted* had his day.
Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book v. p. 288.

MISADVENTURE, *v.* } Fr. *mesadvenir*, *mesad-*
MISADVENTURE, *n.* } *venture*; It. *missavvenire*,
misavventura; *mis*, and Lat. *adventurus*, from *advenire*, to come.

To come to, to happen, wrong, ill, unfortunately.

þe vnrygt ydo to pouere men to suche *mysauntre* turnde.
R. Gloucester, p. 375.

His nese & hys ine he carfe at *misauentoure*.
R. Brunne, p. 166.

"Pees, with mischaunce and with *misaventure*,"
Our hoste said, "and let him telle the tale."
Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 6914.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes
A pair of star-cross'd lovers take their life;
Whose *misadventur'd* piteous overthrows
Do, with their death, bury their parents' strife.
Shakspeare. Romeo and Juliet. Prologue.

PRIN. What *misadventure* is so early vp,
That calls our person from our morning's rest?
Id. Ib. fol. 76.

We seldom or never find that any nation hath endured so many *misadventures* and miseries as the Spaniards have done in their Indian discoveries.
Raleigh. History of the World, book v. ch. i. sec. 10. fol. 575.

By the time here proposed of continuing at sea there might have now been thoughts of some course to qualify the *misadventure* of the mine, and enable them to reattempt it.

Oldey. Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, fol. 209.

MISADVICE, } *i. e.* advise, counsel, deliberate,
MISADVIS'DLY. } determine, wrongly.

I say not this by wives that ben wise,
But if it be whan they hem *misavise*.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5812.

For then & neuer else is it y^e true fruit of preaching the gospel, if the teacher doe not presumptuously usurp to himself the gift of learning whiche he hath as a thyng committed to his credit, ne vndiscretely or *misadvisedly* shewe forth the same, as though it wer of his own: but yeld it vnto Christ to be made holy of him.
Udall. Luke, ch. ix.

MISAFFE'CT, } To have ill or wrong *affections*,
MISAFFE'CTIONS. } or dispositions; to dislike, to discontent.

Ans. We shall beseech the same God to give you a more profitable and pertinent humiliation than yet you know, and a less mistaken charitableness, with that peace which you have hitherto so perversely *misaffected*.
Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 102. Animadversions upon the Remonstrants' Defence, &c.

Or if he be in a throng, middle of a church, multitude, where he may not well get out, though he sit at ease, he is so *misaffected*.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, fol. 181.

How earthly and grosse with *mis-affections*, *præcedit carnem in crimine*, it ushers the flesh of sinfull courses.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 111. The Character of Man.

MISAFFIRM, *i. e.* to affirm, assert, or declare, wrongly, erroneously.

I suppose it no injury to the dead, but a good deed rather to the living, if by better information given them, or which is enough, by only remembering them the truth of what they themselves know to be here *misaffirm'd*, they may be kept from entring the third time unadvisedly into war and bloodshod.
Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 361. An Answer to Eikon Basilike. The Preface.

MISALLE'GE, } *i. e.* to allege, to assert, to af-
MISALLEGATION. } firm, to declare, wrongly, erroneously.

As for those two *misalleged* authors to whom he ascribes us, his skill doth palpably faile him in both.
Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 698. The Honour of the Married Clergie, sec. 10.

I had objected to them, *mis-allegations*, misinterpretations, misinferences, weak and colourable proofs.
Id. Ib. vol. iii. fol. 384. Answer to the Vindication of Smeectymnus. Preface.

MISALLIED, } *i. e.* allied, wrongly, erroneously,
MISALLI'ANCE. } improperly.

They are a *misallied* and disparaged branch of the house of Nimrod.
Burke. Works, vol. viii. p. 52. Letter to a Noble Lord.

Their purpose was to ally two things, in nature incompatible, the Gothic, and the classic unity; the effect of which *misalliance* was to discover and expose the nakedness of the Gothic.
Hurd. Works, vol. iv. p. 303. On Chivalry and Romance, let. 8.

MISALTERED, *i. e.* to alter, to change, wrongly, injuriously.

These are all (besides those which I fore specified) which have so *mis-altered* the leiturgy, that it can no more be known to be itself.
Hall. Works. Answer to the Vindication of Smeectymnus, sec. 2.

MISANTHROPE, } Fr. *misanthrope*; It. and
MISA'NTHROPY, } Sp. *misanthropo*; Gr. *μισάν-*
MISANTHROPIC, } *θρῶπος*, from *μισεῖν*, to hate,
MISA'NTHROPIST. } and *ἄνθρωπος*, a man. See
PHILANTHROPY.

MISAD-
VEN-
TURE.MISAN-
THROPE.

MISANTHROPE.
—
MISARRANGEMENT.

A hater of man; a hater of the society of mankind.

ALC. What is thy name? Is man so hateful to thee,
That art thyself a man?

TIM. I am *misanthropos*, and hate mankind.
Shakspeare. Timon of Athens, fol. 91.

Upon this great foundation of *misanthropy* (though not in Timon's manner) the whole building of my travels is erected.

Pope. Works, vol. vi. p. 137. Letter 11. From Dr. Swift.

"Alas, poor dean! his only scope
Was to be held a *misanthrope*."

On the Death of Dr. Swift.

But let not knaves *misanthropy* create,
Nor feed the gall of universal hate.

Langhorn. The Enlargement of the Mind. Epistle 1.

His [Draco] abhorrence of the abuses of his predecessors in office, and his indignation against the depravity of his fellow-citizens, embittered his mind, and made him rather a *misanthrope* than a statesman.

Observer, No. 117.

What can be more gloomy and *misanthropic* than the following strain of discontent, extracted by Eustathius!—

Id. No. 150.

Having given some passages from this poet, where he speaks in the character of a *misanthropist*, it is but justice to exhibit him as a moralist.

Id. Ib.

MISAPPLY', } To *apply*, or to put, place, or
MISAPPLICA'TION, } lay to, to direct or address, wrong-
MISAPPLY'ING, n. } ly, erroneously.

Vertue itself turnes vice being *misapplied*,
And vice sometime by action dignified.

Shakspeare. Romeo and Juliet, fol. 61.

He brings me informations, pick'd out of broken words in men's common talk, which, with his malicious *misapplication*, he hopes will seem dangerous.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Woman Hater, act i. sc. 3.

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began:
Till knowledge *misapply'd*, misunderstood,
And pride of empire sour'd his balmy blood.

Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

The meaning of which providence, should we misconstrue, we should frustrate our grand and last remedy, and perish, not for want, but for *misapplication* of the means of life.

South. Sermons, vol. xi. p. 67.

All deception is a *misapplying* of those signs, which by compact, or institution, were made the means of men's signifying, or conveying their thoughts.

Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 506.

MISAPPREHE'ND, } To *apprehend*, or to take
MISAPPREHE'NSION. } or seize, to take the meaning, to understand, to conceive, wrongly, erroneously; to mistake, to misunderstand, to misconceive.

When the conclusion is deduc'd from unerring dictates of our faculties, we say the inference is rational; but when from *misapprehended* or ill-compounded phantasms, we ascribe it to the imagination.

Glanvil. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, ch. xi. p. 98.

And what we have to say under this head [the causes of our ignorance] will be comprehensive both of the causes of that, and (which are the effects thereof) of our *misapprehensions* and errors.

Id. Ib. ch. vii. p. 64.

Patient sinners may want peace through mistakes and *misapprehensions* of God; for when there is a deep sense of sin, it is no easy matter to keep up the sense of God's readiness to forgive.

Stillingfleet. Sermon 3. vol. iii. p. 108.

But if the being liable to *misapprehension* and to misrepresentation be thought an objection to any doctrine, I know of no doctrine which is not liable to the same; or any which has not, in fact, been loaded, at various times, with great mistakes.

Paley. Sermon 23. part i. p. 350.

MISARRANGEMENT, *i. e.* to *arrange*, to rank, to put, to dispose, wrongly; in a wrong order.

Here glitt'ring turrets rise, upbearing high
(Fantastic *misarrangement*!) on the roof
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees
And shrubs of fairy land.

Cowper. The Task, book v.

MISASSAY, *i. e.* to *assay*, or to try, to attempt, wrongly, improperly.

Willie, why list thou (man) so wo-be-gon?
What! been thy rather lamkins ill apaid?
Or hath some drierie chance thy pipe *misdone*?
Or hast thou any sheep-cure *mis-assaid*?

Browne. Willie and Old Wennock. Eclogue.

MISATTENDED, *i. e.* *attended* to, observed, or regarded, not properly, insufficiently.

They shall recover the *misattended* words of Christ to the sincerity of their true sense from manifold contradictions, and shall open them with the key of charity.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 213. *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

MI'SBEAR, } A. S. *mis-bær-an*, *misbor-en*; D.
MI'SBORN. } *mis-baeren*.

To *bear*, or to carry, to support, to conduct, wrongly or wrongfully; to misconduct, to misbehave.

Misborn, (in Spenser,) *born* or produced to ill; unluckily.

Bisshops, abbotes, and priours, þei had *misborn* þam hie.

R. Brunne, p. 333.

Dan Warýn he les tounes þat he held,

With wrong he mad a res, (rise,) and *misberyng* of scheld.

Id. p. 336.

Al be it so, that of youre pride and highe presumption and folie, and of youre negligence and unconning, ye have *misborn* you, and trespassed unto me.

Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus, p. 120.

A poore childe, and in the name
Of thilke, whiche is so *misbore*,
We toke, and therto we be swore,
That none, but onely thou and wee
Shall knowe of this priuete.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. p. 52.

And drawing nigh him, "Ah, *misborn* elfe,
In evill houre thy foes thee hither sent
Another's wrongs to wreak upon thy selfe.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 6.

MISBECO'ME, } To *become*, or *come* toge-
MISBECO'MINGLY, } ther; or to convene or concur,
MISBECO'MINGNESS. } wrongly, to ill effect; to be unfit, indecent, unsuitable, inappropriate.

And as you are a king, speake in your state,
What I haue done, that *misbecame* my place,
My person, or my liege's soueraigntie.

Shakspeare. Henry IV. Second Part, fol. 97.

Those darker humours that
Stick *misbecomingly* on others, on them
Live in fair dwelling.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Two Noble Kinsmen, act i. sc. 2.

There cannot be any thing so disingenuous, so *misbecoming* a gentleman, or any one who pretends to be a rational creature, as not to yield to plain reason, and the conviction of clear arguments.

Locke. Works, vol. iii. p. 85. *Of Education*, sec. 189.

Were it but one of these mere moral failings, whose unfitness or *misbecomingness* makes all the guilt, I should, possibly, counsel you to wean yourself of it by degrees, whose progress were scarce discernible before its end.

Boyle. Works, vol. vi. p. 24. *A Discourse against Customary Swearing*, direct. 5.

MI'SBEDE, } To wrong by word or deed, says
MI'SBODE. } Skinner. A. S. *mis-beodan*; to bid, command, exert command or authority over, wrongly or wrongfully.

MISAR-
RANGE-
MENT.
—
MIS-
BEDE.

MIS-
BEDE.

Whan Lowys herd þat sawe, þat Roberd was so dede,
Ageyn right & lawe, tille Henry he *misbede*.
R. Brunne, p. 104.

MIS-
BELIEVE.

He said bot tille a knyght, þat Thomas him *misbede*.
Id. p. 131.

Or who hath you *misboden* or offended?
Do tell me if that it may be amended.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 911

MISBEFALL, *i. e.* to *befall*, or to *fall*, happen, come to pass, wrongly, unfortunately.

For elles but a man do so,
Him maie full ofte *misbefall*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 20.

MISBEGE'T, } *i. e.* to *beget*, *get*, to acquire, to
MISBEGO'TTEN. } procure, to produce, to generate,
wrongly, unlawfully.

Laste yt geode out of kynde þorg child *mysbigere*.
R. Gloucester, p. 42.

Which [quarreling] indeede
Is valour *mis-begot*, and came into the world,
When sects and factions were newly borne.

Shakspeare. Timon of Athens, fol. 88.

In the deuotion of a subject's loue
Tendring the precious safetie to my prince
And free from other *misbegotten* hate,
Come I appealant to this princely presence.

Id. Richard II. fol. 23.

For ev'ry boy, with Prior, knows,
By accident she [Flattery] lost her clothes,
When Falsehood stole them to disguise
Her *misbegotten* brood of lies.

Lloyd. To David Garrick, Esq. (1760.)

MISBEHA'VE, } *i. e.* to *behave*, *have*, hold, bear,
MISBEHA'VIOUR. } conduct, or manage, wrongly, im-
properly, unbecomingly.

If anie one doo offend or *misbehaue* himselfe, he is to be corrected
and punished by the aduice and order of the residue of the house.

Holinshed. Ireland, vol. vi. p. 359.

But like a *misbehav'd* and sullen wench,
Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love.

Shakspeare. Romeo and Juliet, act iii. sc. 3.

Lastly, the cause of this *misbehaviour* and unworthy deportment
was their not understanding the designs of mercy in the several in-
stances of it. They understood thy wonders in Egypt.

South. Sermons, vol. ix. p. 101.

We should remember that those good things alone are to be
greatly prized, and deserve our sincerest affection which, if we dili-
gently seek, we shall certainly find, and which we can never lose
except by our perversness and *misbehaviour*.

Jortin. Dissertation 4. p. 117.

MISBELI'EVE, } *i. e.* to *believe*, to acknowledge,
MISBELI'EVER, } allow, own, follow, a wrong or
MISBELI'EF. } erroneous, rule of *life*; or rule to
guide the moral and religious conduct in *life*.

þys þre byssopes bitueyne hem nom hem þus to rede,
þat hii mygte in her owe lond *holȝor lif* lede,
And wyþout peryl sykerore, þan to *byleue* þere
Among *mys byljuede* men.

R. Gloucester, p. 239.

ge prelates soffren
þat lewede men in *mysbyljue*, liven & deien.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 6.

False reporte so loude range the bell,
That *misbeleefe* and false suspicion
Haue trouth brought to his dampnacion.

Chaucer. The Complaint of the Black Knight, p. 340.

It was wel proued that he was conuicte as well of dyuers other
heresies, as of *misbeliefe* towards the holy sacrament of the aulter.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, book iii. fol. 239. *A Dialogue con-
cernynge Heresyes*.

The author proueth y^t if the woorship of ymages wer ydolatrie
than y^e churche beleuing it to be lawful and pleasant to God, were
in a *misbelieve* & in a deadly error.

Id. Ib. book i. ch. xix. fol. 144.

Goe, goe into old Titus' sorrowful house,
And hither hale that *misbelieving* Moore.

Shakspeare. Titus Andronicus, fol. 51.

In the following ages of the Church men have been so curious to
signifie *misbelievers*, that they have invented and observed some
signs which indeed, in some cases, were true, real appendages of
false believers.

Taylor. Sermon 22. part ii. fol. 209.

And, comming to her sonne, gan first to scold
And chyde at him that made her *misbelieve*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 12.

My servant follow'd fast, and through a chink
Perceiv'd the royal captives hand in hand;
And heard the hooded father mumbling charms,
That make those *misbelievers* man and wife.

Dryden. Don Sebastian, act iii. sc. 1.

MISBESEEM, *i. e.* to *beseem*, to look, to appear,
inapt, unfit, unbecoming, inconvenient, unsuitable, im-
proper.

Xenophon pourtraying [in Cyrus] an heroical prince, thought an
intent so cruel fitter to be forgotten than rehearsed, as too much
misbeseeming a generous nature.

Raleigh. History of the World, book iii. ch. iii. sec. 4. fol. 389.

As for his [Perseus] honour in the cities of Greece, they not only
continued falling into neglect, but were abrogated by a decree of the
Acheans, as too unmeasured, *misbeseeming* them to give, and affected
by him beyond the proportion of his deservings.

Id. Ib. book v. ch. vi. sec. 5. fol. 791.

Neither in discoursing thus do we lay any *misbeseeming* imputa-
tion upon God, the author of that religion; the making so imper-
fect a revelation no wise being disagreeable to his wisdom, his
goodness, or his justice.

Barrow. Works, vol. ii. p. 210. *Sermon 15.*

MISBESTOW, *i. e.* to *bestow*, or to put, lay, or
place, to give, to grant, wrongly, wrongfully, im-
properly, uselessly.

I pray Godde hartely sende that younge man the grace to bestowe
his witte and lerning, such as it is, about some better busines then
Tindall *misbestoweth* it now.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 355. *The Confutation of Tyndall.
Preface.*

Remember (dear) how loath and slow

I was to cast a look or smile,

Or one love-line to *mis-bestow*,

Till thou hadst chang'd both face and stile.

Carew. To the Jealous Mistress.

There cannot be a better way than to take the *misbestowed* wealth
which they were cheated of from these our prelates.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 89. *Animadversions upon the Remon-
strants' Defence*, &c.

MISCAL, *i. e.* to *call*, to name, to denominate,
wrongly, to denote by a wrong name.

Whom she with leasings lewdly did *miscall*

And wickedly backbite: her name men Schlaunder call.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 8.

A fourth abused name or word, by which the faction is every day
practising upon the church, and the government of it is, their *miss-
calling* the execution of the laws made in behalf of the church, per-
secution.

South. Sermons, vol. vi. p. 28.

MISCALCULATE, *i. e.* to *calculate*, (*calculi*, small
stones used in computing) to count, compute, or reckon,
wrongly.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude
of passages, several misquoted, misinterpreted, and *miscalculated*.

Arbuthnot. On Coins.

MISCA'RRY, } *i. e.* to *carry*, to convey or bear
MISCA'RRIAGE. } along, wrongly, unluckily, unsuc-
cessfully; not as intended, not to the end or event hoped
for or aimed at, not to maturity; to fail, to be faulty or
deficient; to err.

For what *miscarries*

Shall be the general's fault, though he perform
To th' utmost of a man.

Shakspeare. Coriolanus, fol. 3.

MIS-
BELIEVE.MIS-
CARRY.

MIS-
CARRY.

But he excused himself, laying a great part of the miscarriage on the stubbornness of the Earl of Essex.

Baker. Charles I. Anno 1625.

MIS-
CHAL-
LENGE.

If the tempter *miscarries* in this his highest, his sharpest, and most violent attack, at that particular hour, or season, in which the temptation is come to an head, it is natural to conceive that he must surcease the conflict, draw off, and give it over, for that time at least.

South. Sermons, vol. vi. p. 233.

If he does not quit himself like a man, and make good his station against this principal assault of his spiritual adversary, a failure or *miscarriage* then will prove like an oversight in the day of battle, hardly to be recovered by any after-reparation.

Id. Ib. p. 254.

Without thus reflecting on our past *miscarriages*, and inquiring into their causes, we must for ever fall into the same mistakes, be deceived by the same appearances, surprised by the same artifices, and lose the only consolation (poor as it is) which our past follies and transgressions can afford us, experience.

Porteus. Sermon 4. vol. ii. p. 87.

MISCAST, *i. e.* to cast, to throw, wrongly, improperly; consequentially, to calculate erroneously.

It so befelle,
That I at thilke tyme sie
On me, that she *miscaste* hir eie.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 73.

The number is somewhat *miscast* by Polybius.

Ralegh. History of the World, book v. ch. ii. sec. 8.

MISCASUALTY, *i. e.* a casualty, accident, or incident, any thing happening or befalling, wrongly, unfortunately.

Anguish of soul, troubles of mind, distempers of body, losses of estate, blemishes of reputation, *miscarriages* of children, *miscasualties*, unquietnesse, pains, griefs, fears, take up our hearts, and forbid us to enjoy, not happinesse, but our very selves.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 3. The Character of Man.

MISCATHOLICK, *i. e.* erroneous, blundering mass-priest.

Judge then, reader, whether the *catholike* bishop that wrote this, or the *miscatholike* masse-priest that reproves it, be more worthy of Bedleem.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 741. The Honour of the Married Clergie, sec. 3.

MI'SCELLANY, *adj.* } Lat. *miscellaneus*; *mis-*
MI'SCELLANY, *n.* } *cellus*, *miscus*, from *miscere*,
MISCELLA'NEOUS. } to mix or mingle.

Pertaining, belonging, or relating to a mixture or diversity of things; mixed, mingled. A *miscellany*,

A mixture, a medley, of things of various kinds or sorts.

As a *miscellany*, madame, I would invent new tyres, and goe visite courtiers.

Ben Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, act iv. sc. 1.

Claudius Aelianus flourished in the reign of Trajan, unto whom he dedicated his *Tacticks*; an elegant and *miscellaneous* author.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book i. ch. viii. p. 33.

But being *miscellaneous* in many things, he is to be received with suspicion.

Id. Ib. p. 34.

Sprat, Carew, Sedley, and a hundred more,
(Like twinkling stars the *miscellanies* o'er.)

Pope. Imitation of Horace to Augustus.

The *miscellaneous* matter I propose to give in these sheets naturally coincides with the method I have taken of disposing them into distinct papers.

Observer, No. 1.

MISCENTRE, *i. e.* to centre or concentrate, to point, wrongly; to direct to or fix in, a wrong point or object.

They were confounded, because they hoped, says thy servant Job; because they had *misplaced*, *miscentred* their hopes.

Donne. Devotion, p. 134.

MISCHALLENGE, *i. e.* challenge, demand, summon, (to fight or encounter,) wrongly, wrongfully.

Lo! faitour, there thy meede unto thee take,
The meede of thy *mischallenge* and abet.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 3.

MISCHA'NCE, *v.* } Fr. *mescheans*, *meschance*; *i. e.*
MISCHA'NCE, *n.* } to chance, to fall, to happen.
wrongly, unfortunately; to befall unhappily or dis-
tastefully.

Ouer Homber he fley a non, to wyte him from *mischance*.
R. Gloucester, p. 137.

Pees, with *mischance* and with misaventure,
Our hoste said, and let him tell his tale.

Chaucer. The Freres Tale, v. 6916.

But yet, I say, ariseth, let us daunce,
And cast your widdow's habit to *mischaunce*.

Id. Troilus and Creseide, book i. p. 239.

And still I hoped to be up advaunc'd,
For my good parts; but still it hath *mischaunced*.

Spenser. Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Massinissa coming to Cirta, 'before any news of the king's *mis-*
chance was there arrived, called out the chief of the city to parley.
Ralegh. History of the World, book v. ch. iii. sec. 18. fol. 690.

"For charity," reply'd the matron, "tell
What sad *mischance* those pretty birds befel."
"Nay, no *mischance*," the savage dame reply'd,
"But want of wit in their unerring guide,
And eager haste, and gaudy hopes, and giddy pride."

Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Farewell honour's empty pride!
Thy own nice, uncertain gust,
If the least *mischance* betide,
Lays thee lower than the dust.

Byrom. An Hymn on Simplicity.

MI'SCHIEF, } Fr. *meschef*.
MI'SCHIEVE, *v.* or } To *cheve* or *achieve*, to
MI'SCHIEF, } bring to an end, to finish, to
MI'SCHIEVOUS, } effect, to act, wrongly, injuri-
MI'SCHIEVOUSLY, } ously; to do injury, hurt, or
MI'SCHIEVOUSNESS. } harm; to injure, to hurt, to
harm.

Neuer bifor in Wales was don so grete grene,
Bi dounes & bi dales, þar folk at suilk *mischeue*.

R. Brunne, p. 91.

William Walies is nomen, þat maister was of theues,
Tipping to þe kyng is comen, þat robberie *mischeues*.

Id. p. 329.

Nothing ne may so much her please
As *mischiefe* and misaventure.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 173.

The great *mischiefes* hem assaileth. Id. Ib. p. 213.

Thus bryngeth he many a *mischiefe* in
Unaware, till that he be *mescheued*,
And maie not then be releued.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 94.

Although in deede out of every flower the industrious bee maie
gather honie, yet by prooffe the spider thereout suckes *mischeuous*
poison

Gascoigne. To the Reuerende Deuines, p. 468.

Phy agony of age,
Phy ouerthrowe of youth,
Phy mirrour of *mischeuousnesse*,
Phy, tipe of al vntruth.

Id. The Complaynt of Phylomene.

He that kills me may be killed, and he that does injury may be
mischieved; he that invades another man's right must venture the
loss of his own; and when I put my brother to his defence, he may
chance drive the evil so far from himself, that it may reach me.

Taylor. Sermon 26. part ii. fol. 252.

And every one threw forth reproches rife
Of his *mischievous* deedes, and sayd that hee
Was the disturber of all civill life,
The enemy of peace, and authour of all strife.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 6.

Tisaphernes circumventing the chief commanders by fine slights,
did *mischieuously* entrap them, to the extreme danger of the army.

Ralegh. History of the World, book iii. ch. x. sec. 6. fol. 435.

MIS-
CHAL-
LENGE.
—
MIS-
CHIEF.

MIS-CHIEF. Generally, in Scripture, it [temptation] denotes not only a bare tryal, but such an one as is attended with a design to hurt or mischieve the people so tried.

MISCON-CEIVE. But singularity is not sincerity, though too often and mischievously mistaken for it.

Enough for that, if rugged in its course,
The verse but rolls with vehemence and force;
Or nicely pointed in the Horatian way,
Wounds keen, like Sirens mischievously gay.
Hart. Essay on Satire. (1730.)

MISCHOOSE, i. e. to choose, to take, to select, wrongly, erroneously.

This mischance did not happen as any token that God was displeased with our enterprise, (as the sequel shewed,) but that we mischosed the daie, attempting so great a worke vpon his daie of rest.
Stow. Queen Elizabeth, Anno 1596

MISCIBLE, i. e. that may or can be mixed, from Lat. miscere, to mix.

These had kept the landed and monied interests more separated in France, less miscible, and the owners of the two distant species of property not so well disposed to each other as they are in this Country.
Burke. Works, vol. v. p. 205. Reflections on the Revolution in France.

**MISCITE, } i. e. to cite, to bring forward or
MISCITA'TION, } produce, to quote, wrongly, erroneously.**

If Satan have miscited the Psalme (hee shall give his angels charge over thee) for temptation, may not we make use of it for the comfort of protection?
Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 687. The Honour of the Married Clergie, book i. sec. 1.

What a miscitation is this? "Moses commanded." The law was God's, not Moses's.
Id. Contemplations, book iv.

MISCOLLECTION, i. e. a wrong faulty, deficient collection or gathering.

In his words and yours, I find both a miscollection, and a wrong charge.
Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 533. An Apology against the Brownists.

MISCOMFORT, i. e. the weakening, lessening, disheartening—of my cheer.

Than thought me, that loue gan a litel to heauy for myscomforte of my chere.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, book i. p. 471.

**MISCOMPU'TE, n. } i. e. the wrong compute; the
MISCOMPUTA'TION. } wrong, erroneous reckoning or calculation.**

Budeus de Asse correcting the mis-compute of Valla.
Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book vii. ch. xviii.

It was a general misfortune and miscomputation of that time that the party had so good an opinion of their own reputation and interest.
Clarendon.

**MISCONCE'IVE, } i. e. to conceive, to compre-
MISCONCE'IVER, } hend, take or hold, (met. within
MISCONCE'IT, } the mind,) to understand, to
MISCONCE'PTION. } think, wrongly, erroneously, falsely.**

He which that misconceiveth oft misdemeth.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10284.

That through the helpe of his faire hornes on hight,
And misty dampe of misconceyving night,
And eke through likeness of his goatish beard,
He did the better counterfeite aright.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 10.

No misconceyued, Jone of Arce hath beene
A virgin from her tender infancie.
Shakspeare. Henry VI. First Part, fol. 117.

Why I come now to put him in possession
Of his fair fortunes; what a misconceiver 'tis!
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Passionate Madman, act ii. sc. 1.

The next day, as he on his way did ride,
Full of melancholie and sad misfare
Through misconception.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 6.

It cannot be, that our knowledge should be other than an heap of misconception and error, and conceits as impertinent as the toys we delight in.

Glanvil. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, ch. viii. p. 70.

The apostles beating upon that general misconceit of the Jews, about the kingdom of the Messiah, in the preceding chap. v. 6. asked Christ, whether he would at that time restore the kingdom to Israel.
South. Sermons, vol. vii. p. 40.

MISCONCLUSION, i. e. wrong, erroneous conclusion, determination, decision.

Away, then, with all the false-positions and misconclusions, all the fantastical, or wicked thoughts of the world.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 379. The Fashions of the World.

MISCONFIDENT, i. e. having or placing confidence, faith, or trust, wrongly, erroneously.

Brethren, your not omniscient eyes shall see that my eyes are so lyncean, as to see you proudly misconfident.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 394. Answer to the Vindication of Smeectymnus.

MISCONJECTURE, i. e. to conjecture, to guess, to divine, to imagine, wrongly, erroneously.

I find it to be ordinary, that many pressing and fawning persons do misconjuncture of the humours of men in authority.

Bacon. Works, vol. iii. p. 136. Of Church Controversies.

I hope they will plausibly receive our attempts or candidly correct our misconjunctures.
Brown. Vulgar Errours.

MISCONSECRATE, i. e. consecrated, hallowed, dedicated, devoted, to a wrong, to an evil, purpose.

Our prayers were the gale, yea the gust, that tore these misconsecrated flags and sayles; and scattered and drencht those presumptuous piles.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 428. The Defeat of Crueltie.

**MISCO'NSTRUE, } i. e. to construe, to explain,
MISCO'NSTRUER, } to interpret, wrongly, erro-
MISCONSTRU'CTION. } neously.**

But take this: that ye lovers oft eschew,
Or else done of good entention,
Full oft thy ladie woll it misse constrew,
And deem it harme in her opinion.

Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book i.

As if thei shold by misse construction of the scriptures brynge vp and beleue that Christ were one God, and egall with his Father and with the Hooly Goost, if the trouthe were otherwise indede.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 160. A Dialogue concernynge Heresyes.

Which those misconstruers are fain to understand of the distinct notifications given to the angels, concerning this almighty work.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 140. Cases of Conscience, dec. 3. case 10.

As though Burdet were forgotten, that was for a word spoken in hast cruelly beheaded, by the misconstruing of the laws of this realme for the prince's pleasure.

Stow. Edward V. Anno 1477.

The meaning of which providence, should we misconstrue, we should frustrate our grand and last remedy, and perish not for want, but for misapplication of the means of life.

South. Sermons, vol. xi. p. 67.

Although our apostle in his Epistle calls the Gospel the law of liberty, yet to prevent any misconstruction thereof, as though it allowed a liberty to sin, we no where find more strict and severe passages against it than in this Epistle, both with respect to sins of commission, and sins of omission.

Stillington. Sermon 10. vol. iv. p. 375.

When the apostle had been speaking of the righteousness of God displayed by the wickedness of man; he was not unaware of the misconstruction to which this representation was liable, and

MISCON-CEIVE.

MISCON-STRUE.

MISCON-
STRUE.

which it had, in fact, experienced: which *misconstruction* he states thus,—“We be slanderously reported, and some affirm, that we say, let us do evil that good may come.”

Paley. Sermon 20. p. 299.

MIS-
CREANT.

MISCONTENT, Fr. *mescontenter*, *i. e.* discontented, dissatisfied, displeased.

When they could not perswade the people to beleue this, they went to John, making theyr complaynte to hym, thinking that he would be *miscontented* therewith, & by some meanes to stay this their grieve and grudge.

Udall. John, ch. iii.

She was not *miscontente* that he seemed litel to regarde Jacob's welle, whiche she had in great reuerence, neither yet did she mocke the bold sayings of hym.

Id. Ib. ch. iv.

Although her highness is not *miscontented* that either her own face or the said king's should be painted or portrayed; yet to be joined with the said king or with any other prince that is known to have made any request in marriage to her majesty, is not to be allowed.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. p. 281. Extract from a Letter to the Lord Mayor of London, July 25, 1561.

MISCOPHUS, in Zoology, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* filiform, alike in both sexes, composed of thirteen articulations; mandibles unidentate, tuberculate within, and furnished with a spur without; eyes entire; *ocelli* distinct, equal; anterior wings, with the second submarginal areolet petiolated.

Type of the genus, *M. bicolor*, Jurine, *Hymenopt.* pl. xi. genus 25. One species only. Inhabits France and England; rare in the last Country.

MISCORDEN, *i. e.* to be discordant, to disagree.

Austen witnesseth of an heretike that in his firste beginninge, he was a man right experte in reasons, and swete in his wordes and the werkes *miscorden*.

Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, book ii. p. 497.

MISCOVET, *i. e.* coveting, wishing or desiring wrongfully.

She maketh folke compasse and cast
To taken other folkes thing,
Through robberie, or *miscoueting*.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 172.

MISCOUNSEL, Fr. *mesconseiller*, *i. e.* counselled, advised, designed, wrongly, erroneously.

For everie thing that is begun with reason
Will come by readie meanes unto the end;
But things *miscounselled* must needs miswend.

Spenser. Mother Hubbard's Tale.

MISCOUNT, (Fr. *mescompter*,) *i. e.* to count, to reckon, to calculate, wrongly, erroneously; to miscompute.

And if so be, that he *miscounteth*,
To make in his answer a faile,
There shall none other thyng auaile
The kynge saith, but he shall be deade,
And lese his goodes, and his head.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 41.

MISCREANT, } Fr. *mescreant*, *mescreance*; It.
MISCREANCE. } *miscredente*, *miscredenza*; believ-
ing, (*credens*,) wrongly, erroneously. Holinshed writes *miscredents*, *q. v.*

Misbelieving; *i. e.* believing, wrongly, erroneously; holding wrong principles of Religious Faith; applied opprobriously to Infidels as, consequently, unprincipled, wicked people.

This Robert by his manhode dyd many notable actes, and specially at the wynnyng of the cite of Acon vpon the *myscreantes* & Turkes, and was chosen Kynge of Jerusalem.

R. Brunne, p. 102. note.

I not what helpeth that clergie
Which maketh a man to do folie,
And nameliche of nicromance,
Which stont vpon the *miscreance*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vi. p. 201.

This *miscreant* now thus baptised hath received this outward signe and sacrament, as well as the most faythful man beleuyng.

Frith. Workes, fol. 91. A Treatise vpon the Sacrament of Baptisme.

Make a dystynccion and seuerance betwene that one catholyque churche of one beliefe and faithe on the one parte, and al *miscreant* painyms, al false Jewes, al false heritikes and al sedicious scismatikes vpon the other part.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 774. The Confutation of Frere Barnes Church.

But through this and other their *miscreaunce*,
They maken many a wrong chevisaunce,
Heaping up waves of wealth and woe.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. May.

For what I speake
My body shall make good vpon this earth
Or my diuine soule answer it in heauen,
Thou art a traitor, and a *miscreant*.

Shakspeare. Richard II. fol. 23.

Can any of these thriving *miscreants* be esteemed or called happy in such a condition? Is their mind clear, their conscience calm and quiet, and their thoughts generally undisturbed?

South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 475.

Do you think it possible, that mere exhortation alone, or even the most awful denunciations of punishment, would ever have brought such *miscreants* as those to real repentance and reformation?

Porteus. Sermon 2. vol. ii. p. 87.

MISCREATE, *i. e.* to create, make, form, frame, give being to, wrongly, improperly, unlawfully, unnaturally.

Ests oones he tooke that *miscreated* faire,
And that false other spright.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 2.

And counsel'd him abstaine from perilous fight;
For nothing might abash the villein bold,
Ne mortall steele emperce his *miscreated* mould.

Id. Ib. book ii. can. 7

Whence and what art thou, execrable shape,
That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance
Thy *miscreated* front athwart my way
To yonder gates?

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ii. l. 683.

'Twas thus great Nature's herald blazon'd high
That fair original impress, which she bore
In state sublime; e'er *miscreated* art,
Offspring of sin and shame, the banner seiz'd,
And with adulterate pageantry defil'd.

Mason. The English Garden.

MISCREDENTS. *Miscreants* is the common word, *q. v. ante*.

Your sermon to vs of a dungeon appointed for offenders and *miscredents*.

Holinshed. The Description of Ireland, vol. vi. ch. iv. p. 36.

MISDATE, *i. e.* to date, to give, mark, note, or fix the time, wrongly, erroneously.

In hoary youth Methusalems may die;
O how *misdated* on their flatt'ring tombs!
Narcissa's youth has lectur'd me thus far.

Young. The Complaint. Night 5.

MISDAUB, *i. e.* daubed, smeared over, covered over, wrongly, improperly.

All our claim, all our endeavour is, only the reforming and repairing of an old church, faulty in some mouldered stones, and *misdaubed* with some untempered and lately laid mortar.

Hall. Letter to a Worthy Knight.

MIS-
CREANT.

MISDAUB.

MIS-
DEEM.MISDE-
MEA-
NOUR.

MISDE'EM, v. } *i. e.* to deem or doom, to think,
 MISDE'EMING, n. } to judge, to determine, to decide,
 wrongly, erroneously.

He which that misconceiveth oft *misdemeth*.
Chaucer. The Squieres Tule, v. 10384.

Covered with darknes and *misdeeming* night
 Them both together laid, to joy in vaine delight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 2.

Who, after that he had faire Una lorne
 Through light *misdeeming* of her loialtie.
Id. Ib. book i. can. 4.

That day returns, when Fortune's partial hand
 To his proud brother gave the whole command,
 How the revolting Gods against him join'd,
 When to a private state reduc'd, he pin'd,
 And saw his friends *misdeem'd* in crowds resort,
 To bask beneath the sunshine of the Court.
Lewis. Statius, book ii. l. 371.

With friendly arm, they rais'd us: nathles some
 Among our old and stubborn swains *misdeem'd*,
 And envy'd, who enrich'd them.
Dyer. The Fleece, book iii.

MISDEME'AN, } To demean, to conduct, to be-
 MISDEME'ANOUR. } have, to deport or comport, to
 manage, wrongly, improperly, criminally.

Neither did the townsmen of S. Albons and the tenants of other
 townes and villages thereabout that belonged to the abbie of S. Al-
 bons, thus outrageouslie *misdemeane* themselves.

Holinshed. Richard II. Anno 1381.

And [Bonosus] being hanged for some *misdemeanour*, they jeasted
 on him, *amphoram pendere, non hominem*, that a barrell or tankard
 hung there, not a man.

Hakewill. Apologie, book iv. sec. 5. fol. 371.

The consideration of this, that God takes a particular notice of
 our personal *misdemeanors*, should engage us to set about a particu-
 lar amendment.

South. Sermons, vol. ix. p. 359.

A crime, or *misdemesnor* is an act committed, or omitted, in viola-
 tion of a public law, either forbidding or commanding it.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iv. ch. i.

MISDEMEANOUR, in *Law*, is a term generally used
 in contradistinction to *Crime*. Though in common
 parlance many Misdemeanours might undoubtedly be
 called Crimes, yet in Legal language the latter term is
 generally applied to more weighty offences than are
 known by the name of Misdemeanours. For instance,
 piracy, treason, murder, burglary, and every other
 species of felony, are called Crimes; while perjury,
 assault, libelling, and the like, are called Misdemeanours.
 As the two species of offences, that is, Crimes and Mis-
 demeanours, only differ in degree, it is impossible to give
 them distinct logical definitions; we are, therefore,
 driven to description, and the description which conveys
 to the mind the clearest idea of Misdemeanours in
 general is, *all indictable offences which do not amount
 to felony*. There are two principal modes of insti-
 tuting a prosecution for a Misdemeanour—by *in-
 formation* and by *indictment*. The former mode may
 be adopted by the Attorney General *ex officio*, but
 by no other individual, except with the previous as-
 sent of the Court of King's Bench, which assent is
 only given in cases of an atrocious character. See the
 title INFORMATION. The other mode, that by indict-
 ment, is more generally adopted. Indictments may be
 tried by the Judges on the Assizes under their commis-
 sions of *oyer and terminer*, but they are usually tried
 with the lighter felonies at the Quarter Sessions. The

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most common punishments are fine and imprisonment
 at the discretion of the Court, unless in any particular
 case the quantum be fixed by Act of Parliament. The
 punishment of the pillory, which was formerly inflicted
 for many offences, has been abolished by Statute 56
 George III. c. 138., except in cases of perjury and sub-
 ornation of perjury.

MISDEPART, *i. e.* to depart, to part, to distribute,
 wrongly, improperly.

Thou blamest Crist and sayst ful bitterly

He *misdeparteth* richesse temporal.

Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4527.

MISDERIVE, *i. e.* to derive, to draw down, to
 deduce, to train, wrongly.

This practice of impropriation which was first set on foot by unjust
 and sacrilegious bulls from Rome, is justly offensive both to God and
 good men; as *mis-deriving* the well-meant devotions of charitable
 and pious souls into a wrong channel.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 831. Cases of Conscience, dec. 3. case 7.

MISDESERT, *i. e.* through my having *deserved*, or
 having merited, wrong, ill fortune; or not having me-
 rited good, or good fortune.

My haplesse case

Is not occasioned through my *misdesert*,

But through misfortune, which did me abuse

Unto this shame, and my young hope subvert.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 1.

MISDEVOTION, *i. e.* wrong, erroneous *devotion*
 (to godliness;) misdirected piety.

In regard of that miserable blindness and *mis-devotion*, which it
 must needs draw in after it, it is so hainous, as may well deserve our
 utmost opposition.

*Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 30. The Old Religion, part ii. ch. xii.
 sec. 3.*

We cry out sacrilege and *misdevotion* against those who in zeal
 have demolish'd the dens and cages of her unclean wallowings.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 130. An Apology for Smectymnuus.

MISDIET, *i. e.* to diet, to feed, wrongly, improperly,
 to excess.

Certainly this great body, by *mis-dieting* and willfull disorder,
 contracted these spirituall diseases under which we languish.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 534. The Balm of Gilead.

Full of diseases was his [Gluttony] carcas blew,

And a drie dropsie through his flesh did flow,

Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. ch. iv. sec. 23.

MISDIGHT, *i. e.* dight, prepared, provided, fur-
 nished, wrongly, unfitly.

Despised nature suit them once aright,

Their bodie to their coate, both now *mis-dight*.

Hall. Satire 7. book iii.

MISDIRECTED, *i. e.* directed, ruled, ordered,
 guided, wrongly, erroneously.

Does he resist their genuine force?

His temper takes some forward course;

Till passion, *misdirected*, sighs

For weeds, or shells, or grubs, or flies.

Shenstone. The Progress of Taste, part iv.

MISDISPOSITION, *i. e.* wrong, evil *disposition*,
 arrangement, direction, inclination.

Besides supernatural delusions, there is a deceit of the sight;
 whether through the *indisposition* of the organ or the distance of the
 object, or the *mis-disposition* of the medium.

Hall. The Deceit of Appearance.

Neither are his [the wicked man] *mis-dispositions* only sinful, but
 those his very actions and endeavours, which in another man would
 be harmless, are in him no other than sin.

Id. Hard Texts of Scripture. Proverbs, ch. xxi. ver. 4.

2 D

MISDE-
MEA-
NOUR.MISDIS-
POSI-
TION

MISDO.

MIS-
EASE.

MISDO', v.

MISDO'ER,

MISDO'ING,

MISDE'ED.

A. S. *misdo-en, misdæd.*To do or act, to conduct or behave,
wrongly, criminally; to transgress, to
offend, to sin.Away! dogter Cordeille, wider schal ich now fle?
So much iche habbe þe mys do, þat y ne dar þe y se.

R. Gloucester, p. 35.

þo dradde he sore of þe deþ, & hys mysdede of þogte sore.
Id. p. 391.

I rede þou mak amendes of þat grete misdede.

R. Brunne, p. 291.

In that thing that thei bacbiten of you as of misdoeris, thei bi-
holden you of good workis.

Wiclif. 1 Petir, ch. ii.

Thei answeriden and seiden to him, if this were not a mysdoere,
we hadden not bitaken him to thee.

Id. John, ch. xviii.

For Salomon saith: He is more worth, that repreveth or chidith a
fool for his folie, shewing him semblaunt of wrath, than he that sup-
porteth him and preiseth him in his misdoing, and laugheth at his
folie.

Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus, p. 118.

Yet held it more humane, more heavenly first,
At least to try, and teach the erring soul,
Not wilfully misdoing, but unaware
Mised.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book i. v. 225.

At length a maid might have passed through the land with a bag
full of gold, and not have met a misdooer to have bereft her of the
same.

Holinshed. William the Conquerour, Anno 1087.

Pandulph, a lawier, and Durant, a templer, comming vnto King
John, exhorted him, with manie terrible words, to leaue his stub-
borne disobedience to the Church, and to reforme his misdooings.

Id. King John, Anno 1211.

For malefactors, whilst that their misdeeds
Repentance expiates, made happy so,
Do (as from beds) to heaven from scaffolds go.

Stirling. Doomes-day. The tenth Houre.

Like catiff vile, that for misdeed
Rides with his face to rump of steed.

Butler. Hudibras, part i. can. 3.

MISDO'UBT, v.

MISDOU'BT, n.

MISDOU'BTFUL.

i. e. to doubt, to fear, to sus-
pect wrongly or without cause;
also, to fear or suspect wrong or ill.Therefore misdoubting least he should misguyde
His former malice to some new assay,
He cast to keepe himselfe so safely as he may.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vii. can. 3.

If ever heaven's high blessings met in one man,
And there erected to their holy uses
A sacred mind fit for the services,
Built all of polisht honor, 'twas in this man:
Misdoubt him not.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Double Marriage, act iii. sc. I.

YORKE. Now Yorke, or neuer, steele thy fearful thoughts,
And change misdoubt to resolution.

Shakspeare. Henry VI. Second Part, fol. 133.

She gan to cast in her misdoubtful mynde,
A thousand feares, that love-sicke fancies faine to fynde.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 6.His leave thus taken, on his way he went
With heavy heart, and full of discontent,
Misdoubting much, and fearful of th' event.

Dryden. The Wife of Bathes Tale.

MISDRAWING, i. e. drawing or dragging, pulling
wrongly; the wrong way.Il mote nedes be so (quod I) for the realme ne should not seme
blisfull, if there were a yoke of misdrawynges in diuers partes.

Chaucer. Boecius, book iii. p. 433.

MISDREAD, i. e. dread, wrong, or ill.

Needs me then hope, or doth me need mis-dread.

Hall. Defiance to Envy.

MISE'ASE, } i. e. want of, destruction of, ease;
MISE'ASY. } pain, penury.

So þat he moste for myseise awei at þe ende.

R. Gloucester, p. 34.

Sipen he went aboute, kirkes vp to raise,
Abbeyes forto help, were fallen to misejse.

R. Brunne, p. 35.

Euery where, and in alle thingis, I am taught to be fillid, and to
hungre and to abound, and to suffre myseiste. (penuriam.)

Wiclif. Filipensis, ch. iv.

Standyng is me beste, ynneth maie I ligge for pure miscasie
sorowe.

Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, book i. p. 471.

I go without retorning to the londe of misese & darkenesse, wheras
is the shadowe of deth.

Id. The Persones Tale.

MISEDITION, a wrong edition, an edition errone-
ously printed.Thus saith the Lord the Holy One of Israel who hath made
things to come; following a mis-edition of the vulgar which perverts
the sense, by making a wrong stop in the sentence.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 840. Cases of Conscience, dec. 3. case 10.

MISELIA, in Zoology, a genus of Lepidopterous
insects.Generic character. Palpi short, porrected obliquely,
the two basal joints densely clothed with scales, the ter-
minal one exposed and truncate; basal joint above half
the length of the second and robust, slightly curved;
second elongate, more slender than the first, sublinear,
bent, obliquely truncate at the apex; third short, ovate-
truncate; maxillæ not very long; antennæ rather long,
pubescent beneath, robust, more or less subserrate, and
slightly pectinated in the males, simple in the females;
head with a frontal crest; eyes small, slightly pubescent;
thorax quadrate, large, crested; wings a little deflexed
when at rest; anterior with the hinder margin crenate;
posterior generally entire; abdomen elongate, robust, ca-
rinated, tufted at the apex in the males, sometimes very
acute in the females: caterpillar naked, the penultimate
joint gibbous or tuberculated; pupa folliculated.Type of the genus, *Phal. No. Oxyacanthæ*, Linnæus;
Donovan, *Britt. Ins.* vol. v. pl. clxv.Six European species, five of which are indigenous to
Britain.MISEMPLOY, } i. e. to engage, to occupy, to
MISEMPLOYMENT. } busy, to exercise, wrongly, use-
lessly, improperly, to an ill purpose.This year also he made proclamation to redress the mis-employ-
ment of lands, or goods given to charitable uses.

Baker. King James, Anno 1622.

For if God puts it in the prince's power to be able to preserve,
undoubtedly the same power, misemployed, will be as able to destroy
society.

South. Sermons, vol. x. p. 216.

If any leisure time he had from power,
Because 'tis sin to misemploy an hour,
His business was, by writing to persuade
That kings were useless and a clog to trade.

Dryden. Absalom and Achitophel.

The regrets of a Prince, for having lost a day, were noble and
generous; but had he intended to have spent it in acts of generosity
to his greedy courtiers, it was better lost than misemployed after that
manner.

Hume. Essays, vol. ii. part i. sec. 2. p. 219. Of Benevolence.

MISER,

MISERABLE,

MISERABLENESS,

MISERABLY,

MISERATION,

MISERY.

Fr. *miserable*; It. *miserabile*;
Sp. *miserable*; Lat. *miserabilis*,
from *miser*, (of uncertain origin.)
Miser (by our old writers) is ap-
plied generally to
A wretched, unhappy person,one in the deepest affliction or distress;—the common
usage is more restricted. One who afflicts or distresses
himself, denies himself the comforts and conveniences ofMIS-
EASE.

MISER.

MISER. life, through covetousness or parsimony; one who is covetous or parsimonious to excess.

MISERICORDE. *Miseration, i. e. commiseration, q. v.*

Thus must I *mijser* live
till shee by friendly ruth,
Doe pitie mee hir loouing thrall
whose deeds shall trie his truth.

Turbervile. The Louer declareth how first he was taken, &c.

Miserablenes

Hath brought in distress.

Skelton. Why come ye not to Court.

Driven I was to harnesse then againe,

Miserably my death for to desire.

Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book ii.

God of his *miseration*

Send better reformation.

Skelton. Why come ye not to Court.

Go to nowe; ye ryche men: wepe, and howle for your *miserics*
that shall come vpon you.

Geneva Bible, 1561. James ch. v. ver. 1.

The *miser* threw himselfe as an offall,
Streight at the foot in base humilitee,
And cleped him his leige, to hold of him in fee.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 3.

On me exercise not
Thy hatred for this *miserie* befallen,
On me already lost, mee than thyself
More *miserable*.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book x. l. 930.

For there mentioning happiness and *miserableness* after death,
(where he might have showed his skill, if he had any,) he plainly
betrays himself an arrant naturalist.

Hammond. Works, vol. iv. fol. 642. Sermon 12.

The King's exchequer,
Nor all his wealthy Indies, could not draw me
Through half these *miserics* this piece of pleasure
Might make me leap into.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Chances, act i. sc. 10.

Our language, by a peculiar significance of dialect, calls the covetous man the *miserable* man.

South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 155.

Their galleons, galleasses, gallies, urcas, and zabras, were *miserably* shatter'd, having their hulls pierced through and through, their oars and rudders cut away, their tackling all rent, and their masts broken.

Oldys. Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, fol. xlv.

Nothing does or can leave a more abiding impression upon the mind than *miserie* escaped.

South. Sermons, vol. ix. p. 30.

For the sake of collecting what is never to be used, and adding to his beloved heap, the *miser* will forego the comforts, the conveniencies, and almost the necessities of existence, and voluntarily submit all his days to the penances and austerities of a mendicant.

Horne. Works, vol. v. p. 10. The Duty of Self-denial, disc. 1.

I see a column of slow rising smoke
O'er top the lofty wood, that skirts the wild.
A vagabond and useless tribe there eat
Their *miserable* meal.

Cowper. The Task, book i.

In *Misery's* darkest cavern known,
His useful care was ever nigh,
Where hopeless Anguish pour'd his groan,
And lonely Want retir'd to die.

Johnson. On the Death of Mr. Robert Levet.

MISERECT, i. e. erected, or raised, wrongly, improperly.

And will cause those *miserected* altars to be beaten down to the ground.

Hall. Hard Texts of Scripture. Amos, ch. iii. ver. 15.

MISERICORDE, Fr. *misericorde*; It., Lat., and Sp. *misericordia*. *Misericors est cujus cor miseret*, whose heart feels or is sensible of the *miserie* or unhappiness of others, one who compassionates or sympathizes with them. See the description by Chaucer.

The spices of *misericorde* ben for to lene, and eke for to yeve, and for to foryeve and relese, and for to haue pitee in herte, and compassion of the mischief of his even Cristen, and also to chastise ther as nede is.

Chaucer. The Persones Tale, p. 163.

And sonne, if that thou wolt recorde

The vertue of *misericorde*,

Thou sighe neuer thilke place,

Where it was vsed, lacke grace.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 93.

MISFALL, D. *mis-vallen*; i. e. to fall, happen, or come to pass, wrongly, injuriously, unfortunately.

Although thee ones on a time *misfille*,

Whan Vulcanus had caught thee in his las.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2390.

Thereat she gan to triumph with great boast,

And to upbrayd that chaunce which him *misfell*,

As if the prise she gotten had almost

With spightfull speaches, fitting with her well.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 5.

MISFA'RE, v.

MISFA'RE, n.

MISFA'RING.

A. S. *mis-far-an, deviare, errare*,
i. e. to fare, to go wrong, the wrong way, to proceed, to succeed, ill, unfortunately, unhappily.

I am forpouht fulle sore, pat he suld pore *misfare*.

R. Brunne, p. 62.

For þe Scottis *misfore*, men telle þe tale git nowe.

Id. p. 118.

Whan Kyng R. herd of þat *mischuos* tide.

& how his schippis *misferd*, he turned onto þat tide.

Id. p. 158.

This maiden, whan she it herde,

And sigh this thyng howe it *misferde*:

Anon she wist what it ment,

And all the cause howe it went.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 122.

And in his wide great mouth away her bear

Crying aloud to shew her sad *misfare*

Unto the knights, and calling oft for ayde.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 3.

For all the rest do most-what far amis,

And yet their owne *misfaring* will not see.

Id. Colin Clout's come home again.

MISFASHION, i. e. to fashion, to form or make, to shape or mould, wrongly.

A thing in reason impossible, thorough their *misfashioned* preconceit, appeared unto them no less certain, than if Nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures of God.

Hakewill. On Providence.

MISFEIGN, i. e. to feign, to invent, contrive, or pretend, (a likeness or resemblance,) wrongly, wrongfully.

But lo! the virgin comes; who all this while

Amased stands, herselfe so mockt to see

By him, who has the guerdon of his guile,

For so *misfeigning* her true knight to bee.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 3.

MISFORM, i. e. formed or framed, made, fashioned, or shaped ill.

But, when he saw his labour all was vaine,

With that *misformed* spright he backe returned againe.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 1.

**MISFO'RTUNE, } i. e. to fortune, to happen or
Misfo'rtuned. } cause to be or happen, wrongly,
unluckily, unhappily. And *misfortune*, noun,
ill luck, ill hap; calamity, affliction.**

The remnant of y^e captiuite are there in y^e lande in great *misfortune* and rebuke.

Bible, Anno 1551. Nehemiah, ch. i.

Forthy great care she tooke, and greater feare,

Least that it should her turne to fowle reprieft,

And sore reproch, whenso her father deare

Should of his dearest daughter's hard *misfortune* heare.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 3.

MISERICORDE.

MISFORTUNE.

MISFORTUNE. The Queene, after mariage, was conceiued with childe, but it mis-
fortuned. *Stow. Preface, sig. D. 7.*

MISGO.

Dark shades become the portrait of our time:
Here weeps *Misfortune*, and there triumphs Crime!
Waller. To my Lady Morton.

Yet ev'n on this her load *Misfortune* flings,
To press the weary minutes' flagging wings;
New sorrow raises as the day returns,
A sister sickens, or a daughter mourns.

Johnson. The Vanity of Human Wishes.

MISFRAME, *i. e.* to form, to fashion, to shape,
wrongly, evilly.

Some other subtle shrew that is of his counsaile deceiued him in
the *misframing* of hys matter more towarde diction than vnitye.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 874. The Apology.

MISGET, *i. e.* to get, to procure, to produce, wrongly,
unlawfully, unjustly.

For of the false Moabites,
Forth with the strength of Amonites,
Of that thei were first *misget*,
The people of God was ofte vpset
In Isreal and in Judee.

Gower. Conf. Am. book viii. p. 251.

Leave, faytor, quickly that *misgotten* weft
To him that hath it better iustifyde.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 1.

MISGI'VE, } *i. e.* to give or grant wrongly; to
MISGI'VING, n. } give way, to yield, to relax, through
doubt or fear of wrong or evil; to fail, through fearfulness
or timidity, want of courage or confidence.

But yet to let her go
His herte *misgave* him evermo.

Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book iv. p. 276.

Great joy he promised to his thoughts, and new
Solace in her return, so long delay'd;
Yet oft his heart, divine of something ill,
Misgave him.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 846.

But touching divination, and the *misgiving* of minds, we shall
speak more when we handle in generall the nature of mindes, and
soules, and spirits. *Bacon. Natural History, Cent. x. sec. 988.*

If we find differences in ourselves sometimes, it argues that
grace is not our owne. It is our frailty, that those services, which
we are forward to, aloofe off, we shrink at neere hand, and fearfully
missegive.

*Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 833. Contemplations, book iv. Of the
Calling of Moses.*

No man should reckon every doubting or *misgiving* of his heart,
about the safety of his spiritual estate inconsistent with that confidence
towards God which is here spoken of in the text.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 440.

There is nothing, I will venture to say, in the whole compass of
what is called natural religion or modern philosophy, that can in the
smallest degree tend to allay or remove these natural, these unavoidable
misgivings of the human mind.

Porteus. Lecture 9. vol. i. p. 268.

MISGO', } To go or wend, to move or pass
MISWE'ND. } along wrongly, the wrong way; to de-
viate, to err, *sc.* from the right way, path, or course.

And prest aþ ymade, vorto smyte men þat bet *myswende*.

R. Gloucester, p. 351.

I wot wel by the cradel I have *misgo*
Here lith the miller and his wif also.

Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 4253.

That fro the Holy Ghost was sent
To turne folk that ben *miswent*.

Id. The Romant of the Rose, p. 224.

And eche in his complainte telleth,
How that the worlde is *miswent*.

Gower. Conf. Am. Prologue.

Who likewise sought her lover long *miswent*,
The gentle Scudamour whose heart whileare
That stryfull hag with gealous discontent
Had fil'd, that he to fell reveng was fully bent.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 5

MISGO'VERN, } *i. e.* to govern, to rule or re-
MISGO'VERNANCE, } gulate, direct, guide, or control; GOVERN
MISGO'VERNMENT. } to exercise power or authority; MIS-
wrongly or wrongfully, ill or evilly. GUIDE.

Had never worldly man so high degree
As Adam, til he for *misgovernance*
Was driven out of his prosperitee.

Chaucer. The Monkes Tale, p. 121.

For if there felle hym any shame
It was through his *misgovernance*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 128.

Now if any (*misgouerning* their own wittes) do fortune to vse
that for a spur, which I had heere appointed for a bridle, I can
none otherwise lament it, but to saie that I am not the first which
hath been *misjudged*. *Gascoigne. To the Readers generally.*

If you see me sinke in distress (notwithstanding that you judge
me quick of capacitie) then learn you to mainteine your selues
swimming in prosperitie, and eschue betimes the whirlpoole of *mis-
gouernment*.

Id. To the Youth of England.

Where rude *misgouern'd* hands, from windowes tops,
Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head.

Shakspeare. Richard II. fol. 41.

The *mis-governance* of diet, whereto their liberty layes them open
in the weaknesse of their pupillage, cannot but be extremely preju-
diciall. *Hall. Works, vol. i. sec. 9. fol. 643. Quo Vadis?*

Besides the times, with all injustice fraught
Concurr'd with such confus'd *misgoverning*.

Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book i.

But then it is, when th' age (full fraught with crime)
Lies prostrate unto all *misgovernment*.

Id. A Panegyrick to the King.

And now I ask whether, with this map of *misgovernment* before
me, I can suppose myself bound by my vote to continue, upon any
principles of pretended publick faith, the management of these
countries in those hands?

Burke. Works, vol. iv. p. 83. On Mr. Fox's East India Bill.

MISGRACIOUS, *i. e.* ungrateful, disagreeable.

His [Vulcanus] figure
Both of visage and of stature,
Is lothly, and *misgracious*, [*i. e.* *mis*.]

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 128.

MISGRAFF, *i. e.* grafted or graved, wrongly or
unsuitably; (the stock and scion not suiting;) mis-
matched.

The course of true loue neuer did run smooth,
But either it was different in blood.—

LYF. Or else misgrafted, in respect of years.

Shakspeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, fol. 146.

MISGROUND, *i. e.* to ground, to establish, fix, or
settle, wrongly, upon a wrong foundation.

Now that he only over-stayes the time of our *mis-grounded* ex-
pectation, he doth not slacken his pace, but correct our error.

*Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 647. Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched,
dec. 1. tit. 6.*

This question of yours is curious and *misgrounded*.

Id. Hard Texts of Scripture. Acts, ch. i. ver. 7.

From me, no pulpit, nor *misgrounded* law,
Nor scandall taken shall this cross withdraw,
It shall not, for it cannot.

Donne. Divine Poems, p. 325. The Crosse.

MISGUESS, *i. e.* to guess, to conjecture wrongly,
to make false or erroneous conjectures or suppositions.

Some false shrewes there be, hee *mysse gesseth* amonge and wen-
eth it were one, where in dede it was another, & so in stede of one
felony, to lyght there commeth twayne.

*Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 976. The Debellacion of Salem
and Byzance.*

MISGUI'DE, v. } *i. e.* to guide, to show or point
MISGUI'DANCE. } out the wrong way or path; to
direct, to conduct, to manage, wrongly, erroneously.

MIS-
GUIDE.

MISHAP.

Tho wist he wel he had himself *misgied*.
Chaucer. *The Monkes Tale*, v. 14450.

Let reason be thy *guyde*,
For he maie soone hym selfe *misguyde*
That seeth not the perill tofore.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book viii. p. 272.

Let me obtain forgiveness of thee, Samson,
Afford me place to show what recompence
Towards thee I intend for what I have misdane,
Misguided.

Milton. *Samson Agonistes*, l. 912.

Whosoever deceives a man, does not only do all that he can to ruin him, but which is worse, to make him ruin himself; and by causing an error in the great guide of his actions, his judgment, to cause an error in his choice too; the *misguidance* of which must naturally engage him in those courses that directly tend to his destruction.

South. *Sermons*, vol. i. p. 530.

An ambitious, or rather a *misguided* prince, arose, who deemed all these privileges to be concessions of his predecessors, revocable at pleasure.

Hume. *Essay* 9. vol. i. p. 61.

MISHA'NDLE, } D. *mis-handelen*; i. e. to handle,
MISHA'NDLING. } or take by the *hand*, wrongly,
improperly; to manage, to treat, wrongly, improperly;
wrongfully, injuriously.

The wardes of the church keie,
Through *mishandlynge* ben *miswreint*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 137.

For thoughe verye fewe be ouer *manye* to be so wrongefullye *myssehandeled* and punyshed, for onelye speakynge agaynste *mysseorder* and abusions, yet euermore this worde (*manye*) muste needes importe and sygnifie some greater nombre perde, than one or two or three.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 899. *The Apology*.

As the sorest and the moste cruell heynous point, in sondry places of his boke this pacifyer preacheth and preacheth vpon the *misshandling* of men in that cause of heresy.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 916.

MISHA'P, v. } D. *mis-happen*; i. e. to hap, to
MISHA'P, n. } come into our hold or possession, to
MISHA'PPEN, } fall or befall, to come to pass, wrongly,
MISHA'PPY. } unluckily, unfortunately, calamitous-
tously.

Why felle him suilk chance, & his ilk *mishap*?
For of Gode's ordinance he forsoke þe schap.

R. Brunne, p. 101.

Maný grete *mishappes*, many hard trauaile.

Id. p. 175.

Alle his *mishappynge* felle, he com in to Pountif.

Id. p. 68.

Boste & deignouse pride & ille avisement
Mishapnes oftentide, & dos maný be schent.

Id. p. 289.

On þo þat God lufes lest *mishappenyng* salle falle,
þat kepe not his bihest, þei ere vngacious alle.

Id. p. 290.

And Fortune *mishapynge*.

Chaucer. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 211.

Sorweful and *mishappy* is the condition of a poure beggar, for if he axe not his mete he dieth for hunger, and if he axe, he dieth for shame.

Id. *The Tale of Melibeus*, p. 116.

For many a vice, as saith the clerke,
There hongen vpon slouthes lappe,
Of suche as make a man *mishappe*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv. p. 96.

What wit haue wordes so prest and forceable,
That may containe my great *mishappynesse*?

Wyat. *Complaint vpon Loue*, &c.

His fearefull freends weare out the wofull night,

Ne dare to weepe, nor seeme to understand

The heauie *hap*, which on them is alight,

Afraid, least to themselves the like *mishapen* might.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 3.

But what *mishap* thus long him fro myselfe removes.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iv. can. 8.

By such *mishaps* the prosperitie of the Danes so much flourish-
ing of late, began now manifestlie to decaie.

Holinshed. *History of Scotland*, vol. v. p. 219.

Ay me! what perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron!
What plaguy mischiefs and *mishaps*
Do dog him still with after claps.

Butler. *Hudibras*, part i. can. 3.

MISHEARD, D. *mis-hooren*; i. e. to hear wrongly,
erroneously. See MISSPEAK for example.

MISIMAGINATION, i. e. wrong *imagination*,
wrong fancy, wrong conception.

Who can without indignation looke upon the prodigies which this
mis-imagination produces in that other sex.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 760. *The Righteous Mammon*.

MISIMPROVE, i. e. to *improve*, to enhance, to cul-
tivate, to increase, to strengthen, wrongly, to wrong
purposes, faultily. To fail in or neglect the improve-
ment.

God can continue worldly riches to men, even when they abuse
them; but if a spiritual talent be *misimproved*, it must be taken
away.

South. *Sermons*, vol. xi. p. 267.

Their neglect and *misimprovement* of that season, implied in
Christ's wish that they had known and *improved* it.

Id. *Ib.* p. 225.

MISINCLINE, i. e. to *incline*, to dispose, to affect,
wrongly, erroneously.

Our judgements are perverted, our wills depraved, and our affections
mis-inclined, and set upon vile and unworthy objects.

South. *Sermons*, vol. x. p. 8.

MISINFER, i. e. to *infer*, to induce, or deduce,
wrongly, erroneously; to make wrong or erroneous in-
ferences or inductions.

Nestorius teaching rightly that God and man are distinct natures,
did thereupon *mis-inferre* that in Christ those natures can by no
coniunction make one person.

Hooker. *Ecclesiasticall Politie*, book v. sec. 52.

MISINFO'RM, } i. e. to present to and impress
MISINFORMA'TION, } upon the mind wrong *forms* or
MISINFO'RMER. } ideas; to give or convey wrong
ideas; to convey or communicate, to tell or relate what
is false.

It nedeth of no bakbityng
That thou the lady *misinforme*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. p. 48.

Least by som fair appeering good surpris'd
She dictate false, and *misinforme* the will
To do what God expressly hath forbid.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ix. l. 355.

You *misinforme* against him for concluding with the papists.

Mountague. *An Appeale to Cæsar*, ch. xxii.

Let not such be discouraged if they deserve well, by *misinforma-
tion*, or for the satisfying the humours or ambition of others.

Bacon. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 271. *Advice to Sir George Villiers*.

Under how dark a cloud I was hereupon, I was so sensible, that I
plainly told the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, that rather than I
would be obnoxious to those slanderous tongues of his *misinformers*,
I would cast up my rochet.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 19. *Some Specialities of his Life*.

"A grace, which if I could believe,
I've not the conscience to receive."
"That conscience," quoth Hudibras,
"Is *misinform'd*; I'll state the case."

Butler. *Hudibras*, part ii. can. 1.

That he might not through any mistake in point of memory *mis-
inform* me, he did me the favour, at my request, to look out the
notes he had written for his own and his prince's information.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. p. 681. *The Experimental History of Colours*.

MISHAP.

MISIN-
FORM.

MISIN-
FORM.

MISJOIN.

We do not say, that a man is always guilty of sin before God, when, upon a *misinformation* of judgment, he omits that which God's law hath commanded; or doth that which God's law hath forbidden. *Sharp. Works, vol. ii. p. 199. A Discourse of Conscience.*

MISINSTRUCT, *i. e.* to *instruct*, to teach, to guide, to direct, wrongly, erroneously.

Touching them from whom we craue that mercie which is not to be obtained, let vs not thinke that our Sauour did *mis-instruct* his disciples, willing them to pray for the peace euen of such as should be vncapable of so great a blessing.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book v. sec. 49. fol. 287.

So were they happy in working off the harms of their abused studies and labours, correcting by the clearness of their own judgment the errors of their *mis-instruction*, and were as David was, wiser than their teachers.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 122. An Apology for Smectymnus.

MISINTEND, to *intend*, to design, to direct, wrongly, wrongfully.

When suddenly, with twinkle of her eye,
The damzell broke his *misintended* dart.

Spenser. Sonnet 16.

MISINTE'RPRET, } *i. e.* to *interpret*, to explain,
MISINTE'RPRETER. } to expound, wrongly, erroneously.

My selfe a prince, by fortune of my birth,
Neere to the king in blood, and neere in loue,
Till you did make him *mis-interpret* me.

Shakspeare. Richard II. fol. 33.

However infamy or envy may work in other men to do her fretful will against this discourse, yet the experience of your own uprightness *mis-interpreted*, will put ye in mind to give it free audience and generous construction.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 163. The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.

Their *mis-interpretation* of the law alluded unto (Deuteronomy) urges no less.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 846. Cases of Conscience, case 2.

He is no better than a Pharisee, and understands not the gospel; whom as a *mis-interpreter* of Christ I openly protest against.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 166. The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.

And saints have freedom to digress,
And vary from them as they please;
Or *misinterpret* them by private
Instructions.

Butler. Hudibras, part ii. can. 2.

Supposing there be some few obscure texts, which unstable persons may be apt to *misinterpret* to their own and others' disquiet; yet is it not fit that the whole tenour, the whole design and perpetual aim of scripture, should be the *interpreter* of particular passages?

Jortin. Dissertation 2. p. 29.

Mr. Hume's great principle with respect to the origin of our ideas, which (as I before hinted) is only that of Locke under a new form, asserts the same doctrine, with greater conciseness, but in a manner still less liable to *misinterpretation*.

Stewart. Philosophical Essays, p. 27. ess. i. ch. iii.

MISINTREAT, *i. e.* to *entreat* or *treat*, to deal with, evilly, injuriously, harmfully.

So that had a man done neuer so much harme (as Caxton reporteth in his story) if he might once come into the Temple, it was not lawful for any to *misintreate* him.

Grafton. Works, fol. 54.

MISJOIN, *i. e.* to *join*, to unite, to combine, to connect, wrongly, improperly, unsuitably.

Oft in her [Reason's] absence mimic fansie wakes,
To imitate her; but *misjoyning* shapes
Wilde work produces oft.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book v. l. 111.

And Luther, more mistaking what he read
Misjoins the sacred body with the bread.

Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

MISJU'DGE, } *i. e.* to *judge*, to deem or doom,
MISJU'DGMENT, } wrongly, erroneously; to have,
hold, or give, wrong sentence or opinion: to sentence,
to determine, to distinguish, wrongly, erroneously.

MIS-
JUDGE.
MISLE.

Now if any (*misgouerning* their own wittes) do fortune to vse that for a spurre, which I had heere appointed for a bridle, I can none otherwise lament it, but to saie that I am not the first which hath been *misjudged*.

Gascoigne. To the Readers generally.

And therefore no more *mysse iudge* any manne determinatelye and in-certaine, than he that woulde say thus, as manye menne saye indeed.

Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 952. The Debellacion of Salem and Byzance.

The *mis-judgment* in case of a pecuniary damage or banishment, may be afterwards capable of being reversed, and upon a new traverse the cause may be fetcht about at further leisure; whereas death once inflicted is past all power of revocation.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 811. Cases of Conscience, dec. 2. case 6.

This temper mixed of jealousy and malice is that which makes those two odious actions so familiar to men, to suspect and *misjudge*.

South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 310.

That Clarendon might *misjudge* the motive of his retirement is the more probable because he has evidently mistaken the commencement of his poetry, which he supposes him not to have attempted before thirty.

Johnson. The Life of Waller.

MISKEEPING, *i. e.* wrong or insufficient *keeping*, retaining, or preserving.

To lese his loue by *miskeeping* therowe his owne doing.

Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, book iii. p. 507.

MISKINDLE, *i. e.* *kindled*, lighted, excited, wrongly erroneously.

Such is the *mis-kindled* heat of some vehement spirits.

Hall. The Mischief of Faction.

MISKNOW, to *know*, *i. e.* to perceive, to understand, wrongly, erroneously.

Thamyable fortune maiste thou sene alway wyndy and flowyng, and euer *misknowing* of her self.

Chaucer. Boecius, book iii. p. 422.

There is nothing in the world, that they do more *mis-know* than themselves.

Hall. The Wickedness of making a fruitful Land barren.

How apt are we, if thou dost, never so little, vary from our apprehensions, to *mis-know* thee, and to wrong our selves by our *mis-opinions*?

Id. Works, vol. ii. fol. 283. Contemplations. The Resurrection.

MISLAY, to *lay*, to put or place down, wrongly, wrongfully, inconveniently; to repose, to deposit, in a wrong place.

For travaille of his gost he groneth sore,

And oft he routeth, for his hed *mislay*.

Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3647.

The *mislaier* of a mere stone is to blame. But it is the unjust judge that is the capitall remover of land-markes, when he defineth *amisse* of lands and property.

Bacon. Essaie 56. p. 316.

The casualty of their *mis-laying* doth not alter their proprietie, they are still his that lost them.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 797. Cases of Conscience, case 9.

MI'SLE, *v.* } *D. mieselen, mislen; rorare tenuem*
MI'SLING, *n.* } *pluviam, Kilian; nebula pluere, Skin-*
ner. To rain a small rain, clouding or darkening, like
mist. See **MIST**.

Of Pliades he preached with their drowsy chere
Immoystred with *mislyng*.

Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

Oft use, doeth weare an iron cote,
As *misling* drops, hard flints in time doth pearse.

Gascoigne. A remembrance, &c.

MISLE. My doctrine droppe as doeth y^e rayne, and my speach flow as doeth the dew, and as the *myselyng* vpo the herbes, and as the droppes vpon the grasse.

MISLIKE. Bible, Anno 1551. *Deuteronomy*, ch. xxxii.

Up Colin up, ynough thou mourned hast,
Now ginnes to mizzle, hye we homeward fast.
Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar*. November.

MISLE'AD, } A. S. *mis-læd-an*; D. *mis-leyden*;
MISLE'ADER. } *i. e.* to lead, guide, or conduct, wrongly,
erroneously, astray; to show the wrong way.

But in the last shoure, sooth to tell,
The folke of Troy hem selven so *miseden*,
That with the worse at night home they fleden.
Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book iv. p. 265.

Thou Boniface, thou proud clerke,
Misleader of the papacie,
Thy fals bodie shall abie
And suffer, that it hath deserued.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. p. 68.

Alas what can they teach, and not *mislead*,
Ignorant of themselves, of God much more,
And how the world began, and how man fell
Degraded by himself, on grace depending?
Milton. *Paradise Regained*, book i. l. 306.

Those poor souls therefore who doe zealously walk in a wrong way, wherein they are set by ill guides, may not be put into the same rank with their wicked *mis-leaders*.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 33. *Christian Moderation*, book ii. sec. 5.

My thoughtless youth was wing'd with vain desires,
My manhood, long *mised* by wand'ring fires,
Follow'd false lights.

Dryden. *The Hind and the Panther*.

The use of such a study [Moral Philosophy] depends upon this, that without it, the rules of life by which men are ordinarily governed, oftentimes *mislead* them, through a defect either in the rule, or in the application.

Paley. *Moral Philosophy*, book i. ch. i. part i.

As he [Falstaff] was to be the chief seducer and *misleader* of the heir apparent of the crown, it was incumbent on the poet to qualify him for that part in such a manner as should give probability and even a plea to the temptation.

Observer, No. 73.

MISLEARNED, *i. e.* who has taken wrong, erroneous conceptions or notions; who has been taught wrongly; who has gained or acquired useless knowledge.

Such is this [prodigious match] which you have here propounded in the behalf of your friend, whom it seems a *mis-learned* advocate would faine bear up in a course altogether unjustifiable.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 864. *Cases of Conscience*, add. case 1.

MISLEN. See MISCELLANE, MASTLIN.

MISLI'KE, v. } A. S. *mis-lician*; *i. e.* to have an
MISLI'KER, } ill will or inclination; to have no
MISLI'KING. } favourable will or inclination.

Now þe Sarazin *mislikes*, to Mahoun mad þei mone.
R. Brunne, p. 174.

For in his bed he lieth a night and siketh,
She asketh him anon, what him *misliketh*.
Chaucer. *The Legend of Dido*.

For wheras I am euil, to confesse myself vnto thee, is nothing els but *mislike* of my selfe.
Barnes. *Works*, fol. 370. *A Collection of the Doctour's Testimonies*.

And yet my people would not hear,
Nor hearken to my voice;
And Israel, whom I lov'd so dear,
Mislik'd me for his choice.
Milton. *Psalm* 81. l. 48.

KING. Setting your skornes, and your *mislike* aside,
Tell me some reason, why the Lady Gray
Should not become my wife, and England's Queen?
Shakspeare. *Henry VI. First Part*, fol. 163.

Going forth with the byshop, till they came to Windsore, hee MISLIKE.
entred the Castle, to the great *misliking* of the byshoppe.

Stow. Henry III. Anno 1264.

MISLI'VE, } *i. e.* to live, or pass, or spend their
MISLI'VING, n. } life, wrongly, wickedly.
In R. Brunne *mis-believed*, q. v.

In his elleuent gere com folk, þat *misteued*,
Aruyed on Brittrik, & sore þei him greued.
R. Brunne, p. 10.

Errid *misiguijng*, haunted maumetrie. Id. p. 320.

O old, unholosome, and *mislived* man,
Calcas I meane, alas, what eiled thee
To ben a Greek, sens thou art borne Trojan?
Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, p. 268.

Trustyng, as God was angry for their wickednesse, euen so should he forgiue them of hys mercy if they repented and forsuke their *misseliuing*.

Tyndall. *Workes*, fol. 30. *Prologues made upon the Prophet Jonas*.

For if he *misliue* in leudness and lust,
Little bootes all the wealth, and the trust,
That his father left by inheritaunce.
Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar*. May.

MISLOOK, *i. e.* to look, to see or direct the sight, wrongly, unluckily.

Ouide telleth in his boke
Ensample touchend of *misloke*,
And saith, how wilome ther was one
A worthy lorde, which Acteon
Was hote.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. p. 19.

MISMAKE, D. *mis-mæken*; *i. e.* made, framed, fashioned, or performed, wrongly, erroneously.

But prouydeth that they [translations] shal not be read if they be *mis-se-made*, til they be by good examinacion amended.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 234. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*.

MISMA'NAGE, } *i. e.* to manage, to guide,
MISMA'NAGEMENT. } direct, or conduct, wrongly, erroneously.

And indeed if it were not so, the debates of most princes' councils, and the business of assemblies would be in danger to be *mismanag'd*, since those who are rely'd upon, and have usually a great stroke in them, are not always such, who have the good luck to be perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism, or expert in mode and figure.

Locke. *Of Human Understanding*, book iv. ch. xvii. sec. 4.

Secondly, I answer, such revolutions happen not upon every little *mismanagement* in publick affairs.

Id. *Of Civil Government*, ch. xix. sec. 225.

The falls of favourites, projects of the great,
Of old *mis-managements*, taxations new;
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true.

Pope. *The Temple of Fame*, l. 456.

The fault is in man himself, if a principle implanted in him for his good becomes by negligence and *mismanagement* the instrument of his ruin.

Horsley. *Sermon* 28. vol. ii. p. 352.

MISMARK, *i. e.* to mark, to sign, to note, wrongly, erroneously.

Howbeit of trowth I cannot denye, but y^e in a side after *mis-se marked* with the number of .249, which should haue been marked the number of .259; there we found the matter in that place.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1135. *The Aunswere to the Poysoned Boke*, &c.

MISMEASURE, *i. e.* measured, meted, reckoned, or calculated, wrongly, erroneously.

With aim *mis-measur'd*, and impetuous speed,
Some darting, strike their ardent wish far off,
Through fury to possess it.

Young. *The Complaint*. Night 5.

MISMETRE, *i. e.* wrong metre or measure, sc. of syllables, or combinations of syllables.

MIS-
METRE.
—
MIS-
ORDER.

And for there is so great diversite
In English, and in writing of our tong,
So I pray to God that none *miswrite* thee,
Ne the *misse-metre*, for default of tong.
Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, p. 293.

MISNA'ME, } D. *mis-naemen*; i. e. to name, de-
MISNO'MER. } nominate, wrongly, erroneously; to
give a wrong or false name.

Where hear-say knowledge sits on public names
And bold conjecture or extols or blames,
Spring party libels; from whose ashes dead,
A monster, *misnam'd* History, lifts its head.
Savage. On False Historians.

And refers to the lines above quoted from Homer,
Where mules, I conceive, is an arrant *misnomer*.
Byrom. Epistle 1. To G. Lloyd, Esq.

And that thing made a sound and show
Which mortals have *misnam'd* a beau.
Beattie. The Wolf and Shepherds.

Many of the changes, by a great *misnomer*, called Parliamentary
reforms, went, not in the intention of all the professors and sup-
porters of them, undoubtedly, but went in their certain, and, in my
opinion, not very remote effect, home to the utter destruction of the
constitution of this kingdom.

Burke. Works, vol. viii. p. 13. *Letter to a Noble Lord.*

MISNUMBER, i. e. to count, to reckon, wrongly,
erroneously.

Which might well make it suspected that the armies by sea,
before spoken of, were *misnumbered*.
Raleigh. History of the World, book v. ch. i. sec. 8.

MISOBSERVE, i. e. to observe, regard, remark,
wrongly, erroneously.

They understand it [reasoning] as early as they do language;
and, if I *mis-observe* not, they love to be treated as rational creatures
sooner than is imagined.

Locke. Works, vol. iii. p. 32. *Of Education*, sec. 81.

MISOLAMPUS. In Zoology, a genus of *Coleop-*
terous insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* slightly thickening to
the apex, the third and fourth joints elongated, equal,
cylindric; the fifth, sixth, and seventh obconic-cylindric,
short; the three following rather stouter and subturbi-
nated, the apical one larger, ovate; *labrum* coriaceous,
exserted, transverse, entire; maxillary *palpi* porrect, with
the apical joint securiform; body oblong-ovate, convex;
head inflexed; *thorax* rather narrower than the *elytra*,
subglobose, anteriorly emarginate, and receiving the pos-
terior part of the head: *scutellum* very minute; *elytra*
united, with the sides rounded and inflexed beneath;
abdomen subovate, transversely truncated at the base,
rounded behind; legs slender; *tibiæ* elongated, narrow,
with obsolete spurs; *tarsi* heteromerous.

Type of the genus, *M. Hoffmansggii*, Latreille,
Gen. Crust. et Ins. vol. ii. plate x. fol. 8. One species, a
native of Portugal, and probably also of the South of
England.

MISOPINION, i. e. wrong or erroneous opinion,
thought, or notion. See MISKNOW, for another example.

But where the heart is forestalled with *miss-opinion*, ablative di-
rections are first needfull to unteach error, ere we can learne truth.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 451. *Sermon*, 15 Sept. 1622.

MISO'RDER, v. } i. e. to order, to rule, or regu-
MISO'RDER, n. } late, to compose, or to arrange,
MISO'RDERLY. } wrongly, faultily, viciously.

In the increase of the vngodlye there is *mysorder*.

Bible, Anno 1551. *Prouerbes*, ch. xv.

But I mervle the lesse that theis *misorders* be amonges some in
the court; for commonly in the contrie also everie where innocencie
is gone, bashfulnesse is vanished.

Ascham. Works, p. 230. *The Schole-Master*.

Calphurnius being thus at quiet on that side, intended wholie to
reforme all *misorders* amongst the Britains.

Holinshed. History of Scotland, vol. i. p. 93.

He purged his court also in such wise of all vicious rule and *mis-*
ordered customes, that his whole familie was giuen onelie to the ex-
ercise of virtue.
Id. Ib. p. 292.

It was enacted, that all persons above the age of fourteene yeares,
being taken begging, vagrant & wandring *misorderly*, should be ap-
prehended, whipped, and brent through the gristle of the right eare.
Stow. Queen Elizabeth, Anno 1572.

MISOWN, i. e. owning, acknowledging, or avowing,
wrongly, erroneously.

He abiured all articles belonging to the crafte of negromancie or
missowning to the faith, in the presence of the Archb. of Canterbury.
Stow. Henry VI. Anno 1440.

MISPASSION, i. e. wrong passion or feeling.

But I say unto you, that not only the outward act of murder is a
breach of the law, but the inward *mis-passion* of the heart also.

Hall. Hard Texts of Scripture. Matthew, ch. v. ver. 22.

MISPAY, to dissatisfy, discontent, displease. See
APPAY.

Wele I wote alle frayed he went fro þat cite
Vnto Rome *mispayed* to þe pape's se.

R. Brunne, p. 323.

I can not of enueie finde,
That I mispoke haue, ought behynde,
Wherof loue ought be *mispaide*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. p. 48.

MISPEND, i. e. to spend, to dispose of, to disburse,
to distribute, wrongly, improperly, extravagantly; to
waste, to exhaust.

And mucche wo worth hym. þat inwitt *mysspejneþ*.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 175.

Alas how vnhappye was this woful hour,
Wherein is thus *mispended* my seruice,
For mine intent and eke my true labour,
To none effect may come in any wise.

Chaucer. The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen.

For if transported with a base repose,
Thou didst (as thou dost not) *mispend* thy prime,
Or what a fair occasion would'st thou lose,
Which after would thee grieve, though out of time.

Stirling. A Parænesis. To Prince Henry.

If your negligence, your riotous *mis-spence* had empaiied your
estate, then Satan had impoverished you.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 282. *Epistle* 10. dec. 2.

— For the genial moisture, due
To apples, otherwise *mispendis* itself
In barren twigs, and for the expected crop,
Nought but vain shoots and empty leaves abound.

J. Philips. Cider.

MISPERSUA'DE, } i. e. to persuade, advise, so-
MISPERSUA'SION. } licit or prevail upon, wrongly,
erroneously.

Poor seduced souls they were taught it was piety to be cruel; and
were *misperswaded* to hate and condemn us for that, which have
procured their reverence and honour.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 490. *The Free Prisoner*.

Wherefore sith the world hath had in these men so fresh expe-
rience how dangerous such active errors are, it must not offend
you though touching the sequell of your present *mispersuasions*
much more be doubted, then your owne intents and purposes doe
haply ayme at.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie. Preface, sig. E. 3.

So that the whole point of sinning, or not sinning, in following
an erroneous conscience, lies here: whether the man that is thus
mispersuaded is to be blamed, or not blamed, for his *mispersuasion*.

Sharp. Works, vol. ii. p. 200. *A Discourse of Conscience*.

MIS-
ORDER.
—
MISPER-
SUADE.

MIS-PLACE. MISPLA'CE, v. } To place, put, or station, wrongly,
 MISPLA'CING. } erroneously; to put in a wrong
 place.

MIS-PRISE. ELB. Proue it before these varlets here; thou honourable man,
 proue it.
 Esc. Doe you heare how he *misplaces*.
Shakspeare. Measure for Measure, fol. 65.

John hath seiz'd Arthur, and it cannot be
 That whiles warme life plays in that infant's veines,
 The *misplac'd* John should entertain an houre,
 One minute, nay one quiet breath of rest.

Id. King John, fol. 13.

The cross falling of a little accident, the omission of a ceremony, or the *misplacing* of a circumstance, may determine all fortunes for ever.
South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 92.

But, with much general reverence for the opinions of these learned commentators, I am persuaded that the stops have been *misplaced* in the Hebrew manuscripts by the Jewish critics upon the last revision of the text.

Horsley. Sermon 8. vol. i. p. 168.

MISPRINT, *i. e.* to print, to press, to mark, stamp or infix, wrongly, erroneously.

There might have bene some ouersight, either in himself or in the printer, by *misse writing* or by *misse pryntyng* those figures of algorisme.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 772. The Confutation of Frere Barnes Churche.

MISPRI'SE, or } Fr. *mespriser*, to *misprize*, is
 MESPRI'SE, } literally to *mistake*, and *misprison*,
 MISPRISION. } *sion, mistaking*. By old Statutes Justices have power to amend the *misprison* of clerkes or others in writing one letter or one syllable too much or too little. See Rastal, title *Amendments*. *Pris* is the past participle of the Fr. *prendre*, to take. A *prize* is something taken; and, consequently, valued; to *prize* is, thus, to value, to esteem highly: hence *misprize* is to set a wrong *price* or value upon, to value too little, to disesteem, to disregard, to disrespect, to neglect, to contemn. In English Law, besides the usage above mentioned, *misprisions* and contempts, in certain cases, were and still are considered as terms of equivalent import.

To *misprize*; to mistake, met. to misapprehend, to misunderstand; consequentially, to set a wrong or inadequate price or value upon, to disesteem, &c.

And see APPREHEND, APPRIZE, HAND, &c.

Where they haue hadde occasion to speake of hyghe *mysseprision* or of treason.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 964. The Debellation of Salem and Byzance.

And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprize*
 As may be worthy of his haynous sin.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 9.

These cautions were exceeding weighty, if Xerxes's obstinacy had not *misprised* them.

Ralegh. History of the World, book iii. ch. vi. sec. 2.

To pluck his indignation on thy head
 By the *misprising* of a maide too vertuous
 For the contempt of empire.

Shakspeare. All's Well that Ends Well, fol. 241.

It is a foul *misprison* in those men that make account of themselves as their own, and therefore that they are the absolute lords of their life.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 816. Cases of Conscience, dec. 4. case 10.

See whither *misprison* of scripture may mislead us.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. fol. 864. Id. addit. case 1.

Who, for a few *misprisions* of wit,
 Are charg'd by those who ten times worse commit.

Butler. Upon Critics.

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MISPRISION, in Law, is defined, or rather described, by Blackstone as "every such high offence as is under the degree of capital but nearly bordering thereon." The word is derived from the old Law French *mespris*, a Contempt. Misprisions are of two sorts, Negative and Positive. Negative Misprisions consist in concealing something, which the public weal requires to be discovered. Misprision of treason and Misprision of felony are the two principal kinds. If the party assent to the treason or felony, he becomes either a principal or an accessory, but if without consenting he merely conceals the facts which are within his knowledge, he is then only guilty of Misprision. If he conceal high treason, he is liable to forfeit all his goods and chattels, the profits of his lands during life, and to be imprisoned for life; if he conceal a treason not amounting to high treason, he is punishable by fine and imprisonment; if he conceal a felony, he may be imprisoned for any period less than a year and a day, and fined at the discretion of the Court.

The concealment of *treasure trove* is a third sort of negative Misprision. This was once punishable by death, but now only by fine and imprisonment.

Positive Misprisions consist in the performance of some act, and are called *Contempts* and *High Misdemeanours*. They chiefly are Contempts against the King's prerogative, his person, his government, his title, his Palaces and Courts of Justice. For instance, the refusal to aid the King with one's personal service in the time of invasion, the publishing libellous stories of him or his government, the denial of his title to the crown in casual discourse, the striking another within his Palace or Court of Justice, are all Misprisions of a Positive character. The maladministration of a high public office, like that of a Judge, is also termed a Misprision. But the general character of Misprisions is that they are Contempts of the executive Magistrate, demonstrated by some undutiful behaviour towards the King and Government.

MISPROCEEDING, *i. e.* wrong proceeding.

All which errors and *misproceedings* they doe fortify and intrench by an addicted respect to their own opinions, and an impatience to hear contradiction or argument.

Bacon. Works, vol. iii. fol. 145. Of Church Controversies.

MISPROFESS, to profess, to declare, to avow, wrongly.

Keep me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul, or the body, by means not imprinted by thee in the church, or not in nature for the body.

Donne. Devotions, (1624,) p. 86.

MISPRONOUNCE, *i. e.* to pronounce, speak, utter, or articulate, wrongly, erroneously.

There while they acted, and over-acted, among other young scholars, I was a spectator, they thought themselves gallant men, and I thought them fools; they made sport, and I laugh'd; they *mispronounc'd*, and I mislik'd; and to make up the Atticism, they were out, and I hist.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 110. Apology for Smectymnus.

MISPROUD, *i. e.* proud,—haughty, elated, wrongly, to excess.

And now I fall. Thy tough commixture melts,
 Impairing Henry, strength'ning *misproud* Yorke.

Shakspeare. Henry VI. Third Part, fol. 157.

MISQUEME, *i. e.* (A. S. *quæman*, placere, to queme, to please,) to displease, to offend.

2 E

MIS-PRISE.

MIS-QUEME.

MIS-
QUEME.MISRE-
MEMBER.

But if any man these *misqueme*,
He shal be baighted as a bere.
The Plowman's Tale, part iii. Imputed to Chaucer.

MISQUOTE, *i. e.* to quote or cite, wrongly, erroneously.

Looke how we can, or sad or merrily,
Interpretation will *misquote* our lookes.
Shakspeare. Henry IV. First Part, fol. 70.

[A new form of infidelity] scruples not to pronounce him not merely a man, but a man peccable and fallible in that degree as to have *misquoted* and misapplied the prophecies of the Old Testament.
Horsley. Sermons, vol. i. p. 207.

MISRAISE, *i. e.* raised, roused, or excited, wrongly.

Here we were out of danger of this *misraised* fury, and had leasure to pray for the quenching of those wild fires of contention and causeless malice.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 490. *The Free Prisoner*, sec. 5.

MISRATE, *i. e.* to rate, to estimate, or esteem, wrongly, erroneously.

There is no way, indeed, wherein we do not thus impose upon ourselves, either assuming false, or *mistrating* true advantages.

Barrow. Works, vol. iii. fol. 317. *Sermon* 29.

MISRECITE, *i. e.* to recite, to repeat, to rehearse, wrongly, erroneously.

I have too frequently found, that the alledgers of testimonies do either, through inadvertency, misapprehend, or *misrecite* the sense of the author they quote.

Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 477. *Preface to New Thermometrical Experiments*, &c.

The court will take notice of the true statute, and will reject the *misrecital* as surplusage.

Hale. History of Pleas of the Crown, ch. xxiv. p. 2.

MISRECKON, *D. mis-rekenen; i. e.* to reckon, count, or compute, to calculate, wrongly, erroneously.

But it is a familiar error in Josephus, to *misreckon* times, which in this point he doth so strangely, as if he knew not how at all to cast any account.

Ralegh. History of the World, book ii. ch. xvii. sec. 10.

We use to say that *mis-reckoning* is no payment.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 862. *Cases of Conscience*, dec. 4. case 10.

His heart *misreckons* him; and therefore when he comes to rectify his account by the measure God takes of things, he finds that in all his fastings and corporal austerities, he has done indeed a great deal of work, but little duty.

South. Sermons, vol. vi. p. 397.

MISREHEARSE, *i. e.* to rehearse, recite, or quote, wrongly, erroneously.

He woulde make you wene here, that I bothe *misrehearse* and misconstrue.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1009. *The Debellation of Salem and Byzance*.

MIS-RELIGION, *i. e.* wrong, false Religion.

It is not for nothing that note is made of the countrey of this thankfull leper; he was a Samaritane; the place is knowne and branded with the infamy of a Paganish *mis-religion*.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 155. *Contemplations. The Ten Lepers*.

MISREMEMBER, (a common word with Boyle,) to remember, to recollect, or call to memory, wrongly, erroneously.

For of trouthe not the pacifier, but my selfe was ouersene in that place wyth a lytle hast, in *misre-membring* one worde of his.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1139. *The Aunsweare to the Poysoned Boke*, &c.

That he who twice upon oath with time of recollection could not remember any thing of such a business, might well a third time *misremember* somewhat.

Baker. Charles I. Anno 1641.

Having enquired of an old experienced tradesman, of whom I bought an excellent mortar of lignum vitæ, how long he had kept

the wood in seasoning before I had the mortar, he answered me (if I much *mis-remember* not) twenty years.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 449. *An Essay of the Intestine Motions of the Particles of Quiescent Solids*.

MISRENDER, *i. e.* to render, to restore, to represent, to translate, wrongly, erroneously.

They [the Psalms] must at least be allowed to contain polished and fashionable expressions in their own language, how coarsely soever they have been *mis-rendered* in ours.

Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 297. *Touching the Style of Holy Scriptures*.

MISREPORT, *i. e.* to report, to reconvey, to relate, wrongly, erroneously.

For here may a man see y^t misse vnderstanding maketh *misreporting*.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 238. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*.

Yf they be such indeed, quod your frende, and that they bee not mistaken or *misreported*.

Id. Ib. p. 249.

The Duke of Gloucester should be declared publickly a loyal subject, and that none should *misreport* or dispute the actions of the Duke of York, or any in his company.

Baker. Henry VI. Anno 1459.

But we are not to be guided in the sense we have of that book, either by the *misreports* of some ancients, or the capricious of one or two neotericks.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book iv. ch. i.

MISREPRESENT, *i. e.* to represent, to exhibit, to show, wrongly, or wrongfully, erroneously, or injuriously, or unjustly; to give a wrong, a false account, or statement.

In slavish habit, ill-fitted weedes

O'er worn and soil'd;

Or do my eyes *misrepresent*?

Milton. Samson Agonistes, l. 124.

Nay, if the *misrepresentation* of the object makes the idolatry, certainly by how much the worse, and more scandalous the *misrepresentation* is, by so much the grosser and more intolerable must be the idolatry.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 137.

Notwithstanding the general influence of ridicule on private and civil life, as well as on learning and the sciences, it has been almost constantly neglected or *misrepresented*, by divines especially.

Akenside. Notes to Pleasures of Imagination, book iii. ver. 57.

The Scriptures frequently forbid rash judgments, and censoriousness, and a *misrepresentation* of other men's actions, and hard thoughts concerning them.

Jortin. Dissertation 3. p. 95.

MISREPUTE, *i. e.* to repute, to reckon, to account, to estimate, wrongly, erroneously.

And in so doing let them not doubt but they shall vindicate the *misreputed* honour of God and his great Lawgiver, by suffering him to give his own Laws according to the condition of man's nature best known to him.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 213. *The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

MISRU'LE, *i. e.* a wrong or unjust rule, or regulation, or government; perversion or destruction of rule; confusion, turbulence, tumult.

For an account of the *Lord of Misrule*, see the *Miscellaneous* notice of CHRISTMAS.

For as earth, so he the world

Built on circumfluous waters calme, in wide

Crystallin ocean, and loud *misrule*

Of chaos far remov'd.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book vii. l. 271.

On Munday, the fourth of January, the said Lord of Merry disports came by water to London, & landed at the Tower Wharfe, entered the Tower, and then rode through Tower streete, where hee was received by Sergeant Vawce, Lorde of *Misrule* to John Mainard, one of the Sherifffes of London.

Stow. Edward VI. Anno 1552.

MISRE-
MEMBER.MIS-
RULE.

MIS-
RULE.
—
MISS.

Shall the controller of proud Nemesis,
In lawlesse rage upbraid each other's vice,
While no man seeketh to reflect the wrong,
And curb the raunge of his *misruly* tongue.
Hall. Satire 1. book vi.

Otherwise we may be sure that their great Master of *Misrule*,
Oliver, would never have commissioned them to serve him in that
post.
South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 63.

For loud *misrule*, the scourge of crimes,
Mix'd with the madness of the times,
And rous'd a rustic war.
Whitehead. Ode 15. For His Majesty's Birthday, 4th June, 1767.

MISS, *v.* } A. S. *miss-ian*; D. and Ger. *miss-en*.
MISS, *n.* } To want, to feel, see, or perceive, the
MISSING, *n.* } want of; to be wanting or deficient;
to fail, to err, to go wrong, aside, or astray.
And hence, *mis*, in Composition, is used as equivalent
to wrongly, erroneously, wrongfully, injuriously.

In that citty virtue shall never cease,
And felicity no soule shall *mis*se,
Magnifying the name of the Kinge of blisse.
R. Gloucester, p. 584. Appendix.

Euer in joy & blisse, in alle þat þei may do,
þei wene it salle neuer *mis*se, ne oþer dede com to.
R. Brunne, p. 228.

To gyue dome þorgh grace, to mende boþe þer *mys*.
Id. p. 303.

God wol nat lete hym sterue
In *mys*chef for lacke of mete. ne for *mys*singe of cloþes.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 176.

He tourned on his pillowes oft,
And would of that him *miss*ed have ben eased.
Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book iii. p. 254.

O rakel hond, to do so foule a *mis*.
Id. The Manciples Tale, v. 17226.

As for the time yet it lesseth
To hym, whiche to other joye *miss*eth.
Gower. Conf. Am. book vi. p. 186.

But for a *mys*, an other *mis*
Was yolde, and so full ofte it is.
Id. Ib. book vi. p. 201.

Whether by fate, or *missing* of the way,
Or that she was by werinesse reteind.
Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book ii.

For lo! in Heven, whereas all goodnes is
Emongst the angels, a whole legione
Of wicked sprightes did fall from happy bliss;
What wonder, then, if one, of women all did *mis*?
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 9.

The suddain wonder hath not dryed her eyes, nor charmed her
tongue; shee freely confesseth the cause of her grieve to be the
missing of her Saviour.
Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 282. Contemplations. The Resurrection.

CAM. Sir, it is three dayes since I saw the Prince; what his hap-
pier affayres may be are to me vnknowne: but I haue (*missingly*)
noted, he is of late much retyred from court.
Shakspeare. Winter's Tale, fol. 290.

Poore Jacke, farewell,
I could haue better spar'd a better man.
O, I should haue a heauy *mis*se of thee,
If I were much in loue with vanity.
Id. Henry IV. First Part, fol. 72.

Like her, who *miss'd* her name in a lampoon,
And griev'd to find herself decay'd so soon.
Dryden. An Essay upon Satire.

Miss, evidently a contraction of *mis-tress*. Evelyn
gives the earliest notice of one application. Perhaps
Miss Prue is contemporary with the first introduction of
the name into a Dramatis Personæ.

In this acted y^e faire and famous comedian, call'd Roxalana, from
y^e part she perform'd; and I think it was the last, she being taken
to be the Earle of Oxford's *mis*se, (as at this time they began to call
lewd women.)
Evelyn. Diary, 9th Jan. 1662.

Miss P. Mother, mother, mother, look you here.
MRS. FORESIGHT. Fie, *miss*, how you bawl!—Besides I have told
you, you must not call me mother.
Congreve. Love for Love, act iii.

Gay vanity, with smiles and kisses,
Was busy 'mongst the maids and *misses*.
Cawthorn. The Temple of Hymen.

Nor deems he wiser him, who gives his noon
To *miss*, the mercer's plague, from shop to shop
Wand'ring and litt'ring with unfolded silks
The polish'd counter, and approving none,
Or promising with smiles to call again.
Cowper. The Task, book vi.

MISSAL, *adj.* } Fr. *messel*; It. *messale*; Sp. *mis-*
MISSAL, *n.* } *sal*; quod summum missæ continet.
Minshew.

The *mass*-book.
Hall, in his *Old Religion*, ch. v. "On the Sacrifice of
the Mass," has a section on "the Newness of the *Mis-*
sal Sacrifice," and another that "the *Missal* Sacrifice is
against Reason."

And see LITURGY, p. 493.

Who would have thought a man could have thwackt together so
many incongruous similitudes, had it not been to defend the motley
incoherence of a patch'd *missal*?
Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 85. Animadversions upon the Remon-
strants' Defence, &c.

Vertue met with a fine illuminated MS. of this age, a *missal* for
the use of Salisbury.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. ch. ii. p. 51.

MISSATE, A. S. *mis-setten*; *i. e.* to set or *sit*, to place
wrong, unfitly, unsuitably. It *missate* her naught; *i. e.*
it *sat* not ill upon her.

For she right there had in present
Unto a lady made present
Of a gold broche, full well wraught,
And certes it *missate* her nought.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 180.

If, therefore, that boundary of suits [an oath] be taken away, or
misset, where shall be the end.
Bacon. Works, vol. ii. p. 554. Judicial Charge.

MISSA'Y, *v.* } D. *mis-segghen*; *i. e.* to say or
MISSA'YER, } speak, wrongly, erroneously; wrong-
MISSA'YING. } fully, injuriously, unjustly.

Ne say nought for none euill will,
Thing that is holden still,
It is no worship to *missaie*,
Thou mayest ensample take of Kaie,
That was sometime for *missayeng*,
Hated both of old and yeng.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 187.

And if that any *missayere*
Despise women, that thou maist here,
Blame him, and bid him hold him still.
Id. Ib.

But, when in vaine to fight she oft assay'd,
She arm'd her tongue, and thought at him to scold:
Nathless her tongue not to her will obey'd,
But brought forth speeches myld when she would have *missayd*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 6.

It being the proper scope of this work in hand, not to rip up and
relate the misdoings of his whole life, but to answer only and refute
the *missayings* of his book.
Milton. Eiconoclastes. Preface.

MISSEEK, *i. e.* to seek, search, or look after, wrongly,
erroneously.

MISS.
—
MIS-
SEEK.

MIS-
SEEK.
—
MISSION.

Nor ye set not a dragge net for an hare;
And yet the thing, that most is your desire,
You do misseke, with more travell and care.
Wyat. Of the meane and sure Estate.

MISSE'EM, v. } i. e. to seem, look, or appear,
MISSE'EMING, n. } wrong, ill, unfit, unbecoming.

Sir knight, aread who hath ye thus aray'd,
And eke from whom make ye this hasty flight?
For never knight I saw in such misseeming plight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 9.

The gentle squire, with faire Serene,
Met her in such misseeming foule array.
Id. Ib. book vi. can. 6.

In which him chaunced false Duessa meete,
Mine onely foe, mine onely deadly dread;
Who with her witchcraft, and misseeming sweete,
Inveigled him to follow her desires unmeete.
Id. Ib. book i. can. 7.

MISSEL-BIRD. See the Quotation, and MISTLETOE.

For certain it is, that some birds do feed upon the berries of this
vegetable, and we meet in Aristotle with one kind of trush called the
missel trush, or feeder upon *misseltoe*.
Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book ii. ch. vi.

MISERVE, i. e. to serve wrongly or wrongfully;
to neglect or violate the due service.

Of that the kynge his god *misserueth*,
The people taketh that he deserueth
Here in this worlde.
Gower. Conf. Am. book vii. p. 237.

You shall inquire whether the good statute be observed, whereby
a man may have what he thinketh he hath, and not be abused or
misserved in that he buys.
Bacon. Works, vol. ii. p. 559. Judicial Charge.

MISSHAPEN, D. *mis-schappen*, i. e. *shapen*, framed
or formed wrong, ill, unsightly; distorted.

per arn mo *misshapene* among suche beggers
Than of meny oþer men þat on þis molde walken.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 156.

Her neather partes *misshapen*, monstrous
Were hidd in water, that I could not see;
But they did seeme more foule and hideous
Than woman's shape men would beleve to bee.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 2.

Else why should this rough thing, who never knew
Manners, nor smooth humanity; whose heats
Are rougher than himselfe, and more *misshapen*,
Thus mildly kneel to me?

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Faithful Shepherdess, act i. sc. 1.

Let not thy heart be hasty to utter any thing before God, that is,
in other words, let it not venture to throw out its crude, extemporary,
sudden and *misshapen* conceptions in the face of infinite perfection.
South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 97.

O! I could better bear an old,
Ugly, diseas'd, *mis-shapen* scold.
Dorset. The Antiquated Coquet.

The sev'n Geræstians sworn to deeds of hell,
With Lamachus, of foul *misshapen* frame,
Attend the tyrant, spreading to rude storms
His banner fell. *Glover. The Athenaid, book xvi.*

MISSHEATH, i. e. to sheath or encase, wrongly, er-
roneously.

This dagger hath mistaine, for loe his house
Is empty on the backe of Mountague,
And is *misheathed* in my daughter's bosome.
Shakspeare. Romeo and Juliet, fol. 76.

MIS-SING, to sing wrong. See MISVALUE.

MI'SSION, } Fr. *mission*; It. *missione*; Sp.
MI'SSIONARY, } *mission*; Lat. *missio*, from *missus*,
MI'SSIONER, } past participle of *mittere*, to send.
MI'SSILE, } Applied not only to
MI'SSIVE, adj. } The sending; but to the persons
MI'SSIVE, n. } sent, deputed, delegated, to exe-

cute a purpose for which they are sent; to the commis- MISSION.
sion, or that wherewith they are sent; the dismissal or
sending away. MIS-
SPEAK.

His missile weapon was a lying tongue,
Which he far off like swiftest lightning flung.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island.

He made nevertheless this ordinance; that every twelve years
there should be set forth out of this kingdome, two ships appointed
to several voyages; that in either of these ships, there should be a
mission of three of the fellows, or brethren of Salomon's House.
Bacon. New Atlantis, fol. 17.

And at once
All his great work to come before him set;
How to begin, how to accomplish best
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high.
Milton. Paradise Regained, book ii. l. 114.

Wherefore the *missioners* of France (who are living marks of a
true apostolical succession) seek to establish this practice in all
places where they teach, that persons of all conditions make some
short address to God at the striking of every clock.

Mountague. Devoute Essayes. Treatise 5. part ii. sec. 3.

Offering to them how much this might trench upon the liberty
and safety of the peers, to be in this sort discharged by a letter *mis-*
sive of any subject, without the king's hand.
Baker. Charles I. Anno 1626.

Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came *missives* from the
king, who all hail'd me Thane of Cawdor.
Shakspeare. Macbeth, fol. 134.

To raise the mast, the missile dart to wing,
And send swift arrows from the bounding string,
Were arts the Gods made grateful to my mind.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, book xv.

And these the *missioners* our zeal has made.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

Through the transparent region of the skies
Swift as a wish, the *missionary* flies.
Garth. The Dispensary, can. 4. l. 250.

The Trojan weapon whizz'd along in air,
The Cretan saw, and shunn'd the brazen spear;
Sent from an arm so strong, the *missive* wood
Sunk deep in earth, and quiver'd where it stood.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, book xiii.

The arrow is a light *missile* weapon, which in ancient times was
used to annoy the enemy at a distance, and particularly when put to
flight. *Horsley. Sermon 7. vol. 1. p. 125.*

A saying of a zealot in former times has been reported, that
"unarmed *missionaries* make few converts." Yet were the apostles
of our ever blessed Redeemer such *missionaries*; and they converted
the world at a time when the wit and the wisdom, the fashion and
the power of it were all in arms against them.
Horne. Works, vol. v. p. 289. Discourse 19.

MISSPE'AK, } i. e. to speak, to say, to utter, to
MISSPE'ECH. } tell, wrongly, erroneously, wrong-
fully, unjustly.

Now bete thy brest, and say to god of love,
Thy grace, lord, for now I me repent
If I *mispeake*.
Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book i. p. 235.

And therfore of detraction
In loue, that I have *mispoke*
Telle howe ye will it shal be wroke.
Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. p. 48.

And then, if that I fynde a lacke
Of any worde, that I *mispake*,
Whiche was to muche in any wise;
Anone my wittes I despise.
Id. Ib. book iii. p. 76.

And otherwise of no *mispeche*
My conscience for to seche,
I cannot of enuie finde,
That I *mispoke* haue ought behynde,
Wherof loue ought be mispaid.
Id. Ib. book ii. p. 48.

MIS-
SPEAK.
—
MIST.

Then as a mother which delights to heare
Her early childe *mis-speake* half utter'd words,
Or, because majestie doth never feare
Ill or bold speech, she audience affords.
Donne. Poems, p. 177.

Shall Lewes haue Blaunch, and Blaunch those provinces.
Is it not so—thou hast *mispoke*, misheard;
Be well aduis'd, tell o'er thy tale againe.
Shakspeare. King John, fol. 8.

MISSUCCESS, *i. e.* wrong or ill success, ill luck.

This is, as some shifting alchymist that casts all the fault of his
mis-success upon his glasse or his furnace.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 197. Sermon at Whitehall, August 8.

MISSUGGESTION, *i. e.* wrong or ill suggestion,
or intimation.

With so much more indignation must we needs think of these
cheaters, (for so I construe St. Paul's *κωβίται*,) that would fain win
you from us with mere tricks of *missuggestion*.
Hall. A Letter Parænetical.

MIST, *v.* } D. *mist*; A. S. *mist*, *mist-ian*, *cali-*
MIST, *n.* } *gare*, to darken.
MISTY, } That which darkens or dims the
MISTILY, } sight, met. the perceptions; a thick
MISTINESS, } reek or vapour darkening the air.
MISTHEAD. } See the *Essay on METEOROLOGY*,
p. 145, &c.

pow mygt bet mete ye *myst* on Melverne hulles.
Piers Ploukman. Vision, p. 8.

As wey may see a wynter
Isycles in evesynges thorgh hete of þe sonne,
Melteþ in a mynt while to *myst* and to water.
Id. lb. p. 331.

And anon *myist* and derkenesse felden down on him.
Wiclif. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. xiii.

And immediately there fell on him a *myste* & a darcknes.
Bible. Anno 1551.

For I have sene of a full *misty* morow,
Folowen ful oft a mery somer's day.
Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book iii. fol. 259.

These philosopheres speke so *mistily*
In this craft, that man cannot come therby,
For any wit that men have now adayes.
Id. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16862

What meaneth this, what is this *mistiheed*.
Id. The Complaint of Mars and Venus.

Thus stant this worlde fulfilled of *miste*.
Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 137.

Ther was such a *myst*, that a man coude not se y^e length of a
spere before him.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. lviii. p. 79.

Lend me a looking-glasse,
If that her breath will *mist* or staine the stone,
Why then she lues. *Shakspeare. Lear, fol. 309.*

KING. I blame you not
For hearing this, I must perforce compound
With *mistfull* eyes, or they will issue to.
Id. Henry V. fol. 88.

O my distressed lord, even such our griefs;
Here they're but felt and seen with *mistful* eyes,
But like to groves, being topp'd, they higher rise.
Id. Pericles, act i. sc. 4.

For the *mistiness* scattereth and breaketh suddenly.
Bacon. Natural History, Cent. i. sec. 91.

ROM. Not I.
Vnlesse the breath of hartsicke groanes
Mist-like infold me from the search of eyes.
Shakspeare. Romeo and Juliet, fol. 67.

Blind were those eyes, saw not how bright did shine
Through flesh's *misty* veil those beams divine.
Donne. On Mrs. Boulstred.

The angry billows rear their heads on high,
Dashing aloft the foaming surges fly
And rising, cloud the air with *misty* spray.
Rowe. To the Earl of Godolphin.

Where there is a giddiness in the head, there will always be a *mist*
before the eyes. *South. Sermons, vol. iii. p. 80.*

Dull are slow Ouse's *mist-exhaling* plains,
Where long, rank grass the morning dew retains:
Who pastures there in autumn's humid reign,
His flock from sickness hopes to save in vain.
Scott. Amœbean Eclogues.

The sable ensign of the night
Unfurld by *mist-impelling* Eurus veils
The last red radiance of declining day.
Mason. The English Garden, book iii.

MISTA'KE, *v.* } *i. e.* to take wrongly, errone-
MISTA'KE, *n.* } ously; to take the wrong course,
MISTA'KER, } (or as Mr. Tyrwhitt expresses it,)
MISTA'KING, } "the wrong part; to transgress."
MISTA'KEABLE. } To take, apprehend, accept,

perceive or conceive, wrongly, erroneously; to misap-
prehend, to misunderstand. To be *mistaken* has a two-
fold application:—

1. I am *mistaken*; *i. e.* taken, apprehended, wrongly,
erroneously; I am misapprehended, misunderstood.

2. I am *mistaken*; *i. e.* taken, led, drawn the wrong
course or path, astray; I am misled, misguided, be-
trayed; and, consequentially, I go wrong or astray, I
err, I misapprehend.

& if þe Scottis kyng *mistake* in any braide
Of treson in any þyng, ageyn Henry forsaid.
R. Brunne, p. 138.

Ladies I praye ensample taketh,
Ye that ayenst your loue *mistaketh*;
For if of hir death be you to wite,
God can full well your wile quite.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 182.

And therefore as concerninge myracles, in which your selfe will
agree, that I am not (by any *missetaking* of reason and nature) de-
ceyued.

*Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 128. A Dialogue concerning
Heresies.*

For me he did *mistake* that squire to bee;
For never two so like did living creature see.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 8.

Would it not anger
A stoick, a coward, yea a martyr,
To see a pursuivant come and call
All his clothes, copes, books, primers, and all
His plate, chalices; and *mistake* them away,
And ask a fee for coming?

Donne. Satire 5.

Be sure to be drunke; you'll mis-reckon the better, and be lesse
asham'd on't; but your true tricke, rascall, must be, to be euer
busie, and *mis-take* away the bottles and cannes, in hast, before they
be half drunke off.

Ben Jonson. Bartholomew Fayre, act ii. sc. 2

For either
He never shall find out fit mate, but such
As some misfortune brings him, or *mistake*.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book x. l. 903.

And 'tis indeed a thing not very strange, to be at the difference of
a third part, in so large and collective an account, if we consider
how differently they are set forth in minor and less *mistakable* num-
bers. *Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book vi. ch. i.*

Whiles I thus sincerely pleade for truth, the well meaning igno-
rance of some *mistakers* hath passed as deepe, as unjust censures
upon mee.

*Hall. Works, vol. ii. part ii. fol. 49. An Apologeticall Advertise-
ment to the Reader.*

Tell me thou shadow of S. Peter, Didst thou take these French
Protestants for Malchus, whose eares while thou wouldst have cut
off, thy sword by a light *mistake* glanc't upon their throats?

Id. lb. vol. ii. part ii. fol. 195. To Pope Urban.

MIST.
—
MIS-
TAKE.

MIS-
TAKE.
—
MISTER.

Let us endeavour to advance the common good, that a pious zeal may not draw in confusion; and that we may not *mistakingly* rear up the walls of Babel while we intend Jerusalem.

Hall. Mystery of Godliness. Epistle prefixed.

It is the ennobling office of the understanding, to correct the fallacious and *mistaken* reports of sense, and to assure us that the staff in the water is straight, though our eye would tell us it is crooked.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 56.

So, like the watchful traveller
That by the moon's *mistaken* light did rise,
Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes.

Dryden. Astræa Redux.

They [eclipses] may on divers occasions help to settle chronology, and rectify the *mistakes* of Historians that writ many Ages ago.

Ray. Of the Creation, part i. fol. 79.

Men of cold complexions are very apt to *mistake* a want of vigour in their imaginations for a delicacy in their judgments.

Young. On Lyric Poetry.

MISTEACH, A. S. *mis-tæc-an*, i. e. to teach, to instruct, wrongly, erroneously.

Because he that had *misteached* his wife and his children, were vnmete for a great cure.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 229. A Dialogue concerni Heresies.

And therbi blame the church for *misteaching* the people, as though the church taught theym to put lesse trust in God & in faith of Christ than they should do.

Id. Ib. book iv. ch. xi. fol. 263. Id.

REMONST. Multitudes of people they say distaste it [the Liturgy;] more shame for those that have so *mistaught* them.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 85. Animadversions upon the Remonstrants' Defence.

MISTEMPER, i. e. *tempered*, ordered, regulated, wrongly; disordered, diseased, disturbed, confused.

"Happy was I," (the old queene said,)

"When as a maide vnweade,

Nor husband's weale nor children's woe

Mistempered my head."

Warner. Albion's England, book vii. ch. xxiv.

He customablie vsed to sit at supper till it were verie late in the night, hauing his banketting dishes and cuppes to come in one after another, till he were so *mistempered*, that being laid to sleepe, he would straight vomit, &c.

Holinshed, vol. v. p. 175. The Historie of Scotland.

MISTEP, i. e. to step, or move the foot, to go, wrongly, erroneously.

Where so as euer his loue go,

She shall not with hir litell to

Missteppe, but he seeth it all.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 127.

MI'STER, } Skinner says, from Fr. *mestier*; It.

MI'STERIE. } *mestiero*; the art or business by which any one supports himself. All, I believe, from the Lat. *mysterium*, because every art or craft, however mean, has its own secrets, which it discloses only to the initiated. Lye traces it from the Dan. *meistari*, a master; and Thomas Warton is of opinion that "*Mystery*, antiently used for a particular art or skill in general, is a specious and easy corruption of *maistry* or *mastery*, the English of the Lat. *magisterium*, or *artificium*; in Fr. *maistrise*, *mestier*, *mestrie*; and in Italian *magisterio*, with the same sense."—*History of English Poetry*, vol. iii. p. 37. Spenser uses the verb: It *mistreth* not; i. e. it needeth not, there is not need or occasion.

From the *mastery* or *skill* in a trade, necessary or needful, it was extended in its application to

The trade or occupation, art or craft; and further to Need, necessity.

Respons þei gaf hem þere, "þei were men of *mistere*."

R. Brunne, p. 169.

MISTER.
—
MISTION.

But telleth me what *mistere* man ye ben,
That ben so hardy for to fighten here
Withouten any juge, other officere,
As though it were in listes really.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1712.

In youth he lerned hadde a good *mistere*,
He was a wel good wright, a carpentere.

Id. Ib. v. 615.

He of meat hath no *mistere*.

Id. The Romant of the Rose, v. 5614.

Of hem that ben artificers,
Whiche vsen craftes and *misters*,
Whose arte is cleped mechanike.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vii. p. 217.

The redcrosse knight toward him crossed fast,
To weet what *mister* wight was so dismay'd.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 9.

Ne wone what *mister* maladie it is,
Whereby to seeke some means it to appease.

Id. Ib. book iv. can. 12.

As for my name, it *mistreth* not to tell;
Call me the squire of dames, that me beseemeth well.

Id. Ib. book iii. can. 7.

Shame light on him, that through so false abusion
Doth turn the name of souldiers to abusion,
And that, which is the noblest *mysterie*,
Brings to reproach and common infamy.

Id. Mother Hubberd's Tale.

I bidde thee teach hem, wost thou how?

By some generall signe now,

In what place thou shalt founden be,

If that men had *mister* of thee.

Id. Ib. v. 6078.

MISTERM, i. e. *termed*, named, called, wrongly, erroneously.

Hence banished, is banisht from the world,
The world's exile is death. Then banished,
Is death *mistearmed*.

Shakspeare. Romeo and Juliet, fol. 67.

MISTHINK, to think wrongly or erroneously; to have wrong thoughts or ideas or notions.

Whan they *misthinke*, they lightly let it passe.

Chaucer. The Court of Loue, p. 370.

Had she persever'd just, there would have been
Some that would sin, *misthinking* she did sin.

Donne. Funeral Elegies. On Mrs. Boulstred.

But I with better reason him aviz'd,

And shew'd him, how, through error and *misthought*

Of our like persons each to be disguiz'd,

Or his exchange or freedom might be wrought.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 8.

Thoughts, which how found they harbour in thy brest,
Adam, *misthought* of her to thee so dear?

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 289

MISTHROW, i. e. to throw or cast, wrongly, erroneously.

Tell me therfore if it be so

Hast thou thýne eie ought *misthrowe*?

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 21.

MISTIDE, A. S. *mis-tidan*, i. e. to tide, to come to pass, to chance or happen, wrongly, unfortunately.

He that hath over hard an hirte, atte laste he shal mishappe and *mistide*.

Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus, p. 118.

Nowe it is no doubt than, that these wayes ne ben a maner *mistidinges* to blisfulnes: *ad beatitudinem viæ devixæ quædam sint.*

Id. Boecius, book iii. p. 427.

MISTION, Fr. *mistion*, mixture. See MIX.

Unless his [Aristotle] opinion be admitted, there would be no true and perfect *mistion*, but only aggregates or heaps of contiguous corpuscles.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 504. The Sceptical Chymist.

MISTLE-
TOE.MI'STLETOE, or } Junius writes it also *misselden*,
MI'SSLETOE. } and Skinner *missendine*; the lat-

ter, with Wachter, derives *mistel* from Ger. *mist*, (A. S. *mixen*,) dung; (see the Quotation from Pliny;) and *ta*, or *toe*, that part of the foot by which the bird is caught with the *viscus* or bird lime.

The trivial name of the *Viscum* of Linnæus.

Moreover, set or sow this *misselto* which way soever you will, it will never take and grow: it commeth onely by the mewting of birds, especially of the stockdove or quois, and the blackbird, which feed thereupon, and let it passe through their bodie. And this is the nature of it, unlesse it bee mortified, altered and digested in the stomacke and belly of birds it will never grow.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xvi. ch. xlv.

The fearless British priests under an aged oak
Taking a milk white bull unstained with the yoke,
And with an ax of gold, from that Jove-sacred tree
The *mistleto* cut down.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 9.

That *viscus arboreus* or *mistletoe* is bred upon trees from seeds which birds, especially thrushes and ring-doves, let fall thereon, was the creed of the ancients, and is still believed among us; is the account of its production, set down by Pliny, delivered by Virgil, and subscribed by many more.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book ii. ch. vi.

There, where the spreading consecrated boughs,
Fed the sage *mistleto*, the holy Druids
Lay rapt in moral musings.

Mason. *Elfrida*.

Pliny.

Pliny, like Virgil and many later authorities who ought to have known better, plainly considers the MISTLETOE to be a production *quod non sua seminat arbor*. In connection with the passage above cited, he adds, that in some sort Mistletoe kills trees; that there are three kinds of it; 1st, that engendered on the Fir and Larch, called *Stelis* in Eubœa and *Hyphear* in Arcadia. 2dly, That found on "the common Oke, the wild Robur, the Holme, wild Plumtree, and the Terebinth, and not lightly upon other trees. Howbeit in greatest plentie it is seen upon the Oke, and that is named *Dryos Hyphear*." 3dly, That which grows on evergreens, itself also being evergreen. But what Mistletoe, we may ask, is deciduous? He then states, as follows, almost all that we know with certainty concerning its employment by the Druids. "And forasmuch as wee are entred into a discourse as touching *Misselto*, I cannot overpasse one strange thing thereof used in France. The Druidæ (for so they call their Divinours, Wise Men, and the State of their Clergie) esteeme nothing in the world more sacred than *Misselto* and the tree whereupon it breedeth, so it be on Oke. Now this you must take by the way. These Priests or Clergiemen chose of purpose such groues for their divine Service, as stood only upon Okes; nay they solemnize no sacrifice nor perform any sacred ceremonies without branches and leaves thereof, so as they may seem to be well enough named thereupon *Dryidæ* in Greeke, which signifieth as much as the Oke Priests. Certes, to say a truth, whatsoever they find growing upon that tree over and besides its owne fruit, be it *Misselto* or any thing else, they esteeme it as a gift sent from Heaven, and a sure signe by which that very God whome they serve giveth them to understand, that he hath chosen that peculiar tree. And no marveile, for in very deed *Misselto* is passing geason, (scarce,) and hard to be found upon the Oke; but when they meet with it, they gather it very devoutly and with many ceremonies; for first and foremost, they observe principally, that the moon be just six daies old, (for upon that day they begin their moneths and new

Mistletoe
employed
by the
Druids.

yeares, yea and their severall ages, which have their revolutions every thirtie yeares,) because shee is thought then to be of great power and force sufficient, and is yet not come to her halfe light and the end of her first quarter. They call it in their language All-Heale, (*omnia sanans*,) (for they have an opinion of it that it cureth all maladies whatsoever,) and when they are about to gather it, after they have well and duly prepared their sacrifices and festivall cheare under the said tree, they bring thither two young bullocks milke white, such as never yet drew in yoke at plough or waine, and whose heads were then, and not before, bound by the horne: which done, the Priest, arrayed in a surplesse or white vesture, climbeth up into the tree, and with a golden hook or bill cutteth it off, and they beneath receive it in a white souldiour's cassocke or coat of armes: then fall they to kill the beastes aforesaid for sacrifice, mumbling many oraisons and praying devoutly. That it would please God to blesse this gift of his to the good and benefit of all those to whome he had vouchsafed to give it. Now this persuasion they have of *Misselto* thus gathered, That what living creature soever (otherwise barraine) do drinke of it, will presently become fruitfull therupon; also that it is a sovereign countrepoinson or singular remedie against all vermine. So vain and superstitious are many nations in the world, and oftentimes in such frivolous and foolish things as these."

The Druidical veneration for the Mistletoe is affirmed by Vallancy in his *Grammar of the Irish Language* to be connected with a reverence for the number three, upon which part of their obscure Creed many whimsical fancies have been rested. Not only the berries of the Mistletoe, but its leaves also, says the above-named writer, grow in clusters of three united to one stock.

The Celtic name for the oak was *gue* or *guy*, still retained for the Mistletoe in French; and we are told by Borlase, (*Ant. of Cornwall*, 91.) that as the end of the year approached, the Druids solemnly gathered the Mistletoe, saying, "the New year is at hand gather the *Miseltoe*," whence in parts of France the peasant boys still go about asking largesse, and crying *A guy, l'an neuf*. Almost all the writers who have touched upon the Druidical Mistletoe, and its connection with the New year, cite *unâ voce*, one after the other, a line which they attribute to Ovid,

Use of Mis-
tletoe at the
approach of
a New year.

At "*Viscum*," Druidæ, "*Viscum*!" cantare solebant;
or,

"Ad *Viscum*, Druides," Druides clamare solebant,

as Keysler writes it, adding with great truth, *Ausim tamen affirmare, Poetam hunc nunquam de eo versu cogitasse: atque, non nisi nimia oscitantia Autorum alios incogitanter exscribentium, versum Ovidio tribui nullibi in operibus ejus legendum.* (*Antiq. selectæ Septentrionales*, 306.) In the upper part of Germany, continues the same writer, wherein many Heathen customs abound, the common people, about Christmas time, run about the villages striking doors and windows with hammers, and shouting *Guthyl, Guthyl!* words which do not bear any reference to *Güt heyl, bona salus*, or to a fictitious Saint Günthilde, but are plainly the Druidical name of Mistletoe used by Pliny, when he calls it *omnia sanans*, or by Holland in his *All heal*. The people of Holstein name Mistletoe *Marentaken*, or the branch of *Spectres*, and regard it, especially if found on an oak, as a panacea for green wounds, and a sure charm to procure success in hunting.

MISTLE-
TOE.

MISTLE-
TOE.Mystical
explana-
tions.

The egregious folly into which the monomania of allegorical interpretation betrays its puzzle-pated votaries, has never been more strongly exemplified than in an instance which Keysler appends to his remarks on Mistletoe, and which we shall present in his own words. *Magis etiam insanit Seb. Rouillard, l. c. p. 51. qui Christum Cruci affixum eo indigitatum nugatur. Quemadmodum enim Viscum alieno arbori infixum brumali tempore legatur, candidâ veste excipiendum, fructuumque suavitate aves alliciat; ita Christum tempore Solstitii hyemalis natum, postea vili alienoque ligno adfixum, inde autem sublatum et albis linteis involutum, suâ sepulturâ et resurrectione omnes animos esurientes ad se pertrahere. Neque aliâ ex ratione quam odio erga Christianos Plinium suspicatur omisisse nomen Visci Panchreston, ejusque loco omnia sanans substitu-isse. (316.)* In a similar strain one Francis Meinard, a Frisian, spoke an Oration in the University of Poitiers, in 1609, to prove that Mistletoe adumbrated Jurisprudence. The following are among the parallels:

<i>Viscum e cælo demissum creditur.</i>	<i>Lex cælo demissa.</i>
<i>Viscum tempore hiemali matur- rescit.</i>	<i>Veteres hiemali tempore judicii vacabant.</i>
<i>Auræ falce demetitur.</i>	<i>Auræ falx stipendii sive hono- rarii Professorii significationem habet.</i>
<i>Viscum prodest contra omnia ve- nera.</i>	<i>Jurisprudentia prodest contra fraudem, dolum, furta, rapi- nas, latrocinia, adulteria, &c.</i>

Quæ quam frivola sint nemo non perspicit.

Julius
Cæsar
Scaliger.

Julius Cæsar Scaliger has written largely upon Mistletoe in his Commentaries on Theophrastus. In his *Exoticæ Exercitationes de Subtilitate*, addressed to Cardan, he maintains that it is an exudation from those Trees upon which it is found, *quasi cornua ex ossibus animalium*, an opinion which he supports by a *Griphus* of the Poet Ion, preserved by Athenæus.

δρῦς μὲν ἰδρῶς,
καὶ θαμνομήκης ῥάβδος, ἥ τ' Αἰγυπτίῳ
βόσκῃ λίνωλος χλαῖνα, θήραρος πίδα.

Lib. x. c. 19.

the sweat of oaks,
And a long withy rod afford me food,
And Egypt's flaxen cloak, fit toil for game.

By which the ingenious riddler means to state obscurely, that he limed twigs for birds, angled for fish, and spread nets for beasts.

Used in
Churches.

Stukeley, who published his *Medallic History of Carausius* in 1757—9, informs us that the veneration for Mistletoe is not peculiar to Druidism. "The custom is still preserved in the North, and was till lately at York. On the Eve of Christmas day they carry Mistletoe to the High Altar of the Cathedral, and proclaim a public and universal liberty, pardon, and freedom to all sorts of inferior and even wicked people at the gate of the City towards the four quarters of Heaven." (Book ii. p. 163.) We wish Stukeley had been more precise in stating what time he meant by "lately." Surely so profane a mummary as that which he describes above is not likely to have been practised since the Reformation. This abuse of the harmless Mistletoe, however, has sadly scandalized Brand, who would altogether exclude the unoffending plant, from ranking in company with "the bright Holly and Laurel green," to which Gay assigns it as a Christmas ornament for our Churches. "I am of opinion," says the Orthodox Antiquary, "although Gay mentions the Mistletoe among those evergreens that

To the
great horror
of Brand.

were put up in Churches, it never entered those sacred edifices but by mistake, or ignorance of the Sextons; for it was a heathenish and profane plant, as having been of such distinction in the Pagan rites of Druidism, and it therefore had its place assigned it in Kitchens, where it was hung up in great state with its white berries, and whatever female chanced to stand under it, the young man present either had a right, or claimed one, of saluting her, and plucking off a berry at each kiss. I have made many diligent enquiries after the truth of this. I learnt at Bath that it never came into Churches there. An old Sexton at Teddington in Middlesex informed me that some Mistletoe was once put up in the Church there, but was by the Clergyman immediately ordered to be taken away." (*Pop. Ant.* i. 408.)

The Scandinavians, no less than the Gauls, attributed a divine power to the Mistletoe; as may be seen from the following singularly wild legend, forming the 28th Fable of the *Edda*. "The dream which Balder had one night was something still more remarkable. This God thought that his life was in extreme danger: wherefore telling his dream to the other Gods, they agreed to conjure away all the dangers with which Balder was threatened. Then Frigga exacted an oath of Fire, Water, Iron, and other metals, as also of Stones, Earth, Trees, Animals, Birds, Diseases, Poison, and Worms, that none of them would do any hurt to Balder. This done, the Gods, together with Balder himself, fell to diverting themselves in their grand Assembly, and Balder stood as a mark at which they threw, some of them darts, and some stones, while others struck at him with a sword. But whatever they could do none of them could hurt him; which was considered as a great honour to Balder. In the mean time Loke, moved with envy, changed his shape into that of a strange old woman, and went to the palace of Frigga. That Goddess seeing her, asked if she knew what the Gods were at present employed about in their Assembly? The pretended old woman answered that the Gods were throwing darts and stones at Balder without being able to hurt him. Yes, said Frigga, and no sort of arms whether made of metal or wood can prove mortal to him, for I have exacted an oath from them all. What, said the woman, have all substances sworn then to do the same honour to Balder? There is only one little shrub, replied Frigga, which grows on the Western side of Valhall, and its name is Missilteen, (the Mistletoe,) of this I took no oath because it seemed to me too young and feeble. As soon as Loke heard this he vanished; and resuming his natural shape, went to pluck up the shrub by the roots, and then repaired to the Assembly of the Gods. There he found Hoder standing apart by himself without partaking of the sport, because he was blind. Loke came to him and asked him why he did not also throw something at Balder as well as the rest? Because I am blind said the other and have nothing to throw with. Come then, says Loke, do like the rest, show honour to Balder by tossing this little trifle at him, and I will direct your arm towards the place where he stands. Then Hoder took the Mistletoe, and Loke guiding his hand, he darted it at Balder, who pierced through and through fell down devoid of life; and surely never was seen either among Gods or men a crime more shocking or atrocious than this."

Sir John Colbatch, a Physician in the reign of George I., who published in 1719 a *Dissertation concerning Mistletoe*, recommending it as a specific in epilepsy,

Sir John
Colbatch.MISTLE-
TOE.Mistletoe in
Kitchens.Legend of
Balder from
the Edda.

MISTLE-TOE. gives the following account of that plant's production. "As far as I can learn, Mistletoe is commonly propagated after the following manner: There is a Bird generally known by the name of the Mistletoe Thrush, which name I suppose it derives from its feeding upon Mistletoe berries during the winter season. From the pulp of the berries it is nourished, but the seeds are discharged with the excrement undigested. Now the excrement being of a slimy nature, sticks fast to the branches of the trees upon which it falls, and if there be any crack in the bark, there the seed lodges itself and produces a plant the next year. The excrement being of the nature of birdlime, and birdlime, as it's said, being to be made of the berries of the plant, I suppose gave rise to that old saying, that *Turdus cacat in sui excrementum*. It has been often propagated by cutting a slit into the bark of a tree and sticking in a seed." (7.)

Mr. Borrel's explanation. Another explanation of the manner of growth of this Plant, is given in a Paper in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1727, by the Rev. Edmond Borrel. That gentleman frequently endeavoured, without success, to graft Mistletoe berries in gashes in the upright sides of trees, for the seed always slipped out and adhered to the bark by its gluten. At length one seed fastened on the bare bark without any cutting, and in February gratified his wishes. "The viscous matter having stuck the seed on, and (as it dried) drawn the seed close and flat down to the bark of the tree, there began, in March and April, to spring out of that end of the seed which had been toward the eye of the berry, a small deep green shoot or twigg, very like a short piece of a little clasper of the vine. At first it arose upward from the bark, and then turning again, as it approached the tree, it swelled out somewhat bigger round about the end; yet leaving the very top or bottom quite flat, forming (as it were) a foot to stand upon; not unlike the bottom of some brass pestles. This foot when it came to the bark, which was about May or June, 1719, fixed itself thereon. Being thus fastened at both ends, it made a little arch, whose diameter was as long as the seed, or about $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch.

"In this condition it remained all that year, till about March or April, 1720, and then that part or end of our little seedling which was joyned to the bark, at the place where the seed first shot forth, let go its hold, and raising itself upwards, put forth leaves, and became the head of the plant: and at the other end, which sprung out first and had taken footing in another place, became the root of the plant.

"The strangest and most wonderful part is that the rooting end should first make its shoot in the open air, and then turn itself down to find a proper place to fix upon. Who could have supposed that a plant, whose berry is the most orbicular of any, and therefore the least likely to lie quiet in any situation, and whose proper place of growth is a round and wavering bough, or upright side of a tree, should, after it is once fixed, leave its first footing, and seek out a new point in the bark to grow upon.

"This is indeed the great secret of the matter, and seems to be the very thing that hath kept the world in ignorance about the growing of this seed. For by requiring a new smooth place of the bark whereon to fix the rooting part, it hath frustrated all attempts of sowing it in the usual way of other seeds."

It must be confessed that the above account of the growth of this remarkable plant is scarcely less marvel-

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lous than the ancient fable of its spontaneous generation; and so far as we know, Mr. Borrel's statement has not been noticed by any subsequent writer. It no doubt explains one of the greatest difficulties, the germination from the *under* part of a branch, in which position it is not possible that a falling seed could ever adhere. More concerning Mistletoe may be found in Martyn's Translation of the *History of Plants growing about Paris*, by Tournefort, ii. 348. and also in the *Voyage du Levant* of the last-named writer, *Lett.* xxi. vol. ii. p. 441.

MISTRRAIN, *i. e.* to *train*, draw, or lead, wrongly, erroneously.

Hoping thereby to have my love obtayned:
Yet can I not my love have nathë more;
For she by force is still fro me detayned,
And with corruptfull bribes is to untruth *mystrayned*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 11.

MISTRANSLATE, *i. e.* to *translate*, bear, or convey, (the meaning,) wrongly; to interpret wrongly, erroneously.

It is more infidelitie to doe as Tyndall hath done, purposely *mysse-
trāslate* Christes holye gospell, to set furth heresies as euell as the Alchorane.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 340. *The First Part of the Confutation of Tyndall*.

There is an holy and decent modesty in all those which are worthy to serve at the altar, which teacheth them to give God his due times, with respect even of outward purity; which is all that Eusebius, by them *misse-translated*, and miss-alleged by him, requireth.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 715. *The Honour of the Married Clergie*, book i. sec. 25.

MISTRANSPORTED, *i. e.* *transported*, carried, borne across, or away, (from one's self, or self-government,) wrongly, erroneously.

And can ye then with patience think that any ingenuous christian should be so farre *mis-transported* as to condemn a good prayer because as it is in his heart, so it is in his book too.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 203. *An Humble Remonstrance*.

MISTREADINGS, *D. mis-treden; i. e. treadings*, goings, wrong; misgoings.

But thou do'st in thy passages of life,
Make me belieue, that thou art onely mark'd
For the hot vengeance, and rod of heauen
To punish my *mistreadings*.

Shakspeare. Henry IV. First Part, fol. 62.

MI'STRESS, *v.*

MI'STRESS, *n.*

MI'STRESS-SHIP.

Anciently written *Maistress*, *q. v.*

As if their day were only to be spent
In dressing, *mistressing*, and compliment.

Donne. To Mr. Tilman.

Wonder not, sovrā *mistress*, if perhaps
Thou canst, who art sole wonder, much less arm
Thy looks, the heav'n of mildnes, with disdain,
Displeas'd that I approach thee thus, and gaze
Insatiate.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 532.

I know, this quest of yours, and free intent
Was all in honour and devotion meant
To the great *mistress* of yon princely shrine,
Whom with low reverence I adore as mine.

Id. Arcades, l. 36.

If any of them shall usurp a *mistress-ship* over the rest, or make herself a queen over them, and make them subjects and slaves to her; or a mother-hood to the rest, otherwise than in a priority and aid of conversation, and make them but daughters and punies to her: she shall be guilty of high arrogance and presumption against Christ and his dear spouse the church.

Hall. Resolutions for Religion.

MISTLE-TOE.
—
MIS-TRESS.

MIS-
TROW-
INGS.
—
MIS-
TRUST.

MISTROWINGS, D. *mis-trowen*; to mistic, to think amiss of; to suspect.

For espyall and *mistrowynges*
Thei did than suche thynges,
That euery man might other know.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vi. p. 196.

MISTRUST, v. } *i. e.* to trust, to trow, to
MISTRUST, n. } think, wrong or ill of; to think
MISTRUSTFUL, } or believe to be unworthy of
MISTRUSTFULLY, } trust, confidence, or credit, or
MISTRUSTFULNESS, } not be trusted; to doubt or
MISTRUSTLESS. } fear the truth; to diffide in, to
discredit.

For though a man be falle in jalous rage
Let maken with this water his potage,
And never shal he more his wif mistrust.
Chaucer. *The Pardoner's Tale*, v. 12333.

For ever some *mistrust*, or nice strife,
There is in love, some cloud over the sunne.
Id. *Troilus and Creseide*, book ii.

Myne ease is builded all on trust;
And yet *mistrust* breedes myne anoye.
Gascoigne. *Flowers. A straunge Passion of a Louer*

What wisdom wer it now therein to shewe our selfe so *mistrustful* and wauerig
Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 247. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*.

And since thou doest so muche require, thou shalt haue geuen
vnto thee, that shall bothe be a true token of the promisse in tyme
commying to be perfourmed, and also a punishement for thy *mistrustfulness* at this present declared.
Udall. *Luke*, ch. i.

Not then *mistrust*, but tender love enjoynes,
That I should mind thee oft, and mind thou me.
Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ix. l. 355.

When he who most excels in fact of arms,
In what he counsels and in what excels
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair
And utter dissolution, as the scope
Of all his aim, after some dire revenge.
Id. *Ib.* book ii. l. 126.

Mistrustfully he trusteth, and
He dreadingly did dare,
And fortie passions in a trice
In him consort and square.
Warner. *Albion's England*, book vi. ch. xxxiii.

Vnfriendly did exclude his friend
From out his city strong
Whilst with his Greekes he hunts abroad,
Mistrustless of such wrong.
Id. *Ib.* book i. ch. iv.

Near thee, *mistrust* not, constant I'll abide,
And fall or vanquish, fighting by thy side.
Prior. *Henry and Emma*.

This must seem to savour of infidelity, and a contempt or *mistrust*
of God's fundamental promise.
Stillingfleet. *Sermon 8.* vol. iv. p. 322.

Next stood *Mistrust* with frequent sigh,
Disorder'd look and squinting eye;
While meager Envy claim'd a place,
And Jealousy with jaundic'd face.
Cotton. *Happiness, Vision 5*.

Th' unduteous boy
Drunk with delusive hopes of worldly joy
And still *mistrustful* of his sire's control,
Checks every thought of duty in his soul.
Cambridge. *The Scribleriad*, book vi.

The swain *mistrustless* of his smutted face,
While secret laughter titter'd round the place.
Goldsmith. *The Deserted Village*.

MISTURN, i. e. to turn, wrongly; to pervert.

Ther been summe that troublen ghoul, and wolen *mysturne* (*invertere*) the euangelie of Crist.
Wickif. *Galathies*, ch. i.

Through *misturning* of her chaunce.
Chaucer. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 212.

And whan this littel worlde *mistourneth*,
The great worlde all ouertorneth.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* Prologue, p. 15.

Whereas the law is reasonable
The common people stant meuable.
And if the lawe torne a mis,
The people also *mistourned* is.
Id. *Ib.* book vii. p. 226.

MISTUNE, i. e. to tune, wrongly; to set to a wrong
tune or tone; to set to discordant tones or sounds; to
set at discord or out of harmony.

If he [the harper] play wrong, good tunes he doth lette
Or by *mystunynge* the very trew armonye.
Skelton. *A Treatise, &c.* *The Harp*.

My instrument *mystunyd* shall hurt a trew song.
Id. *Ib.* *A Claricorde*.

Oft from the body, by long ails *mis-tun'd*,
These evils sprung, the most important health,
That of the mind, destroy.
Armstrong. *The Art of preserving Health*.

MISTUTORED, i. e. tutored, guided, directed, in-
structed, wrongly; having bad tutors or instructors.

Mine own George Onslow, oft reflect that more
From thee the world expects, than from the swarm
Of gay, *mistutored* youths, who ne'er the charm
Of Virtue hear, nor wait at Wisdom's door.
Edwards. *Sonnet 28.* To George Onslow, Esq.

MISVALUE, i. e. to value or esteem, wrongly,
erroneously.

Now, sileer [Wernock] thou hast split the marke
Albe that I ne wot I han *mis-song*:
But, for I am so yong, I dread my warke
Wol be *misvalued* both of old and yong.
Browne. *Eclogues.* *Young Willie and Old Wernock*.

MISUNDERSTA'ND, v. } *i. e.* to understand,
MISUNDERSTA'NDER, } (*substare, subsistere, sus-*
MISUNDERSTA'NDING. } *tinere, suscipere, suppo-*
nere,) or stand under, to uphold the weight or burden:
met. to hold, contain, or comprehend, wrongly, errone-
ously; to mistake, to misapprehend, to misconceive.

So þat yt siwede þe wymmen, when me ogt *mysvnderstod*.
R. Gloucester, p. 42.

May it not also bee, quoth I, that some of them which do rede it dili-
gently, and diligentlye compare and consider euerye text, how it may
stande with other, may yet for al that, mistake & *misvnderstand* it?
D. Yes, quod he, it may be so.
Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 147. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*, book i. ch. xxi.

But diuers and many texts as farre semed vnto the *missvnder-*
standers to speake against purgatory.
Id. *Ib.* fol. 324. *The Supplication of Soules*.

You see how clearly I have endeavoured to explicate this harm-
lesse position; yet I perceive some tough *misunderstandings* will
not be satisfied.
Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. part ii. fol. 73. *To the Lord Bishop of Salis-*
bury.

Sometimes the *misunderstanding* of a word has scattered and
destroy'd those who have been in possession of victory, and wholly
turned the fortune of the day.
South. *Sermons*, vol. i. p. 332.

MIS-
TURN.
—
MIS-
UNDER-
STAND.

MIS-
UNDER-
STAND.MIS-
WEND.

But such is her belief in your just candour
She hopes you will not so *misunderstand* her,
To wrest her harmless meaning to the sense
Of silly emulation or offence.

Butler. To Edward Howard, Esq.

The second way by which he raises the same false hope is by his
misunderstanding of sin. South. Sermons, vol. x. p. 50.

There is one part however of these papers, in which I conceive I
have been *misunderstood* as having carried my attack against the
moral doctrines of Socrates, and of this I am interested to exculpate
myself. Observer, No. 152.

MISU'SE, v. } i. e. to use, to employ, to treat,
MISU'SE, n. } wrongly or erroneously, wrongfully,
MISU'SAGE, } injuriously, or unjustly.
MISU'SEMENT.

He is worthy to lese his privilege, that *misuseth* the might and
the power that is even him.

Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus, p. 119.

Me thinketh these wordes thou *misusest*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 157.

But for all the haste they could make with full sailes, the fame of
their *misusage* so preuented them, that the people of that place also,
offended thereby, would bring in no wares.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. ii. part ii. fol. 21. M. John Lock.

And Darius could not bee otherwise persuaded but that shee was
slayn, because she would not consent to her *misusement*.

Brend. Quintus Curtius, book iv. fol. 82.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of *misused* wine.

Milton. Comus, l. 47.

Vpon whose dead corpses there was such *misuse*,
Such beastly, shamelesse transformation,
By those Welsh women done, as may not be
(Without much shame) retold or spoken of.

Shakspeare. Henry IV. First Part, fol. 46.

For Palinode (if thou him ken)

Yode late on pilgrimage

To Rome, (if such be Rome,) and then

He sawe thilke *misusage*.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. July.

How much names taken for things are apt to mislead the under-
standing, the attentive reading of philosophical writers would abund-
antly discover; and that, perhaps, in words little suspected for any
such *misuse*.

Locke. Of Human Understanding, book iii. ch. x. sec. 15. fol. 229.

He fell from good, *misusing* his free will,
Into this world, this life of good and ill.

Byrom. Life and Death.

MISWANDER, i. e. to wander, to stray, a wrong
way, in a wrong path or course.

The couetise of euery good is naturalli planted in the hertes of
men: but the *miswandrynge* error, *misedeth* him into fals goodes.
Chaucer. Boecius, book iii. p. 423.

MISWAY, i. e. wrong, erroneous way.

Who so seeketh sothe by a deepe thought and coueiteth to been
disceiued, by no *miswaies*, let him, &c.

Chaucer. Boecius, book iii.

MISWE'AR, } To wear, to last under, to bear,
MISWRO'UGHT. } use, wrongly, ill; to work wrongly.

Which law [5 Eliz. c. 4.] being generally transgressed, makes
the people buy in effect chaff for corn; for that which is *miswrought*
will *miswear*.

Bacon. Works, vol. ii. p. 559. Judicial Charge.

MISWEEN, i. e. to ween, or weet, to think, to judge,
wrongly, erroneously.

Full happie man (*misweening* much) was hee,
So rich a spoile within his power to see.

Spenser. The doleful Lay of Clorinda.

MISWEND. See MISGO.

MISWOMAN, the wrongful, bad, wicked woman.

Fly the *miswoman*, least she thee deceiue,
Thus saith Salomon, which taught was fully
The falsed of women in his days to conceiue.

Chaucer. The Remedy of Loue, p. 539.

Likewise I say, *misse-women* tyre the selues with gold and silke to
please their louers.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 72. The Parable of the Wicked Mammon.

MISWO'RSHIP, v. } i. e. to worship, or revere
MISWO'RSHIP, } the worth, wrongly, errone-
MISWO'RSHIPPER. } ously.

Even Israel also had their Joash, no better than that of Judah;
he was not more the father of a later Jereboham, than in respect of
mis-worship, he was the son of the first Jereboham, who made Israel
to sin.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 1279. Contemplations. Joash with Elisha
dying.

There have not wanted nations, (and those not of the savagest),
which have *mis-worshipped* it [the heaven] for their God.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. fol. 928. The Soul's Farewell to Earth, &c. sec. 3.

Without which [a right apprehension of his God] all his pre-
tences of religion are so nothing worth, as in them God is made
our idol, and we the *mis-worshippers* of him.

Id. Ib. Sermon at Whitehall, Whitsunday 1640.

MISWREINT, i. e. wreint, or wrenched, wrongly,
out of their right place.

The wardes of the church keie,
Through mishandling ben *miswreint*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 137.

MISWRITE, A. S. *mis-writan*, to write wrongly,
erroneously.

And for there is so great diversite
In English, and in *writing* of our tong,
So pray I to God, that none *miswrite* thee.

Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book v. p. 293.

And as much of them as ye can catch in your handes, ye vse to
mysse write & corrupt, and chaunge the very text.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 665. The Second Part of the Con-
futation of Tyndall.

There myght haue bene some ouersight, either in himself or in
the printer, by *misse writing* or by *mysse pryntynge* those figures of
algorisme.

Id. Ib. fol. 772. The Confutation of Frere Barnes Church.

Whether it were that Josephus did omit, or else that he did *mis-*
write some number of the years.

Ralegh. History of the World, book ii. ch. xxii. sec. 6.

MISWROUGHT. See MISWEAR.

MISYOKING, i. e. yoked or joined together, wrongly,
unsuitably.

A christian may be brought into unworthy bondage, and his re-
ligious peace not only interrupted now and then, but perpetually
and finally hindered in wedloc, by *mis-yoking* with a diversity of
nature as well as of religion.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 206. The Doctrine and Discipline of
Divorce.

MISZEALOUS, i. e. having a wrong, an erroneous
zeal.

Go on now, ye *mis-zealous* spirits.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 518. Noah's Dove.

Their *mis-zealous* passions hide themselves in a pleasing sweet-
nesse; and they are more beholden to policy then strength.

Id. Ib. fol. 560. sec. 7. Quo Vadis?

MITCH, Fr. *miche*. A fine manchet. Cotgrave.

For he that hath *mitches* tweine,
Ne value in his demeine,
Liveth more at ease, and more is rich,
Than doeth he that is chich,
And in his barne hath sooth to saine
An hundred mavis of wheat graine.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 213.

MIS-
WOMAN.

MITCH.

MIT-
CHELIA.
—
MITHRI-
DATE.

MITCHELIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character : flowers in pairs on the same germen ; calyx four-toothed ; corolla funnel-shaped, tube cylindrical, border four-parted ; stigma four-cleft ; berry four-seeded.

One species, *M. repens*, native of North America.

MITE, Fr. *mite* ; D. *miite* ; contracted from the Lat. *minutum*. Cotgrave calls it
The smallest of coins.

And as much mede for a myte þat he offref
Ac þe riche man for al is moneye.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 220.

But whanne a pore widowe was coman she keste tweie *mynutis*
(*minuta duo*) that is a farthing. *Wiclif. Mark, ch. xii.*

And there was a certayne poore widowe, and she threwe in two
mytes, whiche make a farthyng. *Bible, Anno 1551.*

MITE, A. S. *matha*, *mite* ; Fr. *mite* ; Ger. *made*,
matte, *motte* ; D. *maede*, *miite*. Wachter thinks from
Ger. *mæhen*, A. S. *maw-an*, *secare*, to cut ; (sc. with
the teeth ;) it is perhaps from the A. S. *met-ian*, to
eat. See **MOTH**.

The trivial name of the *Acarus* of Linnæus.

Thise wormes ne thise mothes ne thise *mites*
Upon my paraille frett hem never a del,
And wost thou why for they were used wel.

Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6142.

Virginitie breedes *mites* much like a cheese.

Shakspeare. All's Well that Ends Well, fol. 231.

That cheese of itself breeds *mites* or maggots, I deny, and look
upon it as a great error and mistake ; and do affirm that all such
creatures are bred of eggs laid in such sordid places by some wan-
dering *mite* or maggot.

Ray. Of the Creation, part ii. p. 356.

For life is so high a perfection of being, that in this respect the
least fly or *mite* is a more noble being than a star.

South. Sermons, vol. iii. p. 394.

MITELLA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decan-
dria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Saxifragæ*. Generic
character : calyx five-cleft ; corolla, petals five, inserted
into the calyx, feathered, capsule one-celled, two-valved,
valves equal.

Four species, natives of the North of Asia and North
America.

MITHRIDATE, antidotes or counterpoisons ; also
a plant, so called from Mithridates.

Cratevas hath ascribed the invention of one hearbe to King
Mithridates himselfe called after his name *Mithridation*.

Holland. Plinie, book xxv. ch. vi.

But as in *mithridate* or just perfumes,
Where all good things being met, no one presumes
To govern, or to triumph on the rest.

Donne. Of the Progress of the Soul. The Second Anniversary.

Were it not strange, a physician should decline exhibiting of
mithridate, because it was a known medicine, and famous for its
cures many ages since ?

*Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 288. Touching the Style of the Holy
Scriptures.*

Pliny.

Pliny has given a full history of **MITHRIDATE**, which
we shall transcribe as usual in the words of Holland.
Before the times of M. Cato and Valgius, he says, "the
onely man among our Latines (as far as ever I could
find) who wrote of simples was Pompeius Lenæus, the
vassall or freedman of Pompey the Great. And this
was the first time that the knowledge of this kind of
Learning was set on foot and professed at Rome. For
Mithridates (the most mightie and puissant King in
that Age, whose fortune notwithstanding was to be van-

quished and subdued by Pompey) was well knowne
unto the world, not only by the fame that went of him,
but also by good prooffe and evident arguments, to have
been of all other before his time a Prince most addicted
to the publicke benefit of all mankind : for the only man
he was who devised to drinke poison every day, (having
taken his preservative before,) to the end that by the
ordinarie use and continuall custome thereof, it might
be familiar unto his nature, and harmless. The first
he was also who devised sundrie kinds of antidots or
contrepoisons, wherof one reteineth his name to this
day. He it was also, and none but he, (as men thinke,)
who first mingled in the said antidots and preservatives,
the blood of ducks bred in his own realm of Pontus, for
that they fed and lived there of poisons and venomous
hearbs. This noble Prince (among many other singular
gifts that hee had testifying his magnanimitie and in-
comparable wit) addicted himself particularly to the
earnest studie of Physicke ; and because he would be
exquisite and singular therein he had intelligence from
all parts of his dominions, (and those tooke up no
small part of the whole world,) who upon their know-
ledge exhibited unto him the particular natures and pro-
perties of every simple. By which means, hee had a
cabinet full of an infinit number of receipts and secrets set
down together with their operations and effects, which he
kept in his said closet, and left behind him with other rich
treasure of his. But Pompey the Great having under his
hands the whole spoile of this mightie Prince, and meet-
ing in that saccage with those notes above said, gave
commandement unto his vassall or enfranchised servant,
the above-named Lenæus, (an excellent Linguist and
most learned Grammarian,) to translate the same into
the Latine Tongue : for which act of Pompey the whole
World was no lesse beholden unto him than the Com-
mon-wealth of Rome for the foresaid victorie." (Book xxv.
ch. ii.)

Whether the poison which Mithridates took after his
fall was too weak to destroy him, or whether his use
of antidotes really enabled him to resist its effects, may
be a matter of doubt, but a general belief seems to have
prevailed that he possessed a certain alexipharmic.
How little is known respecting its composition, and
with how great readiness credulity supplied the place
of knowledge, will be seen from some of the following
statements, which we borrow from modern writers on the
subject.

Nicolas Houel, a Parisian Apothecary, published in 1573 a *Traité de la Theriaque et Mithridat* in two Books. From his dedication to Charles IX. this writer appears to have wanted practice, and to have hoped for the appointment of State Chemist to the benevolent King whom he selected as his Patron. He would have consulted his own interests better, perhaps, by instructing Charles in the composition of secret poisons rather than in that of antidotes. *A la mienne volonté*, he writes, *qu'à l'exemple et imitation de ces braves Roys et Empe-
reurs il pleust à vostre Majesté faire dispêcher en vostre
ville de Paris, ces tant célèbres Antidotes de la Theriaque
et Mithridat, lesquels serviroient grandement à éterniser
la memoyre de vostre Majesté, et d'ailleurs cela appor-
teroit un profit inestimable à vostre personne, et à vos
subjects : et pour ce faire choisir des hommes de bon
entendement, bien versez en la Pharmacie et congnois-
sance des Plantes, et libéralement survenir aux frays
qu'ils cōuiendroient faire, &c.*

It would be unjust to the Sieur Houel's memory if

MITHRI-
DATE.

Nicolas
Houel.
A. D.
1573.

MITHRIDATE. we omitted to extract one stanza from a commendatory Ode *par C. P. P.* prefixed to his volume. After declaring that his friend is not a whit inferior to Æsculapius and Apollo, whose Medico-Botanical researches obtained them the reputation of Gods, the Poet adds,

*La Theriaque et Methridat
Pleins d'une vertu singulière,
Convienent bien à ton estat,
Salubre estat d'appoticaire.*

Our present business, however, is with Mithridate only, which is far more ancient than Theriaca. Mithridates, in the eyes of the French Apothecary, was one of the greatest and most magnanimous Kings in the world, not on account of those qualities which are usually reputed worthy of a Crown, but because *il avoit cela de particulier qu'il s'adonoit fort à la Medecine*. It was Andromachus, the Physician of Nero, who many years afterwards composed Theriaca, by certain deviations from the prescription of Mithridates, and especially by the addition of a great quantity of viper's flesh, whence indeed the name, from the Greek *θηρίον*, a venomous beast. For Mithridate there are countless receipts. That given by Nicolaus Præpositus, which contains 108 simples, is declared by Houel to be naught; and he prefers the following less complicated formula, which indeed seems most generally received, transmitted to us by Galen (*de Antidotis*, ii. 2.) from Andromachus and Damocrates, by the latter of whom it was done into Greek Iambics.

Galen's
Receipt for
Mithridate.

R. *Acori*,
 Phu pontici,
 Hyperici,
 Acaciæ,
 Gummi,
 Scinci drach. duas, obolos duos.
 Anisi drach. tres.
 Folii nardi Indicæ et Celticæ,
 Rosarum siccarum,
 Fœniculi seminis,
 Mei Athamantici,
 Cardamomi,
 Gentianæ,
 Opii drach. quatuor, obolos duos.
 Petroselinî drach. quatuor, ob. tres.
 Cassiæ nigræ et veræ,
 Polii,
 Seseleos, Costi,
 Gallii drach. quinque, obo. tres: alii drach. sex.
 Styracis drach. quinque, obo. quatuor.
 Myrrhæ,
 Castorii,
 Thuris,
 Hypocistidis succi,
 Spicæ nardi,
 Opopanax,
 Schæmianthos,
 Resinæ Terebenthinæ,
 Scordii et CYPHEOS,
 Dauci seminis drach. sex, obolos tres.
 Opobalsami,
 Thlaspeos,
 Galbani drach. septem.
 Croci,
 Cinnamomi,
 Zingiberis,
 Glycyrrhizæ drach. septem et dimid. et obolos quatuor.
 *Vini Chii quod satis sit.**

* A pleasantly indefinite allowance. Indeed a bon vivant would

Mellis Attici cocti quantum sufficit.
It must not be dissembled, however, that even in the above comparatively simple receipt, one ingredient, *Cypheus*, itself is framed from not less than fourteen elements, as below:

R. *Uvæ passæ, pinguissimæ*
 (a quâ cortex ac semen
 totum sint exempta)
 carnis levigatæ probè,
 Therebēthinæ repurgatæ,
 Myrrhæ,
 Scæmianthos,
 Cinnamomi drach. 4.
 Bdellii lachrymæ,
 Spicæ nardi,
 Cassiæ bonæ et puræ,
 Cypary,
 Baccarum juniperi grandium et
 pinguium,
 Calami odorati,
 Aspalathi drach. duas et dimidium.
 Croci drach. 1.
 Mellis et vini modus sit mediocris.

This Cypheus is said to have been the perfume ordinarily used by the Priests of Egypt in their Religious services.

A much more elaborate Work than that of Houel on the same subject appeared at Jena in 1620, under the title of *ΜΙΘΡΙΔΑΤΕΙΟΤΕΧΝΙΑ*, embracing the *Collectanea* of Mutoni, enlarged and illustrated by Dr. Doringius, a Physician of Breslau, who, (alas, for medical fame!) appears to have been entirely ignorant that the *Sieur Houel* had ever existed. *De Mithridatio*, he remarks in his Dedication, *qui aliquid hactenus in publicum emisit præter Mutionum et Marantum mihi visus est nemo*. Of the two writers here named, Mutoni was the elder, and indeed ought, in chronological strictness, to precede Houel, for his Work originally issued from the Milanese Press in 1551. In the outset he notices the many existing Recipes for this great antidote, and cites the lines of Q. Serenus Sammonicus, which restrict the real composition of the King of Pontus to four ingredients.

*Antidotus vero multis Mithridatica fertur
Consociata modis; sed MAGNUS scrinia Regis
Cum raperet victor, vilem deprendit in illis
Synthesin, et vulgata satis medicamina risit.
Bis denuum Rutæ folium, Salis et breve granum,
Juglandesque duas, totidem cum corpore Ficus.
Hæc oriente die parco conspersa Lyæo
Sumebat, metuens dederat quæ pocula Mater.*

Mutoni and his Editor then advance to the consideration of various mixtures ascribed to Mithridates, among which is mentioned the *Antidotus Diæmaton* noticed above by Pliny, and also by Aulus Gellius, (xvii. 16.) as containing a portion of the blood of ducks. On the whole the learned writers, in conjunction with Houel, appear to prefer Galen's recipe to any other; and they next carefully lay down rules for the selection of the various simples composing it. The full concoction of the medicine can scarcely be completed under twelve months

be almost tempted to swallow a dose of Mithridate if it were but for the glowing description of the Wine in which Maranta recommends that it should be conveyed. *Vinum sit vetus, quod diu duraverit, vinosum, dulce, non austerum, neque fumosum, incorruptum, semper idem manens, colore flavo, claro, pellucido præditum, non crassum vel turbidum, odoris aromatici, quale est imprimis Malvaticum antiquum, non adulteratum.*

MITHRIDATE.
Receipt for
Cypheus.

Mutoni's
Collectanea
by Doringius.
A. D.
1620.

Receipt of
Q. Serenus
Sammonicus.

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from its first mixture; and it ought to be well triturated and levigated by a strong man, and shaken and poured from one vessel into another every day for two months after its composition. So greatly are certain practitioners deceived who affirm that Mithridate one month old is in possession of its highest virtues. The dose for adults is a piece not larger than the size of a chestnut. (*Nux Pontica*.) If the recipient is free from fever, he may take it in wine, neat, spiced, or honeyed; but the feverish must restrict themselves to water as their sole vehicle. It is an admirable Gout Cordial, and it should on no account be omitted during intervals between the fits, as a preventive: *maximè vero prodest quando quis ipsum sanus adhuc frequenter accipit*. No medicine, therefore, was more likely to be in favour with the Apothecaries than one which suited alike, the sick, the convalescent, and the healthy.

Maranta.
A. D.
1570.

Maranta wrote at Naples in 1570. His first Book, like Houel's, treats of Theriaca, the second of Mithridate, and he greatly exceeds the French Apothecary in rapturous expressions of belief that the fame of the King of Pontus depends solely upon his Antidote. *La Fortuna quasi mossa à pietà della miseria di quel Rege, che da sì alto stato era caduto in così estrema calamità, volse questa sua afflittione recompensare con l'immortalità del suo nome; la quale fece ella acquistargli non già dall' avere egli signoreggiato molti vicini e lontani Popoli, non dall' essere stato fortunatissimo in tutte le imprese per gravissime che fussero, che gli conviene fare con molti bellicocissimi Popoli; non dal sapere mantenere i suoi Regni securissimi dagli assalti de' nemici: non da altri fatti egregii e degni di sempiterna historia, ma dalla eccellenza e valore di questo antidoto*. It is but just to add, that Maranta's Treatise is far more luminously arranged, and more plainly and scientifically written, than those of the other authors on the same subject whom we have noticed. That he believed Mithridate to be a Panacea was the fault of his Age; that he wrote upon its virtues distinctly was his own peculiar merit.

London
Treacle.

Theriaca, in yet more modern times, was revived as *London Treacle*, the monopoly of which in the XVIIth century was permitted to a single Apothecary, and the receipt being most carefully concealed, in order to preserve it from deterioration, and from falling into equally sore disrepute with "that filthy and unwholesome baggage composition termed commonly Triacle of Geane." This fact, and many others, may be learned from a very laudatory Pamphlet, entitled *London Tryacle, being the enemy to all infectious diseases, as may appeare by the discourse following*. A dread of the Plague may have rendered fashionable both the Antidote and its advertisement; for there cannot be a doubt that the former was very largely taken, and the latter was printed twice in the short period of three years, by Edward Alede, in 1612 and 1615. Mithridate was also as much used as Theriaca, either under its own name or as *Confectio Damocratis*.

Dr. Heber-
den's Anti-
theriaca.
A. D.
1745.

The delusion, it seems, continued to a much later date; for even in 1745, so eminent a name in Medical Annals as that of Dr. Heberden appears to have been necessary for its correction. In his *ANTIÖHPIAKA, an Essay on Mithridatium and Theriaca*, Dr. Heberden contests the authenticity of all the prescriptions, save "that trivial one, consisting of 20 leaves of rue, 1 grain of salt, 2 nuts, and 2 dried figs," which we have already transcribed from Serenus Sammonicus; "so that there is some reason

to suspect that Mithridates was as much a stranger to his own antidote, as several eminent Physicians have since been to the Medicines that are daily advertised under their names." Dr. Heberden continues to show the manifold errors which have always existed respecting poisons and antidotes; and he remarks the unreasonable number of ingredients producing contradictory effects, which are jumbled together in every known receipt for Mithridate. Without adopting the opinion of Junck, who, treading in the steps of Pliny, (xxix. 1.) refers the invention of Mithridate to the especial anger of Providence, (*Hinc ad justa Dei judicia referendum videtur quod falsæ de his remediis traditiones universo ferè terrarum orbi imposuerint. Med. Pract. 587.*) Dr. Heberden recommends in conclusion, that it should no longer be prepared, as it still continued to be in nearly all the great Cities of Europe; and particularly that it should be banished from the *Pharmacopæia* of the London College of Physicians. In this good work, he did not immediately succeed, for the receipt for Mithridate defaced every copy of that official publication, till the edition of 1788; in the Preface to which may be found a statement that *portentosa quædam et enormia antidota, quæ profecto in se neque consilium neque modum habent ullum, quippe ex rebus collectis undique et inter se pugnantibus conflata, nunc demum moventur loco*. So slow is the progress of amendment even in admitted folly, if it be once sanctioned by antiquity, that it required the course of three and forty years to induce a Body of the most learned and accomplished men of their times, to abandon, in their corporate capacity, the propagation of an error, to which every one of them would have felt heartily ashamed to afford his individual support.

MITHRIDATEA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Monandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Urticæ*. Generic character: receptacle many flowered, four-cleft; no calyx or corolla; seeds solitary, immersed in the fleshy receptacle.

One species, *M. quadrifida*, native of the Islands in the Indian Ocean.

MI'TIGATE, } Fr. *mitiguer*; It. *mitigare*; Sp.
MITIGA'TION, } *mitigar*; Lat. *mitigare*, from *mitis*,
MI'TIGATIVE, } soft, mild.
MI'TIGABLE. } To soften or mollify, to soothe, to
assuage, to alleviate, to moderate.

Mytigacion ich by seche
Dampne me nouht at domys day.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 103.

Now I begin thus to worke for his sake,
Which may the feruence of loue aslake
To the louer, as a *mitigatiue*.
Prologue to the Remedie of Loue. Imputed to Chaucer.

How cometh it then that the Pope for so many hundred thousands
that miscary, will neither breake the ordinaunce or *mitigat* it.
Tyndall. Workes, fol. 316. Answer to Sir Thomas More's Dia-
logues.

But on y^e tother side, what harme would come of hys *mytyga-
cions*, and what increace of heretikes, the whole summe and sequele
of hys denises doe more than manifestly shew.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, ch. xlviii. fol. 924. The Apology.

And dieted with fasting every day,
The swelling of his woundes to *mitigate*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 10.

By sundry artificiall deuices and terrours, to extort from them
great fines and ransomes, which they termed compositions and
mitigations.
Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 209.

By the practices of holy men he also shewed, that the rigour of
that ceremonious law was *mitigable*; that in some cases its obligation
might be relaxed, and its observance dispensed with.

Barrow. Works, vol. ii. fol. 213. Sermon 15.

MITHRI-
DATE.
—
MITI-
GATE.

MITL.
GATE.
—
MITRE.

Most men in some seasons are incapable of reproof; so are men in calamity, who are discomposed by grief, the which is rather to be mitigated by comfort than encreased and exasperated by blame.

Barrow. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 302. *Sermon 21.*

But, as his years increase, his fires assuage,
Allay with time and mitigate with age.

Brookes. *Jerusalem Delivered*, book i.

These crimes successive, on your trial,
Have met with proofs beyond denial;
To which yourself, with shame, conceded,
And but in mitigation pleaded.

E. Moore. *The Trial of Selem.*

MITRA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Gasteropodous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell turretted or subfusiform, with a pointed spire, emarginate at the base, and without a canal; *columella* plicate, all the folds parallel and transverse, the lower smaller; pillar lip thin, adnate.

Type of the genus, *Voluta episcopalis*, Linnæus. Lister, plate 839. fol. 66. Several species are known; they are generally very beautifully coloured, and are distinguished from the *Volutes* by having the spire acute, and not mammiform, and the pillar folds diminishing in size to the base of the shell; they are found in the seas of warm climates, and many fossil species are known.

MITRARIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*. *Generic character*: calyx double, the exterior mitre-shaped, unequally cleft, the interior five-parted: corolla tubular, ventricose, two-lipped, superior lip two-cleft, inferior three-cleft; stamens exserted; berry succulent, one-celled; seeds numerous.

One species, *M. coccinea*, a climbing plant with scarlet flowers, native of South America.

MITRASACME, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Gentianæ*. *Generic character*: calyx four (rarely two) cleft, tube of the corolla angular, border four-parted, equal, deciduous; stamens equal, rarely exserted; base of the style two-cleft.

Nineteen species, herbaceous plants, natives of New South Wales.

MITRE, } Fr. *mitre*; Lat., It., and Sp. *mitra*;
MITRAL, } Gr. *μίτρα*, from the ancient *μειν*, *ligare*,
MITRED. } to bind. Vossius.

A bandage or diadem (for the head;) to surround, encircle, or enclose the head: applied to the crown or diadem worn by Bishops.

He bisshop on his mitere of Carlele it saÿs.

R. Brunne, p. 302.

More þan alle þÿ marchauns eiþ þÿ mytrede bisshopes.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 74.

As a bishop mitred in his stall.

Lidgate. *The Story of Thebes*, part iii. p. 602.

That Paris now with his vnmauly sort,
With mitred hats, with oynted bush and beard,
His rape enioyeth.

Surrey. *Virgil. Æneis*, book iv.

And even diadems themselves were but fasciations, and handsome ligatures, about the heads of princes; nor wholly omitted in the mitrall crown, which common picture seems to set too upright and forward upon the head of Aaron.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Cyrus Garden*, ch. ii. p. 41.

Neither doth that mitred moderator of the world affect any other embleme than that which Julian jestingly ascribes to Julius Cæsar, τὸ πρωτεύειν, "to rule all;" or to Alexander the Great, πάντα νικᾶν, "to conquer all."

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 13. *No Peace with Rome.*

Your first assay was on your native laws;
Those having torn with ease and trampled down,
Your fangs you fasten'd on the mitred crown,
And freed from God and monarchy your own.

Dryden. *The Hind and the Panther.*

With solemn steps and slow,
High potentates and dames of royal birth,
And mitred fathers in long order go:
Great Edward, with the lilies on his brow.

Gray. *Ode for Music.*

MITTENS, Fr. *mitaines*, Junius derives from *mitan*, middle, because they are *chirothecæ veluti dimidiatæ*, leaving the fingers unconfined. Skinner, *q. Eremitanæ*, as if peculiarly used by *hermits*. Menage, from *mit*, a Cat, because made of Cat's skin.

Tweye myteynes as mater maad al of cloutes,
The fyngres weren forwerd.

Piers Pouhman. *Crede*, sig. D. i.

Here is a mitaine eke, that ye may see:
He that his hand wol put in this mitaine,
He shal have multiplying of his grayne.

Chaucer. *The Pardoner's Tale*, v. 12337.

Let not thy mittens abate the talons of thy authority.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Martial Maid*, act i. sc. 1.

For the Englishmen in those daies were cats not to be caught without mittens, (as Jacob Meir in one place saith.)

Holinshed. *Richard II. Anno 1380.*

Of wollen yarn the mittens which he wore
To keep him from the breath of Boreas thin.

Boyse. *The Vision of Patience.*

MIX, v.

MI'XEN,

MIXT, n.

MIXTIL'NEAR,

MI'XTION,

MI'XTLY,

MI'XTURE.

Fr. *mixtionner*; It. *mischiare*; Sp. *mixturar*; Lat. *miscere*; A. S. *micsian*; D. and Ger. *misch-en*.

To mingle, to meddle, to throw or pour together, to confuse, to blend.

Though that holy writ speke of horrible sinne, certis holy writ may not be defouled, no more than the sonne that shineth on the myxene.

Chaucer. *The Persones Tale*, p. 166.

For vnto vs was the gospell preached as also vnto them; but the worde that they heard, profited not them, because it was not mixed with faith in those that heard it.

Geneva Bible, Anno 1561. *Hebrewes*, ch. iv. ver. 2.

And the perilous pride of the that for theyr few spotted vertues not w^out the mixture of other mortall vices, take the self for quick saintes on earth.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 83. *A Treatise vpon Wordes of Scripture.*

There lives shee with the blessed gods in blisse,
There drinckes the nectar with ambrosia mixt.

Spenser. *Shepherd's Calender. November.*

That brave youth; the splendour of whose eye
A wond'rous mixture show'd, of grace and majesty.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 2.

The *materia proxima* or *secunda* of all other corporeal beings being the simple elements, and the next matter of all mixtions or composition.

Hale. *Origination of Mankind*, ch. ii. sec. 4. fol. 299.

It should be considered, whither it were not convenient to plant and erect at Carlisle or Berwick some council or court of justice, in the jurisdiction whereof might extend part into England and part into Scotland, with a commission not to proceed precisely, or merely according to the laws and customs either of England or Scotland, but mixtly.

Bacon. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 161. *Union of England and Scotland.*

Most bodies contain phlegm and earth; which concurring as well as the rest to the constitution of mixts, and being as generally, if not more, found in their analysis, I see no sufficient cause, why they should be excluded from the number of elements.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. p. 516. *The Sceptical Chymist*

She flies the town, and, mixing with the throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along.

Dryden. *Virgil. Æneid*, book vii.

MITRE.
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MIX.

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The right line *Cc* being produced to *K*, there are formed three small triangles, the rectilinear *CEc*, the mixtilinear *CEc*, and the rectilinear triangle *CEt*.

Berkeley. *The Analyst*, sec. 34.

Who is he that shall determine in what proportions the attributes of justice and mercy, forbearance and severity, ought to be mixed up in the character of the supreme governor of the universe?

Horsley. *Sermon* 4. vol. i. p. 75.

MIZZEN, Fr. *misaine*; It. *mezzana*; Sp. *mezana*; Lat. *medianus*, from *medius*, q. d. *medium velum*, &c.

In the meane season, there came many small boates with *mysson* sayles to goe for Chio, with diuerse goods to sell, & the pilot requested me that I would let them goe in my company, to which I yeilded.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. ii. p. 100. Roger Bodenham.

She may spare me her *misen*, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet outsail me.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Wit without Money*, act i. sc. 1.

The *mizen* is a large sail of an oblong figure extended upon the *mizen-mast*.

Falconer. *The Shipwreck*, can. 2. note 6.

To defraud his own son proves him an unnatural rascal; and, if I had him here, I would hang him at the *mizen-yard*.

Observer, No. 15.

MIZZEN.
—
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MNASIJUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: spathe two-valved, many flowered; calyx three-parted; corolla, one petal, tube short, three-toothed; stigmas three, spirally contorted.

One species, *M. padulosum*, native of Guiana.

MNEMONICAL, Gr. *μνημονικός*, that can or may remember, or retain in memory.

To the clauses 3, 4, 5, 7, note, that the characters are not written in the peculiar places of the table; for that would engage and fix the memory of those characters alone, and thereby hinder the further use of the *mnemonical* table.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. vi. p. 326. Letter from Dr. John Beale to Mr. Boyle.

M N E M O N I C S.

MNEMONICS, the Principles of Artificial Memory; a Science much vaunted not many years since as a new and important discovery, but which plainly was known both to Cicero and Quintilian; and has been often treated by the Moderns, and as often again neglected, because its Professors have unwisely directed themselves more to the excitement of ignorant wonder, than to rest their claims upon the positive utility which it may fairly be avouched to present.

Cicero.

Mnemonics
invented by
Simonides.

The great Master of Roman Eloquence has been pointing out in his *Tract de Oratore*, (ii. 86.) the necessity under which a public speaker lies of cultivating his powers of Memory, and he then states that Simonides, the Poet of Ceos, (A. C. 535,) was the first person who reduced the tuition of that faculty to an Art. Simonides, it seems, had introduced the common-place of Castor and Pollux in some Ballad laudatory of Scopas, a rich Thessalian victor at the Olympic Games; and the Patron, angry that he did no more than share with the twin Gods that praise which he had bargained for to receive entirely as his own, told the Poet that he should pay him but half price, and that he must look to his friends the Tyndaridæ for the rest. The legend adds, that Simonides was soon afterwards called out from the feast given by Scopas, by two youths at the gate, who earnestly pressed to see him, but who disappeared before his arrival. Meantime the roof of the Banqueting chamber which he had just quitted, falling in, killed Scopas and all his company; so mutilating their corpses under its ruins that no individual could be recognised apart from his neighbour. Simonides, however, recalling to mind the places in which the several guests were seated at table, distributed their remains to the full satisfaction of their friends: and hence his attention was first directed to the great assistance afforded to Memory by order and arrangement. *Itaque*, continues Cicero, *iis qui hanc partem ingenii exercerent locos esse capiendos, et ea quæ memoriâ tenere vellent effigenda animo, atque in his locis collocanda; sic fore ut ordinem rerum locorum ordo conservaret; res autem ipsas rerum effigies notaret, atque ut locis pro cerâ, simulacris pro litteris uteremur.*

The Author
of the *Tract*
ad Herennium.

The uncertainty respecting the Authorship of the Four Books *ad Herennium*, prevents us from ascribing to Cicero the full detail respecting *μνημονικά* which they contain. Even however if, as may be affirmed almost

with certainty, those Books were not the production of Cicero himself, they are unanimously admitted to belong to his Age, perhaps to be the Work of one of his Freedmen; and the last eight Chapters of the III^d Book presents a system of Mnemonics, to the general plan of which but little has been added by later writers. We need not cite from a Tract to be found in every Library, a passage which would occupy a very considerable space.

Quintilian, after relating the above story of Simonides, which, to his credit be it remarked, he considered altogether fabulous, adds as follows:—"For exercising Memory many make choice of a spacious place remarkable for a great variety of things, as suppose a large house, divided into many apartments. Whatever in it is worth notice they carefully fix in the mind, that the thought without delay or hesitation may be able to run over all its parts. The first material point is to be at no loss in recollection, for that Memory ought to be very good which is to help another. Then what they have written down or meditated upon they mark with another sign to keep them in mind of it; and this sign may be for the matter they are to speak of, as of Navigation, Warfare, or for some word; because in case of forgetfulness they may recover themselves by recollecting only a single word. The sign for Navigation may be an Anchor, for Warfare something belonging to Arms. They dispose then these particulars thus: the first complete sense or place they assign to the porch or threshold; the second to the hall; next they range about the galleries, parlours, bed-chambers, and the like, annexing some idea to each of them, and observing always a certain order. This done, when they are to make trial of Memory, they begin with passing in review all these places; and what they reposit in each of them, they demand back, and are reminded by their images; so that how great soever the number of things be they are to remember, they are all so connected, as in the figuring in of a company of dancers, that they cannot err joining the foregoing with the following, by the trouble only of getting by heart. What I have said of a house may be applicable to any public structure or work, to what may be observed on a long journey, or in making the tour of Cities, or in viewing a piece of Painting. If such places afford no proper images they may be framed according to Fancy.

"It is therefore necessary to have places, either ficti-

Quintilian

MNEMONICS. tious or real, and a number of images or signs which may be imagined at pleasure. By images I understand marks which direct to the things that are to be got by heart; or as Cicero says, places may be imagined to be as the wax we write upon, and images as the letters impressed upon the wax. But it is best to quote his own words. 'We ought to make use of a great number of places, all full in view, very remarkable, and of a moderate distance from each; and of images having life and motion, strong, well specified, and such as may easily present themselves and strike it in a moment.* I therefore am the more surprised how Metrodorus could find 360 places in the twelve signs of the Zodiac; a strange piece of vanity indeed in this man, who by priding himself on his Memory, chooses rather to give the honour of it to his industry than to Nature.

"To declare my sentiments concerning this method, I will not deny but it may be of service in some respects, as when many names of things are to be remembered in the same order in which they have been heard. For by assigning these names to their respective places, as the table to the porch, the bed to the hall, and so of other things, and then passing them in review, they are found where they were placed. And perhaps it is in this manner that the Memory of those have been helped, who at the close of an Auction could give an account of every article they had sold to different persons, as might appear from the entry made of the same in the cashier's book. This it is said has been done by Hortensius.† But this method will be of less service for retaining a whole discourse. Thought cannot have a prescript for the same images as things, the image of thought being purely arbitrary, though indeed a framed or real image may equally put us in mind. But suppose that the meaning of a discourse could be signified by certain images, how shall the copulations and order of words be pointed out by the same Art? At least certain conjunctions will never admit of being marked out by any images. We may have, it is true, as short-hand writers, (*qui notis scribunt*), certain marks for all things, and as it were infinite places to represent, suppose, all the words contained in the V Books of the second pleading against Verres, in order to remember them all as set down: but to repeat these as Cicero did, shall we not be puzzled by the double effort of attention in the Memory? For how should words chained together flow, if for every word we were to attend to its mark? Wherefore Carneades and the above-mentioned Metrodorus, who had used, as Cicero says, this exercise, may with all my heart keep to themselves their method." (Book xi. c. 2. Patsall's translation.)

After this somewhat bald translation, it is due to the reader that he should be indulged with a few words from the eloquent and suffering original. We cannot do better, therefore, than to offer him Quintilian's own brief receipt for strengthening memory. *Si quis tamen unam maximamque a me Artem Memoriae quærat, exercitatio est, et labor; multa ediscere, multa cogitare, et, si fieri potest, quotidie vel potentissimum est. Nihil æquè augeatur curâ, vel negligentia intercidit. Quare et pueri statim, ut præcepi, quam plurima ediscant, et quæcumque ætas*

* *De Oratore*, ii. 87.

† Hortensius, on being challenged to it by Sisenna, sat a whole day at an Auction; and when it was over gave an account of the things sold, the names of the buyers, and the different prices, in the same order as each article was disposed of. (Seneca, in *Proam. Controv.*)

operam juvandæ studio Memoriae dabit, devoret initio lædium illud et scripta et lecta sæpius revolvendi et quasi eundem cibum remandendi.

Upon the above basis of *Topical Memory* have been erected a great variety of modern systems between the XIVth Century and our own. A very extensive and entertaining Bibliographical notice of the chief Writers who have treated on Mnemonics is given in a volume which appeared in 1812, *The New Art of Memory founded upon the Principles taught by M. Gregor von Feinaigle*. From that Appendix we shall borrow a few particulars; and having very honestly inspected for ourselves every volume which we shall notice, we shall add somewhat of our own also.

The earliest modern Mnemonical Work, and we mention it only on account of its date, for not much information can be obtained from its three pages and a half of small duodecimo, is entitled *Thomæ Bradwardini Ars Memorativa*, a MS. No. 3744 of the Sloanian Collection in the British Museum. Bradwardine flourished in the time of Edward III., to whom he was Confessor. Few Prelates have left behind them a more exalted character for piety and learning than that amiable and unambitious Churchman; who was eminent as a Preacher, a Theologian, and a Philosopher, and dignified by his own title-giving Age, as *Doctor profundus*. The victories of his great Master were ascribed by many contemporaries to the favour with which the virtues of Bradwardine were regarded by Heaven; by others, with greater probability, in part to the exalted spirit with which his addresses inspired the Camp when he attended Edward in his expeditions. The Monks of Canterbury twice elected him their Archbishop, and the King in the first instance refused assent. Perhaps no finer tribute to character was ever paid than that which we shall cite in the words of Godwin. *Cum essent qui mirari se dicerent electionem de illo factam Regem non probare, respondisse dicitur Rex prædictus, non libenter se tali Confessore cariturum, cariturum tamen libentissimè si illum Archiepiscopatum cupere persperisset.* (*De Præsulibus Angliæ*, p. 112.) On the second occasion he was consecrated at Avignon, and died at the Palace of the Bishop of Rochester, within six weeks afterwards, on his progress to Canterbury.

Petrus Ravennas, Professor of Canon Law in Padua, published his *Fænix* in 1491, and thus modestly accounts for his title, *Cum una sit Fænix et unus sit iste libellus, libello placet Fænicis nomen imponatis*. He notices the arrangement and combination of places and images, and he gives one rule which may have entitled him to the commendation of Burton, who recommends his volume as an antidote to melancholy. It respects the formation of an alphabet. *Ego*, says the grave and open-hearted Canonist, *communiter pro litteris formosissimas puellas pono: illæ enim multum memoriam meam excitant, et frequentissimè in locis Juniperam Pistoriensem, mihi charissimam dum essem juvenis, collocavi. Et mihi crede si pro imaginibus pulcherrimas puellas posuero facilius et pulchrius recito quæ locis mandavi. Secretum ergo habe utilissimum in artificiosâ Memoria, quod diu tacui de pudore. Si citò meminisse cupis, virgines pulcherrimas colloca; Memoria enim collocatione puellarum mirabiliter commovetur; et qui vidit testimonium perhibuit. Hoc autem utile præceptum prodesse non poterit illis qui mulieres odiunt et contemnunt; sed isti Artis hujus fructum difficiliter consequentur.* Then, fearful that he

MNEMONICS.

Modern Mnemonical Works.

Archbishop Bradwardine.

Petrus Ravennas.
A. D.
1491.

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may have outstripped the gravity of his age and office, the amatory Professor thus apologizes for his precept. *Veniam tamen mihi dabunt Viri religiosissimi et castissimi; præceptum enim quod in hac arte mihi honorem et laudem attulit tacere non debui, cum successores excellentissimos relinquere totis viribus nitor.* Fired by the remembrance of the fair Junipera, Ravennas performed wonders; often repeating verbatim every sermon which a Divine had preached throughout a whole Lent, to the great astonishment, perhaps not much to the satisfaction, of the Orator. Once while he sat by two friends, of whom the first was playing chess, the other dice, Ravennas dictated two letters during the games, and at the end of them, repeated every cast and move on each table, as correctly as it had been noted down at the moment. In a Monastery at Piacenza, having twice walked up the Dormitory, and read the names of the Monks written over their respective cells, so soon as they were called together, (their arrangement always being in the order of their cells,) although a perfect stranger, and never having seen one of them before, he addressed each of the marvelling recluses by his right name. Altogether, under 19 letters of the alphabet, Ravennas assures us that he preserved, readily arranged for prompt citation, 20,000 passages of Civil and Canon Law, 7000 of Scripture, 1000 lines of Ovid, 200 authorities from Cicero, 300 from other Philosophers, great part of Valerius Maximus, and the qualities of every animal described by Natural Historians.

John Romberch de Kyrpse.

A. D.
1533.

In the *Congestorium Artificiosæ Memoræ* of John Romberch de Kyrpse, 1533, the student is instructed to divide the walls of different rooms into separate spaces, and to attach a symbol to each. Several symbolical alphabets are given, one of them formed entirely from birds. In the attainment of Languages, "a naked man is to personate the singular number; the nominative case is to be placed on the head of this man, the genitive in his right hand, the dative in his left, the accusative on his breast, the vocative on his middle, and the ablative on his knees. A man clothed gives the plural number, and the cases are to be disposed in the same manner, as on the naked man."

In three chapters dedicated to Gaming, this system is applied to dice, to cards, and to chess.

Gratarolus.

A. D.
1544.

The rare book of "Gulielmus Gratarolus of Bergamo, Doctor of Artes and Physike," was originally composed in 1554, and it was "Englyshed eight years afterwards by William Fulwod," under the title of "*the Castel of Memorie*." It contains, in the first place, certain medical precepts, and among them are the following "meates forbidden the pacient."

"Let them also forbear Marow (which is in bones,) Cranes fleshe, fishe, especially if it be clammy and nourished in diches or holes, colde pot herbes, milke, cheese, especially much, or naughtie; fruites moist and not ripe, or often, but sometimes they maye eate sharper or tarter meates, chiefly in the winter, as Garlike, Peniroyall, or Calamint, Capers being watered; mustard is praised of Pithagoras, they must eate little, and speciallye at supper: they must drink no water; except it be sod with hony, or cinnamon, or some other pleasant spices. They must abstain from ouer much sleepe, and not to sleepe in the daye time, nor upon the noddle of the head, nor upon to much fulnes of meate: let them also take heede of ouer great watchinges, for it weakeneth the spirite, and resolueth it, and stuffeth the head."

There is also a receipt for "an odoriferous or sweet

smelling aple for the Memorie," and another for "a comforting Water or Le for the washing of a cold and moist head, also it helpeth the Memorie, and it must be of the ashes of Twigges or of an Oake." But the VIIth Chapter, which "entreeteth in fewe woordes of locall or artificiall Memorie," contains the whole pith of Mnemonics.

MNEMONICS.

"Artificiall Memorie is a disposyn or placing of sensible thinges in the mynde by imagination, whereunto the naturall memorie hauing respect, is by them admonished, that it may be hable to call to mind more easely and distinctly suche thinges as are to bee remembred: and (as Cicero sayth in hys seconde to Herennius) it consisteth of places, as it were of waxe or tables, and of images, as of figures and letters. For so it commeth to passe that such thinges, as we haue heard or learned, we reherse agayne, euen as though we read them. Nor it skilleth not much whether we begynne at the first, or at the laste. The places themselves must be set in order, for yf there be a confusion in them, it foloweth of necessitie, that al the reste must be disordred. And it behoueth also that there be many places, that manye thinges maye be placed by the same exercise and practise. Cicero judged that there should be an hundreth in number. Thomas Aquinas thought it good to have mo. For these places many have searched by diuers and sundry artes. Metrodorus found oute three hundred and sixtie places of the XII signes in the whiche the sunne goeth his course; because the Astrologers do deuyde the Zodiacke into so manye degrees.

"Cicero inuented a certayne familiar house, seuered or parted into manye places, and he thought it good that we shoulde deuise after euerye fyfte place, either a golden hande or some other distinction, wherby the one might be discerned from the other, and also in them to obserue a stedfast and unmouable order, that wee might always enter in and go out at the right syde. Another Author, not unskillful, fayned places by certayne lyuing creatures, and deriued their order out of the Latyne alphabet, in suche sorte that euery one of their names shoulde beginne with some one of euery letter: euen as if these were the names: an Asse, a Beare, a Cat, a Dogge, an Elephant, a Foxe, a Goate, a Horse, a Jaye, a Kyte, a Lyon, a Mule, a Nyghtingale, an Oule, a Partridge, a Quaile, a Rabbet, a Sheepe, a Throstle, a Unicorne, Xystus the Philosopher (who wrote of these) Yena, Zacheus. He deuyded all these into fyue places: into the heade, into the fore feete, into the bealye, into the hynder feete and the tayle, for this order nature herself ministreth, neither can the wit be confounded in counting or reckenning them. Hauing thus gotten then an hundredth and fyftene places, he graued in them the Images of thinges worthy of memorie, and also he commaunded that many thinges should bee written by the mynde or wit in the face of him that speaketh, in the heares, in the forehead, in the eyes, and so to descend downewarde to the feete. But me thynketh it a verrye easye thinge to deuise and imagine not onelye an hundreth but also infinite places, seeing no man is ignorant of the situation of the citie where he was borne, or in the which he hath long dwelled.

"Therefore when the mynde entreth in at the gate, whiles it considereth the diuersitie of wayes, directing and leading to diuers countreyes, and whiles it remembreth frendes houses, publike dwellinge places, palaces, or common places of Judgment, it shall fynde out a maruelous number of places. Hereto also it maye imagine great courtes, or places of larger rounge, wherein

MNEMONICS. it may devise as great a number of places as it listeth, so that euery thing may be written therein that he will have.

"And because the teaching by examples is briefe and effectually, nowe will I put forth some examples, to the end that therby the matter may be the better perceiued. I will put forth an example of tenne, and consequently by the proportion thereof shall be deuised the example of a thousand.

"And therefore I take or choose a greate and emptie house, to the which you must not go often but seldome, and appointe or sette the fyrst place which is at the doore, three foot distant from the doore. Let the seconde place be twelve or fyfteen foot distant from that, as for example let there be one corner or angle. Let the thyrd place be distant from the seconde even as many or twelve foot, and there may be perchance, another corner, or a middest betwene the first and the second corner. The fourth shall be a corner. The fyft shall be a corner, distant by as much. The syxte likewise: and the hall beyng finished, you shall enter into one chamber, and immediately within the doore you shall note or appoynte the seuenthe, and afterwarde, in the fyrst corner of the chamber the eyght, and in the second corner the nynth, and in the thyrd the tenth with his distaunce. And yf you wyll haue any more places, goe out of the chamber, and so marke or note the other chambers proportionally.

"But yet remember that the dystaunce which is geuen is moderate and conuenient, but yf there be not found so great dystaunce, but a lesser euen unto eyghte, or to lesse euen unto fye foote, yet should it be tolerable. As concernynge the temple, it ought to be such a one as must not be much frequented, especially of yourself, to the ende that you be not confounded or troubled with the multitude of the fygures or Images. These places ought to be memorable and remouable with ones hand, for the corners are not places, but fyxed images sette and placed in the corners, uppon the which (euen as upon paper) are painted other fygures, which may be put out euen as letter upon paper. As for example, the firste place is marked or known by a urinal, in setting a urinal in his place. The second by a salue boxe, setting there also a salue boxe. The iii by a mortar putting it there. The fourth by a pestle. The fyfte by a pair of writing Tables. The sixte by a hares foote. The seuenth by a Searcer. The eight by a bagge. The ninth by a lofe of waxe. The tenth by the Canes of *Cassia*. And these names must be kepte alwaies in mynd and the places from fye to fye, that the quinaryes or fyfte places may alwaies be had in memorie. Of the distance there is enough spoken. Yet note that you may pass to fye and thirtie, and not beyonde, lest there should chaunce a negation in the Images.

"And bee it spoken euen likewise of the quantitie as touching the height, that there be not manye of a height, but from fyue euen unto eleun foote. And let euery fyfte place be marked, as it is sayde of the order. The qualitie also must be noted, that they be not to light, nor to darke, nor to much frequented. Let us come to the Images which are the thynges that must be places: the Images whiche bee known unto us ought to be so set in these places with such mouinges, that by them we may call thynges to remembrance. For example, I would remember twentye names, I will do thus: in the fyrste place, I will set the Images of Peter, one whom I well knowe, with a urinal full of water in hys hande, the whiche he shall power upon James, one also

well known unto me: and so by this notable act, I shall remember these twoo, and so place in my remembrance these twoo names."

"In the seconde place I wyll put Henrye who is unto mee verye well knowen (for these fygures must be exactly knowen that they maye quickely come into ones Memorye) who shall put his hande into a Boxe and pull out the salue, and therewithal to besmyer Steuen, one also whom I do very well know.

"In the thyrd place I will set Wylliam, one whome I knowe also, who shall take out of the mortar a playster, and shall put it upon Fraunces face: or inuentyng some other mad jestes and toyes, whereby the memorye may be confirmed to beare awaye suche lyke names.

"And so in lyke manner proceede with the rest.

"Likewise if I would remember any man and also his acte, I will imagin him and the doying of his acte; as if I would remember one eating of figges, then I will imagine that with a figge, he did some mery or strange thing."

Gratarolus next treats of figures, and gives the five following rules concerning them.

"The *fyrste* is that the fygure do moue either to laughter, compassion, or admiracion, for one may soone fynde a figure that styre up and moue the affection of the Soule.

"An example hereof is this, if I should sette or place in the mouthe of a mad Ass, the head of Antonye to be almoste bytten in pieces, the blood to gushe out of him, and that he asketh helpe, and holdynge up his handes cryeth out: for it cannot bee but that when I would, I shoulde see him with the eyes of my mynde, and declare or express Antony to him that should ask or enquire for him.

"Another is, that we should represent eyther the lyke by the like, or by the contrary, or else by the propriete thereof. An example of the fyrst is, as if I were about to place the name of *Galene*, I should write the name of some other excellent physition, whose authoritie (as neere as may be) is eyther equall or lyttle inferiour.

"An example of the *seconde* is, if I writ the name of an unlerned physition, if I describe *Thersites*, by *Achilles*, and the good for the euill; or the foule by the fayre.

"An example of the *thyrd* is, yf I represent *Ouidius Naso*, by a great nose; *Plato*, by large shoulders; *Crispus* by crysped or curled yeares; and *Cicero* by *Ge-lasinus*.

"The *thyrd* is, that wee accustome ourselues to place thynges, euen from our very youth, and that we encrease with dayly exercise: although that the teaching therof may helpe and profit euen them also that be elder.

"The habite, the perfectnes and dexteritye (I meane to practyse these thynges) is muche the more, if they doe so place all thynges, whiche they shall either saye or do, and also whatsoever they heare in communication or talkinge. And they must likewise paynt and graue the maners, gestures and tymes. For in so doynge they shall in a shorte space be notably well exercised. It profyteth also to playe one with another, and to goe about to excell hym that shall recyte many thynges, more clearlye, orderlye, and spedely then other.

"The *fourth* is that (in euery quinary or fyfte number of those thynges that are to be marked) we repeat agayne from the beginninge all such thynges as are alreadye noted, for the repeticion of thynges commonlye bryngeth greate utilitie and profyte.

"The *fyfte* is, that wee should represent thynges

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compounde with the scimilitude of simple thynges. As for example. Hee that will remember this sentence: *Cicero* contendeth with *Hortensius*, shall imagine the pease called *Cicer* whiche complayneth of the barenes of the garden: for so doth *Cicer* resemble *Cicero* and the Garden called *Hortus* doth represent *Hortensius*, and the complaynte the contention, etc. etc.

"Agayne you shall not forget that in placynge or setting of the images or fygyres in their places the thyng is alwayes to bee placed with a merye, a merueylous or cruell acte, or some other unaccustomed maner: for merye, cruell, iniurious, meruelous, excellently fayre, or exceedingly foule thynges do chaunge and moue the senses, and better styrrer uppe the memorye, when the mynde is muche occupied about suche thynges.

"Also the images are varied by the transposition and transumption of the letters: as if I woulde remember *Nep*,* I shall place a pen, and for a tyran, a rauening wolf. It sufficeth therefore, that we have expressed a methode or compendious waye, the whiche whosoever foloweth shall easelye (so that exercise be not lackynge) get and attayne the certeine and sure remembrance, of manye and sundrye thynges, as due occasion shall require: but as for the sluggish, and ydle, let them slugge and sleepe still, to whom all thynges are displeasing."

Fulwood wrote such verse as his genius permitted, and he might have been a useful coadjutor of our authorized translators of the Psalms. Nothing from Dean Whittingham's pen can exceed the Dedication of the volume to Lord Robert Dudley, which begins with the two following stanzas:

Sith noble Maximilian,
Kinge of Boemia,
Defenden hath this worthy worke
In Latin tongue (I say.)
Sith that also the Godly Prince
Edwarde our late good King,
In French the same accepted hath
As a right needful thing.

Marafortius.

A. D.
1602.

Marafortius, a Calabrian Ecclesiastic, published an *Ars Memoriae* in 1602, in which forty-four images, contained in the palms and fingers of the two hands, supply every necessary reminiscence. In his Dedication the excellent author recommends his system on Scriptural authority. *Scriptum est enim apud Salamonis Ecclesiasten "Manum suam aperuit inopi et palmas suas extendit ad pauperem," quod satis aptatum credimus theorema in hoc opusculo quod de Arte Reminiscendi inscribere duxi.*

Baptista
Porta.

A. D.
1602.

Baptista Porta, in his *Ars Reminiscendi*, 1602, appears to have been the first inventor of an alphabet, still very common in our Print-shops, formed by various positions of the human body, and also of that mode of ciphering in which letters and symbols are conjoined; e. g. he thus writes the following lines:

*Dove son gli occhi e la serena forma
Del santo allegro et amoroso aspetto.*

ove son occhi serena forma
D two eggs, a trumpeter g^r two eyes e la a syren, a shoemaker's last.
santo a(t)le gru-e (h)amo ros a petto.
Del, a saint, two wings, a crane t-a fishhook, a rose, s-a woman's breast.

Lambert
Schenckel.

A. D.
1609.

About the beginning of the XVIth Century, Lambert Schenckel, son of an apothecary at Bois le duc, became an itinerant teacher of the Mnemonic Art, and excited great astonishment among all classes by his exhibition in France, Germany, and the Netherlands. He was

* A Herbe so called."

permitted by the Rector of the Sorbonne to lecture in that University, and obtained from the *Maître des Requêtes* the monopoly of Mnemonics throughout France. An hour's practice during nine days was advertised as a complete course of study, and the pupils were engaged on the comfortable terms of not only a return of premium in case of failure, but moreover of an addition to it. He appears to have been well practised in the useful art of puffing, as may be determined from a little volume entitled *Copia Speciminum Artis Memoriae Bruxellæ, Leodii Tomasi et alibi editorum*, accompanied with numerous testimonials from Ecclesiastics and Civilians.

"On the 29th and 30th of Sept. and on the 1st of Oct. 1602, Schenckel exhibited some specimens of his art at Marburg in Hesse. The first experiment took place on the 29th of Sept. at eight o'clock in the morning, before a large assemblage of Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, and Philosophers. Schenckel having requested some one to dictate 25 Latin sentences, wrote them down with a pen, and numbered them. He next read them aloud twice, with scarcely any pause, and having sat for a short time in silence, he repeated the whole, from beginning to end, backwards and forwards, and in any order desired, without the slightest hesitation. It happened, however, that once or twice, Schenckel substituted one word for another, as, *limits* for *ends*; but being reminded of this, he immediately gave the word required. Afterwards, any particular number being given, he repeated its appropriate sentence; and, on the first word of a sentence being named, gave the proper number. Schenckel being asked to repeat 25 doctrinal sentences, replied, that he thought 15 would be sufficient; and, accordingly, that number having been dictated, written down, and read, he united them to the former 25 sentences, and answered to the whole 40 in any order desired.

"On the 30th of Sept. another meeting was held at the house of a medicine-vender, when fifty words were given and numbered from 1 to 50. Schenckel having considered for a short time, repeated the whole from beginning to end, in regular order,—from the last to the first, and in any order required. On any number being given, he named the appropriate word,—and *vice-versâ*. Having asked the persons present to double the number of words, some of the *literati* replied, that he had given sufficient proof of his abilities, and that they had no doubt he would be able to repeat many more words by the same method. A learned auditor expressed his regret to Schenckel, that he was not allowed to repeat fifty sentences, and a hundred words, being fully persuaded that he was capable of greater things.

"Schenckel having presented to his auditory two hundred sentences, in which a pupil of his, taken from the last meeting, had been exercised, together with the 40 sentences then given, the pupil, on any number being asked, repeated the appropriate sentence, and *vice-versâ*, to the astonishment of all present:—more especially at the unconnected manner in which the numbers were proposed; as 235, 27, 9, 240, 128, 19, 184, 3, 225, 2, 176, 36, 7, etc. etc. This same pupil offered to the assembly 250 written words, which he had learned by some tuition from Schenckel, and by his own application. To these 250 words were added 50 others; and in a short time, the pupil answered to the whole 300, in the same manner as had been done before by the Professor himself. In repeating the sentences, the pupil, once or twice, did not give the words regularly:—when this was intimated to

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"On the following day, the 1st of October, similar experiments were tried, greatly to the satisfaction of all present; and in consequence, Schenckel received (without asking for it) a certificate of approbation, under hand and seal, from a learned Physician and some Professors. This certificate concludes by observing, that 'the deponents' were present at the different examinations,—that there was not a possibility of fraud or collusion—that they thought it but justice, thus unsolicited, to express their approbation,—and to bear witness to the truth of the facts stated in the document."

Schenckel's system is contained in the *Gazophylacium Artis Memoriae*, 1610, but it is purposely displayed only so far as to be serviceable to a pupil who is at the same time receiving oral instruction from a master; for even his *Clavicula*, a key, is couched in gibberish, which itself needs unlocking. On the revival of Mnemonics by Feinaigle, a thrifty German, Klüber translated Schenckel's volume under the title of *Compendium de Mnemonik*. We need scarcely add that the concealment enjoined to the learner during the initiation is a sure proof of quackery; and that the repetition of unconnected numbers, backwards or forwards, is a very common and easy, although to the *ἀσυνέτοι* a most wonder-stirring and marvellous trick, which any reader may acquire in a few minutes; and perhaps may also attain, by its exhibition, the reputation assigned by Muretus (*Var. Lect.* iii. 3.) to a Corsican Boy, who repeated in that manner 36,000 barbarous and incoherent words, whom the auditors in general believed to be inspired by the Devil, and whom the great Critic himself does not scruple to call *ὁ δαιμόνιος ἐκείνος*.

John Willis.

A. D.
1618.

John Willis, Batchelor in Divinity, in his *Mnemionica*, first published in Latin in 1618, and translated in 1661, proceeds upon the recognised principle of adapting different compartments to different associations, and instructs the pupil to call up before his fancy a "Repository for Ideas," of which he gives the following minute description.

"A Repository is an imaginary fabrick, fancied Artificially, built of hewen stone, in form of a Theater, the form whereof followeth; suppose the edifice to be twelve yards in length within the walls, in breadth six yards, and in height seven yards, the roof thereof flat, leaded above, and pargetted underneath, lying wholly open to view, without any wall on that side supposed next us: Let there be imagined a Stage of smooth gray Marble, even and variegated with a party-coloured border, which Stage is to be extended over the whole length and breadth of the building, and raised a yard high above the Level of the ground on which the said Edifice is erected: Let all the walls, that is, the opposite wall, and two ends be wainscotted with Cypress boards, so artificially plained and glewed, that the joynts be indiscernable; suppose also a Groove or Gutter cut in the middle of the Marble Stage, three inches broad, extended from the opposite wall to the hither side of the Stage, whereby it is exactly divided into two equal parts, and that upon the further end of the said Groove, there is erreared a Column, a foot and half thick, arising up to the Roof of the building, almost touching the opposite wall, and deviding it into two equal parts, as the Groove divideth the Stage; so that by the Groove, and the Pillar, the whole Repository is parted in train, and consisteth of two Rooms, siding each other, each of them being six yards long, six yards broad, and six yards high."

He then introduces a Diagram of his Ideal Magazine, and adds, "A Repository according to this fashion is to be represented before the eyes of our minde, wheresoever we are, as oft as we intend to practise this Art; supposing ourselves to stand about two yards distant against the midst thereof." Within this Repository, Ideas, as they arise, are to be "reposed," according to their intrinsic qualities, their quantities, positions, and colours. Supposing that we employ a given number of these Repositories, *e. g.* ten; each is to be distinguished by the different colours of its central pillar, which is of importance in its application, as will be seen below.

"An Example of remembering a History.

"Diogenes the Cynick entering Plato's hall, when he saw the table covered with a rich carpet, the shelves glittering with silver, gilt cups, vessels, and other sumptuous furniture, laid hold of the carpet with all his might, threw it to the ground, and trod thereon with his feet, saying, *I tread upon Plato's pride: to whom Plato replied, But with greater pride.*

"The Idea of this story is not so great, but that it may admit reposition in its equal quantity: therefore I suppose in the place of the Repository where it is to be bestowed, that there is a table covered with a rich carpet, which a sordid fellow in beggarly raiment throws on the ground, a grave man clothed in honest sober apparel looking on. The attribution of the colour of the Repository is not to be forgotten: if therefore it be the first Repository in which this Idea is to be placed, I imagine the carpet to be imbellished with a fringe or border of gold: if in the second, of silver: if in the third, of black: if in the fourth, of blew, and so forth in the rest.

"An Example of a Sentence to be remembered, the subject being visible.

"An ant is a small insect, the coldest and dryest of all creatures, and therefore the wisest; for cold and dry do chiefly contribute to wisdom. The Idea of this sentence ought to be augmented; for the magnitude of an ant is so inconsiderable, that being bestowed in a memorable place, it escapeth sight: therefore I suppose an ant-heap in the middle stage of the memorial-place, seeming almost black with ants, swarming hither and thither; as for assignation of colour if this Idea be placed in the third Repository, the colour of the Repository is sufficiently noted by the blackness of the ants; if in the seventh, by the greenness of the ant-hill; so that there needeth no addition of colour, if placed in the third or seventh Repository: But if it be designed to the first Repository, let a triangular golden streamer be supposed fixed in the ant-hill, a foot high; if in the second, a silver streamer; if in the fourth, a streamer of blew silk; if in the fifth, of red; if in the sixth, of yellow; if in the eighth, of purple; if in the ninth, of white; if in the tenth, of cinnamon-colour."

For the connection of two Ideas placed in different rooms of the same Repository.

"Suppose that a man in a Gown sitting at a Table, and overlooking some Books of Accounts, with Counters lying ready to compute the total sum, be an Idea disposed in the first place of a Repository; and the Idea to be placed in the second room of the Repository, be a Farryer giving a horse a Drench with a Horn: In this case, that the action of the latter may have some dependence on the former, imagine that the Horse (as soon as the drench is poured into his mouth) leaps back and

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disturbeth the man in his reckoning, who sits at the Table in the first place of the Repository. This mutual Relation of Ideas placed in the same Repository, is as it were a linking of them together, and doth admirably conduce to the remembrance of both."

Willis, like Gratarolus of Bergamo, concludes with some Medical precepts—Bad air, bad water, repletion, and too much sleep, are among the deterioratives of Memory. Wholesome air, sweet scents, particular meats, such as the brains of sparrows, hares, conies, &c., bathing the feet in warm decoctions of camomile, and exercise in delightful places not subject to wind, are, on the contrary, powerful corroboratives. "Finally, your apparel close fitted, walk leisurely abroad if the winde breathe a gentle gale, otherwise within doors." As a "prescript order of life" the reader is advised to pray frequently, "to comb his head every day backward, fasting;"—"to abstain from all evacuation by virtue of Physick, except upon necessity;"—"to eat twelve raisins of the sunne, stoned, every morning without drink, instead of breakfast;"—"to let his supper be larger than his dinner;"—a precept in opposition to every College either of Old Women or of Physicians;"—"to observe accustomed hours of eating;"—"to refrain from labour after meates;"—"to shut all the windows at bed-time"—"not to sleep under the moon-beams,"—and "not to lie out all night in the open air."

Henry
Herdson.
A. D.
1651.

Henry Herdson, "late Professor by publick authority in the University of Cambridge" in 1651, lodging "at the Green Dragon, over against Saint Antholin's Church in London," and probably, therefore, a Puritanical expounder at that pestiferous Mother of all Lecturers, reproduced "Repositories and Ideas" in his *Ars Memoriae*. The Tyro on entering the Repository is to "move as the Sun moveth," the first three walls are to be hanged respectively (we need not say in Imagination) with cloth of gold, the purest white Linen or Taffety, and rich Tapestry, and "the fourth Paries which is North, 10 yards four square, also hanged with an hanging beset full of diamonds, rubies, sapphires and all manner of precious stones." These distinctions appear to answer to the various colours in the system of Willis. Two specimens of Herdson's method may suffice.

"*De Memoria Concionum, To remember Sermons heard.*"

"When wee heare a Sermon, foure Rules are to be observed. 1. Diligent attention. 2. Carefull observing the Division of the Parts. 3. Methodicall Collocation of the Parts in the Places of the R. 4. serious Meditation on the Ideas. If there be but two parts of the Text, place the first in the Center of the South, and the second in the Center of the North; if three parts, place them in the three Center Tables of the East, South, and North; if 4 in the fourth Center Tables of the fourth Paries. If five Parts, place the fifth Part of the Text in the Center of the flore; if yours be six Parts, Place the sixth Part in the Center Table of the East W. of the second R. if seven Parts, place the seventh in the Center T. of the South Paries, in the second R. and so on: after this manner, if there should bee more Parts, leaving the matter of every part to be expressed, first with its part, so far as the places will reach in the Center Table, which being filled, proceed unto the four Tables of the four Angules, according to their place and number.

"*De Memoria Citationum; to remember Scripture-Quotations.*"

"Take for every book of the Bible some friend or acquaintance of the name, near the name, or for the name, as one *John* for the Gospel of Saint *John*; one *Genne* for *Genesis*; some patient pious man for the book of *Job*, if you place not one *Job* you know, &c. Then alwayes take the right hand for the Chapter, and left hand for the Verse."

Sundry Receipts are contained in the *Art of Memory* of Marius d'Assigny, 1697. "All such motions of the body," he assures us, "as cause giddiness and swimming in the head are destructive to the Memory. Therefore we should have a special care to avoid falling from high places, turning round, or blows upon the hinder part of the head." The following are very important formulæ.

"*Plaisters to prevent a decay of Memory.*"

"Divers Plaisters, when we find a decay in Memory, may be useful for helping the Brain: As a Plaister made of Mustard-seed, and clapt to the hinder part of the Head, or the Oil of Mustard seed when apply'd to that part. Or if you please to be at greater Expence, take Florentine Lillies, the Herbs *Hermodactyle* and *Pyrethrum*, leaves of the wild Vine, Pigeon-dung, Mustard-seed, of each an Ounce; mix them with *Moschata* Nuts, Spice, Cloves, Cinamon, and Pepper, and make a Plaister; which you may likewise apply to the hinder part of the Head, and you will find it increase and help Memory. And a certain famous Author assures us, that the Gall of a Partridge anointed about the Temples does wonderfully strengthen the Seat of Memory; as also the Brains of Birds and Fowls roasted, and chiefly of Hens, are not useless for the same purpose.

"*A powder for the Memory.*"

"Take the Seed or Leaves of *Orminum*, and every Morning take a small quantity of a Glass of Wine. And they say that the Shavings or Powder of Ivory produce the same effect, namely, the corroborating of the Brain and Memory; as likewise a Grain of white Frankincense taken in a Draught of Liquor when we go to bed, dries up the offensive Humours of the Brain. And it has been observ'd, that the Application of Gold to that *Sutura* which divides the seat of Memory from the other Closets of the Brain, strengthens the weakness of the Head, drives away all Pain, and has a wonderful Effect on the Faculty of Memory.

"*An ointment.*"

"A famous Author tells us, that for a firm and constant Memory, and quick Apprehension, many great Men have used this Medicine. Take Roots of wild Bugloss, Roots of Valerian, or Setwall, of each four ounces; Roots of Rue two Ounces; reduce them to very fine Pouders: then take Juice of Ey-bright, Clary and Vervain, of each four Ounces: strain the Juices well through a Cloth; then mix the Juices together, and the Pouders apart: afterwards take the Essence of Anacardi, or Cassia-nuts one ounce, and make a Powder as before. Also take Bird's Tongue, i. e. Ash-keys, and make a very fine Powder: Then mix all the foresaid things together, viz. the Pouders and the Juices, and take an Earthen Pot glaz'd, and set it on the Fire, putting into it some Bear's Fat, and suffering it to melt by degrees; then throw in the same Pouders, mixing them with the

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Juices, always adding some of the foresaid Fat, till a very thin Ointment be made; with which anoint the Temples, Forehead, and top of the Head towards the Nape. And this do three or four times a year, and continue anointing more or less as there is occasion.

"A perfumed Apple for comforting the Brain and Memory.

"Take Laudanum, Lignum Aloes, Storax, of each a Dram; Cloves, Nutmegs, sweet Basil-seed, of each half a dram; with Rosewater, in which a small quantity of Mosch and Ambergrise has been dissolv'd, make an Apple.

"To strengthen the Memory or restore it when lost.

"To strengthen the Memory, or restore it when lost; or against giddiness: Take Rosemary, Borage, Chamomile, Violets, Roses, of each an Ounce; the Leaves of Laurel, Marjoram, Sage, of each two Ounces; chop them all together, and put them in the best Wine, and after a day's time distil thro a glass Alembic, and keep the distilled Liquor; in which put of sweet-scented Turpentine a Pound, white Frankincense eight Ounces, Mastic, Myrrh, Bdellium, Anacardi, or Cassia nuts, of each four Ounces: beat them altogether, and so let them stand for five days, mix'd with the Distillation in a cover'd Vessel. Afterwards distil with a quick Fire till you get an Oyl out of them, which keep close shut up in a glass Bottle well stopp'd with Wax and Parchment. For use, take as much of it as would ly in a large nut-shell down the Mouth, and anoint also the Memorial parts, viz. the hinder part of the Head, and all the Parts before-mention'd. You will find it to be very good."

Morhof.

Morhof has an admirable Dissertation *de Memoriae Subsidiis*, in which he enumerates several of the writers whom we have mentioned above, and many others also. His judgment upon the utility of artificial Memory in general is especially sound. *De Arte omni Mnemonica ita ego judico, in iis disciplinis in quibus e bene ordinatis et connexis principiis omnia deducuntur, supervacuum esse hujus usum; qui enim hic imaginibus juvare velit Memoriam, duplici onerabit conceptu, cum simplex cognitio e recte deductis principiis proveniens per ipsum illum ordinem Memoriae se ingerat. Per imagines autem verus rerum nexus confunditur ac quasi nebulis quibusdam involvitur.* (Polyhistor. lib. ii. c. 6. sec. 47.) And again, *Tenendum est in rebus quæ ad Memoriam propriè pertinent, Historiis, Factis, lectione librorum, Orationum recitatione, insignem posse esse hujus Artis usum: in disciplinis vero firmiorem ab ipso rerum nexu et ordine Memoriam expectandam.* (Ib. sec. 96.) In Logic, Metaphysics, Ethics, and Politics, he altogether rejects the use of Mnemonics. In the arrangement of Theology, Jurisprudence, and Medicine, in the acquisition of Languages, and in the delivery of Speeches, he recommends their employment. Morhof adds, that Jacob Lectius, in an Oration *de Memoria*, states, on the authority of others, which however he rejects, that there is still extant at Florence a direct Treatise by Cicero *de Memoriae Arte*.

Grey's
Memoria
Technica,
A. D.
1730.

Grey's *Memoria Technica*, a very useful book in its way, is too well known to need exposition here. It was first published in 1730, and still continues to maintain its ground; but its system materially differs from the Topical and Symbolical Arts of Memory of which we are now treating; and we therefore proceed at once to the

most recent Professor of Mnemonics, Gregor Von Feinaigle, who first appeared at Paris in March, 1807, when one of his pupils, at a public exhibition, excited great astonishment by repeating, in their order, 1000 unconnected words, and naming the respective places of each. In 1811 Feinaigle visited England, gave Lectures, and taught the application of his system to Chronology, Geography, History, Languages, memoriter Recitation, Systematic Tables, and Arithmetic.

MNE-
MO-
NICS.
Feinaigle.

We cannot be expected to enter into details, nor are we quite sure that we shall be intelligible in a brief outline. The student is first instructed to divide the floor and walls of any room most approaching to a square, with which he is well acquainted, into fifty imaginary, equal, square compartments. In arranging these squares he should place himself uniformly in one position: e. g. we will suppose he faces the North; then the first square on the floor is to be at the uppermost left-hand corner, or on the extreme North-East; and the whole floor is to be divided into nine squares, three in a row. No. 10 is to be placed on the ceiling above the left-hand wall; Nos. 11 to 19 will occupy the left-hand wall by threes as the Numbers on the floor; No. 20 will be on the ceiling above the front wall, which is filled with Nos. from 21 to 29. A similar process is followed on the two remaining walls, and No. 50 is placed in the centre of the ceiling. The mind, after a few minutes' attention, will become familiarized with the position of these ideal squares, so as readily to name the spot which each occupies. Squares also, or *τόποι*, may be obtained *ad libitum* by pursuing a similar method through any number of rooms, dividing the second from 50 to 100, the third from 100 to 150, and so on. But the pupil at the beginning will do well to content himself with one, or at furthest, two apartments.

The second step is to assign some particular hieroglyphic to each of these fifty compartments, which shall become indelibly associated with it, and form, as it were, its picture in the mind; a far easier process in reality than it may seem to be, when thus described. Nothing can at first appear more ludicrous than the Hieroglyphics with which we are furnished; but they are for the most part well adapted to their purpose, and can scarcely fail to produce the desired effect; the picture exciting the idea of the number, the number that of the picture. We give below the received list for the first two rooms, premising that the student will not find them of much use without the accompaniment of an engraved plate, (given in the printed Book on the system, to which we have already referred,) which effectually enlists the eye in the service of association.

"First Room.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Tower of Babel. | 17 Archimedes, or Carpenter. |
| 2 Swan. | 18 Apollo. |
| 3 Mountain, or Parnassus. | 19 Robinson Crusoe. |
| 4 Looking glass. | 20 Peacock. |
| 5 Throne. | 21 Vault, or Rider. |
| 6 Horn of Plenty. | 22 Cockfighting. |
| 7 Glass-blower. | 23 Pegasus. |
| 8 Midas. | 24 Elephant. |
| 9 Flower, or Narcissus. | 25 Sancho Panza. |
| 10 Goliath, or Mars. | 26 Charioteer. |
| 11 Pillars of Hercules. | 27 Don Quixote. |
| 12 David with the Lion. | 28 Pack-horse. |
| 13 Castle, or Nelson's Monument. | 29 Standard-bearer. |
| 14 Diogenes, or Watchman. | 30 Sysiphus. |
| 15 Æsculapius, or Serpent. | 31 Cupid. |
| 16 Ceres, or Gleaner. | 32 Diana. |
| | 33 Clouds, or Sky. |

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NICS.

34 Noah's Ark.
35 Curtius.
36 Hermitage.
37 Miner.
38 Moses.
39 Vesuvius.
40 Pleasure Garden.
41 Monument.
42 Golden Calf.

43 State Bed.
44 Piano-Forte.
45 Bajazet.
46 Fountain, or Square.
47 Vulcan.
48 Apis.
49 Orange-Tree.
50 Bacchus.

"Second Room.

51 Pigmalion.
52 Jupiter.
53 Neptune.
54 Toilette, or Penelope.
55 Fleet.
56 Guitar Player.
57 Conjuror.
58 Orpheus.
59 Samson.
60 Still.
61 Bagpipes.
62 Phoenix.
63 Temple of Glory.
64 Fame.
65 Schoolmaster.
66 Tents.
67 Mutius Scævola.
68 Mercury.
69 Mausoleum.
70 Lottery, or Fortune.
71 Saturn.
72 Centaur.
73 Pedlar.
74 Thresher.
75 Garden Engine.

76 Gardener.
77 Mowers.
78 Pagan Priest.
79 Direction Post.
80 Apothecary.
81 Cymbal-Player.
82 Trojan Horse.
83 Actæon.
84 Cabriolet.
85 Europa.
86 Brewer.
87 Hunter.
88 Bullfighting.
89 Hercules.
90 Burning-Glass.
91 Tantalus.
92 Hawker, or Sportsman.
93 Golden Fleece.
94 Lime-Tree.
95 Shepherd.
96 Cap of Liberty.
97 Solomon.
98 Trophy.
99 Avenue.
100 Justice."

Most of the Hieroglyphics, it will be remarked, are chosen from some fancied resemblance to the number of the square which they occupy. Thus, the Tower of Babel, a lofty insulated building, may typify the figure 1; a Swan, with its arched neck and elongated body, reminds us of 2; and so on. Perhaps the resemblance in all cases may not equally strike all imaginations; but for the most part it is quite enough to act as a prompter, and no more is wanted. If, therefore, we are asked to repeat any given number of unconnected words in regular succession upon their being once read to us, and to have the particular place of any one or more of them, we form some association (it matters not what it be) in our own minds between the word itself and the figure of the square to which it belongs; e. g. we will suppose the first three words to be "owl, cap, lute." In order to refer *owl* to the first square, we imagine to ourselves an *owl* standing on the top of the *tower of Babel*. For the second word we place a *cap* on the *Swan's* head; for the third, we fancy *Apollo* playing on the *lute* on *Mount Parnassus*; and, by thus quartering the words on the Hieroglyphics, we shall find them (perhaps at first much to our surprise) mustered in precise order, and ready for service at the first call.

The substitution of letters for figures is common to Feinaigle's Mnemonical System with most others, but he employs *consonants* only, each to be remembered by an easy association.

"The letters appropriated to the figures are not merely arbitrary, but are adapted as nearly as possible to the form of the figures.

"*t*, like the figure 1, is a perpendicular, or down stroke, and differs only from it, in the addition of the small horizontal line drawn across the upper part of it; *t* is more like the figure 1 than any other consonant, if perhaps, we except the letter *l*. An additional reason

for assigning the letter *t* to 1 is, that it occurs in the word unit.

"*n* is the appropriate letter to represent 2, there are two down strokes in it.

"*m* furnishes us with three down strokes, it will then give the idea of 3: if we place a 3 thus ∞ , it will form a tolerable outline of the letter *m*.

"*r* is to represent 4: *r*, when written, resembles somewhat a 4. The letter *r* occurs also in our word *four*; in the German *föhr*; in the Dutch *vier*; in the Latin *quatuor*; in the French *quatre*; in the Spanish and Portuguese, *quatro*; in the Italian *quattro*; in the Greek *τέσσαρες*; in the Russ, *chetýre*; and in a variety of other Languages.

"The English *L* was borrowed from the Romans; they had it from the Greeks, and they again from the Hebrews, whose *lamed* is much like our *L*, excepting that the angle is somewhat more acute. *L* was used as a numerical letter for *fifty*, and may therefore be assigned to the figure 5.

"*d*, in writing, is the reversed form of 6.

"*c, k, g, q*. The figure 7, with a slight curvature, may be made to resemble a crooked stick; and as we shall remember this stick the better if something be hung upon it, a *cage* shall be suspended there. In the word *cage* we obtain the consonants *c* and *g*: *k* also is added to the number, for *c* is more frequently pronounced hard (*ka*) than it is soft (*se*); *q* being a guttural and a crooked letter, shall go along with the *cage* and the stick. For the figure 7 there are then *c, k, g*, and *q*.

"*b, h, v, w*. In the figure 8 there are two noughts, or two round things; these may be converted into *bee-hives*, and if one be placed upon the other, there will be a tolerably accurate idea of the figure 8. In the word *beehive* are obtained *b, h, v*; and *w* may be added, for it is compounded of *vv*.

"*p, f*. The figure 9 is not unlike a *pipe*, and as a pipe is seldom used without a *puff* of smoke issuing from it, we have the *p* and *f* in these two words; they are inseparably connected, and cannot easily be forgotten.

"*s, x, z*. The 0 being a round body, it may be compared to a wheel or grinder in a mill; this wheel, when in swift rotation, gives out a hissing sound, and the hissing consonants *s, x, z* are attached to the cipher. *x* is formed from two half *circles*; and *z* is the first letter of the word *zero*."

Any word containing the consonants wanted for our purpose in *their order*, is to be chosen and associated with the particular Hieroglyphic—how fancifully or ridiculously is of little importance. The application cannot be more readily explained than by citing the Chronology of the Kings of England as thus taught; and, if the reader be prepared to smile at its apparent absurdity, we trust he will also take sufficient trouble to convince himself of its practical utility. M. Feinaigle perhaps might have found, every reader may find for himself, less forced associations; but we question whether they will answer the purpose at all better in the end.

"1. WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR. A word must be now made from William; the first half *wil* is taken, and to this is added *low*, by which *willow* is obtained; this enables us to remember *William*. The willow is fixed upon the *Tower of Babel*, our first symbol; we have then *William I.*, but another circumstance remains; he was the *conqueror*:—we hang some *laurel*, the reward of valour, and the crown of conquest, upon the willow tree. The *date* is yet wanting; we say the laurel is

MNE-
MO-
NICS.

MNEMO- dead ; in the word *dead*, are *d, d*, for 66 ; the 1000 being
NICS. understood through the whole series.

" 2. WILLIAM RUFUS, or WILLIAM II. There must be *two willows*, one on each side of the *swan* ; the swan is put into a red (*bag*) ; by making the bag *red*, we preserve the meaning of the Latin word Rufus.

" 3. HENRY I. There is *one hen* upon the *mountain* tossing up the ground ; (*toss*.)

" 4. STEPHEN. The *looking-glass* is very much *stiffened* ; there is a watch placed before the glass ; this is (*timely*.) The word *stiffened* will recall to the mind the name of *Stephen*.

" 5. HENRY II. A (*taylor*) sitting upon the *throne*, with *two hens*, one under each arm.

" 6. RICHARD I. This was the *first rich* man,—the *horn of plenty* is before him. The first rich man, probably, pilfered from other people ; he must have been a (*thief*.)

" 7. JOHN. The *glass-blower's* name was John (*Taffy*.)

" 8. HENRY III. *Midas*, or the man with the long ears, has just received a present of *three hens* ; he puts one in each ear, and one in his mouth, the hens are so near to each other, they are almost (*united*.)

" 9. EDWARD I. To fix the name of Edward, we convert the verb to *ward*, that is, to watch, into a substantive, and say here is one *ward*, guard, or soldier, watering *Narcissus*, or the flower, with an (*engine*.)

" 10. EDWARD II. There are *two wards*, or guards, behind *Goliath*, each in a (*mask*.)

" 11. EDWARD III. Three soldiers as guards between the *Pillars of Hercules*, playing with a (*monkey*.)

" 12. RICHARD II. This is the second rich man, who meets *David putting his hand into the lion's mouth* ; David is mocking at the lion's strength. (*mock*.)

" 13. HENRY IV. We take a (*muff*), put *four hens* in it, and place it on the *pyramid*.

" 14. HENRY V. *Diogenes* has *five hens* in his lantern ; they are very noisy and troublesome,—(*rout'em*.)

" 15. HENRY VI. *Æsculapius*, or the doctor, is very much annoyed by *six hens*, which are (*running*) round the serpent.

" 16. EDWARD IV. Here are *four* soldiers taking away poor *Ceres*, and putting her in a (*redoubt*.)*

" 17. EDWARD V. *Archimedes*, or the carpenter.

" 18. RICHARD III. *Apollo*.

" As these two kings are of the same date, one word will be sufficient to fix it. Here are *five guards* preparing to rob the *third rich* man ; *Apollo* is looking on, and amusing them with a tune on his lyre ; in the mean while, *Archimedes*, or the carpenter, vociferates (*rob'em*.)

" 19. HENRY VII. *Robinson Crusoe* is seen to shoot *seven hens*, in a (*rebellion*.)

" 20. HENRY VIII. There is a *Peacock*, with *eight hens* in her nest ; they are young and cannot speak,—they are (*lisping*.)

" 21. EDWARD VI. We have here the *vaulter*, or rider ; one man is a sufficient weight for a horse ; but our horse must carry seven. There are *six guards*, or wards, upon this horse, besides the vaulter, who are all scrambling for a piece of a (*lark*.)

" 22. MARY. There must be some rejoicings where there is a *cock-fight* ; it is very possible that the town may be (*illuminated*.)

* "As the *b* is not sounded in pronunciation, the *r, d, t* are the letters which give the date."

" 23. ELIZABETH. This queen had so flourishing a reign, that she is (*allowed*) to ride upon *Pegasus*.

" 24. JAMES I. The word *chains* sounds somewhat like *James* ; we will, therefore, put the *Elephant* in chains : what (*dismal*) chains.

" 25. CHARLES I. Poor *Sancho Panza* upon his ass ! Poor fellow, he met with many (*denials*.)

" 26. CHARLES II. The *charioteer* is running a race ; the (*odds*) are against him.

" 27. JAMES II. *Don Quixote* must be put in *chains* ; he must have two sets of chains ; he shall have (*double*) chains.

" 28. WILLIAM III. The patient *packhorse* travelling along the accustomed road, arrives at that part where *three willows* have been planted : how melancholy it is to see so many willows ! (*do weep*.)

" 29. ANNE. The *Standard Bearer* is just arrived on a visit to (*cousin*) Anne.

" 30. GEORGE I. *Sisyphus* is rolling up the hill 'his huge round stone,'—but he stops and listens to some one who is playing on the (*guitar*.)*

" GEORGE II. This sovereign is a (*king*) between two kings of the same name.

" GEORGE III. has had some important concerns with (*Cadiz*.)"

Tabular View of the Chronology of the Kings of England from the Conquest.

Numerical Order.	Name of the King.	Symbol.	Word giving the Date.	Date.
1	William the Conqueror.	Tower of Babel.	DeaD.	1066
2	William II. (Rufus.)	Swan.	BaG.	1087
3	Henry I.	Parnassus.	ToSS.	1100
4	Stephen.	Looking-Glass.	TiMeLy.	1135
5	Henry II.	Throne.	TayLoR.	1154
6	Richard I.	Horn of Plenty.	THieF.	1189
7	John.	Glass-Blower.	TaFFy.	1199
8	Henry III.	Midas.	uNiTeD.	1216
9	Edward I.	{ Narcissus, or the Flower. }	eNGiNe.	1272
10	Edward II.	Goliath.	MaSK.	1307
11	Edward III.	Pillars of Hercules.	MoNKey.	1327
12	Richard II.	David and the Lion.	MoCK.	1377
13	Henry IV.	Pyramid.	MuFF.	1399
14	Henry V.	Diogenes.	RouT'eM.	1413
15	Henry VI.	Æsculapius.	RuNNing.	1422
16	Edward IV.	Ceres.	ReDouBT.	1461
17	Edward V.	Archimedes. }	rOB'eM.	{ 1483
18	Richard III.	Apollo. }		
19	Henry VII.	Robinson Crusoe.	ReBeLion.	1485
20	Henry VIII.	Peacock.	LiSPing.	1509
21	Edward VI.	The Vaulter.	LaRK.	1547
22	Mary.	Cock-fighting.	iLLuMinated.	1553
23	Elizabeth.	Pegasus.	aLLoWed.	1558
24	James I.	Elephant.	DiSMal.	1603
25	Charles I.	Sancho Panza.	DaNieL.	1625
26	Charles II.	Charioteer.	oDDS.	1660
27	James II.	Don Quixote.	DouBLE.	1685
28	William III.	Packhorse.	Do WeeP.	1689
29	Anne.	Standard Bearer.	CouSiN.	1702
30	George I. }	Sysiphus.	GuiTaR.	1714
	George II. }		KiNG.	1727
	George III. }		CaDiZ.	1760

We do not propose to enter into the *varieties* of this system ; and having given a sufficient outline of its *spirit*, we may for the rest refer the Reader to the

* "No. 30, as it completes a wall, may include George I., II., III."

MNEMONICS.
MOAN.

professed Work upon it. Its application to Geography is very ingenious, but somewhat complicated; that to Languages is altogether unsatisfactory; the acquirement of systematic Tables is taken entirely from Quintilian.

The excitement which the revival of the Science of Mnemonics by Feinaigle aroused has now subsided, and it is once more almost forgotten. It had its day, like

MNIARUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monandria*, order *Digynia*. Generic character: involucre four-leaved; calyx four-parted, superior; corolla none; seed one.

One species, *M. biflorum*, native of New Zealand and Terra del Fuego.

MO. See MORE.

MOAN, *v.* } A. S. *mænan*, *be-mænan*, *dolere*,
MOAN, *n.* } to bemoan, *q. v.*
MO'ANFUL, } To bewail, to lament, to deplore, to
MO'ANFULLY. } grieve.

þat heȝ men of þe lond wolde hem aldaȝ mene,
þat hii nadde non eyr bytuene hem.

R. Gloucester, p. 330.

Thanne morned Mede. *menȝng* hure to þe kȝnge
To have space to speke.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 49.

And after dinner gonnen they to dance,
And sing also, sauf Dorigene alone,
Which made alway hire complaint and hire mone.

Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11232.

Than they of the towne began to mone, and sayd, this dede ought
nat to be suffred nor consented vnto.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 348. p. 556.

For needlesse feare did never vantage none;
And helplesse hap it booteth not to mone.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 4.

Lys. She hath spyed him already with these sweet eyes.

DEM. And thus she meanes.

Shakspeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, fol. 163.

But soon as life recovered had the raine,
She made so piteous mone and dreare wayment.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 4.

— Their moans
The vales redoubled to the hills, and they
To Heav'n.

Milton. Sonnet 18. l. 8.

In coasting back from new-built Troy,
He saw a monefule sort
Of people, clustering round about
Their yet unconquered port.

Warner. Albion's England, book i. ch. iv.

That nothing perfectly sound, nothing safe, nothing stable, nothing serene is here to be found; this with one sad voice all mankind resoundeth; this our Poets are ever moanfully singing, this our philosophers do gravely inculcate.

Barrow. Works, vol. iii. fol. 91. Sermon 8. On Contentment.

How oft your birds have undeserving bled,
Linnet, or warbling thrush, or moaning dove,
Pheasant with gaily glistening wings
Or early-mounting lark!

Warton. Ode. On Shooting.

— Thus, the warbler of the morn,
To the sick wretch, who moan'd the tedious night,
Brings balmy slumber, ease, and hope, and health!

Smollett. The Regicide, act iii. sc. 2.

Ye walls, that echo'd to his frantic moan,
Guard the due records of this grateful stone.

Hayley. Inscription on the Monument to Collins in Chichester Cathedral.

Kaleidoscopes, Velocipedes, and some other reigning prime movers of the public mind, which it may be prudent not to name so openly. But it would be unjust to consign it altogether to oblivion, because it has once been overrated. Strip it of mystery and quackery, and, to a certain extent, it may no doubt be employed with great ease and considerable advantage.

MNEMONICS.
MOB.

MOAT, *v.* } Minshew and Somner (see LYE) derive from the Fr. *moite*, moist, wet.
MOAT, *n.* } But see *mota*, in Du Cange. The word is applied to
A ditch or trench containing water, of such width and depth, as to be a defence.

It is an over-rigorous construction of the workes of God, that in moating our island with the Ocean hee meant to shut us up from other regions.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 639. Quo Vadis? sec. 1

— This little world,
This precious stone, set in the siluer sea,
Which serues it in the office of a wall,
Or as a moate defensiuie to a house,
Against the enuy of lesse happier lands.

Shakspeare. Richard II. fol. 28.

Or who that rugged street would traverse o'er,
That stretches, O Fleet ditch, from thy black shore
To the Tower's moated walls?

Gray. Trivia, book ii. l. 247.

While the portcullis huge, or moated fence,
The sad reverse of savage times betray—
Distrust, barbarity, and Gothic rule.

Jago. Edge-hill, book i.

She's drawn along unwilling to be seen,
Until at length appears the ruin'd hall,
Within the grass-green moat and ivy'd wall.

Jenyns. The Modern Fine Lady.

MOB, } Fr. *mobile*; It. *mobile*; Sp. *mo-*
MO'BILE, *adj.* } *bil*; Lat. *mobilis*, (contr. *movibilis*),
MO'BILE, *n.* } that can or may be moved. "The
MOBILITY: } *mobil* people" is an expression as old
as Chaucer; the *movable*, unsteady, inconstant people; *mobile* was then used alone, (*sub. people*), and subsequently contracted into *mob*. Dryden uses both *mobile* and *mob*, the latter as if not long introduced; the former (in the Stage directions) as the common word.

Mob; the *movable* people or populace; the crowd, the multitude.

Mobile, that can or may be moved; *movable*.

The vnder hydde malice and rancoure of purposinge enuie forne-
cast and ymagined, in distruction of *mobil* people, shewed openly.

Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, book i. p. 474.

To treate of any star
Fyxt or els *mobil*
His Latin tonge doth hobbyl.

Shelton. Why come ye not to Court.

Thou mortall Tyme euery man can tell,
Art nothyng els but the *mobile*,
Of sonne and mone chaungyng in euery degre.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, sig. D iii. Verses written in his youth.

Whose ingenuity hath been so bold not only to proceed below the account of minutes, but to attempt perpetuall motions, and engines whose revolutions (could their substance answer the design) might out-last the exemplary *mobility*, and out-measure time itself.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book v. ch. xix.

So, long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the closer they shut their eyes the wider they open their hands.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 256.

MOB.

MOCK.

Which exciting the *mobile*, headed by Tomaso Anello, commonly called Masaniello, a fisherman, all things in Naples were for some time turned topsy turvy.

Wood. *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii. fol. 384.

MUF. (Making up to the *mobile*.) Good people, here you are met together.

Dryden. *Don Sebastian*, act iv. sc. 1.

This is all address'd to you, sir: she singled you out with her eye, as commander-in-chief of the *mobility*.

Id. *Ib.*

To gratifie the barbarous party of my audience, I gave them a short rabble scene, because the *mob* (as they call them) are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice which are here described.

Id. *Cleomenes*. *The Preface*.

He shrunk from the dangers that threatened him, and sacrificed his conscience and his duty to the menaces of a *mob*.

Porteus. *Lecture 22*. vol. ii. p. 319.

If these commonwealths, formerly so warlike and ambitious, maintain'd each of them a small city guard, to prevent *mobbish* disorders, it is all they had occasion for.

Hume. *Essay 11*. vol. i. part ii. p. 443.

MOB, v. } Ray says, that to *mob* is to dress care-
MOB, n. } lessly. *Mobs* are slatterns. See the
MO'BLED. } Commentators on Shakspeare and Mr. Nares, who produce other instances of *mobled*. Our Lexicographers do not notice the word: it appears to have had the same origin with the preceding, and to have been applied to an article of dress for the head—*thrown on or thrown off*—as convenience required it to be worn or laid aside; moved or removed.

Swarms of men that went gossiping up and down, telling odd stories to the people, as old wives and nurses do to children, having most of them chins as smooth as women's, and their faces *mob'd* in hoods and long coats like petticoats

More. *On the Seven Churches*, (1669.) *Preface*, book ii.

I PLAY. But who, O who had seen the *inobled* (*mobled*) Queene.

HAM. The *inobled* (*mobled*) Queene?

POL. That's good: *inobled* (*mobled*) Queene is good.

Shakspeare. *Hamlet*, fol. 264.

She could harangue with wond'rous grace,
On gowns and *mobs*, and caps, and lace.

Lloyd. *The Spirit of Contradiction*.

Now Mary's *mobs*, and flounces you approve,
Now sharpe-disguising sacks, and slippers love.

Warton. *Fashion*. *A Satire*.

MOCK, v. } Fr. *mocquer*, which the Etymolo-
MOCK, n. } gists agree to derive from the Gr.
MOCK, adj. } "*Græci μωκάσθαι, proprie dicunt de*
MO'CKABLE, } *his, qui ore vultuque distorto et valgis*
MO'CKAGE, } *labii aliquem derident.*" Junius. The
MO'CKER, } Dutch have *mocken*, "*Buccam ducere*
MO'CKERY. } *sive movere.*" See BEMOCK.

To deride, to scoff at; to jeer or gibe; to ape or imitate, scoffingly, jestingly; to render or cause to be or appear ridiculous or contemptible, feeble or ineffectual.

v. In this place, looe is taken for *mocke*, & soundeth as much as that we are wont to say in our commune talke whē we luste to *mocke* one that standeth wel in his owne conceit. Looe (say we) this man wyl not learne at y^e proudestes of us al.

Bible, Anno 1551. *Genesis*, ch. iii. note.

Thus speaketh the Prophete by an ironye, that is, in derision, or *mockage*.

Id. *Ib.* 2 *Cronicles*, ch. xviii. note.

Wherefore heare the worde of the Lorde, ye *mockers*, y^e rule the Lordes people, whiche is at Jerusalem.

Id. *Ib.* *Esaye*, ch. xxviii.

And sayd in *mockery*, sirs, demaunde of your messanger where he founde there of Derby.

Lord Berners. *Froissart*. *Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 106. p. 128.

When he hadde begonne his raygne the — day of June, after this *mockishe* eleccion, then was he crowned the — day of the same moneth.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, ch. i. fol. 67. *Richard III.*

— We must be ris'n,
And at our pleasant labour, to reform
Yon flowrie arbors, yonder allies green,
Or walk at noon with branches overgrown,
That *mock* our scant manuring.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iv. l. 628.

And otherwhiles with bitter *mockes* and mowes,
He would him scorne, that to his gentyl mynd
Was much more grievous than the other's blowes.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book vi. can. 7.

But, soone as they this *mock-king* did espy,
Their troublous strife they stinted by and by,
Thinking indeed that it the lyon was.

Id. *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

— Those that are good manners at the Court, are as ridiculous in the Countrey, as the behaviour of the Countrey is most *mockable* at the Court.

Shakspeare. *As You Like It*, fol. 195.

Song, by Junius, and Petillius, after him in *mockage*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Bonduca*, act ii. sc. 1.

The forlorne maiden, whom your eyes have seene
The laughing stocke of Fortune's *mockeries*,
Am th' onely daughter of a king and queene.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 7.

PAIN. It is a pretty *mocking* of the life.

Shakspeare. *Timon of Athens*, fol. 80.

"Let's meete," quoth Eccho *mockingly*:

Which, hearing, he with speed,
(Beleeuing that his shadow was
A nymph, and spake in deed,)
Did leap into the fountaine.

Warner. *Albion's England*, book ix. ch. xlv.

Philip, the brother of Aminander's wife, was taken by the consul; made a *mocking-stock*; and sent away prisoner to Rome.

Ralegh. *History of the World*, book v. ch. v. sec. 7. fol. 765.

Let them have a care how they intrude upon so great and holy an ordinance, in which God is so seldom *mocked*, but it is to the *mockers*' confusion.

South. *Sermons*, vol. ii. p. 291.

'Twas then that Peter, standing up to show
Th' absurd reproach, gave all of them to know
That, what these *mockers* call'd a drunken fit,
Was God's performance of what Joel writ.

Byrom. *Remarks on Dr. Middleton's Examination*, &c. l. 525.

And many a fane he rear'd, that still sublime
In massy pomp has *mock'd* the stealth of time.

Warton. *Ode 21*. *On his Majesty's Birth-day*, June 4, 1788.

Mockery and ridicule, when exercised upon the scriptures, or even upon the places, persons, and forms set apart for the administration of religion, fall within the mischief of the law which forbids the profanation of God's name.

Paley. *Moral Philosophy*, vol. ii. book iv. ch. ix. p. 99.

MODE, or } Fr. *mode*; It. and Sp. *modo*; Lat.
MOOD, } *modus*; which (Vossius thinks) means
MO'DAL, } *μέτρον*, measure. See COMMODIOUS. It
MODA'LITY, } is applied in English as the Fr.
MO'DISH. } *Mode*; "Manner, sort, fashion, guise,
use, custom, way, means." Cotgrave.

The *mode*, is the fashion; the style of fashion. It is also used in Music, see the Quotation from Sir W. Jones; in Logick, see the Quotation from Wilson; and in Metaphysics, see the Quotation from Locke.

Tindall would be fayne wit in what figure it is made: he shal finde in the first figure and in the third *mode*.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 504. *The First Part of the Confutation of Tyndall*.

A *moode* is a lawful placing of propositions, in their dewe qualitie or quantitie.

Wilson. *The Arte of Logike*, fol. 26.

For all my reigne hath beene but a scene
Acting that argument. And now my death
Changes the *moode*.

Shakspeare. *Henry IV. Second Part*, fol. 95.

MOCK.

MODE.

MODE.
—
MODEL.

Our Saviour lifting up his eyes beheld
An ample space under the broadest shade
A table richly spread, in regal mode.
Milton. Paradise Regained, book ii. l. 340.

If they finde a determinate intellection of any modes of being,
which were never in the least hinted by their externall or internall
senses; I'll beleieve that such can realize chimæras.
Glanvil. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, ch. iii. p. 23.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, we assert not with the
schools their real distinction from it but only a modal diversity.
Id. Scep sis.

Modes I call such complex ideas, which, however compounded, con-
tain not in them the supposition of subsisting by themselves, but are
considered as dependencies on, or affections of substances.
Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 62. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii.
ch. xii. sec. 4.

O what a midnight curse has he, whose side
Is pester'd with a mood and figure bride!
Let mine, ye gods, (if such must be my fate,)
No logic learn, nor history translate.

Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 6.

No wonder therefore, if these men, discoursing of the nature and
substance of God, in a language neither warrantable nor apprehen-
sible, have by their modalities, suppositivities, circuminceptions,
and twenty such other chimæras, so misrepresented this adorable
article of the Trinity to men's reason, as to bring them first to loath,
and at length to deny it.

South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 318.

Rail on, ye triflers, who to Will's repair
For new lampoons, fresh cant, or modish air.
Smith. To the Memory of Mr. John Philips.

Our grandames' modes long absent from our eyes,
At your all powerful bidding duteous rise.

Warton. Fashion.

These are the several modes in which we may weaken or even de-
stroy the moral and religious principles of every sincere christian, or,
in the words of scripture, may make our brother to offend.

Porteus. Lecture 16. vol. ii. p. 85.

A series of sounds relating to one leading note is called a mode,
or a tone, and as there are twelve semitones in the scale, each of
which may be made in its turn the leader of a mode, it follows that
there are twelve modes; and each of them has a peculiar character,
arising from the position of the modal note.

Jones. Essay 2. On the Imitative Arts.

Hence the tonsile box
Wove, in mosaic mode of many a curl,
Around the figur'd carpet of the lawn.

Mason. The English Garden, book i.

MO'DEL, v. } Fr. *modelle*; It. *modello*; Sp.
MO'DEL, n. } *modelo*; Lat. *modulus*, a diminutive
MO'DELLER. } of *modus*. See MODE, ante.

To form or fashion, after a certain mode, example,
pattern; to delineate, to plan, the mode or manner, form
or fashion; to copy. A model,

"That whereby a whole work is measured; propor-
tioned or squared." *Cotgrave.*

That which has, which represents or resembles, the
mode or manner, fashion or form of any other thing; the
copy, the image, the representation.

In cartes, in mappes, and eke in models made.

Gascoigne. Hearbes. Voyage into Hollande, 1572.

O would I could my father's cunning use!
And souls into well-modul'd clay infuse.

Sandys. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book i. p. 4.

When thy affliction serv'd me for a book
Whereby to model Egypt's misery.

Drayton. Moses His Birth and Miracles, book ii.

They proposed, first, to have the army settled and modelled in a
way of unity before they determined upon the government.

Baker. Charles II., Anno 1659.

Some limb or model dragg'd out of the ruinous mass,
The richness will declare in glory whilst it was.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 1.

Now while my friend, just ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor cart;

He stopp'd a little at the conduit-gate,
Where Numa model'd once a Roman State.

Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 3.

MODEL.

MODENA.

One thing receives another not according to the full latitude of
the object, but according to the scanty model of its own capacity.
South. Sermons, vol. x. p. 46.

But he [Lilbourne] being naturally a great trouble-world in all
the variety of government became a hodge-podge of religion, the chief
ring-leader of the levellers, a great proposal-maker, and modeller of
state, and publisher of several seditious pamphlets.

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. fol. 172.

He [God] moulded or modelled him [man] as a potter doth; we
see the work, as it were upon the wheel, rising and growing under
the hands of the divine artificer!

Horne. Works, Discourse 1.

MODENA, a Dukedom of Italy, bounded on the Boundaries,
North by the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom and Guas- extent, and
talla; on the East by the State of the Church and Tus- population.
cany; on the South by Tuscany and Lucca; on the
West by Parma. Its superficial contents are 1974 square
miles; its population amounts to 348,000.

The part which borders on the Po is low, level, and Physical
well-watered either by streams or canals. Further features.
Southward the territory extends up the Apennines in
a succession of narrow plains, resembling terraces, well
cultivated and fertile, but the crest itself of the moun-
tains is broken, rocky, bare of earth, irreclaimably barren,
and incapable of affording support even to any sort of
timber. The district Garfagnana, in the South, is an
extensive valley, ill cultivated and unproductive. The
highest summits which the Apennines have within the
Dukedom are Monte Cimone, 6548 feet, and Doccia, 4138
feet high. The soil of the plain is a rich, deep, moist vege-
table mould, lying on a substratum of clay. The
streams descending the Northern slope of the Apennines
empty themselves into the Po; those flowing South-
ward fall into the Mediterranean. They are all of
insignificant size: the most considerable is the Secchia,
which flows Northward, and after giving supplies to
innumerable canals, which in every direction intersect
the country for the purpose of irrigation, falls into the
Po. The Crostolo and Panaro also flow Northward
and fall into the Po. Of the streams flowing South-
ward the only one of any note is the Serchio. There
are a few small lakes among the ridges of the Apen-
nines, the largest are Lago Santo and Lago di Fron-
tignano.

Some Geological phenomena in the territory of Modena Spallan-
have attracted the attention of Spallanzani, who gives zani's re-
a judicious though rather prolix account of them in his marks on
Essays on the Geology of the Apennines.* He de- the Geology
scribes the Rock de Carli, situated near Fanario, as 60 of Modena.
feet high and 300 in circumference. When the sun
shines it becomes a most brilliant and striking object, in
consequence of the reflection of the rays from the sur-
faces of innumerable crystals of quartz, of an aggregate
of which this singular mass is formed. It lies on an
earthy bed remote from any other stony formation. Of
the Lake of Scaffajolo, in the same neighbourhood, Boc- Boccaccio's
caccio gives the following account. "It is a little lake legend of
of the Apennines between Pistoia and Modena, less re- the Lake of
markable for the extent of its water, than for the singu- Scaffajolo.
larity attested by the unanimous evidence of the people
of the country, that if any one throw a stone or similar
body into it, so as to produce an agitation of the surface,

In the VIth volume of the French translation of his *Travels in
the two Sicilies*, by Faujas de St. Fond.

MODENA. the air thickens and furious winds rush forth which rend or tear up the largest and most firmly rooted oaks. Woe to those men or beasts exposed to the fury of the hurricane, which sometimes lasts for a day, and causes certain destruction to every being that encounters it." Such too was the general belief of the people at the time of Spallanzani's visit, and he mentions the amazement of his guides, when, after he had tried the experiment, no consequences resulted. The strange tradition attaching to this lake may perhaps justify its mention here, when no other circumstance connected with it distinguishes it from any other rocky basin filled with water. Such is the height and central position of Cimone, that a spectator standing on its summit can, without change of place, see both the Adriatic and Mediterranean. Though it does not rise to the limit of perpetual congelation, Spallanzani found it covered with snow which had lain on it so late as the 24th of August. Its form is conical, and totally devoid of vegetation, which, according to the account of the mountaineers, when at any time it may have taken root, is presently swept away by the violence of the winds which continually rage on some side or other of the mountain. The fires of Barigazzo are flames which, near the town of that name, play continually over the surface of a dry piece of ground, being fed by a gas exhaling from the earth: they are sometimes extinguished by violent storms, but burn again on the application of a lighted torch. The combustion is attended by a noise which may be heard at the distance of fifty yards; and so violent is the heat that it is employed for the purpose of reducing to lime the calcareous stones abounding in the neighbourhood. The Salsa of Maina is about fifteen miles from the city of Modena, in a level country. It consists of a great cone surrounded by several smaller, and the tops of the cones, depressed into the shape of funnels, continually throw forth masses of mud, about the size of ostriches' eggs, and consisting of great bubbles of gas enveloped in moist earth. The temperature of this liquid mud is not sensibly greater than that of the water and earth in the vicinity. Sometimes these bubbles are thrown up to the height of five or six feet, and the sound of the explosion may be heard at the distance of a mile and a half. The disturbance of the earth in this district appears formerly to have been much more terrible; as Pliny relates that the year before the Social War a volcano burst out near Modena and destroyed several houses with a great number of men and beasts. The Salsa of Sassuolo sometimes produces alarming effects, sending forth flames, shaking houses in the neighbourhood, and throwing stones, in some instances above one hundred pounds weight, to the distance of twenty feet. Another Salsa is situated at Quersuola, about five miles from Reggio. It is subject, at considerable intervals, to eruptions, when it casts forth mud to the height of fifty feet, and shakes the adjacent ground. Innumerable wells, sunk throughout the city of Modena and the surrounding country, afford a never-failing and abundant supply of water. In excavating for this purpose, the workmen, at the depth of twenty-three feet, meet with the ruins of ancient buildings; lower down a dense earth, and below that a marshy soil interspersed with reeds and rushes; then to the depth of about forty-five feet they dig through strata containing the trunks, branches, and leaves of trees mixed with a muddy water, which they carefully exclude from the shaft by means of a lining of brick; below this is a layer of chalk, eighteen feet thick, and full of sea-shells; then at the depth of

about sixty-five feet commences another stratum of marshy earth three feet thick, and below it to the depth of eighty-five feet a stratum of chalk; the marshy and chalky strata then alternate several times to the depth of about one hundred and five feet, where commences a bed, eight feet thick, consisting of gravel mingled with sea-shells and the trunks of trees. On boring this stratum the water gushes up with violence, and mounting above one hundred feet flows in abundance from the mouth of the well. There are several mineral springs, of which the most celebrated is that of Acquaria, and some sources of rock-oil or petroleum, whence that mineral fluid flows abundantly, in some instances of a red, in others of a yellow colour, and is used extensively for fuel, paint, and medicine. Iron mines are worked in the Vale of Garfagnana, and amber occurs in various parts of the territory. The quarries of Carrara supply the beautiful white marble, known every where under the name of that district. The demand has decreased since Architecture has been less attended to in Italy; and the exportation at present is principally to the Levant and the British Isles. The climate of the Dukedom resembles that of Lombardy in the severity of the winters, but in the milder seasons of the year vegetation is quick and luxuriant.

Modena is mainly an agricultural district, and in the low region displays a rich and varied prospect of corn-fields and meadows, divided by rows of elms, mulberry-trees, and chestnut-trees, between which the vines stretch in luxuriant festoons. The declivities of the Apennines are in many places covered with oaks, which afford a large supply of mast for feeding swine. The crops generally consist of bread-corn, rice, maize, pulse in great variety and profusion, and hemp, which gives material to the most important manufacture of the Dukedom. The farmers also turn their attention much to the cultivation of the vine, and send to market large quantities of a red wine, which, by a defect of strength usual in the products of the vintage throughout the North of Italy, can seldom be kept long. Olive-oil is produced in considerable quantity, but of a poor and inferior quality; nor is the silk much esteemed, though forming an important object of industry. The manufactures are limited to a few insignificant articles of hempen fabrics, silks, leather, pottery, and glass, and the demand of the inhabitants is almost entirely supplied by importation. The return is made by the exportation of wine, raw-silk, hempen cloth, black-cattle and hogs.

The Government of Modena may be defined an un- limited sovereignty, vested in the Duke, a Member of the House of Austria, who derives his title by the inter-marriage of an ancestor with a female of the House of Este. He claims the visionary right of being totally independent of any other Power. The Family of Este acquired Modena in 1290, when Obizzo, Marquis of Este, was made Lord of Modena and Reggio by the free choice of the People. In 1452, Borso, the Head of the family, was created Duke of Modena and Reggio by the Emperor Frederic III. In 1741, Duke Ercole III. married a member of the Family Cibo Malespina, and heiress of the Duchy of Massa and Carrara. Beatrice, the sole offspring of this union, became wife of the Archduke Ferdinand, brother of the Emperors Joseph II. and Leopold II., and from this marriage has descended the present Duke Francesco IV. The House of Austria claim the reversion of the territory in case the reigning Family should become extinct. The style of the Duke is, "Francis, by the grace of God, Prince Royal of

The Ci-
mone.

Barigazzo.

Salsa of
Maina,

of Sassuolo,

of Quer-
zuola.

Carrara
marble.

Climate.

Agricul-
ture.

Political or-
ganization
and divi-
sions.

MODENA. Hungary and Bohemia. Archduke of Austria, Duke of Modena, Reggio, Mirandola, Massa, and Carrara, Prince of Correggio and Carpi, Marquis of Concordia, Count of Habsburg and Rivolo." The Government is absolute, the Duke possessing both the executive and legislative power. His dominions at present are divided into:

	Extent sq. Br. m.	Popul.	Chief towns.	Popul.
Dukedom of Modena	966	166,468	Modena	26,814
Dukedom of Reggio	756	161,612	Reggio	23,276
Vale of Garfagnana	231	10,580	Castel Nuovo	2,700
Dukedom of Massa Carrara	99	26,927	Massa	9,826

The other towns of importance are—in the Dukedom of Modena: Mirandola, population 8180; Concordia, population 3000. In the Dukedom of Reggio, Novellara, population 4070; Correggio, population 2166. In the Dukedom of Massa Carrara: Carrara, population 4076. The Duke, besides considerable private possessions in Austria and elsewhere, has an income of about 1,500,000 florins, and maintains an armed force of 1200 infantry, and 100 cavalry. Besides other men of eminence, this territory has given birth to Ariosto, Montecuculi, Spallanzani, and the celebrated Painter Antonio Allegri, better known by the name of Correggio.

City of
Modena.

MODENA, Capital of the Dukedom, and a Bishop's See, is situated in a pleasant plain between the rivers Secchia and Panaro. It is in general well built of stone, and has a broad and handsome street, the Strada Maestra, extending from one side of the town to the other. The streets have porticoes or covered ways on each side, so that passengers can walk without being incommoded by the wettest weather. The principal building is the Ducal Palace, constructed of marble in a handsome style, and standing alone amidst agreeable gardens. In the centre of the building is an extensive court surrounded by colonnades in a good style of architecture, and the grand staircase is singularly beautiful and magnificent. It contains a large collection of Pictures by the first masters, as well as a number of valuable antiques. The Library, containing 80,000 volumes and 1500 MSS., has been under the care successively of Muratori and Tiraboschi, who composed here their most esteemed Works. The Cathedral is a heavy Gothic building unworthy of notice except for its tower, which is built of marble, and is one of the loftiest in Italy. In the vault beneath the tower is preserved the bucket taken, 1325, by the citizens of Modena from a well in Bologna, and famous for being the subject of Tassoni's mock-heroic Poem *La Secchia Rapita*. Modena, though of insignificant size and population, contains nine Parish Churches, besides forty-one other Churches. There is also in it a University and a Hospital. The inhabitants, devoid of trade or manufactures, derive resources for their maintenance principally from the expenditure of the Court. 44° 40' North latitude, 10° 57' East longitude.

Ricci, *Corografia dei Territori di Modena e Reggio Modena*, 1806, 8vo.; Röder, *Lexicon von Italien*, Stettin, 1812, 8vo.; Lalande, *Voyage en Italie*, Genève, 1790, 7 tom. 8vo.; Spallanzani, *Voyages dans les deux Siciles*, translated into French by Faujas de St. Fond, 6 tom. 8vo.; Millin, *Voyage dans le Milanais, &c.*, Paris, 1817, 2 tom. 8vo.; Eustace, *Classical Tour*.

MODERATE, *v.* Fr. *moderer*; It. *moderare*; **MODERATE**, *adj.* Sp. *moderar*; Lat. *moderari*, from *modus*, measure, to set a measure. **MODERATION**, To set or fix a measure, or measurable bounds or degrees; to retain or restrain,

(from excess,) to abate, to allay, to temper, to mitigate, to regulate.

Mine herte for thee is disconsolate,
My pains also nothing me moderate.
The Lamentation of Mary Magdalen, p. 536. Imputed to Chaucer.

The chief blisse that in earth to living man is lent,
Is moderate welth, to nourish life, yf he can be content.
Surrey. *Ecclesiastes*, ch. v.

I say as I said before it may peradventure in some thinges doe wel to consider the causes of Gods commandmēt so it be done moderately and with reverence.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 361. *The First Part of the Con- futation of Tyndall*.

Moderation in the lymttes and boundes, whiche honestie hath appoynted in speakyng and doynge: like as in rennyng, passyng the goale is accounted but rashnesse, so rennyng halfe way is re- pproved for slownesse.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, book iii. ch. xx.

Such musicke is wise words with time concented,
To moderate stiffe mindes dispos'd to strive.
Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iv. can. 2.

If every just man, that now pines with want
Had but a moderate and beseeming share
Of that which lewdly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon some few with vast excess,
Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd
In unsuperfluous even proportion.

Milton. *Comus*, l. 769.

But the milde ayre with season moderate
Gently attemper'd, and disposed so well,
That still it breathed forth sweet spirit and holesom smell.
Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 12.

What goodnesse can there be in the world without moderation, whether in the use of God's creatures, or in our own disposition and carriage? Without this, justice is no other than cruell rigour; mercy, unjust remisnesse; pleasure, brutish sensuality; love, frenzy; anger, fury; sorrow, desperate mopishnesse; joy, distem- pered wildnesse; knowledge, saucy curiosity; piety, superstition; care, wracking distraction; courage, mad rashness.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 1. sec. 1. *Christian Moderation*.

But let Moses be the moderator and judge of this dispute, who teacheth us directly, that these cities are not seated in so divers and distant regions.

Ralegh. *History of the World*, book i. ch. x. sec. 2.

Yet when his profit moderated,
The fury of his heart abated.
Buller. *Hudibras*, part iii. can. ii.

So corn in fields, and in the garden flow'rs
Revive and raise themselves with moderate showers,
But overcharged with never-ceasing rain,
Become too moist, and bend their heads again.
Waller. *Instructions to a Painter*.

And what is all virtue but a moderation of excesses? A mean that keeps the balance of the soul even, neither suffering it to rise too high on one side, nor to fall too low on the other.

South. *Sermons*, vol. vi. p. 31.

For my part I shall always be more fond of promoting modera- tion than zeal; though perhaps the surest way of producing modera- tion in every party is to increase our zeal for the public.

Hume. *Essay* 3. vol. i. p. 22.

MO'DERN, *adj.* Fr. *moderne*; It. and Sp. **MODERN**, *n.* *moderno*; Low Lat. *modernus*; **MODERNISM**, which Skinner derives from *modò*, as *sempiternus* from *semper*; and **MODERNIST**. Vossius, (*de Vitiis*), *qui vivat modò*, h. e. nunc. One who now (in this our time) is living.

Now living or being, not long ago, lately, recently: opposed to ancient.

Yet was much taxed by that age precise,
For faults which modern times not strange have thought.
Stirling. *Doomes-day*. *The sixth Houre*.

MODE-
RATE.
MODERN.

MODERN
—
MODEST

And, martyrs, you who bravely march'd before,
Whil'st match'd with *moderns* do not wrath conceive;
When press'd by Pagans Idols to adore,
You chus'd to dye, ere quite your Lord to leave;
These suffred have as much, and aym'd at more.

Stirling. Doomes-day. The tenth Houre.

And as he thus rekons that repentance will secure him, so he doubts not but he can command that he will; as, according to the doctrine of Pelagius and his *modern* admired followers, he certainly may.

South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 159.

Aristotle observing Bacon advance with a furious mein, drew his bow to the head, and let fly his arrow, which missed the valiant *modern*, and went hissing over his head.

Swift. Works, vol. i. p. 155. The Battle of the Books.

Scriblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms*.

Id. Ib.

The base detracting world would not then have dared to report, that something is amiss, that his brain had undergone an unlucky shake; which even his brother *modernists* themselves, like ungrates, do whisper so loud, that it reaches up to the very garret I am now writing in.

Id. Ib. vol. i. p. 99. Tale of a Tub, sec. 9.

What if we take a year, a month, a day,
From this judicious sum of fame away,
Shall he among the ancients rise to fame,
Or sink with *moderns* to contempt and shame.

Francis. Horace. Epistle 1. book ii.

The Macaronian is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue Latinized, and Latin words *modernized*.

Cambridge. The Scribleriad, book ii.

Mr. Neville, no unsuccessful *modernizer* of the Latin Satirists.

Wakefield. Mem. p. 75.

MO'DEST, } Fr. *modeste*; It. and Sp. *modesto*;
MO'DESTLY, } Lat. *modestus*, q. d. *modum servans*,
MO'DESTY. } preserving the *measure*, sc. of what
is decent or becoming. Consequentially,

Decent, becoming; bashful; chaste. See the Quotations from South and Cogan.

———— I ment no more, but *modestly*
To warne the wise, that they such faults do flie
As put downe peace by couine or debate.

Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

The farther I looke backe into those former tymes of Tyndall, Frith, and others lyke, more simplicitie, wyth true zeale, and humble *modestie*, I see with lesse corruption of affections in them.

John Foxe. Preface to Tyndall's Workes, sig. A. ii.

Modestie: which worde not being knowen in the Englyshe tongue, ne of all them whiche vnderstonde Latine, excepte they had red good auctours, they improperly named this vertue dyscrecion.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book i. ch. xxv. fol. 88.

And, that augmented all her other prayse,
She *modest* was in all her deedes and words,
And wondrous chaste of life, yet lov'd of knights and lords.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 3.

I loue Benedicke well, and I could wish he would *modestly* examine himselfe to see how much he is vnworthy to haue so good a lady.

Shakspeare. Much Ado about Nothing, fol. 109.

But he sad eyes, still fast'ned on the ground,
Are governed with goodly *modesty*,
That suffers not one look to glaunce awry,
Which may let in a little thought unsound.

Spenser. Epithalamion.

Modesty is a kind of shame or bashfulness, proceeding from the sense a man has of his own defects compared with the perfections of him whom he comes before.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 129.

There is a degree of pain in *modest* diffidence; but it is amply recompensed by the glow of satisfaction, derived from the favourable opinion of others, and by the encouragement thus inspired, that the deficiency is not so great as was apprehended, or too great to be surmounted.

Cogan. On the Passions, vol. iii. p. 51. Virtue of Personal Prudence, ch. i.

She indirectly and *modestly* suggests, that were Christ to make it his request to God that Lazarus might revive, Christ's request would be granted.

Horsley. Sermon 36. vol. iii. p. 124.

True *modesty* proceeds from a just discernment of propriety, and is frequently connected with exalted ideas of genuine merit.

Cogan. On the Passions, vol. iii. p. 49. Virtue of Personal Prudence, ch. i.

MO'DIFY, v.

MO'DIFIER,

MODIFI'ABLE,

MODI'FICATE,

MODIFICA'TION.

Fr. *modifier*; It. *modificare*; Sp. *modificar*; Lat. *modificari*, to measure; to reduce or bring within measure (*modus*.) See MODE.

To bring within *measure* or *measurable* bounds; to shape or fashion; to reduce the *measure*; to limit, to temper, to qualify.

The xvi. statute doth me great greuaunce,
But ye must that releasse or *modifie*.

Chaucer. The Court of Loue, p. 375.

A kinge after the reule is holde
To *modifie*, and to adresse
His yestes vpon suche largesse,
That he measure nought excede.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vii. p. 221.

The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdomes of the Lord, and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever, not only to the *modified* eternity of his mediatorship, so long as there shall be need of regal power to subdue the enemies of God's elect; but also to the complete eternity of the duration of his humanity, which for the future is coeternal to his divinity.

Pearson. On the Creed, art. 6.

The use hereof, [of sense,] being only to minister to the *modification* of life in the vital principle, wherein the essence of sense doth consist.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book ii. ch. iii. fol. 41.

If it [the soul] be neither matter, nor any *modification* of matter, then (though you are pleased to affirm somewhat rashly, and without offering any reason for your affirmation) that such reasoning is far from being self-evident, yet it is really as notoriously self-evident as any thing in nature, that it cannot possibly depend upon matter, as to its being and preservation.

Clarke. Works, vol. iii. fol. 730. Letter to Mr. Dodswell.

How much more natural, therefore, is it, that a limited Deity, who at first is supposed only the immediate author of the particular goods and ills in life, should in the end be represented as sovereign maker and *modifier* of the universe.

Hume. Essays, vol. ii. p. 412. The Natural History of Religion, sec. 7.

MODIOLA, in Zoology, a genus of *Acephalous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell subtransverse, equivalve, regular, with the posterior side very short; beaks almost lateral; hinge without teeth, lateral and linear; ligament somewhat interior, in a marginal furrow; muscular impression sublateral, elongated.

Type of the genus, *Mytilus modiolus*, Linnæus, Brown, *Illust.* pl. xxix. fig. 1—4. Several species, inhabiting the seas of all quarters of the globe; two or three are found on the coast of Britain, and others in a fossil state.

MO'DULATE, v.

MODULA'TION,

MO'DULATOR,

MO'DULE.

Fr. *module*, *modulation*; It. *modulazione*; Lat. *modulatio*, from *modulari*, to measure.

To measure, to regulate the *measure* or proportion, the harmony, the concord.

That charmer of the night
That *moduleth* her tunes so admirably rare,
As man to set in parts at first had learn'd of her.

Drayton. Polyolbion, song 13.

In all vocal musick [the tongue] helpeth the windpipe to *modulate* the sounds.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book i. ch. v. sec. 16. fol. 26.

The rings of the wind-pipe are fitted for the *modulation* of the voice.

Id. Ib. sec. 10. fol. 25.

MODEST.

MODU-
LATE.

MODU-
LATE.

The master's hand, in *modulated* air,
Bids the loud organ breathe.

Somerville. The Chase, book iii.

MODUS.

For the various *modulations* of the voice, the upper end of the wind-pipe is endued with several cartilages and muscles, to contract or dilate it as we would have our voice flat or sharp.

Ray. Of the Creation, part ii. p. 313.

What an abridgment of art, what a variety of uses hath nature laid upon that one member, the tongue, the grand instrument of taste, the faithful judge, the centinel, the watchman of all our nourishment, the artful *modulator* of our voice, the necessary servant of mastication, swallowing, sucking, and a great deal besides?

Derham. Physico-Theology, book v. ch. v. p. 306.

The poets of Elizabeth had attained an art of *modulation* which was afterwards neglected and forgotten.

Johnson. Life of Waller.

May the nightly pow'r,
Which whispers on my slumbers, cease to breathe
Her *modulating* impulse through my soul.

Thompson. Sickness, book v.

Real Com-
position.

MODUS, in *Law*, signifies an exemption from the payment of tithes, and is of two kinds: first, a partial exemption, when it is called a *Modus decimandi*; secondly, a total exemption, when it is called a *Modus de non decimando*. There is a third species of exemption called a *Real Composition*, of which it is necessary to say a few words, as it bears a strong analogy to the *Modus decimandi*, and is indeed the source from which that *Modus* originated. A *Real Composition* is where an agreement is made between the owner of lands and the Parson or Vicar, with the consent of the Patron and Ordinary, that the lands specified shall be exempt from tithes on such considerations as are contained in the stipulation, such as land or other real recompense given in lieu and satisfaction of the tithes to be relinquished. Previously to the Statute 13 Eliz. c. 10. such a composition was binding, not only upon the incumbent by whom it was made, but also on all those who succeeded him; because it was presumed at Common Law that no agreement could be injurious to the temporal interests of the Church which required the joint consent of the Ordinary, the Patron, and the Incumbent. However, the variations in the value of money and other causes tending to show that this Common Law presumption was not supported by facts, the above-mentioned Statute of 13 Eliz. c. 10. was passed to restrain Parsons and Vicars from making any conveyance of the tithes or other possessions of their churches, except on leases for twenty-one years, or three lives. Therefore all *Real Compositions* which are relied on at the present day must have existed previously to the passing of that Statute, or they cannot be sustained.

Modus deci-
mandi.

The *Modus decimandi* is that which is generally meant when the term *Modus* is used. It is defined to be a custom of tithing in a particular manner, different from that which the general law prescribes, which custom must have existed from time whereof the memory of man goeth not to the contrary, that is from the commencement of the reign of Richard I. A. D. 1189, a period which for these purposes is fixed as the limit of legal memory. The modes of tithing established by these customs are exceedingly various; sometimes it is a compensation in work and labour, as that the Incumbent shall have only the twelfth cock of hay, and not the tenth, in consideration of the landowner's making it for him; sometimes it is a less quantity of tithe in a more perfect, in lieu of a larger quantity in a crude and imperfect, state, as a couple of fowls in lieu of tithe eggs; sometimes, and more frequently, it consists in a pecu-

niary compensation, as two-pence an acre for the tithe of land. These customs are supposed to have originated in compositions made, with the assent of the Patron and Ordinary, between the landowner and the Incumbent, all traces of which have been long since lost, except the customs themselves which they established. It is necessary to bear this in mind for the better understanding of the rules or tests by which the validity of a *Modus* is to be ascertained. The principal of these tests are six in number. 1. The *Modus* must be *certain* and *invariable*; for it is to be presumed that the compounding parties would fix what the Incumbent was to receive by way of composition, and therefore payments of one sum at one time and of another at another time will be evidence rather of temporary arrangements, than of any definite agreement. 2. The thing given in lieu of tithes must be for the benefit of the person who is to receive them: therefore, as the Parson or Rector is only bound to repair the chancel, a *Modus* to repair the body of the church in lieu of Rectorial tithes would be bad, for why should a Rector relinquish his tithes for the purpose of obliging one or more of his parishioners to do that which of common right ought to be done by the parish at large? 3. It cannot be a smaller quantity in lieu of a larger quantity of the same thing, as one load of tithe hay in lieu of all tithe hay, for this would be simply an abandonment of all tithe hay over and above one load, without any recompense for the tithe so abandoned. 4. Payment of one kind of tithe cannot be discharged by the payment of a *Modus* for another, when both are due of common right: thus the payment of a penny for every milch cow will not discharge the tithe of barren cattle. The reason of this is not so obvious as that of the preceding rules, because it may be argued that the compounding parties would fix on a higher payment for the one tithe, in consideration of the other being altogether relinquished. It may, however, be defended on the ground that it is impossible to prove that the *Modus* was originally intended as a satisfaction for both kinds of tithe: because the mere nonpayment of the one kind during the past is by itself no discharge of that kind for the future; and there is no reason why we should presume that the *Modus* payable for the other kind was in fact intended as a satisfaction for both, the only evidence that we have to guide us being the fact of the payment. 5. The recompense must be as durable as the tithes discharged by it; that is an inheritance certain; and therefore a *Modus* that every *inhabitant* of a house shall pay four-pence a year in lieu of the *owner's* tithes, is not good, because sometimes the house may stand unoccupied, and then nothing would be payable. 6. The *Modus* must not be *rank*, that is to say, the sum payable for the tithe must be such as would not have exceeded the fair value of the tithe previously to the year 1189. For suppose that the landowner claims to pay £20 as a *Modus* for the tithe of hay, and that upon calculating the quantity of hay that can be raised on the land, and the price which hay bore before the year 1189, it appears that the value of the tithe could not at that time have exceeded twenty shillings, this will be unanswerable proof to show that the supposed *Modus* is of a later origin. With additional evidence it might be supported as a *real composition*; but the mere proof of payment of the £20 will not support it as a *Modus*; though there be no proof of any other sum having ever been paid, or of the tithe ever having been taken in kind. The difficulty of supporting

MODUS.

MODUS. the payment as a real composition arises from the necessity of producing some evidence to show that a Deed establishing the composition once existed. This difficulty is obviously increased in proportion to the length of the time which has elapsed since the period when the Deed may be supposed to have been made. So that prescription and lapse of time, which in almost every other case strengthen the title to property, and which on every principle of fairness and policy ought to have that effect, do not, in the instance of the landowner who claims title to be exempt from tithes, give him any additional security, but on the contrary, are continually rendering it more and more difficult for him to substantiate his claim. The Commissioners on the Law of Real Property have, in their 1st Report, recommended that where the tithes are in the hands of *lay* impropiators, the nonpayment *as of right* of tithes for twenty years shall be conclusive in favour of the exemption; that undisputed payment of a Modus for twenty years shall be conclusive in favour of the Modus against those who have received it, and those who claim under them; and that a Deed establishing a real composition shall be presumed from long usage without further evidence. There can be no doubt that these or similar provisions will before long be adopted by the Legislature; and although in the words of the Commissioners, "we are deeply impressed with the conviction that the property of the Church should be held sacred," still with them "we conceive that the Clergy might derive benefit from regulations that might lessen the litigation to which the claim to tithes now too frequently gives rise, and might rescue that species of property from the odium which is sometimes unjustly cast upon it."

Modus de
non deci-
mando.

The *Modus de non decimando* is an absolute exemption from tithes. It exists in four cases: 1. The King may prescribe that he and his progenitors have never paid tithes for ancient Crown lands, and this prescription will be good. It is a prerogative privilege, no other layman being able to rely on non payment of tithes as a prescriptive exemption from them; and even if the King aliens lands, which in his hands were protected by prescription, they do not continue exempt in the hands of the alienee; but the privilege is lost, and so entirely so, that if the lands again become the property of the King, the exemption does not revive. 2. The Vicar does not pay tithes to the Rector, nor the Rector to the Vicar, according to the rule that *ecclesia ecclesie decimas solvere non debet*: and it appears that the lessee of each has the same exemption as his lessor; nevertheless, the Rector may claim the Rectorial tithes from his own lessee, unless there be an express agreement to the contrary, which rule also applies to the Vicar and his lessee. 3. An Ecclesiastical person, as a Bishop, may prescribe to be exempt from paying tithes, on the ground that the lands belong to the Bishopric, and that neither he nor his predecessors have ever paid them. 4. The Abbays and Monasteries at the time of their dissolution were possessed of large estates of land, a great part of which was held tithe-free, either by *prescription*, for we have just seen that Ecclesiastical persons might prescribe to be exempt for lands which had always been in spiritual hands, or by *unity of possession*, which was, in fact, no more than prescription; for, if a Monastery were possessed from time immemorial of a Rectory and of land within the Rectory, it could not pay tithes to itself, and therefore there was an apparent prescriptive non-payment of tithes; or by the Pope's *Bull of exemption*, or by a *Real Compo-*

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sition. When the smaller Abbays were dissolved by the Statute 27 Henry VIII. c. 28., their lands were vested in the King, and as no provision was made in the Act to the contrary, they became subject to tithes in the hands both of the King and of his grantees. But the Statute 31 Henry VIII. c. 13., which dissolved the larger Abbays, enacted that all persons who should come to the possession of the lands of any Abbey then dissolved should hold them tithe-free in as ample a manner as the Abbays themselves had formerly held them. In order, therefore, to support this last species of *Modus de non decimando*, it is necessary to prove that the lands belonged to one of the Abbays dissolved by 31 Henry VIII. c. 13., and also that the Abbey had them tithe-free. The lands which belonged to the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and to the Order of the Cisterians are within the protection of the Statute 31 Henry VIII. c. 13.; and those of them, consequently, which were tithe-free before they came into the hands of the King, still continue tithe-free, in whosoever hands they may now be. Some lands have been made tithe-free by Act of Parliament, but the great bulk of tithe-free lands throughout the Country are so by virtue of the above-named Statute.

See Blackstone, *Commentaries*, vol. ii. p. 28; Wooddeson, *Lectures*, vol. ii. p. 98; Selden, *History of Tithes*, ch. xiii; Cruise, *Digest*, vol. iii.; Burton, *Compendium of the Law of Real Property*, p. 367 *et seq.*

MOEHRINGIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Oclandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Caryophyllæ*. Generic character: calyx four-leaved, corolla, petals four; capsule one-celled, four-valved.

Two species, natives of the South of Europe.

MOENCHIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Tetragnia*. Generic character: calyx four-leaved, conniving, segments acute-lanceolate; corolla short, petals entire; capsule valveless, one-celled, bursting in five divisions at the apex; seeds kidney-shaped, scabrous.

One species, *M. glauca*, native of Europe. The *Sagina erecta* of English Botanists.

MOIETY, Fr. *moitié*, from *moyen*, *moien*, the mean or middle; *dimidia pars*, the half part; but it was used for any part or division. See the Commentators on Shakspeare.

They were faire ladies till they fondly striv'd

With the Heliconian maides for maystery;

Of whom they over-comen were depriv'd

Of their proud beautie, and the one *moyity*,

Transform'd to fish for their bold surquedry.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 12.

ASSIST. Your brother hath deserv'd all.

HEN. And shall share

The *moitie* of my state.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Spanish Curate*, act v. sc. 2.

A friend shares my sorrow and makes it but a *moiety*; but he swells my joy and makes it double.

Taylor. *Sermon* 25. part ii. fol. 235.

The love I dedicate to your lordship is without end; whereof this pamphlet, without beginning, is but a superfluous *moiety*.

Shakspeare. *Rape of Lucrece*. Dedication.

MOIL. See MULE.

Ever after they made a proverb of it, and called such as were painfull and willing to do that which they were commanded without grudging, *Marius moils*.

Sir Thomas North. *Plutarch*, fol. 354. *Caius Marius*.

MOIL, v. } See BEMOIL, ante. Fr. *mouiller*, to
MOIL, n. } wet.

To wet; to cover with wet, to splash or bespatter with wet, with mire, to bemire, to soil or assoil, to dirty.

MOIL.
—
MOIST.

For the word as used by Chapman, Bacon, and Gay, a different origin has been given, *sc. moil*, a mule, (*instar muli laborare*,) to labour like a mule; and this seems countenanced by the passage quoted above from North's *Plutarch*; it may, however, merely be

To soil or bemire with sweat and dust; to toil laboriously and wearisomely.

A monk that took the spryngill with a manly chere,
And did as the manere is, *moilid* al their patis
Everich aftir othir, righte as they were of statis,
The Pardonere and Tapstere. Imputed to Chaucer.

A simple soule much like myselfe dyd once a serpent find,
Which (almost dead with cold) lay *moyling* in the myre,
When he for pittie tooke it vp, and brought it to the fyre.
Gascoigne. The Constaunce of a Lover, &c.

Then rouze thyselfe, O Earth, out of thy soyle,
In which thou wallowest like to filthy swyne,
And doest thy mynd in durty pleasures *moyle*.
Spenser. Hymne to Heavenly Love.

Moil not too much under-ground for the hope of mines is very uncertain.

Both fil'd with dust, but starting up, the third close they had made,
Had not Achilles selfe stooode vp; restraining them, and bade,
No more tug one another thus nor *moyle* your selues, receiue
Prise equall; conquests crownes ye both; the lists to others leaue.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, book xxiii.

Whilom with thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To *moil* all day, and merry-make at night.
Gay. The Shepherd's Week. Tuesday.

MOISON, Fr. *moisson*; Lat. *messio*, reaping or mowing, used in Low Lat. as *messis*, the harvest.

And some ther been of other *moison*,
That drowe nigh to hir season.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 183.

MOIST, from Lat. *musteus*, new. Not only wine but any thing new, is with propriety called *mustum*. Nonius in Vossius. And see Tyrrwhitt.

Hire hosen weren of fine scarlet rede
Ful strait yteyed, and shoon ful *moist* and newe.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 459.

By *corpus domini* but I haue triacle
Or else a draught of *moist* and cornie ale
Or but I here anon a mery tale,
Myn herte is loste for pitee of this maid.
Id. The Pardoneres Tale, v. 12249.

For were it win or old or *moisty* ale,
That he hath dronke he speketh in his nose.
Id. The Manciples Tale, v. 17009.

MOIST, *v.* Fr. *moite*, anciently, Skinner thinks, written *moist*, and derived (perhaps) from the Lat. *mustum*. (See MOIST, *ante*.) The French Etymologists (see in Menage) from *matus*, for *madus*, contracted from *madidus*. See Vossius, *de Vit. lib. iii. c. 498*. In Spanish it is *moiado*, which appears to supply an intermediate step in the progress from *madidus*, to *moite*.

To wet, to damp, to bedew; met. to refreshen (as with dew or rain.

Matrimonye a *moiste* frut. pat multiplieþ þe peple.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 308.

And sche stood behynde besides hise feet: and bigan to *moiste* hise feet with teeris, and wypide with the heeris of hir heed.
Wiclif. Luke, ch. vii.

I chaunge my mirthe into melancoly,
Which is the mother of all pensiveness,
Thy *moyster* and thy herte, into cold and dry.
Chaucer. The Complaint of Creseide, p. 296.

— The fire in his degree
Whiche enuironeth tother three
And is without *moyste* all drie.
Gower. Conf. Am. book vii. p. 206.

Moisted with teares, thus wretched gan she playne.
Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book iv.

Out of whiche proceedeth suche false doctrine as dryeth vp the *moystnes* of the soule in trifling out y^e trueth.
Bible, Anno 1551. Job, ch. xv. notes.

Who deuidenth the aboundance of the waters into riuers, or who maketh a waye for y^e stormy wether, that it watereth and *moystureth* the drye and baren ground.
Id. Ib. ch. xxxviii.

And in everye one of these tymes, the weather altereth, as sometime windy, sometime caulme, sometime cloudey, sometime cleare, sometime hot, sometime coude, the wynde sometime *moystye* and thicke, sometime drye and smoothe.
Ascham. Works, p. 168. Toxophilus.

The miste which the *moystie* hilles did cast forth, took not away clerely the vse of the prospect.
Brende. Quintus Curtius, book iv. fol. 87.

So they all drank heartily except himself who being the last that came down, did no more but a little *moyst* his mouth without, and so refreshed himself.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 34. Lycurgus.

By this th' eternall lampes, wherewith high Jove
Doth light the lower world, were half yspent,
And the *moist* daughters of huge Atlas strove
Into the ocean deepe to drive their weary drove.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 1.

Ne doe they need, with water of the ford
Or of the clouds, to *moysten* their roots dry
For in themselves eternall *moisture* they imply.
Id. Ib. book iii. can. 6.

It pleased God to open the windowes of heaven for the *moistning* and nourishing of their seedes.
Hakewill. Apologie, book i. ch. v. sec. 3. fol. 57.

Her *moistful* temples bound, with wreaths of quivering reeds.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 18.

Some cloudes giue snow, that lights and lies
A *moisture* *moystles*: so
Doe those that say, alas, God helpe,
And nothing els bestoe.
Warner. Albion's England, book viii. ch. xxxix.

You know the king is a good husband, and but a steward in effect for the publike, and what comes from you is but a *moisture* drawne from the earth, which gathers into a cloud, and falls backe vpon the earth againe.
Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 60.

For *moistie* blasts not half so mirthfull bee,
As sweet Aurora brings in spring-time faire
Our joyes they dimme, as winter dampes the aire.
Mirroure for Magistrates. Induction.

Why were the *moist* in number so outdone
That to a thousand dry, they are but one?
Blackmore. Creation, book i.

There shall we find, that when the world began,
One common mass compos'd the mould of man;
One paste of flesh on all degrees bestow'd,
And kneaded up alike with *moistning* blood.
Dryden. Sigismonda and Guiscardo.

Did not the vapours, by the solar heat
Thinn'd and exhal'd, rise to their airy seat,
Or not in wat'ry clouds collected fly,
Then, form'd to pond'rous drops, desert the sky;
The fields would no recruits of *moisture* find.
Blackmore. Creation, book ii.

MOLAR, Lat. *molares*, *sc. dentes*; Fr. *les dents molares*.

The cheek teeth or grinders.

The teeth are, in men, of three kinds: sharp, as the fore-teeth; broad, as the back-teeth, which we call the *molar*-teeth, or grinders; and pointed-teeth, or canine, which are between both.
Bacon. Natural History, Cent. viii. sec. 752.

MOIST.
—
MOLAR.

MOLASSES. **MOLASSES**, Fr. *mallece*; It. *melazzo*; and this *a melle*, from honey, which it resembles much in sweetness and consistency. Skinner. The Low Lat. *mellatium* is applied to *must*, boiled down to half. Cotgrave calls *melasses*.

The dregs or coarsest of sugar; and Boyle—black, coarse sugar.

The raw flesh of goats, capons, and the like, together with rice and *molasses* (or black coarse sugar) they put into a quantity of water, and distil it in an alembic till the liquor be stronger than brandy.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 108. *The Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*, part ii. ess. 4.

Or, planter, if the coction they prolong
Beyond its stated time; the viscous wave
Will in huge flinty masses crystalize,
Which forceful fingers scarce can crumble down;
And which with its *melasses* ne'er will part.
Grainger. The Sugar Cane, book iii. l. 438.

Boundaries. **MOLDAVIA**, the most Northern portion of the Turkish Empire, is a small Principality, separated on the West and North from Transylvania and Bukovina by a part of the Carpathian chain of mountains, on the North and East from Bessarabia by the Prút, on the South and West from Bulgaria by a small part of the Danube, and by the Seret and its affluent the Milkov from Vallakhia. The Southern part, in the Districts of Fokshani, Galachi, and Falchi, is an open, level country; the remainder is not quite level, being traversed by chains of low hills in every part, which follow the course of its principal rivers, the Seret or Sirét, and the Prút. The former has likewise three considerable tributaries, the Moldava, the Bistritza, and the Trotush. There are no rocks or mountains, except on the confines of Hungary and Transylvania. It is evidently from the course of its rivers on a gradual declivity, but every part of it, from the severity of its Winters, must be at a considerable elevation: the mercury in the thermometer sometimes sinking so low as 21° of Réaumur (— 15° of Fahrenheit.) The heat in Summer is proportionably great; the grapes begin to ripen in July, and the vintage is finished in September. A rich soil and abundance of water secure large crops of every kind of produce, and the hilly tracts contain rich veins of minerals, some of which were formerly worked. At Okna,* on the declivity of a branch of the Carpathians, there are salt-works producing 1,500,000 quintals. At Grosheti, in the same neighbourhood, there is a large isolated mass of rock-salt, (Sulzer, i. 146.) and some sulphureous springs; others occur also between Bakov and Roman, near the Siret; there is a chalybeate source in the neighbourhood of Nyamtz; and gold-sand is brought down by the Bistritza. Wheat and barley are more cultivated than rye; and oats are little used, barley being, as in the rest of Turkey, the grain usually given to horses. Millet (*Sorghum*) is substituted, when roasted, for coffee, and maiz, first introduced by Prince Nicolas Mavrokordato in 1710, as well as buck-wheat, (*Polygonum fagopyrum*), form, when made into a kind of potage called *mamaliga*, the principal food of the lower orders. Few esculent vegetables are cultivated; the egg-plant (*Solanum melongena*, called *potlushelya* by the Moldavians) and the esculent hibiscus, (called *bamia*, as in Turkey,) though most in request, are neither peculiarly palatable nor nutritious. Wine, one of the most valuable productions of Moldavia, is

made when there is a tolerable vintage, to the amount of 4,200,000 *eymers* or buckets, (55,860,000 gallons.*) The wines of Husht, Nikoreshti, and Yassi are esteemed; but that of Kotnar, resembling Champagne, is the second best, and the best of all that of Odobeshti. A kind of purl is also made with a black raisin and brandy; but neither in the art of making wine nor in the culture of the vine do the Moldavians possess any skill. Their extensive meadows and forests afford shelter and pasturage to vast herds of swine, and according to Wolf (i. 53.) those of the district of Orhei, have undivided hoofs. This peculiarity was noticed by the Ancients, (Aristotle, *Hist. Anim.* ii. 7. p. 167. Plinii *Nat. Hist.* xi. 106.) and is not unexampled in the North of Europe. (Linnæi *Amœnit. Academ.* v. 451.) The Moldavian horses are much used by the Prussians and Austrians for their light cavalry; but it is principally in the plains of Bessarabia, to the East of Prút, now a part of the Russian Empire, that the strongest horses are bred. Horned cattle, goats, and sheep are reared in great number; the latter to the amount of between three and four millions. The great extent of the woods is favourable to the increase of game, the trade in skins and furs is therefore another considerable branch of commerce; and the bees, which are kept in great numbers without much trouble or expense, produce a vast abundance of honey and wax, which become articles of export to a considerable extent. The latter is peculiarly esteemed, being green and having an aromatic odour.

The Principality is divided into the Upper and Lower Provinces, each of which contains a certain number of *Kádíliks* (Jurisdictions) or *Tzinutz*. (Subdivisions.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. <i>Tzara de sús.</i>
(Upper Province.)</p> | <p>1. Durohoi, or Durogoi.
2. Butoshani, or Batushan.
3. Horlovi, Harlov, or Hirlau.
4. Yasi.
5. Kaligatura, or Tirgal Formós.
6. Rómano.
7. Nemtzo, Nyamtz, or Nyemects.
8. Bakovi, or Bakév.</p> |
| <p>2. <i>Tzara de shós.</i>
(Lower Province.)</p> | <p>1. Vasilui.
2. Falchi, or Falish.
3. Burlati, or Biylát.
4. Tekuchi, or Tekúsh.
5. Fokshani.
6. Galachi, or Galátz.
7. Putna.
8. Tutov.</p> |

Bessarabia and the *Kádíliks* of Khotin, called Khóchim (Choczim) by the Poles, Sucháva and Charnautz, (Chernovitz, also spelt Csernowicz, or Czernowitz,) which of old formed a part of Moldavia, were ceded to Russia and Austria by some of the latter Treaties between Turkey and those Powers.

The principal towns are, 1. *Yasi*, in 47° 8' 30" North Towns. and 27° 30' 24" East, the Capital of this Principality, Jassy. on the left bank of the Bakhluí, about nine miles to the West of its confluence with the Prút. All its buildings, except some churches and a few mansions of noble families, are wretched huts, formed of mud and wood; and even the Monasteries are little better. The suburbs are filled with hovels, thatched with reeds, and even in the middle of this metropolis, say the Thesalian Priests, Daniel and Gregory, (Γεωργ. Νεωτ.

* *Oena* in Arrowsmith's Map of the Environs of Constantinople.

* Supposing the Tokay *eymer* to be meant, but one-third more if it be that used in Upper Hungary.

- MOLDA-
VIA. p. 363.) many similar ones are seen. Its position, they observe, is almost the worst in all Moldavia. Placed between hills on uneven ground, it is almost encircled by the little river Bakhluī, (ὁ ῥύακι Μπαχλουΐ,) the water of which stinks, and in many places makes stagnant pools, which infect the air of the town. The Churches, according to Mr. Thornton, (ii. 363.) are heavy and inelegant, bedecked internally with wretched daubs of Saints and Martyrs, which may defy the wrath of the most rigorous iconoclast, so little resemblance do they bear to any being endowed with life. There is an extensive and well-supplied bázár; and abundance of wine-houses and cellars, in which the common people "are familiarized with the practice of every kind of debauchery." Instead of being paved, the streets are floored with thick beams of wood; the surface of which is converted into deep mud in Winter, and into dust as troublesome in Summer, to say nothing of the holes with which these public floors abound, when out of repair, as they usually are. There is a public Hospital, but so ill-managed that none but the most indigent will have recourse to it.
- Batouchan,
or Botus-
chan. 2. About fifty miles North-West of Yasi is *Potoshani*,* the second town in Moldavia, which in any other Country would be called a village, its best houses being reed-thatched, mud-built huts; its trade and population are proportionably inconsiderable.
- Roman. 3. *Rómano*, or *Róman*, about forty miles South-West of Yasi, is an Episcopal See. The town, which is of some size, is situated on a beautiful plain, surrounded by hills on the left bank of the river Moldova (or Moldava) and the right of the
- Fokschany. Sirét, (or Sereth.) 4. *Fokshani*, four days' journey (about 100 miles) South-West of Yasi, is a great thoroughfare on the confines of the two Principalities, one half being in Moldavia and the other in Vallakhía.
- Galatz. 5. *Galatzi*, Galátz, or Galách, on the Danube, is a place of some importance as a trading town, and one of the great thoroughfares between Moldavia and Constantinople. "In addition to these places, each *Kádilik* has a village (χώρα) bearing its name, but they are all wretched places, and merely consist of hovels; (καλυβοπηγία;) the misfortune, not the fault of the inhabitants, say the Thessalian Ecclesiastics (p. 334) before quoted; for who can feel any inclination to build a house in a place where he has no security that he may be able to inhabit it?"
- Government. The above remarks refer to the wars between Turkey and Russia, which are always ruinous to the Countries on the borders; but they might be extended to the Government of the Principalities itself, which is unhappily one of the worst in any civilized State. The resolute descendants of the ancient Dacians, whose forefathers so long resisted the Roman arms, were the last of the Europeans who submitted to the Turks. It was not till 1512 (Von Engel, *Moldau*, 162.) that the *Vaivoda* of Moldavia acknowledged themselves vassals of the Sultan; and in 1529, their allegiance to the Turkish Emperor was finally established on these conditions: that the *Hospodar* chosen by the Boyars should be confirmed by the Grand Signior; their churches and religious rites preserved inviolate; and a yearly tribute paid of 4000 ducats, 40 mares, and 24 foals. (Hammer, *Gesch.* iii. 201.) Their original form of Government, therefore, remained unaltered; but after the extinction of the Family of Dragosh in 1552, the sovereignty was frequently conferred on foreign adventurers, and has
- been ever since 1711 farmed out by the Turkish Government to Greeks in its service, especially to those who held the post of Dragoman, or Court Interpreter.
- The *Vaivoda*, or *Hospodar*, is assisted by a *Díván*, or Waywode, Council, which is the supreme Court of Justice, and decides without appeal in its extraordinary sessions, at which the Prince himself presides. It consists of the Metropolitan, (Archbishop,) *Logotheti Mare*, (Lord Chancellor,) *Dvornik Mare*, (Chief Justice,) *Halman*, (Commander in Chief,) *Vistiár Mare*, (Lord Treasurer,) and seven or eight inferior magistrates and the great officers. The last is usually a native of rank; the others are Greeks from the Phanál at Constantinople, followers, if not relations, of the reigning Prince. The inferior Members of the *Díván* have no voice either in deliberating or deciding on any measure; but their signatures are required to all public acts. (Thornton, ii. 348.) If unanimous they can control the will of the Prince, but as they are all appointed by him, and can be displaced at pleasure, he is sure of their concurrence. The *Logotheti Mare*, who is Keeper of the Great Seal, has two inferior *Logotheties* under him, who issue diplomas and have the superintendence of all Monastic foundations. There are also four inferior *Dvorniks*, who act as Judges in the metropolis, and nominate the justices established in the different Districts. The Code of Justinian is nominally the text-book of the Moldavian lawyers; but usage and precedent constantly supersede the written law. (Von Engel, i. 135. ii. 120.) The Prince, say the Thessalians quoted above, (p. 328.) "governs the whole place as a Monarch, subject, however, to the orders of the Sultan; he follows the laws of his predecessors, the local usages, and often legislates himself. He creates Nobles, (ἄρχοντας,) and appoints *Ispravniks* over the Districts, (καταδικία,) who hear the causes arising there, collect the revenue, and execute all the orders issued by the Prince's Court." (τῆς ἀνθεντικῆς αὐλῆς.) The revenue is said by them to exceed 3000 purses. (£150,000.) In 1785, according to Mr. Thornton's data,* (ii. 362.) it amounted to 5680 purses, (£284,000,) arising from the *Kharách*, or capitation-tax, the tax on small land-holders and merchants, or the Transylvanian emigrants, who pay less than the natives; together with duties on salt, wine, tobacco, bees, pasturage, and customs. As the Nobility and Clergy, both regular and secular, are exempt, except in case of an extraordinary requisition, from all imposts, taxes, and contributions whatever, the public burdens fall almost exclusively upon the poor; and are the more severely felt, as the taxes are universally farmed out to contractors, who make advances, and are empowered to levy the revenue claimed by "every expedient which fraud or violence may dictate." (Thornton, ii. 361.) The soldiers are also exempted, but as their number is not large, that privilege would not press upon the rest of the people, did it not act as a stimulus to the military to enforce the demands of the tax-gatherer with the utmost cruelty and rigour. The native force was first reduced to its present wretched state by the *Mavrokordatos* in the beginning of the last century. The militia consists of about 6000 men, infantry and cavalry, each of whom receives, annually, a quantity of cloth sufficient for a vest or outer garment. This and the exemption from taxes are their only remuneration; and a more wretched body of soldiery can hardly be

* *Botuchany*, in the Map published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

* From the *Osservazioni* of Raicevich; (Raitzevich;) though he forgets to give his authority. See Von Engel's *Geschichte der Moldau*, i. 131.

MOLDAVIA. imagined. They are commanded by Captains appointed by the *Hatman*, or Commander-in-chief, and are dispersed over the Country. The *Hatman* holds his Court, has his *nólet*, or Turkish band, a prison in his house, where he can fine and inflict punishment, and is considered as next in dignity to the Prince. The body-guard consists of *dalís* and *tufenkchís*, (musketeers,) Albanians of the Greek Faith, as daring, undisciplined, and insolent, as any of their Musulmán brethren. The *Aghá*, or General of Infantry, is also the Director of the Police and regulator of the markets, which he inspects, accompanied by his executioners, for the infliction of summary punishment in the Turkish fashion.

Albanian
body-
guard.

Police.

Investiture.

Court.

Religion.

Population.

The *Hospodár* receives his investiture from the Grand Vezír (*Vezír 'A'zem*) with rather more ceremony than a *Páshá*, though he has only two *túghs* (horse-tails) to mark his rank. At the Patriarchal Church in the Fanál, he is installed with nearly the same rites and services as were formerly used at the coronation of the Byzantine Emperors; and his entrance into his Capital is made with all the attendants and magnificence he can command. For these petty Sovereigns, whose dignities are uniformly sold to the highest bidder, and are seldom possessed more than two or three years, affect all the state and etiquette of the greatest potentates. They are always attended by their *Postelnik*, or Marshal, through whom petitions must be made; the *Comisso*, or Master of the Horse, who rides the charger given by the Sultan in grand processions; the *Grammaticos*, or Secretary, who has the care of the official correspondence; and the *Portár báshí*, or Master of the Ceremonies. There is also one Musulmán officer attached to the Court, the *Díván-efendí-si*, (Secretary to the Council,) who corresponds with Constantinople, decides causes in which Musulmáns are concerned, and serves to remind the Prince of his dependence on the Porte.

The established Religion is that of the Eastern, or Greek Church; the Metropolitan, or Archbishop, has two suffragan Bishoprics in his Province, Roman and Hush, (*χουσι*), and the Churches and Monasteries subject to them are extremely numerous. The Clergy, secular as well as regular, is said to be very illiterate and of relaxed morals, as is too often the case in the Eastern Church. All Religions are tolerated, though foreigners are not allowed to settle permanently in the Country.

The population, which can hardly exceed 400,000 souls, consists of Moldavians, Gypsies, Greeks, Jews, and a few Armenians; the latter are engaged in commerce, and found only in the large towns. The Moldavians, who call themselves *Rumunyë*, (Romans,) speak a Language which bears a close affinity to the modern Italian, for which it is not easy to account. They are divided into three classes: 1. the *Boyars*, or Nobles, viz. those who have themselves held any magistracy, or are descended from such; 2. the *Mazilies*, or yeomanry, a sort of middle class; and the villagers, (*χωριάτες*), or peasantry. They have in their Summer dress exactly the appearance of the Dacians represented on Trajan's column, and are apparently as hardy and resolute; but their resolution has been debased by ill usage into a pusillanimous obstinacy, which yields only to blows. Such, at least, is the account given by the Greeks, and those who follow their example of exacting what they want by the cudgel, and of making a very niggardly, if any remuneration. Mr. Thornton, however, (ii. 330.) found the Moldavians open to feelings of gratitude,

and very willing to assist when they were sure of good usage. Their favourite amusement is dancing, and their predominant excess, drunkenness; a very natural and pardonable fault in a Country producing much wine and suffering grievous oppression.

The present inhabitants, although closely resembling the Dacians in appearance, character, and perhaps in Language, are of modern date, and sprung from foreign colonists. They are, however, of the same race as the ancient occupiers of the soil; being a portion of the fugitives from the Country South of the Danube, who obtained a domicile at Marmarosh, in Hungary, near the close of the XIIIth century. About A. D. 1359, a party of those emigrants, under the guidance of a brave and powerful leader, named Dragosh, crossed the Carpathian Alps, and took possession of the Country to the East of them, at that time entirely unoccupied, in consequence of the desolation occasioned by incursions of the Barbarians from the coasts of the Black Sea. From Bogdán, the father of Dragosh, the Turks probably gave the name of Karà Boghdán (Black Boghdán) to Moldavia and its inhabitants. In 1390, it was reduced to vassalage by Sigismund, King of Hungary. (Von Engel, *Mold.* ii. 111.) In the early part of the XVth century, the use of the Slayonian character was introduced by Priests from Akhrida. (*Ibid.* 120.) The most flourishing period in the History of the Moldavian Princes is the reign of Stephen, son of the usurper Bogdán, who during forty-six years (1458—1504) maintained his authority unimpaired, and rendered himself nearly independent of all his more powerful neighbours. His son Bogdán, however, as before observed, found it expedient to acknowledge himself a vassal of the Sultan; and a change of rulers no less than fifty times in scarcely two centuries, from the death of his son Stephen in 1526, till the Moldavians were declared by the Grand Vezír to be rebellious *Ráyás*, (*ri'áyá*, conquered infidels,) and Nicolás Mavrokordato was placed on the throne in 1712, is a sufficient evidence of the wretched condition of their subjects. From that time the Dragomans of the Porte have been placed on the throne of Moldavia and Vallakhia, as often as intrigue or bribery enabled them to supplant their predecessors. Nineteen times had Yasi been entered by a new Prince from that date, till the Peace of Kaína-jí in 1774 gave Russia a right of interference in the internal administration of the Principalities, a right which seems rarely, if ever, to have been exercised. In 1784, the ancient privileges of the inhabitants, their rights, and duties, were more explicitly declared, and the Russian guarantee acknowledged by a *Khatti sheríf*. (Imperial Rescript signed by the Sultan himself. Von Engel, ii. 48.) This was again confirmed by the Treaty of Yasi, signed in January 1792. The Peace of Bukarest in 1812 established more decidedly the Russian right of interference, and by the separate articles of that signed at Adrianople in 1829, the Hospodárs are to hold their appointments for their lives; the tribute is to be a fixed annual money payment; and no fortresses to be held by the Turks on the Northern side of the Danube.

Γεωγραφία Νεωτερική, Vienna, 1791, 8vo.; Sulzer, *Geschichte des Transalpinischen Daciens*, Wien, 1781, 1782, 3 vols. 8vo. and Wolf, *Beyträge zu einer Statistisch-historischen Beschreibung der Moldau*, Hermanstadt, 1805, 8vo. are the best books on this subject; Thornton, *Turkey*, vol. ii. Lond. 1809, Wilkinson; Maltebrun, *Précis de la Géographie*, tom. vi.; Von Engel, *Ges-*

MOLDAVIA.

History.

MOLDA- *chichte des Ungrischen Reichs*, Halle, 1804, tom. iv.
VIA. *Moldau und Walachey*.

MOLE. MOLE, Lat. *mola*, (sc. *salsa*;) the salted cake used
in sacrifices.

She with the *mole* all in her handes devout
Stode neare the aulter.

Surrey. *Virgil. Æneis*, book iv.

MOLE, *n.* A. S. *mal*, *mael*; Ger. *mael*, *mackl*; Lat.
macula, a spot. Applied to

A spot upon the skin.

See METROSCOPY.

Full of pocky moles.

Shelton. *Why come ye not to Court*.

Whom whylest she did with warie eyene behold,
Upon the litle brest, like christall bright,

She mote perceive a little purple mold,
That like a rose her silken leaves did faire unfold.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book vi. can. 12.

A common fashion it is to nourish hair upon the *mouls* of the
face, which is the perpetuation of a very ancient custom; and
though innocently practised among us, may have a superstitious
original.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book v. ch. xxi. p. 323.

'Twas not from them the bard their likeness stole,

The random pencil haply hit the *mole*;

Ev'n from their prying foes such specks retreat.

Whitehead. *On Ridicule*.

MOLE, } Fr. *mole*; It. *molo*; Sp. *muelle*;
MO'LECULE. } Lat. *moles*; a mass.

A mass, sc. of earth or other substance raised as a
dam or bank; a mound.

While to their barks his faithful band descends,

Cæsar the *mole's* contracted space defends.

Rowe. *Lucan*, book x.

For instance, I could never see the difference between the anti-
quated system of atoms and Buffon's organic *molecules*.

Paley. *Natural Theology*, ch. xxiii. p. 367.

MOLE, } D. *mol-er*, *mol-warp*; Ger. *maul-*
MO'LDWARP, or } *werf*; Old English (says Skinner)
MO'ULDWARP. } *moldwarp*. Kilian and Wachter

agree with Skinner and Henshaw that this animal is so
called because it throws up the earth. A. S. *molde*,
mould or earth, and *weorp-an*; Ger. *werff-en*; D.
worp-en, to throw.

The trivial name of the *Talpa* of Linnæus.

Thus can I kill the *mowle*, which else would ouerthrowe,
The good foundation of thy fame, with enery little blowe.

Gascoigne. *Councell to Douglass Diue*.

The kight ca kill the *mouldiwarpe*, in pleasant meads that breeds.

Id. *lb.*

That *moles* are blind and have no eyes, though a common opi-
nion, is received with much variety; some affirming only they have
no sight.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iii. ch. xviii. p. 118.

In which like *moldwarps* nousling still they lurke,

Unmindfull of chiefe parts of manlinesse.

Spenser. *Astrophel*.

The glass, through which an envious eye doth gaze,

Can eas'ly make a *mole-hill* mountain seem.

P. Fletcher. *Upon his Brother's Book, intituled Christ's Victory*.

The brooke is ready to o'reflow the brim,

Or in the bancke the water having got

Some *mole-hole*, runs, where he expected not.

Browne. *Britannia's Pastorals*, book ii. song 5.

For gather'd grain the blind laborious *mole*

In winding mazes works her hidden hole.

Dryden. *Virgil. Georgics*, book i.

As bees from hive, from *mole-hills* ants;

So swarm the females and gallants,

All crowding to the comedy,

For to be seen, and not to see.

King. *The Art of Love*.

A man who sees with Saxon eyes sees a Saxon building on every
molehill.

Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. ch. ii. p. 47.

MOLE'ST, *v.* } Fr. *molester*; It. *molestare*; Sp.
MOLESTA'TION, } *molestar*; Lat. *molestus*, burden-
MOLE'STER, } some, cumbersome, troublesome;
MOLE'STFUL. } from *moles*, a mass or bulk; conse-
quentially, a great, a difficult work.

To encumber or burden, to trouble, to annoy, to
disturb.

But how this case doth Troilus *molest*,

This may none yearthly mannes tongue say.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, p. 272.

But certes in thys maner he ne gettethe him no suffisaunce, that
power forleteth and that *molestie* priketh.

Id. *Boecius*, p. 428.

We have no nede to dout werr ne *molestatioune*.

The Merchant's Second Tale, p. 648. Imputed to Chaucer.

Henceforth in safe assurance may we rest,

Having both found a new friend you to aid,

And lost an old foe that did you *molest*.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 2.

So without any *molestation* he [Hannibal] came to the bank of
Rhodanus.

Raleigh. *History of the World*, book v. ch. ii. sec. 2. fol. 609.

Surely to every good and peaceable man, it must in nature needs
be a hateful thing to be displeaser and *molester* of thousands.

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 58. *The Reason of Church Government*.

The vilest thistle that infests the plain,

Will think his tawdry painted pride

Deserves the crown; and, if deny'd,

Perhaps with traitor-plots *molest* your reign.

Hughes. *The Birth of the Rose*.

But that [Pride] which breaketh out to the disturbance and vexa-
tion of others, is hated, as *molestfull* and mischievous.

Barrow. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 305. *Sermon 22*.

The knight and his companion having reached the castle, now
passed the bridge, and entered the gate without *molestation*.

Orlando Furioso, book xiv. note 8.

MOLIMINOUS, from the Lat. *molimen*; from
moles, a mass or bulk.

Massive, weighty.

Prophesies of so vast and *moliminous* concernment to the world.

More. *Mysteries of Godliness*, p. 281.

MOLINA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Synge-
nesia*, order *Superflua*, natural order *Compositæ*. Ge-
neric character: involucre bell-shaped, imbricated; down
feathery; receptacle convex, naked, spotted; flowers
deciduous.

One species, *M. parviflora*, native of South America.

MO'LLIFY, } Fr. *mollifier*; It. *mollificare*;
MOLLIFICA'TION, } Sp. *mollificar*; Lat. *mollire*. to
MO'LLIFIER, } soften, from *mollis*, soft. See
M'OLLIFYING, *n.* } EMOLLIENT.

To soften, to soothe, to make or cause to be gentle
or tranquil, pliant or supple; to relax, to melt.

Yet forgate I to maken rehersaile

Of waters corosif, and of limaile,

And of bodies *mollification*,

And also of hir induration.

Chaucer. *The Chanones Yemannes Tale*, v. 13322.

And the hart here beginneth to *mollifie* & waxe soft, & to receaue
health, and beleueth the mercy of God.

Tyndall. *Workes*, fol. 330. *An Answer to Sir Thomas More's
Dialogues*.

The erle of Flaunders *molefyed* the mater as moche as he might.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 424. p. 741.

And Düs saith, that there is a *mollifeng*, that preceedeth grace,
which hee calleth attrition.

Barnes. *Workes*, fol. 274. *Free Will of Man*.

MOLE

MOL-
LIFY.

MOL-
LIFY.

That can with melting pleasaunce *mollifye*
Their hardned hearts enur'd to bloud and cruelty.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 8.

MOLO-
BRUS.

All things tending to the preservation of his life and health, or to the *mollifying* of his cares, he (a king religious and zealous in God's cause) procureth.

Ralegh. History of the World, book v. ch. ii. sec. 3. fol. 586.

For it [orris root] is a great *mollifier*.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. ix. sec. 863.

For induration, or *mollification*; it is to be enquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer.

Id. Works, vol. i. p. 416. *Physiological Remains*.

Induration is a degree towards fixation, and *mollification* towards volatility.

Id. Ib.

Some *mollification* for your giant, sweet ladie.

Shakspeare. Twelfth Night, fol. 259.

Chiron *mollify'd* his cruel mind

With art, and taught his warlike hands to wind

The silver strings of his melodious lyre.

Dryden. Ovid. Art of Love, book i.

Let gifts be to the mighty queen design'd;

And *mollify* with prayers her haughty mind.

Id. Virgil. Æneid, book iii.

While the vocal flute,

Or number'd verse, by female voice endear'd,

Crowns his delight, and *mollifies* the scene.

Shenstone. The Ruined Abbey.

MOLLINEDIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Polyandria*, order *Polygynia*. Generic character: calyx top-shaped, four-cleft, nearly closed; corolla none; anthers wedge-shaped; stigma subulate, germens numerous; drupes numerous, sessile; receptacle flat.

Three species, natives of the East Indies.

MOLLUCELLA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*, natural order *Labiata*. Generic character: calyx bell-shaped, five-cleft, expanded broader than the corolla, spiny.

Six species, natives of the Molucca Islands and Persia.

MOLLUGO, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Trigynia*, natural order *Caryophylleæ*. Generic character: calyx three-leaved, corolla none, capsule three-celled, three-valved.

Six species, natives of Africa, Ceylon, and North America.

MOLLUSCA, in *Zoology*, an extensive class of animals, characterised by being invertebral, soft, inarticulated, acephalous, or furnished with a more or less prominent head at their anterior part, most frequently having eyes or tentacula, or crowned at its summit with arms; mantle various; sometimes with its edges free on the sides of the body, and sometimes having its lobes united so as to form a bag, which partly envelopes the body; *branchiæ* various, rarely symmetrical; circulation double, one particular, the other general or simple; heart unilocular, sometimes with two divided and widely separated auricles; no gangliar medullary cord, but scattered and not numerous ganglia and various nerves; body sometimes naked externally, and either destitute of solid parts within, or covering a shell or hard bodies, sometimes furnished externally with a sheathing or enveloping shell.

This extensive class has been divided by Naturalists into several subclasses and subordinate groups; but the consideration of these must be left to the general Treatise on the invertebral animals.

MOLOBRUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrected, cylindric,

pubescent, sixteen-jointed, with the two basal joints incrassated; eyes deeply emarginated; *ocelli* inequal, the anterior one minute, the other two larger, placed transversely; *palpi* exserted, incurved, three-jointed; wings incumbent, parallel.

Type of the genus *Tipula Thomæ*, Fabricius. Panzer, *Faun. Germ.* pl. lix. fig. 9. About forty species, natives of Europe, the greater part of which inhabit England.

MOLOCH, an Idol of the Moabites and Ammonites, concerning whom it would not be easy to collect further information than has been gathered by the indefatigable diligence of Thomas Godwin and of Selden. The former published his *Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum* in 1616, and it forms the base upon which afterwards, in 1625, he erected his *Moses and Aaron*; long, and deservedly, one of the most popular Books of reference in our Language. The Treatise of Selden, *de Diis Syris*, appeared in the same year with the first of these Works; and it is not possible, at this distance of time, to assign precedence with certainty to either author. It is by no means, however, a necessary consequence of any similarity which may be observed between them that one borrowed from the other. Both may have been honestly original.

The name Moloch, says Godwin, Molech or Milcom, is derived from מלך, a King, translated accordingly by the LXX ἀρχων, βασιλεύς. It was sometimes a suffix, as Adram-melech, Anam-melech, King Adram, King Anam, Gods of Sepharvaim, (2 Kings, xvii. 31.) and may be considered synonymous with Baal. Both received the same fiery offerings, (Jer. xix. 5. xxxii. 35.) in the valley of Hinnom; and, in the text last cited, Moloch appears plainly to be used in the end of the verse as an illustrative equivalent to Baal in its former part. Nor can it be urged in opposition to their identity that the Planet Jupiter was usually worshipped as Baal, Saturn as Moloch; for there is great confusion in the Planetary titles, the Sun himself being occasionally named Baal, Moloch, Saturn, or Jupiter; Moloch, however, assuredly agrees in many particulars with Saturn. The Idol of the latter is described as follows by Eusebius: "It was made of brass, wonderful for its greatness, whose hands, reaching towards the earth, were so hollow, (ready to clasp,) that the youths which were compelled to come unto him, did fall as it were into a mighty ditch of fire." (Præp. Evangel. iv. 7.) The Rabbi Simeon, in the Book *Jalkut*, commenting on *Jeremiah* vii., gives a similar, although more detailed and terrific, portrait of Moloch. "Though all other houses of Idolatry were in Jerusalem, yet Moloch was without Jerusalem in a place apart. How was he made? He was an Image of brass; he had seven chapels, and he was placed before them, having the face of a bullock, and hands spread abroad, like a man that openeth his hands to receive somewhat from another; and they set it on fire within, for it was hollow; and every man severally entered according to his offering. After what manner? Whosoever offered a Fowl went into the first Chapel; he that offered a Sheep into the second; a Lamb into the third; a Calf into the fourth; a Bullock into the fifth; an Ox into the sixth; and whosoever offered his Son, into the seventh." The seven Chapels, it is thought, may resemble the seven gates with which the Persians honoured the Sun, and both may bear mystical allusion to the seven Planets, of which that luminary is King or Moloch. Of the place of sacrifice, GEHENNA, or Tophet, we have already spoken; and opinions are

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MOLOCH.

MOLOCH. much divided regarding the precise nature of the abominable offerings there tendered; whether the children were absolutely burned, or only consecrated to the service of the Idol by passing through two fires. Godwin affirms that "the Scripture speaketh of both;" and if this were distinctly proved, no further evidence could be needed. The Rabbis certainly understand both, as may be seen by reference to Aben Ezra or Rabbi Solomon, on *Levit.* xviii. 21.

This oblation of children is supposed by Godwin to have been voluntary, and therefore estimated as highly meritorious; and to have been in some manner a corrupt deduction from the offering of Isaac by Abraham. May it not rather have arisen from an instinct which prompts uncivilized Man, either from terror or from gratitude, to bestow upon his Deity whatever he considers to be his most precious possession? Is it not a part of the pious bribery of all false Religions?

Selden, of necessity, reports many of the above particulars, and he ranges, according to his custom, without order or method, over a boundless extent of Learning, in which all hope of pursuit is denied, except absolutely in his own track. We cannot therefore attempt abridgement. He argues at great length, that the Idolaters did not merely compel their children *πῦρ διέρπειν*, (*Soph. Antig.* 265.) before the God, but that they really and absolutely celebrated *τεκνóφονους τελετὰς*; and among other proofs he refers to the CVth *Psalms*, 37, 38. In that passage, however, Moloch is not mentioned by name; the offerings are said to have been made to Devils, *לַשִּׁרִּים*, and to the Idols of Canaan generally. In the other passages usually cited to the same purpose, (*Isaiah*, lvii. 5. *Ezech.* xvi. 20, 21. xxiii. 37. 39.) although the immolation of children is plainly noticed, Moloch does not appear in person.

The Prophet Amos (v. 26.) charges the Israelites, during their abode in the Wilderness, with "having borne the tabernacle of your Moloch and Chiun your Images, the star of your God, which you made to yourselves;" and the accusation is repeated by St. Stephen just before his martyrdom: "Yea, ye took up the tabernacle of Moloch, and the star of your God Remphan, figures which you made to worship them." (*Acts*, vii. 43.) The Commentators have exhausted a profusion of labour and research, perhaps not very usefully, on these passages. Their general meaning is sufficiently plain; that so early as their abode in the Wilderness, the Israelites bore about with them, in portable shrines, Idols distinguished by Planetary symbols. Solomon built a Temple to Moloch on the Mount of Olives. (*1 Kings*, xi. 7.) Manasseh, *sanguinarium ingenium*, as he is justly styled by Grotius, *Caii Caligulae et Neronis ingenio haud dissimile*, appears to have done the same; "he built altars to all the host of heaven," *i. e.* to the Planetary Idols; "and he made his son pass through the fire." (*2 Kings*, xxi. 5, 6.)

A long note by Grotius on *Deuteronomy* xviii. 10. is well worth attention, as illustrating the almost universal prevalence, at one time or another, not only in Antiquity, but even among the Savages of the New World, of certain abominations similar to those paid by the Ammonites to their "horrid King."

Thomas Burnet in a passage, respecting the orthodoxy of which we must be silent, (he is arguing against the eternity of future punishments,) touches, with noble eloquence, upon the sacrifices to Moloch. *Deum Christianorum concepimus credimusque numen optimum et*

sapientissimum; nec crudele, nec iniquum in genus humanum. In suo cultu nihil barbarum aut triste; nihil feri aut inhumani instituit aut permisit. Non vulnera aut caedes, aut cutis, aut carnis dilaniationes, neque, Molochi ad morem, vivos infantes ardentibus brachiis amplecti amat. (*De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium*, cap. xi.)

MOLOPS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* six, four maxillary, two labial; *antennae* moderate, composed of eleven short and somewhat moniliform articulations; *thorax* subcordate; *elytra* with the outer margin folded at the base; wings moderate; anterior *tibia* with a notch towards the apex on the outer margin.

Type of the genus *Carabus elatus*, Fabricius: *Scavites gagates*, Panzer, *Faun. Germ.* pl. xii. fig. 1. All the species inhabit Europe.

MOLOCHUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennae* setaceous, nearly as long, or longer than the body, basal joint stout, second minute, the remainder long, cylindric, a little clavate; *labrum* minute, pilose, heart-shaped; maxillary *palpi* quadri-articulate, the three basal joints small, the terminal one ovoid, compressed, truncate; labial triarticulate, the two basal joints short, terminal longer, ovate-truncate; *elytra* abbreviated, gaping at the apex; wings exposed; legs unequal, anterior shortest, posterior longest; *femora* very much clavate; *tarsi* four-jointed.

Type of the genus, *Necydalis umbellatum*, Linnæus. *M. minor*, Curtis, *Britt. Ent.* vol. i. plate xi. Nine species, found in flowers, especially of the umbelliferous kind; two of them occur in Britain.

MOLOSSUS, Geoffroy, Tem. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Cheiroptera*, order *Sarcophaga*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth bifid, two above, grooved in front, two below small and deciduous; cuspid longish, conical, in the lower jaw nearly approximated, so as scarcely to leave room for the incisive; molar four on a side above, five below, their crowns studded with numerous points, except the front, which have but one; snout long, upper lip pendulous; auricles large, broad, and united at their base.

This genus of animals was founded by Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and named from its resemblance to a mastiff dog; the title *Dysopes* has however been given to it by Illiger. Besides the species included in the genus by Geoffroy, Temminck has ranged with it the *Nyctinomi* of that author, which merely differ in having six molar teeth, and are most probably, according to his view, very young animals, which have not shed any teeth; and Horsfield's genus, *Chiromeles*, he considers merely as an adult of this in its most perfect development. They have a very disagreeable physiognomy; their head is large, with a very broad snout, resembling that of a mastiff, whence they have been named; the ears large, arising near the commissure of the lips, project over the eyes, to which, says Geoffroy, they serve the purpose of protection rather than to favour the perception of sound. The tragus is placed in front, and external to the auditory passage, which distinguishes this genus from the greater number of this order, in which it is placed within the ear, forming as it were a second auricle; the muzzle has no hairs, the tongue soft, the nostrils situated in a kind of little collar extending beyond the lips. In all, the

MOLOCH.
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hind limbs are very short, the fibula perfect, and often as large as the tibia; the tail long, but half of it enveloped in the interfemoral membrane; the wings are disproportioned to the size of their large and heavy body, being very narrow, and in some species so much so that they can hardly serve the purpose of more than a parachute; the thumbs of the wings short, but broad and strong. They live in caverns, are not able to fly well, but climb the trunks of trees and the walls with great vigour, and probably feed on insects. Temminck seems to have cleared up the difficulty as to the varying number of incisive teeth of this genus, by showing that it is connected with their shedding at different periods of the animal's existence, and that the only mode of ascertaining their complete development is examination of the cranial sutures; when the coronal and occipital crests are formed, then are the cuspid teeth fully developed, then do the lateral incisive teeth, and perhaps all the incisive of the lower jaw, fall out to make room for them. He has ranged the species under two groups or sections; those of the Old and those of the New World.

Section I.—*Molosses of the Old World.*

M. Cheiropus, Geoff.; *Cheiromeles Torquatus*, Horsf.; *Collared Molosse*. Rather more than five inches long, and the extent of the wings two feet; the outer toe on each hind foot separated from the others, and similar to the hind thumbs in the quadrumanous animals; it has no fur except some very short, rough, and lightly scattered hairs on the sides and front of the neck, forming a collar, and some on the thighs and interfemoral web; a very delicate kind of down, which cannot be felt, but may be seen with a lens, covers the belly, whilst the back is completely bare; the outer toe of the hind feet quite loose, and armed with a very large, broad, obtuse claw, which is hidden in a large tuft, or brush, of silky and rough hairs; upon the tail the skin lies in plaits, and is very ample. The colour of the fur is brown, but the skin may be seen marked throughout with little spots like shagreen. Native of the Indian Archipelago.

M. Plicatus, Geoff.; *Nyctinome du Bengal*, Geoff.; *Plaited Molosse*. Four inches and a quarter long and eleven and a half in extent, about the size of the common European Bat, *V. Murinus*; fur short, having a cotton-like feel, very close above, of a yellowish-ash colour, more or less inclining to grey, but lighter on the under parts; ears round, and placed near each other, but not united, their upper edge garnished with little tubercles; lips plaited vertically, and covered with short hairs; a row of hairs, originating from the sides of the body, cover the edge of the alar, but not the interfemoral membrane, which is bare, and invests half the tail. Native of Bengal, and very common about Calcutta.

M. Rupelii, Tem.; *Rupelian Molosse*. Rather larger than the last species; the ears very large and shading the face, but not joined at their base; the muzzle covered with a few, diverging, black hairs; lips broad, pendent, and plaited; the fur very abundant, fine, close, and smooth, of a uniform mouse-grey above, the same beneath, but lighter; both sides of the alar membrane, which are very narrow, edged with a broad border of close hairs; the toes covered with long, silky, whitish hairs. Native of Egypt.

M. Geoffroyi, Tem.; *Nyctinomus Aegyptiacus*, Geoff.; *Aegyptian Molosse*. Three inches and a half in length, and nine and a half in width; the fur very close, longer

on the back of the head and neck than elsewhere, reddish above, particularly on the occiput, brown on the belly, with a longitudinal, delicate white band passing down the middle, and reddish on the sides; a band of white on the alar membrane along the sides; tail half enclosed in the interfemoral membrane. From Egypt.

M. Tenuis, Tem.; *Nyctinomus Tenuis*, Horsf.; *Slender Molosse*. Three inches and three-quarters long, and from ten and a half to eleven inches in width; ears very large and wide, joined on the forehead; alar membrane very narrow; fur very short, soft, and smooth, blackish-brown above and ash beneath; the hind toes covered with white, silky hairs to near their claw-joints; the upper lip very broad, edged with a row of transverse, warty projections, which form on their outer edge eight little projections separated by grooves; the lower lip less prominent, but furnished with similar warty projections. From Java.

Section II.—*Molosses of the New World.*

M. Rufus, Geoff.; *le Molosse Marron ou Doguin*, Tem.; *Rufous Molosse*. Rather more than five inches long and thirteen wide; the muzzle is very large and short, presenting some resemblance to that of a mastiff dog; lips hairy, but not warty; the upper parts of the body deep chestnut, the under much lighter; the ears and membranes brownish-chestnut. From whence is not known.

M. Alecto, Tem.; *Black Molosse*. Five and a half inches in length and twelve in width; ears very much wider than their height, and forming semicircles; wings very narrow; hind legs very short; face and membranes black; the fur very short and delicate, resembling silk velvet, except on the rump, where the hair is long; the membrane between the arm and fore-arm covered with close, short hairs, which extend in a riband-like form along the arm, and are disposed in an angular space at the root of the two last toes; all the fur is very brilliant black. From the interior of Brazil.

M. Abrasus, Tem.; *Shorn Molosse*. Rather smaller than the last; head short and obtuse, ears short but wide, and not united at their base upon the broad forehead; fur short and close, and of a bright, lustrous chestnut on the upper parts; under parts bare, paler, and dingy; membranes black. From the interior of Brazil.

M. Nasutus, Tem.; *Nyctinomus Brasiliensis*, Geoff.; *Long-nosed Molosse*. Four inches long, rather more than ten and a half wide; nostrils prominent; ears rounded and ununited; fur short, rays soft and smoothish, dingy or tawny-brown on the head and upper parts; light ash-brown beneath; the hairs covering the hind feet very long and of a silvery whiteness; membranes brown. From Brazil, where they are very common.

M. Velox, Tem.; *Swift Molosse*. Three and a quarter inches long, ten wide; ears rather larger than high, and joined on the forehead; membranes not very wide but tolerably long, hairy above and beneath, in front of the neck a little glandular; the fur very short and smooth, very deep shining chestnut above, but a little lighter beneath. From Brazil.

M. Obscurus, Geoff., Tem.; *Dusky Molosse*. Rather more than three inches long, nine inches wide; ears wider than high, and connected at the base by a fold of skin, which runs into the nose; fur of two colours, white at the root, blackish-brown towards the tip on the upper

MOLOS.
SUS.
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MOLY.

parts, brown-ash with a white base beneath. From Brazil and from Surinam.

Besides these, Temminck mentions several other species, which he thinks require confirmation.

See Geoffroy St. Hilaire, *Annales du Musée*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Illiger, *Prodromus Mammalium*; Temminck, *Monographies de Mammalogie*.

MOLT, MOLTEN. See MELT.

MOLURIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, the third joint elongate, cylindric; all the following, with the exception of the apical one, obconic or cylindric-conic, the ninth, tenth, and last rather stoutest, the latter globose-ovate, the two others subturbinate; *labrum* coriaceous, exserted, transverse-quadrate, entire; *palpi*, maxillary, filiform, the terminal joint shorter than the preceding, subtriangular, compressed; body elongate-ovate, with the head and thorax narrower than the abdomen, the latter large, ovate, transverse-truncate at the base; *thorax* broader than the head, convex, subglobose, transversely truncate, anteriorly and posteriorly; *scutellum* wanting; *tibiæ* slender, furnished with short claws; *tarsi* heteromerous.

Type of the genus *Pimelia striata*, Fabricius. Olivier, *Ent.* vol. iii. plate i. fig. 11. Several species, found in the Northern parts of Africa, and in the South of Europe.

MOLY, Lat. *moly*; Gr. μῶλυ, from μωλύειν, to mitigate. See the Quotation from Pliny.

Homer is of opinion, That the principall and soveraigne hearb of all others, is *moly*; so called (as he thinketh) by the Gods themselves. The invention or finding of this hearbe hee ascribeth unto Mercurie; and sheweth that it is singular against the midnight witchcraft and enchauntments that bee.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxv. ch. iv.

And yet more med'cinal is it than that *moly*,
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave.

Milton. *Comus*, l. 636.

Homer does not sing, neither does Pliny say, quite so much concerning MOLY as the excellent Philemon has here written down. As Ulysses is entering the Palace of Circe, he is encountered by Mercury under the semblance of a very graceful youth, who having warned him of his danger from the spells of the Enchantress if he should approach her without an amulet, plucks from the ground a plant, which he assures him will be a sure preservative.

Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας πόρε φάρμακον Ἀργυφόντης,
Ἐκ γαίης ἱέρους, καὶ μοι φύσιν αὐτῆς ἔδειξεν.
Ῥίζη μὲν μέλας ἔσκει, γάλακτι δὲ ἑκκίλον ἄνθος.
Μῶλυ δὲ μιν καλίσσι βίοιο χαλκίδον δὲ τ' ἐρύσσειν
Ἀνδράσι γε θνητοῖσιν· οἷοι δὲ τι πάντα δυνάμει.

Od. K. 302.

The "midnight witchcrafts and enchantments that be," of Holland, are *summa veneficia* in Pliny; who adds that Moly is said to grow round Pheneus and Cyllene in Arcadia, very much as Homer describes it; that the root is circular and black, the plant itself being about the size of an onion, with the leaves of a leek. That it is not easily dug up, and that whereas Homer describes the flower to be white, other Greek writers call it pale yellow. (*tuteus*.) Several Botanists assured Pliny that it was found in Italy also; and a specimen was brought to him from Campania, gathered among almost inaccessible rocks after the labour of several days, in which the root (although, having been broken off, it was not entire) measured the incredible length of thirty feet.

Ovid has closely followed the steps of Homer in relating the Fable of Ulysses and Circe—

*Pacifer huic dederat florem Cyllenius album,
Moly vocant Superi, nigrâ radice tenetur.*

Met. xiv. 291.

And the allegorizing commentators *pro solitâ suâ crassitudine*, destroy the beauty of the invention by furnishing us with a literal, prosaic key. Moly, say Photius, Hephaestion, Maximus Tyrius, Lilius, Gyrardus, and similar illustrators, is no other than Reflection and Prudence, φρονήσις or σωφροσύνη; the blackness of root, and the stubbornness with which it resists the gatherer's hand, denote the difficulty of attaining Wisdom; the white flower, on the contrary, marks the happy issue to which she guides. Or, again, yet more frigidly, Mercury is Reason, he being the God of Science. Moly is Instruction, the root of which is black, as the principles of Instruction are obscure and bitter; but the flower is white, as that of Instruction is sweet, agreeable, and nourishing. Mercury gives the plant because all instruction is the gift of Heaven; and he does not bring it with him, but gathers it, in order to show that Instruction may be found every where.

Eustathius indulges in some etymological trifling. Μῶλυ οἱ παλαιοὶ φασὶ παρὰ τὸ μωλύειν λεγεσθαι, ὃ ἐστίν, ἀφανίζειν τὰ φάρμακα τῆς Κίρκης. Dioscorides (iii. 54.) and Theophrastus (ix. 15.) deny that there is any difficulty in gathering Moly. Lobelius, in some MS. marginal notes on Anguillara, (p. 90.) calls it the *Aglaophotis* of Democritus. "An hearbe," to revert to Holland, "worthie to be admired and wondered of man, by reason of that most beautiful colour which it had, and for that it grew among the quarries of marble in Arabia, confining upon the coasts of the Realm of Persia, therefore it was also named *Marmaritis*. And he (Democritus) affirmed that the Sages or Wisemen of Persia, called Magi, used this hearbe when they were minded to conjure and raise up Spirits." (xxiv. 17.) Holland in this instance also, no less than in the one already noticed, confounds ancient with modern Demonology, for Pliny himself writes of the Magi nothing more than *cum velint Deos evocare*.

The Moderns usually adopt the opinion of Galen, and consider Moly a sort of wild rue; and it has been employed in the service of other English Poets besides Milton. Thus Drayton introduces "Old Clarinax," a Hermit, his "sundry simples sorting," among which—

Here is my Moly of much fame
In Magicks often used.

The *Vth Nymphal*.

And William Browne, in his *Inner Temple Masque*, represents Circe charming away by this antidote the sleep into which she has first cast Ulysses by other spells.

Thrice I charge thee by my wande
Thrice with Moly* from my hande
Do I touch Ulysses' eyes.

"Moly," writes George Sandys, also in the Notes on his Translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, (p. 479.) "growes most naturally in Egypt, and was lately brought from thence to Italy by one Guillardinus, a Phisitian of Padoa, as reported by Earle Bothwell, unto whom he show'd it, which is not to be extirped by man; in that, deadly, they say, unto those who attempt it." Here the reputed property of the MANDRAKE is assigned

* Ignorantly printed *Macy* by Davies.

MOLY.

MOLY. to Moly; but Sandys corrects the mistake by adding, "or rather in that the roote thereof, according to Pliny, is thirty foot long."

MOLYTES, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, twelve-jointed, rather short, stout, the scape not touching the eyes; funiculus seven-jointed, its two basal joints elongate, obconic, the four following short, transverse, somewhat rounded, the next more robust, applied to the club, which is oblong-ovate; head produced anteriorly into a rather long rostrum, short, convex, with an obsolete stria on each side, and the apex rather thickened; eyes oblong, depressed; *thorax* oblong-rounded, coarctate anteriorly at the sides, the base and apex truncate; *scutellum* minute, triangular; *elytra* united, ovate; legs rather long, robust; *femora* clavate, dentate; *tibiae* obliquely truncate at the apex, and furnished with a large horizontal hook within; *tarsi* quadriarticulate.

Type of the genus *Curculio Germanus*, Linnæus; Martyn, *Col.* pl. xxii. fol. 68. Six species, two of which are found in Britain, frequenting chalky distrists.

MO'MENT, Fr. *moment*; It. and Sp. *momento*; Lat. *momentum*, i. e. *movimentum*, from *move*, to move. See to **MOVE**. Applied to

MOME'NTAL,
MOME'NTALLY,
MOME'NTANE,
MOME'NTANY,
MOMENTA'NNESS,
MO'MENTARY,
MOME'NTOUS.

The *motion*, or to the *moving* cause; to the force of the *movement*; the *moving*, i. e. the active, the impelling cause; force or weight, met. the weight, importance, consequence. Also to

The mere *movement* or *motion*; the smallest *motion* or progression of time; (*momento temporis, horæ, &c.*)

And all we schulen rise aghen, but not alle we shulen be chaungid in a *moment* in the twynkling of an ighe, in the last trumpe.

Wiclif. 1 *Corynth.* ch. xv.

But we shal all be chaunged, and that in a *moment*, and in the twinclyng of an eye, at the sounde of the last trompe.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For oure exceedynge tribulacyon which is *momentany* and lyght prepareth an exceedynge and an eternall waight of glory vnto vs.

Id. 2 *Corinthians*, ch. iv.

No unbecoming deed
That argued fear, each on himself reli'd,
As onely in his arm the *moment* lay
Of victorie.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book vi. l. 239.

All these which in a *moment* thou behold'st,
The kingdoms of the world to thee I give.

Id. *Paradise Regained*, book iv. l. 162.

Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies, hath no proportionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heart.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*.

You will remember how transitorie this present life is, and howe short and *momentane* the pleasure of this filthie flesh is.

Stow. *The Mercians*, Anno 749.

None other fame mine unambitious Muse
Affected ever, but t'eternize thee:
All other honours do my hopes refuse,
Which meaner-priz'd and *momentary* be.

Daniel. *Sonnet* 55.

To this purpose also it will much conduce, that we meditate often of our own frailty and *momentaninesse*.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 83. *The Remedy of Profanenesse*, sec. 15.

How doth the *momentaninesse* of this misery add to the misery.

Id. *Ib.* vol. iii. fol. 110. *The Character of Man*.

He thought, and answer'd: hardly waking yet,
Sprung in his mind the *momentary* wit,
(That wit which, or in council or in fight,
Still met th' emergence, and determin'd right.)

Pope. *Homer. Odyssey*, book xiv.

According to the commerce that God had established between this and the other world, *momentary* sorrows are improvable unto everlasting joys.

South. *Sermons*, vol. x. p. 150.

Let me your counsel and assistance ask,
T' accomplish this *momentous* task.

Hughes. *The Birth of the Rose*.

But attentive mark
The due clock swinging slow with sweepy sway,
Measuring time's flight with *momentary* sound.

Warton. *Inscriptions*.

Now, to apprehend the probability of these things coming to pass, or rather to remove any opinion of their improbability, we ought constantly to bear in our mind this *momentous* truth, that in the hands of the Deity time is nothing, that he has eternity to act in.

Paley. *Sermon* 22. p. 327.

This preponderating weight being added to the force of the body of chicane in the Tiers Etat, compleated that *momentum* of ignorance, rashness, presumption, and lust of plunder, which nothing has been able to resist.

Burke. *Works*, vol. v. p. 100. *Reflections on the Revolution in France*.

MOMORDICA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monoecia*, order *Monadelphia*, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*. *Generic character*: male flower, calyx five-cleft, corolla five-parted, filaments three; female flower, calyx five-cleft, corolla five-parted, style three-cleft; fruit a gourd, when dry bursting with an elastic force.

Thirteen species, mostly natives of the East Indies.

MONACHISM. See **MONK**.

MONAD, Gr. *μόνας*; Lat. of the Lower Ages, *monas*; Fr. *monade*. An unity or singleness. An One. Cotgrave.

In the unintelligible Philosophy of Leibnitz a simple substance without parts.

But that which is of more moment yet; we have the authority of Ecphantus a famous Pythagorean for this, that Pythagoras his *monads*, so much talked of, were nothing else but corporeal atoms.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. i. sec. 12. fol. 13.

The *monadical* consistency of the matter being lost in the production of the æther.

More. *The Appendix to the Defence of the Philosophic Cabbala*, ch. ix.

MONAGHAN, a County of Ireland, in the Province of Ulster, is bounded on the North by Tyrone, on the East by Armagh, on the South by Louth, and on the West by Cavan and Fermanagh. It is 30 Irish miles (38 English) in length from North to South, and 19 Irish (24 English) in breadth from East to West; containing 280 Irish square miles, (450 English,) and consequently 179,600 acres Irish, or 288,000 English measure. It is divided into five Baronies, Trough, Dartree, Monaghan, Cremorne, Donaghmoyne, and nineteen parishes, all in the Diocese of Clogher. The population was computed by Dr. Beaufort to amount, in 1792, to 118,000 persons, inhabiting 21,523 houses. The census made by order of Parliament, 1813, states the number of houses at 27,066, and of inhabitants at 140,433; the numbers according to the census of 1821, were, houses 33,197, inhabitants 178,183, thus assigning 395 persons to the English square mile; and as the increase is known to have been considerable since that year, this County is probably at present one of the most densely peopled agricultural districts in the World.

A considerable proportion of the land is very fertile,

MOMENT.

MONAGHAN.

Boundaries and extent.

Population.

MONA-
GHAN.

Agriculture.

Face of the
Country.

Mineralogy.

Lakes.

Antiquities.

Statistics.

Sept of
Mac Mahon.

consisting of a deep, rich loam, well suited for the growth of flax, which is cultivated more extensively here than in any other part of Ireland except Armagh. The attention of the cultivator is also much directed to the management of esculent vegetables, which form a larger portion of the food of the labouring population than is elsewhere usual in the simple mode of living of the Irish peasant. On the South-Eastern side the County is skirted by the range of mountains called the Fews; a part of the North-West is occupied by the Sliebh-Baught mountains, the ridge of which is the boundary line on the side of Tyrone. Neither of these mountains possess any picturesque beauty, but in general exhibit a dreary waste of moorland. The highest part of Sliebh-Baught, bearing the name of Cairnmore, has on its Eastern declivity abundance of good limestone, and a red grit, close-grained, and very hard, well adapted for forming millstones, for which purpose it is extensively worked. Potter's clay of excellent quality is dug in this County, but turned to no other advantage than that of supplying the limited demand of the potteries of Dundalk, where it is manufactured into a fine glazed ware. Coal occurs in some places, but the fuel is principally peat supplied by many small bogs, for there is no extensive tract of that nature. There is abundance of a hard whinstone of a greenish-grey colour, and excellent for the purposes of building, as well as for repairing the roads when broken small, according to the system pursued here time out of mind. Crieve, the highest part of the Fews range, contains lead-ore. Near its summit is a lake of about fifty acres in extent, deriving from springs so abundant a supply of water, that the stream by which it finds exit serves fourteen bleach-mills. The population drawn around these establishments has rendered this spot, though naturally poor and barren, a scene of activity, as well agricultural as manufacturing, so that it now displays good crops and a number of comfortable residences. It is in contemplation to conduct a canal through this County for the purpose of forming a communication between Lough Neagh and Lough Erne, and besides the level which might easily be traced, great facilities are presented by the constant supply of water contained in numerous small lakes scattered over the face of the country. Their number is 184, of which the largest are Lough Barrac and the Lake of Kilcrow.

The remains of antiquity which claim notice in this County are two round towers, one at Clones the other at Enniskeen, and the ruins of an ancient fortress at Castle Blayney, the residence of Lord Blayney. The revenue raised by the Grand Jury for local charges usually amounts to £20,000. In 1824 it was £19,128. The indigenous possessors of Monaghan were the Sept of Mac Mahon; according to Sir John Davies, "the proudest and most barbarous among the Irish that do ever soonest repine and kick and spurn at the English government." (*Historical Tracts*, p. 241. London, 8vo. 1786.) All their lands were declared escheated during the Rebellion of O'Neale in the reign of Elizabeth, and on its suppression they were partitioned out anew, with proviso that none of the feoffees should retain or resume the name of Mac Mahon, as most of them belonged to that obnoxious Sept. The principal grant, however, was made to Walter Earl of Essex, who, besides lands in other parts of the County, received the entire Barony of Donamayne. On the settlement of Ulster by James I., a considerable number of Scotch colonists were introduced, and subsequently numerous

small grants were made to Cromwell's soldiers in lieu of arrears of pay, so that a large proportion of the lower orders are Protestants. There are some estates the rentals of which amount to £20,000, yet even in these the lands are let in small farms of various sizes from six to twenty acres. The great proprietors are for the most part absentees, and the usual consequences may be observed in the state of the country, which is far less prosperous than might be expected from its natural fertility; still the peasantry is certainly not in the state of depression and misery which Wakefield represents.

Monaghan, the County town, is a small and insignificant place, formerly of greater importance as a Bishop's See and the seat of an Abbey. On the site of the Abbey, ruined in the wars which long ravaged Ulster, a fort was built in the reign of Elizabeth for the purpose of keeping the natives in subjection. Distant 62 miles N. W. of Dublin. Clones is a pleasant town, 10 miles S. W. from Monaghan, 61 from Dublin, with considerable ruins of an Abbey. Carrickmacross is 19 miles from Monaghan, and has a considerable vein of coal in its immediate neighbourhood. Castle Blayney is 51 miles, and Ballybay 53 from Dublin.

Sir Charles Coote, *Statistical Survey of Monaghan*; Beaufort, *Memoir of a Map of Ireland*; Wakefield, *Statistical Survey of Ireland*; *Papers relating to Ireland, printed by Order of the House of Commons*, vol. xiv. Session 1822, and vol. xxii. Session 1825.

MO'NARCH,

MONA'RHAL,

MONA'RHIAL,

MONA'RHICK,

MONA'RHICAL,

MO'NARCHISE,

MO'NARCHISER,

MO'NARCHIST,

MO'NARCHY.

Fr. *monarche*, *monarchie*; It. and Sp. *monarca*, *monarchia*; Lat. of Lower Ages, *monarchia*; Gr. *μοναρχία*, *μόνος*, alone, and *ἀρχὸς*, governor.

Sole governor, ruler, head, or chief.

There Alexander put them vnder
Which wrought of armes many a wonder
So that the *monarchie* left
With Grekes.

Gower. *Conf. Am. Prologue*, p. 13.

The prince whom I now call (as I have often before) the *monarch* of England, King, or Queene, hath absolutely in his power the authority of warre and peace.

Smith. *Common-wealth*, book ii. ch. iv.

And thou sly hypocrite, who now woldst seem
Patron of liberty, who more then thou
Once fawn'd and cring'd, and servilly ador'd
Heav'n's awful *monarch*?

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iv. l. 560.

Till at last
Satan, whom new transcendent glory rais'd
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride
Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake.
Id. Ib. book ii. l. 428.

Well may the programme of thy tragike stage
Invite the curious pompe-expecting eyes
To gaze on present showes of passed age,
Which just desert *monarchicke* dare baptize.

Stirling. *To the Author of the Monarchicke Tragedies*.

Which might happily also have taken place, if they had met with such a *monarchicall* reformation, as (through the blessing of God) was designed unto us.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 514. *Noah's Dove*.

By whom three sever'd realms in one shall firmly stand,
As Britain-founding Brute first *monarchiz'd* the land.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 5.

If thou be worthy,
As well we know thou art, to fill the throne
Of all eternitie, then with that hand

MONA-
GHAN.MO-
NARCH.

Monaghan.

Clones.

Carrick-
macross.Castle
Blayney.
Ballybay.

MO-
NARCH.
—
MONE-
DULA.

That flings the trisulke thunder, let the pride
Of these our irreligious monarchisers
Be crown'd in blood.

Haywood. *Rape of Lucrece*, book iii.

The first, the most ancient, most general, and most approved, was
the government of one ruling by just laws, called *monarchy*.
Ralegh. *History of the World*, book i. ch. ix. sec. 2. fol. 102.

Monarchical their State,
But prudently confined, and mingled wise
Of each harmonious power.

Thomson. *Liberty*, part iv. l. 695.

Amid his subjects safe,
Slumbers the monarch-swain; his careless arm
Thrown round his head, on downy moss sustain'd;
Here laid his scrip, with wholesome viands fill'd;
There, list'ning every noise, his watchful dog.

Id. *Summer*.

I proceed to examine the next supposition of the church monarch-
ists, which is, That Saint Peter's primacy, with its rights and pre-
rogatives, was not personal but derivable to his successors.

Barrow. *Works*, vol. i. p. 76. *Of the Pope's Supremacy*.

Our theory affords a presumption, that the earliest governments
were monarchies, because the governments of families and of
armies, from which, according to our account, civil government
derived its institution, and probably its form, is universally monarchi-
cal.

Paley. *Natural Philosophy*, vol. ii. book vi. ch. i. p. 119.

The monarchick, and aristocratical and popular partisans have
been jointly laying their axes to the root of all government, and
have in their turns proved each other absurd and inconvenient.

Burke. *Works*, vol. i. p. 55. *A Vindication of Natural Society*.

MONARDA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dian-
dria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Labiatae*. Ge-
neric character: calyx cylindrical, striated; corolla rin-
gent, superior, lip linear, involving the filaments, lower
lip reflected, three-lobed, the middle lobe longest.

A North American genus of twelve species.

MONAS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Infusorial Vermes*.
Generic character. Body extremely minute, single,
transparent, in the form of a point.

Type of the genus *M. punctum*, Lamarck; Müller,
Inf. pl. i. fig. 6. The Monads are the most minute and
the most simple of all known animals; they are found
in stagnant waters, or water impregnated with vegetable
matter when the weather is warm. The *M. termo* is
the smallest of known animated beings, myriads being
found in a single drop of water.

MONASTERY. See MONK.

MONCH. See MUNCH.

MONDAY, A. S. *monan-dæg*; D. *maen-dagh*; Ger.
montag; Sw. *måndag*.

See the Quotation from Verstegan.

The morwe the Monenday, an Seint Marie eue.

R. Gloucester, p. 495.

þe Monenday þat felle to be next after þe tuelft day.

R. Brunne, p. 147.

The next according to the course of the dayes of the week, was
the idoll of the moone, whereof we yet retaine the name of *Monday*
instead of *Mooneday*.

Verstegan. *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. iii. fol. 70.

MONEDULA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopte-
rous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* composed of numerous
articulations, slightly increasing in width towards the
apex; *palpi*, maxillary, six-jointed, produced beyond
the apex of the *maxillæ*; labial four-jointed; mandibles
with two or three teeth within; *labrum* elongate-trian-
gular; wings anterior, with the marginal and last sub-
marginal areolets divided by a very distinct space.

Type of the genus, *Bembex Carolina*, Fabricius,

Coqueb. Illust. dec. i. pl. vi. fig. 2. Several species,
natives of temperate climates.

MONERMA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Trian-
dria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Gramineæ*. Generic
character: glumes opposite, equal, one-valved, cartila-
ginous, furrowed; chaff membranaceous, transparent,
scales lanceolate, entire, smooth; spike simple.

Two species, natives of the South of Europe.

MONETIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetran-
dria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx four-
cleft, pitcher-shaped; corolla, petals four, linear, revolute;
berry two-celled, cells two-seeded, one of the seeds
usually abortive.

One species, *M. barlerioides*, native of the East Indies.

MO'NEY, n. } Fr. *monnoye*; It. *moneta*; Sp.

MO'NEYED, } *moneda*; D. *munten*, *munte*; Ger.

MO'NEVER, } *munten*, *muntze*; A. S. *mynet*, from

MO'NEYLESS. } the verb *mynettian*, to stamp, to coin.

Skinner derives from the Lat. *moneta*, and this, Vossius
says, is from *moneo*; and so named, *quia nota inscripta*
monet nos autoris et valoris. But see MINT. Money is

A stamped piece of metal. See the Quotation from
Adam Smith.

The monoyes were established first, for as moche as they had not
of alle thinges necessarye to gydre. That one had whete, another
had wyn, &c.

R. Brunne, p. 620. *Note from Caxton's Image of the World*.

Moneyles þei walke

And with a good wil witlees. mený wyde contreys.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 125.

And Jhesus seyng him maad sory seyde, how hard thei that han
money schulen entre into the kyngdom of God!

Wiclif. *Luke*, ch. xviii.

But see what gold han vserers,

And siluer eke in garners,

Tailogiers, and these moniours.

Chaucer. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 221.

And eke to coygne the money

Of sondry metall, as it is,

He was the first man of this.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv. p. 113.

And Jesus wēt into y^e tēple of God, & cast out al the y^e solde &
boughte in y^e tēple, & ouerthrew y^e tables of y^e mony chāgers &
y^e seates of the that solde doues.

Bible, Anno 1551. *Matthew*, ch. xxi.

Above all things, good policie, is to be used, that the treasure
and moneyes, in a state, be not gathered into few hands.

Bacon. *Essay* 15. p. 84.

I remember a cruele moneyed man in the country, that would
say; The Deuil take this usury, it keeps us from forfeitures of mort-
gages and bonds.

Id. *Essay* 41. p. 242.

How can they justify to have turn'd those domestic privileges
into the bar of a proud judicial court, where fees and clamours
keep shop and drive a trade, where bribery and corruption solicits,
paltring the free and moneyless power of discipline with a carnal
satisfaction by the purse.

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. p. 71. *The Reason of Church Government*,
&c. book ii. ch. iii.

Little success is like to be found in managing a dispute against
covetousness, which sways and carries all before it, in the strength
of that great queen regent of the world, money, the absolute com-
mandres of fleets and armies; and (which is more) very often their
commanders too.

South. *Sermons*, vol. iv. p. 418.

To prevent such abuses, to facilitate exchanges, and thereby to
encourage all sorts of industry and commerce, it has been found
necessary in all Countries that have made any considerable advances
towards improvement, to affix a public stamp upon certain quantities
of such particular metals, as were in those countries commonly
made use of to purchase goods. Hence the origin of coined money,
and of those public offices called *mints*.

Smith. *Wealth of Nations*, book i. ch. iv. p. 33.

A public bank by this expedient, might cut off much of the deal-
ings of private bankers and money-jobbers.

Hume. *Essays*. *On Money*.

MONE-
DULA.
—
MONEY.

MONEY. Your avaricious *money-getting* man is generally a character of wonderful discretion. *Horsley. Sermon 4. vol. i. p. 70.*

MONINA. *Monied* men ought to be allowed to set a value on their *money*; if they did not, there could be no *moneyed* men. *Burke. Works, vol. viii. p. 354. On a Regicide Peace.*

MONG-CORN, *i. e.* mingled, mingled, mixed corn.

A jolly rounding of a whole foote broad
From off the *mong-corne* heape shall Trebuis load.
Hall. Satire 2. book v.

MONGER, A. S. *manger*; D. *manghere, mengher*; Fr. *manger*; A. S. *mang-ian*; D. *mang-heren*; Ger. *mangen*; to trade, to traffic; from the verb *mengen*, to mingle, to intermix. *Monger* is given in the Glossary to Wiclif, but the word does not appear in the printed copy, in *Matthew*, ch. xxiii. v. 45. The A. S. version has *mang-ere*; Wiclif, *merchaunts*. *Monger* has long been used only in subjunction with some other noun, as *fish-monger*, *iron-monger*, &c.

A trader, a trafficker, a merchant.

Godefray þe garlek *monger*.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 106.

This chanon has a brave pate of his owne!
A shaven pate! A right *monger*, y'vaith!
This was his plot.

Ben Jonson. The Tale of a Tub, act ii. sc. 3.

MONGREL, or } From A. S. *mæng-an*, to min-
MU'NGREL. } gle.
Mingled, mixed; impure.

———— I wish 'twere a burre
To choke the *mongrell*.

Browne. The Shepherd's Pipe. Eclogue 6.

JUL. They say they are gentlemen,
But they shew *mongrels*.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Sea Voyage, act iv. sc. 1

———— And with them they bring
Mastiffs, *mongrels*, all that in a string
Could be got out.

Drayton. The Moon Calf.

The last kind of toyish curs are named dancers, and those being of a *mongrell* sort also, are taught and exercised to danse in measure at the musick sound of an instrument.

Holinshed. The Description of England, vol. i. ch. vii. p. 389.

'Tis true the cause is in the lurch,
Between the right and *mongrel*-church,
The presbyter and independent,
That stickle which shall make an end on't.

Butler. Hudibras, part iii. can. 2.

Traducing all religious, conscientious observers of them [rules and rites of the best church] as *mongrell* protestants and papists in masquerade.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 218.

Thus, when th' exerting voice of village-swains
A *mongrel* cur against the wolf constrains,
By turns he stops, and barking views his foe,
Whose teeth with anger gnash, whose eyes with fury glow.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, book xvii. l. 629.

MONIMIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dioecia*, order *Monandria*. Generic character: male flower, receptacle flat, four-parted, covering the stamens, calyx none; corolla none. Female flower, involucre ovate, pervious at the apex; pistils five; drupes two to five, bounded by a fleshy involucre.

Two species, natives of the Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius.

MONINA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diadelphia*, order *Octandria*. Generic character: calyx three-leaved, deciduous; corolla somewhat pea-flowered; anthers bursting at the apex, almost ringent; style incurved; drupe one-seeded; nut one-celled.

Six species, natives of South America.

MO'NISH,
MONI'TION,
MO'NITIVE,
MO'NITOR,
MO'NITORY, *adj.*
MO'NITORY, *n.*
MO'NITRESS,
MO'NEST,
MO'NESTYNG.

In A. S. *man-ian*, *monian*; D. **MONISH**, and Ger. *mæn-en*; to *admonish*, to advise, to warn; hence the Lat. *mon-ere*; but our English words seem to come immediately from the Latin *monitio*, *monitor*. See to **ADMONISH**.

To advise; to call or bring to mind; to warn, to apprise, to exhort, to reprove.

For a peculiar application of *monitor*, see the Quotation from Cowper.

Therefore we usen message for Crist as if God *monestith* bi us, we bisechen for Crist be ghe recounceild to God.

Wiclif. 2 Corinthians, ch. v.

For he resseyuyde exortacioun or *monestyng*.

Id. Ib. ch. viii.

For I you pray, and eke *moneste*.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 197.

Now worthy women in this balade short
Made to your worship and instruction,
Of charite I *monish* and exhort
Minge nat your love with false discepcion.

Id. The Complainte of Creseide, p. 299.

With a good *monicion* & fatherly counsell to vse it reuerently with humble heart & lowly mind.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 245. A Dialogue concerning Heresies.

I meant only a generall *monition*; you lok'd for a solid prosecution of particulars.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 528. An Apology against the Brownists.

For a man's death-bed is but an ill station for a penitent; and a final judgment is no good *monitor* to him, to whom it is a severe executioner.

Taylor. Sermon 13. part ii. fol. 123.

The king also made a statute in that parliament, *monitory* and minatory, towards justices of the peace.

Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 75.

(129.) There was a king of Hungary took a bishop in battle, and kept him prisoner: whereupon the Pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church, and taken his son. The king sent an ambassage to him, and sent withal the armour wherein the bishop was taken, and this only in writing, *Vide num hæc sit vestis filii tui*: "know now whether this be thy son's coat."

Bacon. Works, vol. i. p. 543. Apothegms.

Considering the needfulness and usefulness of them [evils] in respect to public benefit (as they are exemplary and *monitive*) and their wholesomeness for particular correction and cure.

Barrow. Works, vol. ii. Sermon 12.

But to step back into my way and leaving princes to fitter *monitors*, say something to men of either great titles or employments.

Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 311. Touching the Style of Holy Scriptures.

To you gay sparks who waste your youthful prime
Old *Æsop* sends this *monitory* rhyme.

Somerville. Fable 13.

In vain from Nature's rules we blindly stray,
And push th' uneasy *monitrix* away,
Still she returns.

Id. Horace. Epistle 10.

The dying patriarchs of old called for their children, and left with them *monitions* and benedictions of heaven.

Horne. Works, vol. v. p. 28. Discourse 2.

For whoever is offended, instantly forgets his own faults, and dwells wholly upon those of his imprudent *monitor*.

Porteus. Lecture 11. vol. i. p. 327.

My very gentle reader, yet unborn,
Of whom I needs must augur better things,
Since heav'n would sure grow weary of a world
Productive only of a race like ours,
A *monitor* is wood-plank shaven thin.
We wear it at our backs.

Cowper. The Task, book ii.

MONISH.
—
MONK.

'Tis not to search for precedents alone,
But how to form a judgment of your own;
In writing verse that is your main affair,
Main end of all my *monitory* care.

Byrom. *On the Art of English Poetry.*

MONK, Lat. *monachus*; Gr. *μόναχος*, from
Mo'NKERY, *μόνος*, alone: the Latin word was
Mo'NKISH, not in use till after the Christian Era.
Mo'NKHOOD, One who lives alone; who lives a
Mo'NACHISM, solitary life, a life secluded from a
MONA'STIC, general intercourse with society.
Mo'NASTERY, A solitary, a recluse.

Constanteyn, ys eldest sone, in Gode's seruise
Monk he made at Wynchestre.

Ri Gloucester, p. 104.

Saynt Austyn made a byssop, Seyn Juste was ys name,
pat was a *monke* ys felawe. Id. p. 231.

Sir Alein was ek inome in *moncken* wede
In the priorie. Id. p. 551.

A *monk* there was, a fayre for the maistrie,
An out-rider, that loved venerie;
A manly man, to ben an abbot able.

Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 165.

And toke a wyfe for sobrenes and chastysing of hys *munkelye*
membres as Tyndall speaketh.
Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 397. *The First Part of the Con-*
faturation of Tyndall.

Anon after ther arose oute of it a certain of *monkery*, not in ap-
parel, but in apperaunce of a more sober life.

Bale. *English Votaries*, p. 18.

Those ii. hornes of that earthly beast were here in England, the
ii. *monkysh* sexes that in those dayes fyrst entered.

Id. Ib. p. 49.

And also men might well think y'ayong she sait, was not metely
to be shryuid quicke, in a *monastery* amonge a manye monkes.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 135. *A Dialogue concerning*
Heresies.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelieall perfection of vowes,
nor the dangerous servitude of their rash and impotent votaries, nor
the inconveniences of their *monkerie*.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 622. *No Peace with Rome*, sec. 13.

He which the author, after the British calls Ivor, is affirmed the
same with Ine, king of West-sex, in our *monkish* chronicles.

Selden. *Illustrations of Drayton's Poly-olbion*, song 9.

What labour is to be endur'd turning over volumes of rubbish in
the rest, Florence of Worcester, Huntingdon, Simeon of Durham,
Hoveden, Matthew of Westminster, and many others of obscurer
note, with all their *monachisms*, is a penance to think.

Milton. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 70. *History of England*, book iv.

[Austin built] a *monastery* also near the city [Canterbury] East-
ward, where Ethelbert at his motion built St. Peter's, and enrich'd
it with great endowments, to be a place of burial for the arch-
bishops and kings of Kent. Id. Ib. fol. 58.

Where he at Mayniard led
A strict *monastic* life, a saint alive and dead.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 24.

Ethelred, daughter of Anna, founded the church of Saint Petre
in the Isle of Clay, in the yeere of Christ 674, placing there an
hundred persons of both sexes, vnder *monasticall* habite, and she
her selfe became the first abbatesse.

Stow. *The East Angles*, Anno 637.

Rise, rise, Roscommon, see the Blenheim muse
The dull constraint of *monkish* rhyme refuse.

Smith. *To the Memory of Mr. J. Philips.*

There is none so prevalent in truth, though so little owned in pre-
tence, as that it is an enemy to men's pleasures, that it bereaves
them of all the sweets of converse, dooms them to an absurd and
perpetual melancholy, designing to make the world nothing else but
a great *monastery*.

South. *Sermons*, vol. i. p. 3.

Let not vain man, then, under the name and notion of philoso-
phy, insult and revile, as a *monkish* and solitary principle, that doc-
trine, on which the Son of God has thought proper to lay the deep
foundations of his religion, the doctrine of self-denial.

Horne. *Works*, vol. v. p. 463. *Discourse* 1.

Libraries were also formed in all the *monasteries*, and schools
founded in them and near most of the cathedrals, for teaching the
literature of the times.

Porteus. *Sermon* 7. vol. ii. p. 157.

With age, with cares, with maladies oppress'd,
He seeks the refuge of *monastic* rest.

Johnson. *The Vanity of Human Wishes.*

MONKEY. The It. *mona*, or *monna*, is derived by
Menage from the Gr. *μῦμα*, *simia*. *Monkey*, Skinner
says, is clearly enough *monikin* vel *monkin*. *Homuncu-*
lus, a little man; *nihil enim homini similis*.

There is to this day a merrie tale; that his *monkie* (set on as it
was thought by one of his chamber) tore his principall note-boke all
to pieces, when by chance it lay forth.

Bacon. *King Henry VII.* fol. 243.

It is reported of Cæsar, that passing through a certain town and
seeing all the women of it standing at their doors with *monkeys* in
their arms, he asked, whether the women of that country used to
have any children or no? South. *Sermons*, vol. ii. p. 220.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, the ancient Country of Boundaries.
Gwent, is one of the Western Counties of England; it is
bounded on the North by the Counties of Brecknock
and Hereford; on the East by that of Gloucester; on
the South by the river Severn, and on the West by Glam-
organshire. It is 33 miles in length, 26 in breadth,
and about 110 in circumference, extending over an area Extent.
of 550 square miles, or 352,000 acres. Although thus
comparatively small in point of territorial extent, it is
yet in respect of the beauty of its natural scenery, its
picturesque remains of ancient times, its agriculture,
trade, and commerce, one of the most interesting dis-
tricts of England.

The country rises gradually from the banks of the
Severn, as it advances towards the Northern boundary.
Much of the beauty, as well as of the value of this Rivers.
County is derived from its numerous streams. The
Severn, on the Southern boundary, spreads out into
an expansive estuary, known by the name of the
Bristol Channel; it forms the foreground of an exqui-
site landscape, and indents the coast by numerous
creeks. The Wye, after a long course through Wales
and Herefordshire, touches this County at Monmouth,
and thence, with many windings, it flows through a
country every where most picturesque and interest-
ing, dividing the County from that of Gloucester, and
is finally lost in the Severn below Thomwell. The
Monnow has its sources among the black mountains of
Brecknockshire, forms the boundary line on the North-
East, between this County and that of Hereford; and
after it has been swollen by the waters of the Honddy
and other tributary streams, it joins the Wye at Mon-
mouth. The Trothy collects the waters which flow
from the upland districts of the County, then traverses
a valley lying in a direction parallel to that of the Mon-
now, and at last falls into the Wye below Monmouth.
The Usk has its head waters in Brecknockshire; re-
ceives the Avon Llywel, the Otwy, and many other tri-
butaries; and after a long course, fringed with woods
or bounded by noble meadows, forming a scene of per-
petual beauty, it enters the Severn by a spacious outlet.
The mountains of Brecknockshire also give rise to the
Ebwy, which, after it has passed under the Beacon hill,
traversed the wild valley to which it gives its name, re-
ceived the Scowy, together with a variety of streams and
torrents, falls into the estuary of the Usk, below New-
port. The Rumney forms the Western boundary line
between this County and that of Glamorgan; and serves
to diversify the picturesque beauties of the Brecon, the

MONK.
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Soil.

Glamorganshire, and the Monmouthshire hills, among which it fights its way to the sea; when it reaches the lowland moors, it flows in a deep navigable channel. The Wye and the Usk are navigable by a tide which rises, at the equinoxes, sometimes to the height of sixty feet.

The soil, formed of mountain *debris*, vegetable matter, and alluvial deposits, varies greatly both as to its composition and its productive powers. The Southern part of the County contains extensive tracts of moor or marshlands, which in some places form a great depth of rich, unctuous, loamy soil, and in others a vast body of black peaty earth; tracts also of a light loamy soil, well fitted for the growth of trees; and tracts, moreover, of a soil composed of a mixture of clay and loam, forming excellent meadows, and land well adapted for the culture of corn, turnips, and potatoes. The Eastern division of the County, extending Westward from the boundary line, so as to include the valley of the Usk, is characterised by a soil of a faint red colour, arising from a portion of iron with which it is mixed. This is a most fertile district. The Western and hilly part of the County is distinguished by a thin, peaty soil, imposed upon strata of stone lying over mines of coal and iron-ore, and is under a mixed system of husbandry, between pasture and arable. This district contains a good deal of marsh and meadow land, and many extensive sheepwalks.

Minerals.

The mineral riches of the County consist of coals, iron-ores, lead mines, limestone of the best quality, millstones, and building-stone quarries. Woods and coppices are numerous and extensive, especially beech and oak.

Agricul-
ture.

Wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, turnips, and potatoes, are the principal crops which are cultivated. Lime is much used as a manure; and Summer fallowing is still practised, a custom which a more general introduction of the green-cropping system might advantageously supersede. The cultivated fields in the valleys and on the slopes of the hills are finely intermingled with woodlands and meadows; and Bristol, Bath, and other adjacent towns, afford a ready market for all the various kinds of agricultural produce. This County is admirably adapted, from the peculiarity of its physical qualities, for the purpose both of rearing and breeding cattle. The breeding districts are situated among the hills and dales of the Western division, while the meadows on the Wye, the Usk, and the Severn afford equally eligible situations for fattening. Fine, spirited mules are bred in the country, and in order to maintain the good qualities of the breed, stallion asses are brought from Spain, or the South of France, at high prices. The mules are used to carry coals into the upland country, iron-ore from the mines, and heavy articles from the navigable rivers and canals to their respective depots. The small farming system is still prevalent in the country; few of the farms exceed an annual rental of £200, and many are under £60; but many of the estates are extensive: leases are usually granted for a term of twenty-one years, but to this rule there are many exceptions.

Roads.

Till the Turnpike Act came into operation, the roads of this County were deep hollows between high hedges; so that when Mr. Valentine Morris was asked at the Bar of the House of Commons, "What roads there were in Monmouthshire?" he replied, "None." "How then do you travel?" "In ditches." Specimens of these may be still found in different places; but the country is now traversed in every direction by good roads.

Many years ago, a railway was laid between Pontnewydd and the Blænavon iron works, a distance of more than five miles, with a rise of 613 feet; and others have been made since that time. There are also several canals in the County. Monmouthshire canal was begun in 1792, and finished in 1798. It consists of two branches, which unite in the plain of Malpas; one of the branches is eight and the other is eleven miles long; the perpendicular fall of the water in the first is 365 feet, a fall which is surmounted by means of thirty-two locks; the fall in the second branch is 447 feet, and it is overcome by the intervention of forty-two locks. The barges used on the canal carry from 25 to 28 tons.

Population, in 1801. 45,582
1811. 62,127
1821. 71,833

MON-
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SHIRE.

Canals.

Population.

As Monmouthshire forms a connecting link between England and Wales, the manners and customs of the inhabitants are, as may be expected, a mixture of those prevalent in both Countries. In the low country districts the English Language is generally spoken; but in the Western and mountainous parts of the country, the *Gwentian*, one of the three dialects of the Welsh tongue, prevails among the natives, who still brand every thing assimilating to English with the opprobrious name of Saxon. The houses are generally whitewashed with lime once a year, and sometimes oftener; a custom which gives them the appearance of cleanliness, cheerfulness, and comfort.

Formerly the manufactures of the County were neither numerous nor extensive. Some flannels, a few varieties of coarse cloth, woollen stockings, and knit caps, comprised nearly the whole of them; and they were carried on chiefly by the inhabitants of the mountains, and brought by them to the great Fairs for sale. The manufacture of caps was long ago removed to Bewdley, in Worcestershire, where they are made in large quantities, and sold to seafaring men under the name of Monmouth caps. The japanned goods of Pontypool, once so highly prized, have in great measure been superseded by those of Birmingham. Iron is the principal manufacture of the County, and, with many interruptions and fluctuations, has been carried on in it from time immemorial. The large quantities of cinders, and the number of buried furnaces which have been discovered at various times, prove that this branch of industry was pursued by the Britons and Romans.

The County sends two Members to the House of Commons, and the Borough of Monmouth one.

MONMOUTH, the County Town, is finely situated at the junction of the Monnow with the Wye, from which position it has obtained its name. It is surrounded on all sides by gentle hills covered from top to bottom with woods, corn-fields, and pastures, and in every direction are excellent roads and walks, which command many diversified and interesting views of the town and the adjacent country. The town is laid out irregularly. Seen from the banks of the Wye, the houses rise on the sides of a hill, like the seats of an amphitheatre, with the elevated spire of the church towering in the midst, and the eminence crowned by the castle house. The houses are all white washed, and many of them stand detached from each other, with gardens, orchards, and shrubberies intervening. The public buildings are numerous. St. Mary's Church is a light and well-proportioned edifice of pointed architecture. St. Thomas's Church, now a Chapel to that of St. Mary, is a very

Manufac-
tures.

Monmouth.

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ancient structure. Besides these are a Free School, Market-place, Town Hall, and County Gaol. Population, in 1811, 3503; in 1821, 4164. The Iron-works near the town furnish employment for a good many hands; and many of the inhabitants are employed in the preparation of oak-bark, which is brought from the forests on the banks of the Wye, and picked, pared, and cleaned, by men, women, and children, before it is sent to Chepstow for exportation to the South of England and different parts of Ireland. Monmouth is a Borough, whose first Charter was granted by Edward VI. in 1549. It first sent a Member to Parliament in the 27th of Henry VIII., and in 1680 the right of election was declared to be in the burgesses inhabitants, in conjunction with the burgesses inhabitants of the towns of Newport and Usk. No Roman remains can now be traced in the town, but a few coins of Constantine the Great were dug up in a garden in 1767; it is, however, supposed by Horsley and other well-informed and judicious antiquaries to be the site of the *Blestium* of Antoninus. It appears to have been surrounded by walls and a moat, part of which, with four gates, were still remaining in the time of Leland. The ruins of the Castle, constructed with red grit stone, are seen on a ridge overlooking the meadows, but it is too closely environed by buildings to produce any picturesque effect from a distance. Henry V., hence called Henry of Monmouth, was born in this fortress. The Castle was built at different times; was long possessed by the descendants of John of Monmouth; became afterwards a part of the Duchy of Lancaster; and now belongs to the Duke of Beaufort. Distant 25 miles W. from Gloucester; 132 miles W. by N. from London. Troy House, a seat of the Duke of Beaufort, stands about half a mile from the town, and contains the reputed cradle of Henry V. and the armour which he wore at Agincourt.

Abergavenny.

To our former notice of ABERGAVENNY may here be added, that it once was a corporate town, and a place of great population and importance. In Leland's time, it was "a faire waulled town, neatly well inhabited." The decline of its importance arose partly from being deprived of its Charter by William III. on account of disaffection to his Government; and partly from the loss of its trade with Wales, by the opening of turnpike roads. The town is long and straggling, and the streets in general are narrow. It was once fortified, and Tudor's gate, a strong Gothic portal, and part of the walls still remain. The ruins of the Castle are extensive, but much dilapidated. They however possess great beauty from the abruptness of their site, which overlooks the vale of Usk. The ancient Priory is near the church, and contains many curious and interesting monuments. Among others, on the North of the choir is the figure of a man in a coat of mail with a bull at his feet, supposed to be the monument of Sir Edward Nevil, with this inscription:—

His force was much; for he by strength
With bull did struggle so,
He broke cleane off his horns at length,
And therewith let him go.

There is a Free School in the town, founded by Henry VIII., which has the privilege of sending a Fellow and a Scholar every fourteen years to Jesus College, Oxford. A spacious Market-place has lately been erected. Population, in 1811, 2815; in 1821, 3388. Distant 16 miles W. from Monmouth.

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SHIRE.

Pontypool.

Pontypool, a corruption of *Pont ap Howel*, or Howel's Bridge, is situated on the edge of a steep cliff overhanging the Avon Llwyd, and on the slope of a declivity under impending hills, partly bare, and partly covered with wood. A canal is seen winding above the town, and a torrent descending from a lake at the foot of the high mountain, called *Mynydd Maen*, flows under the canal, and, rushing along the outskirts of the town, joins the Avon Llwyd, which rolls in an abyss beneath. The town consists chiefly of two streets, but as many of the houses are detached, it has a straggling appearance. The Parish Church is a pointed building, with a large square tower, but the town itself is modern, and owes, if not its origin, the greater part of its importance to its Iron-works, collieries, and weekly market. It obtained celebrity on account of its japan ware, first produced by Thomas Allgood, in the time of Charles II. This manufacture is still carried on by his descendant, but by no means to the same extent as formerly. But the Iron-works established by the Hanbury family have tended more than any other cause to the increase and prosperity of the town. Its situation, indeed, near a region rich in mineral treasures, in the midst of forges and collieries, and at the head of a canal, renders it peculiarly commodious for the establishment of iron-manufactories; and perhaps, says Mr. Coxe, another generation may see a new Birmingham start up in the wilds of Monmouthshire. It is the principal mart for the natives of the mountainous district. Population, in 1811, including the whole parish of Trevethin, 2423; in 1821, 3931. Distant 15 miles from Monmouth, and 146 from London.

Newport is situated on the right bank of the Usk, Newport. four miles from the Severn. Its Welsh name was *Castell Newydd*, or New Castle. Leland mentions it as "a toun yn ruine;" and Churchyard's description of it in doggerel verse is in general correct at the present time. It is built partly upon a flat, and partly on a declivity, and consists chiefly of one long, narrow, straggling street, which is dirty, ill paved, and lined with houses of a gloomy appearance. It communicates with the opposite bank of the Usk by a fine bridge of five arches. St. Woolas Church, which stands on the outskirts, is of pointed architecture. The town was once surrounded by walls. In the high street is an old spacious building, called the *Murenger's* house, an officer of great antiquity in fortified towns, who superintended the walls, and collected the tolls for keeping them in repair. On the bank of the Usk, a little to the North of the bridge, stands the Castle; it is a massive structure, but of small dimensions and simple form. Population, in 1821, 951. The Charter of the town was obtained from James I. It is governed by a Mayor and twelve Aldermen; and, together with Monmouth and Usk, sends a Representative to Parliament. As this is the only Port in the South-Western part of the County, the inhabitants are chiefly supported by foreign coasting and inland trade. It possesses a good haven, in which the tides commonly rise 36 feet, though they have been known to attain the height of 42 feet. Distant 8 miles from Pontypool, 147 from London.

Usk is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the river Usk, from which the town derives its name. Its position at the termination of the hilly district, surrounded by well-wooded undulations and cultivated plains, is very striking. As most of the houses stand separately with intervening gardens, the site of the town is of considerable extent. It has little commerce, and only one manufacture, japan

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MONO-
CEROS.

ware. The river Usk is celebrated for its salmon, and several weirs are erected in the vicinity of the town. The ruins of the Castle stand on an abrupt eminence to the East of the river, and consist of two straight walls converging to each other, and strengthened at the point of union by two round towers. Usk is a Borough, and, in conjunction with Monmouth and Newport, sends a Member to Parliament. Population, in 1811, 844; in 1821, 1388. Distant 14 miles from Monmouth, and 144 from London.

British Topography, vol. i. p. 787, in which a List of Books, Maps, Plans, and Views descriptive of the County will be found, 1780; *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. xi.; here also will be found a List of Books on the same subject, 1810; Coxe, *Historical Tour in Monmouthshire*, 2 vols. 4to. 1801; Willett, *Survey of the History, Antiquities, and Scenery of Monmouthshire, with a Glossary*, Chepstow, 1813.

MONNIERA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diadelphica*, natural order *Dosmeai*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, the superior segments long; corolla ringent; stamens, two, superior with two anthers, inferior three; capsules five, one-seeded.

One species, *M. trifolia*, native of Guiana.

MONOCENTRUS, Schneid., from the Greek *μόνον*, single, and *κέντρον*, a spine, (*spiculum*.) In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Percoides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. The head large, covered with scales; forehead rounded; mouth large, the jaws covered with a very rough skin, the gill-flaps dentated on their posterior edge; the body short; the scales on the back large, ciliated, and terminating in points; instead of the first dorsal fin four or five large spines, and in place of the ventrals one very large spine on each side, in the angle of which a few almost imperceptible soft rays.

There is but one species known, which was described by Houttyn, in the *Acta Haarl.* vol. xx.; it is the

M. Carinatus, Schneid., and is further remarkable for the deep groove into which it can at pleasure depress the dorsal spines. It is found in the sea about Japan.

See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*.

MONOCEROS, i. e. unicorn, an animal having only one horn, *μόνον κέρας*.

Jacobus de Dondis in his catalogue of simples, hath amber greece, *os in corde corvi*, the bone in a stag's heart, a *monocerot's* horne, bezoar's stone. Burton. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, fol. 367.

The MONOCEROS, Willughby, Schneider, in *Zoology*, is a genus of animals belonging to the family *Scomberoides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. A large projection resembling a horn upon the nose; teeth in a single row, simple, conical, pointed, and close set; body covered with shagreen-like skin; on each side of the tail two little carinated plates.

This genus very nearly resembles the *Acanthuri* in their general form, the smallness of their scales, and their caudal plates, but they are distinguished by the sharp instead of dentated edges to their teeth, and more especially by the remarkable prominence above the nose to which it owes the name of *Sea Unicorn*; this process is horizontal, cylindrical in shape, with a broad base, on the sides of which are placed the nostrils, and tapering to near the tip, when it again slightly expands, the body and tail are much compressed.

M. Fronticornis, Lacep.; *Chætodon Unicornis*, Lin.;

Fuscous Monoceros. The general colour is greyish-brown, but the dorsal and anal fins varied with curved yellow or golden streaks; the lateral line follows the curve of the back to the ridge of which it is near; the caudal fin is crescent-shaped, and the horns of the crescent so long that they almost include a complete circle. It is found on the coast of the Isle of France, and is about fifteen inches long, but in the Red Sea, where it is also met with, it attains the length of about three feet and a half; it feeds upon marine plants, and in the Arabian Sea is said to swim in shoals, and to use its horn courageously if attacked.

M. Tuberosus, Lacep.; *Spotted Monoceros*. Differs from the last species, in the greater size of the head, and in the horn not being so distinct, but forming a kind of broad protuberance above the nostrils, and bounded by a groove which passes from the front corner of the eye to the tip of the muzzle; the caudal fin, which is crescent-shaped, is not so deeply hollowed, nor consequently are the horns of the crescent so prominent. The general colour is grey more or less mingled with brown, but marked above and on the dorsal and caudal fins with a great number of little lenticular black spots; the spots on the pectoral fins much broader; there is no visible lateral line. It is about two feet long, and found in the same districts as the former.

Willughby, *Historia Piscium*; Lacepede, *Histoire des Poissons*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*.

MONOCEROS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Gasteropodous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell ovate; aperture longitudinal, emarginate at the base; a conical tooth at the base of the right lip.

Type of the genus, *M. imbricatus*, Lamarck; Favanne, *Conch.* pl. xxvii. fig. D. 1. All the species inhabit the coasts of America; they differ from the *Purpure* by the prominent tooth at the base of the right lip.

MONOCHAMUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* as long or longer than the body, setaceous, eleven-jointed, basal joint robust, second very minute, third the longest, the remainder decreasing in length to the end; *labrum* suborbicular; *maxillæ* bilobed; *maxillary palpi* long, four-jointed, basal joint short, slender, second longer, robust, third stouter, subclavate, fourth longest, subfusiform; *labial* triarticulate, basal joint short, second subclavate, terminal subfusiform; *thorax* cylindric, with a spine on each side; legs long; intermediate *tibiæ* with a slight denticulation; *tarsi* four-jointed.

Type of the genus, *Cerambyx sutor*, Linnæus; Don. *Brit. Ins.* vol. xiii. pl. 435. fig. 1. Several species, two of which are indigenous; they subsist upon timber.

MONO'ULAR, } Fr. *monocule*; It. *monocolo*;
MONO'CULOUS. } i. e. one-eyed; having only one eye; Gr. *μόνος*, and Lat. *oculus*.

He was well served who, going to cut down an ancient white hawthorn tree, which, because she budded before others, might be an occasion of superstition, had some of the prickles flew into his eyes and made him *monocular*. Howell.

We judge truth to be circumscrib'd by the confines of our belief, and the doctrines we were brought up in; and with as ill manners as those of China, repute all the rest of the world *monocular*.

Glanvil. *The Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv. p. 129.

MONODON, Lin., from the Greek *μόνος*, single, and *ὀδὸν*, a tooth; *Narwhale*, Shaw. In *Zoology*, a

MONO-
CEROS.
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MONO-
DON.

MONO-
DON. genus of animals belonging to the family *Cetacea*, order *Cetacea*, class *Mammalia*.

MONO-
DONTA.

Generic character. Two teeth, of which one is generally deficient in the extremity of the upper jaw, very long, projecting, pointed and directed forwards in the axis of the body; no other teeth; blow-hole single, and on the back of the head; pectoral limbs webbed, no hind limbs.

The general form of the Narwhales resembles that of the Porpoise, but is rather longer in proportion. From the intermaxillary bones in the upper jaw project the remarkable tusks of this animal, which are very long, taper towards their tip into a point, and are spirally grooved throughout their whole length; the tusk is usually about a fourth of the total length of the animal, and its diameter at the base about a thirtieth part of the whole length of the tooth; in texture it resembles ivory, but it is tougher, heavier, and less liable to change its beautiful colour. It projects far beyond the upper lip, which encircles its root like a sheath. There is rarely more than one tusk visible, but there is always a second rudiment in the intermaxillary bone, of which the growth appears to be suspended, and it seems indifferent on which side the tooth grows, as sometimes the long tusk is found on the right, sometimes on the left side, and they are found in both sexes, though most developed in the male.

M. Monoceros, Lin.; *Narwhale*. About fifteen feet in length, exclusive of the tusk, which is about five feet more; the head is blunt, the body rather conical with a ridge extending along the back, and probably supplying the place of the absent dorsal fin; some are grey, some black, and others of a shining white or tinged with light grey, and marked with little, unequal, irregular, black spots; the under surface pure white, and quite smooth. They are natives of the North Seas, living together in numbers among the floes of ice, and swimming with extraordinary rapidity; they are said to be the natural enemies of the White Whale, and instances have been mentioned of such animals having been taken with the tusk of the Narwhale deeply implanted in their bodies. Occasionally, but very rarely, the Narwhale leaves the high Northern latitudes in which it usually lives. It has been found three times on the British coast: once on the Isle of Man, in 1648; a second time in 1800, at Frieston, in Lincolnshire, of which an account is given in the *Memoirs of the Wernerian Society*, vol. i. p. 147; and a third time in 1808, in Weesdale Sound, Zetland, which is also mentioned in the *Memoirs of the Wernerian Society*.

The other species are not at present satisfactorily described.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Lacepede, *Histoire Naturelle des Cétacées*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Fleming, *British Zoology*.

MONODONTA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Gasteropodous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell oval or conoid; aperture entire, rounded, with the border disunited above; *columnella* arched, and truncated at the base; aperture with an operculum.

Type of the genus, *M. pagodus*, Lamarck; D'Ar-
genville, *Conch.* pl. viii. fig. A. Several species, all
marine shells, inhabiting the Tropical Seas.

MONODY, Gr. *μονωδία*: *μονή*, one, and *ὠδή*, an
ode or song.

A song by one. See the Quotation from Bishop
Newton.

In this *monody*, the author bewails a learned friend, unfortunately
drowned in his passage from Chester on the Irish seas, 1637.

Milton. *Lycidas*. Title.

It is called a *monody* from a Greek word signifying a mournful or
funeral song, sung by a single person.

Bishop Newton. *Note on Milton's Lycidas*.

MONOGAMY, } Fr. *monogamie*; Gr. *μόνος*, one,
MONOGAMIST. } and *γάμος*, marriage; contradistin-
guished from Bigamy, *q. v.*

If he had ever read the booke following, of *monogamie*, he might
have found his Tertullian (then Montanizing) to upbraid the true
and catholike church, which he calls Psychicos, with the usuall prac-
tice and allowance of the second mariages of their bishops.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 709. *The Honour of the Married Clergie*,
sec. 19.

You behold before you, sir, that Doctor Primrose, the *monogamist*,
whom you have been pleased to call great.

Goldsmith. *The Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xiv.

MONOGRAM, Lat. *monogrammus*; Gr. *μονόγραμμα*,
μόνον, alone, and *γράμμα*, a writing, a delineation,
from *γράφειν*, to write, to delineate; as if delineated,
lined, or done in lines only, (*signum nominis, continu-
ato literarum ductu*, Vossius, *de Vit.* lib. iii. c. 27.)

In compasse of no art it came
To be described by a monogram.

Ben Jonson. *The Underwood*, p. 223. *My Answer*.

Though it be but as it were a *monogrammal* description, and a
kind of rude draught as it were with a cole.

Fotherby. *Atheom*, p. 355.

MONOLOGUE, Gr. *μόνος*, one, and *λόγος*, a
speech; Fr. *monologue*, is applied to the person who
speaks.

A speech by one, *i. e.* alone; a soliloquy.

I can show in Shakespear many scenes of rhyme together, and the
like in Ben Jonson's tragedies; in Catiline and Sejanus sometimes
thirty or forty lines; I mean besides the chorus or *monologues*.

Dryden. *An Essay of Dramatick Poesie*.

Whether the *monologues*, or long speeches—the *μάνραι ἰστοίς*, as
Plato calls them—were performed in the same way as the rest of the
dialogue, or as it has been imagined, were distinguished by being
more measured and musical, is a point not easily cleared up.

Twining. *Aristotle. Treatise on Poetry*, vol. ii. p. 27. notes.

MONOMACHY, Fr. *monomachie*; Gr. *μονή*, one,
and *μάχη*, fight, battle, combat.

A single combat; one against one.

Two armies are ready to joyn battell, the field is sure to be bloody
on both sides; either chuses a champion; they two fight for all.
The life of one shall ransom a thousand. Our philosophers, our
lawyers shout for applause of this *monomachy*, as a way neere, easie,
safe: I dare not.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 309. *Epistle 2. dec. 4.*

The morning came—and man to man,
The grand *monomachy* began.

Smart. *The Duellist. Fable 5.*

MONOMOTAPA.

MONO-
MOTAPA.

Name, divi-
sions, and
boundaries.

MONOMOTAPA, or rather Manamotapa, is the title of the Sovereign of an African State of great extent in ancient times, and still very considerable when the Portuguese formed their establishments on the Eastern coast of that Peninsula. "It is situated," says Father John dos Santos,* (*Ethiopia Oriental*. part i. cap. 10. fol. 55.) "in the Country called Mocaranga, the whole of which anciently belonged to the Manamotapa, but is now subdivided into four Kingdoms; viz. 1. that of the Manamotapa himself; 2. that of the Quiteve, (Kitéve,) i. e. Sofála; 3. that of the Sedanda, i. e. Sabia; 4. that of the Chicanga, i. e. Maníca." The Sovereigns of these Principalities, whose titles, like that of the Cæsars, (De Barros, i. 10. l. tom. ii. 383.) are continued through the whole line, were the descendants of a former Manamotapa, who portioned out a part of his territory between three of his sons, who bore those names respectively; reserving, however, for himself a much larger domain than those of all the other three put together. (Dos Santos, i. 10. fol. 55.) "This great Kingdom of the Manamotapa," says the same writer, (*Ibid.*) "is more than 200 leagues in length and almost as much in breadth. It is bounded on the North-West by the territory of another very great King, called Abútua, with whom the Manamotapa is frequently at war. They say that Abútua, for that Country bears the same name as its King, extends inland to the confines of the Kingdom of Angóla, with whose Cafres they maintain a commercial intercourse, as the latter do with the Portuguese who go from Angóla to Portugal. And of this I have no doubt," continues Dos Santos, "for the Cafre merchants from Abútua brought for sale to the Kingdom of Maníca a blanket (*cubertor de papa*) which came by the way of Angóla, and it was purchased by a Portuguese who was then in Maníca, and I saw it at Sofala." On the East the Manamotapa is bounded by the river Zambeze, which the Cafres, his subjects, call *Empando*, i. e. Rebel, because it prevents him from extending his empire on that side. To the South-East this Kingdom stretches as far as the Ethiopic Ocean, where it is terminated by a point of land only ten or twelve leagues broad between the Luábo and Tendancúlo rivers. The latter is its Southern boundary, separating it from Sofálah, the Kingdom of the Kitéve. (Dos Santos, i. 2. l. fol. 44.)

Zambeze or
Quama
River.

"The Zambeze (Zambere, by an error of transcription in De Barros) rises so far in the interior that no one knows its origin. The Cafres say, according to a tradition handed down to them from their forefathers, that this river springs from a great lake in the middle of Ethiopia, from which other very large rivers spring, each bearing a different name and flowing in a different direction." In the midst of this lake there are many isles peopled by Cafres, rich, and abundantly provided with food and cattle. The Zambeze receives its name from

a large nation inhabiting its banks where it issues from the lake. It is extremely impetuous, and in some places more than a league in width. At about thirty leagues from the sea it forms two arms, each nearly as broad as the main stream; the largest is the Luabo, which again subdivides into the Old Luábo and the Old Cuama. The smaller arm is the Quilimane, (Kilimáne,) called *Rio dos bons sinaes* (River of the good tokens) by Vasco de Gama. It likewise throws out a large arm called the *Rio de Linde*, so that "this great river Zambeze enters the sea by five mouths, or arms, of great width and much water." The Kilimáne is only navigable in winter, the Luábo throughout the year, and their mouths are thirty leagues distant from each other.* The Zambeze is navigable upwards, always in a West North-West direction, for 200 leagues, as far as the Kingdom of Sacumbè, which is much above the Fort of Tete; the river there (in Sacumbè) makes a great fall (*queda*) from some rocks; and its channel above that place is filled with shelves and shoals for the space of twenty leagues, as far as the Kingdom of Chicóva, where there are the silver mines. For this space the river is not navigable on account of the rapidity of its current and the frequent shelves of rock; but from Chicóva upwards it is navigable again, no one knows how far.

The Luábo, its principal branch, receives its name from the Island of Luábo at its mouth, in nineteen degrees South nearly, and sixty leagues from Sena. The Island lies between the Luábo on the South, and the old Cuama on the North, and is about five leagues in length and breadth. Its inhabitants are Moors and Cafres, curly-headed and very docile; almost subject to the "Captain of the Cuama Rivers," who regulates their trade with Mosambike. The goods are brought in large vessels, called *pangayos*, and here put on board *almá-dias*, a smaller kind of boat, (*embarcações pequenas*), in order to be sent up the river. There are many Islands in the river, the largest is Chingoma, formed by the fork at the head of the Delta, where the Luábo and Kilimáne begin. It is the richest and most fertile of all. Inhangoma, near the fort of Sena, is about ten leagues long, one and a half broad, very low, flat, and productive. The river is so full of shallows and rapids that it cannot be navigated in the dark. From Sena to Tete upwards is a distance of sixty leagues; and midway are those very famous and renowned mountains (*muy famosas e nomeadas serras*) of Lupata, ninety leagues distant from the Indian Ocean, and four or five leagues in breadth. They are very lofty and rugged, full of precipices, and formed of a rough gravel as hard as iron. They traverse a great part of Ethiopia; and being very lofty, and passing through many Countries, the Cafres call them the Backbone of the World. (*Espinhaço do mundo*.) Notwithstanding they are so very high, broad, and formed of living stone, the river Zambeze has strength enough to force its way through the midst of them with such violence that its stream is terrific, and the rock in many

MONO-
MOTAPA.

Luábo.

Chingoma
Island.

Inhangoma.

Lupata
mountain.

* This writer, who passed some years as a missionary in Eastern Africa, is almost the only good authority for that Country, as De Barros has evidently copied Lopez and Galvarn, whose errors are noticed by Dos Santos. Lopez, moreover, appears never to have been at Mosambike. De Faria y Sousa is a mere compiler, and not sufficiently careful as to his authorities. No English writer except Purchas seems to have known the original of Dos Santos's Work; for the translation reprinted by Pinkerton (*Coll. of Voy.* xvi. 705.) is merely a very indifferent abridgement.

* According to Captain Owen (*Tables of Longitudes*, &c. No. 5.) the mouth of the Kilimáne is in 18° 1' 24" South, and that of the Luábo in 18° 57' 36" South, leaving an interval of 56' 12"; as near an approximation to the rough calculation of Dos Santos as could be expected. The leagues here mentioned were probably common leagues, equal to about two geographical miles.

MONO-MOTAPA. places forms a cliff on each side of it, as perpendicular as if it had been cut with a chisel and a plummet. In other places the tops of the mountains impend over the river as if they were ready to fall upon the vessels passing beneath. The stream is here not above fifty fathoms (*braças*) wide, and its navigation, for these five or six leagues, is extremely hazardous.

Mongás. Both Sena and Tete are on the Southern side of the river, and the continuation of the chain of mountains on that side forms the Kingdom of Mongás, the Sovereign of which is independent of the Manamotapa, by whose State his territories are nearly surrounded. His subjects, gentile Cafres, are rather of dark complexion, but strong in make, and the most warlike of all the Tribes on these rivers, so that they gave the Portuguese a great deal of trouble in the conquest of their Country. At the foot of these mountains, on the opposite side of the river, and not far from it, there is a lake three leagues in circuit, very deep, with a very lofty, rocky island, five hundred fathoms in circumference, in its centre. This lake is called Rufumba by the Cafres, and abounds in good fish, sea-horses, and very large lizards. (*Ibid.* fol. 51.) The grove (*bosque*) of Chipanga on its banks, in which the Cafres bury their dead, is held in great veneration, because the lizards from Rufumba, whose bodies they believe to be occupied by the souls of the deceased, bask in the sun on the skirts of it. Near this lake there is a hot spring, called Maembe by the Cafres, which has five different vents (*olhos*) a little more than a fathom distant from each other; in two of them the water is tepid; in two others very warm; and in the fifth boiling, so that no one can bear to put his hand into it, and it is hot enough to boil an egg or scald a pig. The stream from these springs flows into the lake Rufumba. At Empongo, above Tete, there are three more warm springs which are covered by the river in the time of its inundations: for the Zambeze and its tributaries rise periodically, and are at their greatest height in March and April, (*Ibid.* fol. 45.) at which season the Country is very unhealthy. These inundations, on the other hand, render the neighbourhood extraordinarily fertile; fruit and every kind of vegetable abound, and poultry were brought down for sale by the Cafres in their *almádi*as in such quantities, that a fowl cost only 18 or 20 reis, (less than 1½d.) All kinds of Tropical produce are either the natural growth of the Country, or raised with the greatest ease. Canna fistula (*Cassia fistula*) and many other medicinal plants are common in the woods.

Lake Rufumba. Grove of Chipanga. Inundations. Animals. Sea-horses, called *Zovo* or *Zoô* by the Cafres, and lizards (*lagartos*; *crocodiles*?) are very numerous in the rivers; and there are many wild animals peculiar to the Country. The mountainous regions in the interior probably have rich veins of gold and silver: of the former the finest is found in Chiróro in the territories of the Kitéve, King of Sofálah. It is obtained by washing the mud and gravel brought up from the beds of lakes and torrents, and is considered as exclusively the property of the Sovereign; every Cafre, therefore, who discovers a mine and takes any of the gold is punished by death and the confiscation of his goods; and whenever that metal is seen any where, a bough is placed beside it to warn passengers not to approach; the place so marked is therefore shunned with the greatest care. "The cause of all this rigour," says Dos Santos, (fol. 59.) "is the anxiety of the Manamotapa to prevent the Portuguese from knowing that there are such large mines of gold in his Country, lest, through covetousness of it, they should

make war upon him and take his Kingdom." The natives told the good Father wonderful tales of gold growing like a plant, and sprouting out of the ground in large lumps. To these stories he seems not to have given much credence; but he adds the following remarks, derived chiefly from his own observations, which probably are correct and deserving of notice. "This gold is found in many fashions; that is to say, in small dust like sand; in grains like beads large and small; in fragments, (*lascas*;) some so massive (*mociças*) that they appear as if smelted; others branching out (*feitas em raminhos*) with many knobs; (*esgalhos*;) others mixed up and enclosed in earth, so that when it has been washed or shaken out they appear hollow within like a honey-comb, or scoria (*borra*) of iron which issues from a Smith's furnace, and have their gaps and hollows (*vaôs e buracos*) filled with red earth, which, though not yet converted into gold, shows well by its colour that it would in time be converted into it: (*que tambem se ha de converter nelle.*) Gold is also extracted from stones, especially in the Kingdom of Maníca, and is then called Matúca gold. This is the lowest of all and of the fewest carats; (*quilates*;) but that which is in branches or knobs (*em raminhas ou esgalhos*) is the finest and of the most carats." (*Ibid.*)

The principal silver-mines are in the Kingdom of Chicôva, in the interior and North-East of the territory immediately under the Manamotapa. They are on or near the banks of the Zambeze. The ore (*pedras de prata*) when smelted, rendered three parts of fine silver and only one of scoria, whence it is inferred that these are the richest mines and contain the finest silver of any yet known. (*Ibid.* fol. 61.) Besides these mines of gold and silver, there is in this land of Mocaranga much iron, and so good that it is carried thence by some Portuguese to India to make gun-barrels. (*espingardas*.) There is likewise much copper; both of these metals the Cafres extract from the earth and smelt, making of the iron arrow-heads, spear-heads, (*ferros de azagayas*;) swords, knives, and most of the iron tools of which they are in want: of the copper they make bracelets, (*manilhas*;) which both men and women wear on the legs (if we may so say) as well as on the arms. Near the village (*povoação*) of Massapa, the principal trading place (*feira*) in the interior frequented by the Portuguese, there is a very large and lofty chain of mountains called Fura, whence a great part of the Kingdom of the Manamotapa can be seen; and on that account the King will not allow the Portuguese to go up to this mountain, lest they should covet the greatness and beauty of his land where so many and so great mines of gold are hidden. On the top of this mountain there are still standing some pieces (*pedaços*) of old walls, and some ancient ruins of stone and mortar, (*cal*;) which clearly prove that there were strong houses and chambers, a thing not to be found in all Cafrária; for even the King's houses are made of wood, plastered with mud and covered with straw. These houses were anciently, according to traditions received from aged Moors, the factory of the Queen of Sheba, (*sectoria da Raynha Sabbá*;) and much gold was thence carried down the rivers of Cuama to the Ethiopic Ocean; the which they navigated in ships, always following the coast of Ethiopia as far as the Red Sea, and entering it they sailed up till they reached the shores which border upon Egypt. Others say it was the factory whence Solomon got his gold, and therefore Ophir; for there is little difference between Phura or

MONO-MOTAPA.

Gold.

Silver mines.

Iron.

Copper.

Mount Fura.

Ancient buildings.

MONO- Aphura and Ophir. "All that I know," adds Dos
MOTAPA. Santos, (*Ibid.* fol. 57.) "is that there is much fine gold
around this mountain."

Courts.

Errors of
Botero, &c.

Royal en-
signs.

Executions.

Wives.

Oaths.

Princes.

The Manamotapa, though very powerful, has no other Kings for his vassals. He has some subjects who are great Lords, like the titled Lords (*senhores de titulo*) in Portugal, who have territories and subjects; but they are not called Kings by the Cafres, but *Encosses* or *Fumos*; whence certain writers who have described this Country and its customs, such as John Botero, an Italian, and Luis de Guzman, were greatly in error, having followed Osorio and others, who first wrote on these matters, in every thing. The Manamotapa, so far from having Kings for vassals and their children at his Court as hostages, has very few servants, and is attended with little pomp, in the same manner as the King of Sofalah. The accounts published by Philip Pigafetta from the narrative of Edward (Duarte) Lopez, are equally erroneous, especially with respect to the Amazons, who live, he asserts, in the Kingdom of the Manamotapa, since there are no such women in that Country, nor any memory of that which he says. The account which these authors give of the insignia of that Prince is equally groundless. Bows and arrows are carried by every Cafre, as commonly as a Portuguese wears a sword: the Manamotapa, therefore, when he goes out takes his bow and arrows, and the Cafres who accompany him do the same thing according to their custom, not as warriors. He is preceded by a Cafre beating on one thigh (*coixa*) that it may be known that the King is coming. When the Manamotapa does not take his bow, it is carried by a Cafre whose duty this is; he is called *Masocorira*, which is much the same as page. (*moço da camara*.) The King carries in his hand a javelin (*azagaya*) of black wood, tipped with a point of gold, or three pieces of wood about a cubit long, carved and slender, (*de obra de hum covado, lavrados e delgados*), which they call *Fimbos*. When he speaks with any Cafre whom he wishes to kill, he lets one of these three *Fimbos* drop, and his executioners, called *Infices*, who are present, take him and kill him with a javelin; and thus all condemned persons die, because there is no gallows in this Country. The Manamotapa has many wives, and the chief of them, called *Mazarira*, whom he loves very much, is his whole sister. She is much attached to the Portuguese, protects them, and speaks for them to the King; and for that reason when they give the *Curva* to the King, they likewise give a present of clothes (*roupas*) to this wife. Without a gift no one can speak to the King or to this wife. The Cafres give her a cow, or a goat, or some clothes; and when they are so poor that they have nothing to give, they carry her a sack of earth in acknowledgment of their vassalage, or a bundle of straw to thatch her houses, for all those in this part of Cafraria are so thatched. "The Manamotapa who now reigns," says Dos Santos, (fol. 63.) "is named Mambo; his subjects when they wish to confirm any thing, swear by his life, saying *She Mambo*, and when they speak with him they say *She dico*, which is much the same as 'Your highness.'" The King's sons are called *Manambo*. The Manamotapa allowed the Missionaries to establish themselves in his Kingdom, and built churches for them in Massapa, Luanze, and Bucuta, the three principal places in his Kingdom; so that they hoped for much fruit in the souls of his subjects. (*Ibid.* fol. 62.) They are very superstitious, and much given to divination, for which end they

cast lots, "and many times doth the Devil speak in them," says Father Dos Santos, (*Ibid.* fol. 63.) lying to them commonly as his is custom; but not even that sufficeth to withhold them from trusting him and giving credit to his lies." When the Manamotapa dies, his favourite wife takes poison in order to die with her husband; and his pets, such as dogs, lambs, &c., are killed, that he may have them in the other world. The corpses of malefactors who have been executed by order of the Emperor, are hung up that the moisture which drips from them may be collected in a vessel placed beneath; and from it he makes an unguent supposed to lengthen life, and act as a preservative against the power of charms and witchcrafts. The manners, customs, ranks, and laws of his subjects are nearly the same as those of the Cafres under the Kiteve, King of Sofalah; and their Language, called *Mocaranga*, is the best and most polished of all the Languages spoken by the Cafres; "and while the Moors of Africa and Arabia speak from the throat, (*de papo*), as if tearing and vomiting out their words, these *Mocarangas*, on the contrary, pronounce them with the point of the tongue and the lips, so that they utter many words as if whistling, which they hold to be very graceful." (*no que tem muyta graça*.) (*Ibid.*) It appears from the words collected by Salt to be closely allied to the Bechuana and Kosa. One of the peculiar customs of the *Mocarangas* is their care never to cut their hair or beards. This may have arisen from a fear of losing their hair entirely, for it is naturally very meagre and scanty, but never turns grey till they are very old, and they often live to 90 or 100 years. A white whelk (*buzio*; *Buccinum* of Linnæus) hung like a jewel from the hair on the head is their principal ornament. The Manamotapa also wears a large one on his breast. These whelks, called *Andóros*, are much detested by the Kiteve, being the proper device (*diviza*) of his enemy.

The three great trading places (*feiras*) in Mocaranga, are Massapa, Luanze, and Manzovo, villages (*povoações*) distant from each other, and very remote from Tete. At those places the inhabitants of Sena and Tete have houses called *Churros*, where they deposit and sell their goods. A Portuguese, styled Captain, appointed by his Countrymen established on the Zambeze and approved by the Manamotapa, is always resident at Massapa, the principal *feira*. He is called by the Manamotapa his "Great Wife," a title which he always gives to the Portuguese whom he most wishes to honour; such as the Captains of Sena, Tete, and Mosambike. The Captain of Massapa has supreme jurisdiction and authority over all the Cafres who frequent Massapa, and over those established in its borders, and can pass sentence in all causes, and condemn malefactors even to be hung, without appeal from his sentence. This authority he receives from the Manamotapa; and by the Viceroy of India he is appointed Judge and Chief of all the Portuguese settled there. He is likewise administrator to the effects of the deceased. All the Captains of Sofalah, Sena, and Tete have a similar authority and jurisdiction. (*Ibid.* fol. 54.) The Captain of Massapa also collects the duties levied on the merchants by the Manamotapa, viz. one out of every twenty cloths brought for sale, on payment of which they are secured from any further demand, and at liberty to travel and trade wherever they will. As no one can proceed thence into the interior without a license from the Manamotapa or the Captain, this place is called "the Gates of Mas-

Supersti-
tions.

Language.

Customs.

Dress.

Trade.

MONO-
MOTAPA. sapa," and its Captain "the Captain of the Gates." (Capitão das Portas.) He holds his office for life, and is distinguished by a javelin of black wood, a yard (vara) long, more or less, tipped with a long point of gold, like the iron head of a lance. He also wears a bracelet of gold. On entering his post, the Captain of Mosambique is required to present to the Manamotapa cloths (roupas) and beads (contas) to the amount of 300 cruzados, (about £40,) in return for which all merchants, Christians and Moors, are allowed to travel through the Country without let or hinderance during the three years of his Captaincy; and when so secured, "they pass through it with bags of gold," says Dos Santos, (fol. 54.) "much more safely than they could travel in Portugal, for to this day it hath never been known that any Cafre robbers assaulted a Portuguese on the road or robbed him, save by the order of the Manamotapa himself, a thing which he sometimes doth, to avenge himself of some grievances which he hath or pretendeth to have had from the Portuguese; particularly when the Captain of Mosambique, newly entered, doth not pay him, or delay to the second year payment of the cloths which it is the custom to give him in the first: for which cause he in the mean time orders, throughout all his lands, an *empata*

MONO-
POLIZE. Empata.

to be laid on the goods (*fazendas*) of the merchants, and all their merchandise which they find to be seized; (for this they call *empata*;) and in this manner he pays himself that which is due to him very largely, and satisfieth himself for the grievance which he hath received." These *empatas* cost the merchants many thousand cruzados, for which they never receive any compensation either from the King or from him who was the cause of them. (*Ibid.* fol. 55.) This is the payment called by the Cafres *Curva*; from Sena it is delivered by an Ambassador sent by the Captain to the Manamotapa; from other settlements it is delivered to ambassadors styled Mutúme, sent by him to receive it.

Dos Santos, *Ethiopia Oriental*. Evora, 1609, fol.; De Barros, *Da Asia*, dec. i. l. 4. 9, 10; Marmol, *Africa*, Malaga, 1599, fol. ix. 31. part ii. fol. 43; Pigafetta, *Congo*, ii. 8.; Osorii *De rebus Emmanelis virtute gestis*, Olyssip. 1571, fol. lib. iv.; Castanheda, *Descobrimento da India*, Coimbra, 1552, fol.; De Faria y Sousa, *Asia y Africa Portuguesa*, Lisboa, 1666, fol. tom. ii.; Purchas, *Pilgrimes*, London, 1625, fol. vol. ii. p. 1540; Thoman, *Reise und Lebensbeschreibung*, Augsburg, 1788, 8vo. p. 110; Bowdich, *Discoveries of the Portuguese*, Lond. 1824, 8vo.; Salt, *Voyage to Abyssinia*, Lond. 1814, 4to.; Ritter, *Afrika*, Berlin, 1822, 8vo.

MONO-
MOTAPA.
MONO-
SYLLA-
BLE.

Curva.

MONONYCHUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, twelve-jointed, short, slender; funiculus seven-jointed, the articulations obconic, the exterior ones gradually shorter; club oblong, oval, acuminate; head longitudinally carinated, produced anteriorly into an elongate rostrum, which is slender, bent, cylindric, lodged during repose in a pectoral groove; *thorax* transverse, much attenuated in front, coarctate, produced behind towards the scutellum; *elytra* subquadrate, with an impression near the scutellum, shorter than the abdomen; *femora* simple; *tibiae* with spines on the outer margin near the apex, which is truncate; *tarsi* with a single simple claw.

Type of the genus *Rhynchænus Pseudacori*, Fabricius; Curtis, *Britt. Ent.* vol. vii. pl. 292. Several species found in Europe, one of which inhabits the South of England: the *larvæ* inhabit and subsist upon seeds.

MONO'POLIZE, } Fr. *monopoler, monopole*; It.
MONO'POLIST, } and Sp. *monopolio*; Lat. *mono-*
MONO'POLY. } *polium*, from the Gr. *μόνος*, one,
and *πᾶν-εἶν*, *vendere*, to sell. "When he came to name *monopolium*, he craved leave before hand; for that he was to use a strang and foraine worde." Suet. in *Tiber.* c. 71.

[A master merchant] can finde the meane, to make *monopolies* Of euery ware that is accompted strange.

Gascoigne. *The Steele Glas.*

And therefore is thys ware Judas all in thyne owne hande. Thou hast a *monopoly* thereof.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1303. *Vpon the Passion.*

And in very truth, many have gotten great gaine and profit by this commoditie and merchandise, and namely, with their craftie devise of *monopolies*, that all might passe through their hands only: notwithstanding there hath not ben any one disorder more repressed, and reformation sought by sundry edicts and acts of the senate in that behalfe: every prince hath been continually troubeled here about with grievous complaints out of all provinces.

Holland. *Plinie*, book viii. ch. xxxvi.

But especially care must be taken, that *monopolies*, which are the cankers of all trading, be not admitted under specious colours of the public good.

Bacon. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 273. *Advice to Sir George Villiers*, sec. 20.

Only there passed a law, at the suit of the merchant-adventurers of England, against the merchant-adventurers of London, for *monopolizing* and exacting vpon the trade.

Id. King Henry VII. fol. 163.

It may be doubted there was in it the fraud of some old patentees and *monopolizers* in the trade of bookselling.

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 161. *Of Unlicensed Printing.*

He thinks he can never trade to his advantage, unless he can have the *monopoly* of every thing he values.

South. *Sermons*, vol. v. p. 377.

Mr. Martin spoke of a "country that groaned under the burthen of monstrous and unconsonable substitutes to *monopolitans* of starch, tin, fish, cloth, oil, vinegar, salt, and what not.

Oldys. *Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*, fol. 141.

For how do some (as it were) *monopolize* the covenant of grace wholly to themselves, calling themselves the only people of God, the saints, the godly.

South. *Sermons*, vol. x. p. 10.

Joy is an import; joy is an exchange;

Joy flies *monopolists*; it calls for two;

Rich fruit! heaven-planted! never pluckt by one.

Young. *The Complaint. Night 2.*

Descamps says, that Leley growing jealous of Roestraten, proposed to him a partition of the art; portraits were to be *monopolized* by Leley.

Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. ch. i. p. 75. note.

MONOSTROPHIC, Gr. *μονόστροφος*, an ode having or consisting of one strophe,—*μονή στροφή*.

The measure of verse used in the chorus is of all sorts called by the Greeks *monostrophic*, or rather *apolelymenon*, without regard had to strophe, antistrophe, or ephod, which were a kind of stanzas fram'd only for the music then us'd with the Chorus that sung.

Milton. *Preface to Samson Agonistes.*

MONOSY'LLABLE, } Fr. *monosyllabe*; It. *mo-*
MONOSY'LLABLED. } *nosillabo*; Sp. *monosyllaba*;

MONO-
SYLLA-
BLE.
—
MONO-
TONE.

Lat. *monosyllabus*; Gr. *μονή*, one, and *συλλαβή*, a syllable, (or, as Ben Jonson writes it, a syllabe,) *comprehensio literarum in unum integrum sonum*. Martinus. See SYLLABLE, and DISSYLLABLE.

A word of one syllable.

It shall suffice us to take things as we find them, and to hold it for granted, that this *monosyllable* (for so it is in many languages) comprises all that intellectual and affective world which concerneth man; and in plaine termes to say, that when God saies, The heart is deceitfull, hee meanes the understanding, will, affections are deceitful. *Hall. Works*, vol. i. fol. 462. *The Great Imposter*.

Nine taylors, if rightly spell'd,
Into one man are *monosyllabled*.

Cleveland.

Poetry requires ornament, and that is not to be had from our old Teuton *monosyllables*. *Dryden. Æneid. Dedication*.

Conjunction, preposition, adverb join
To stamp new vigour on the nervous line:
In *monosyllables* his thunders roll,
He, she, it, and, we, ye, they, fright the soul.

Churchill. *The Rosciad*.

MONOTHE'ISM, } Gr. *μόνος*, and *θεός*, God.
MONOTHE'IST. } A belief in one God.

A people whose ancestors were ignominiously prone to idolatry, through a series of ages, in opposition to every principle of common sense, to the express prohibitions of Jehovah, and to every motive of gratitude or of interest, have continued firm in their abhorrence of idolatry, and in their adherence to pure *monotheism*, under every persecution.

Cogan. On the Passions, vol. iv. p. 322. *On the Jewish Dispensation*, ch. ii. sec. 7.

The general propensity to the worship of idols was totally subdued; and they became *monotheists* in the strictest sense of the term. To this point all the dispensations of God were directed; and it is precisely at this point that the sacred history terminated.

Id. Ib. p. 321.

MONOTOMA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* shorter than the thorax, rather stout, the basal joint obconic, very large; the second smaller, the seven following very short, granular; the tenth large, globose, with an acute appendage at the tip; *palpi* unequal, subfiliform; the maxillary with the last joint elongate, attenuated to the apex, truncate; head large, porrect, triangular; eyes globose, prominent; *vertex* with an angular protuberance; *thorax* oblong-quadrate, truncate anteriorly, with the angles acuminate, prominent, the lateral margins crenulated; body oblong-ovate, depressed; *elytra* broader than the thorax at the base; the apex truncate; *abdomen* exposed at the tip; legs short; *femora* clavate.

Type of the genus *M. picipes*, Herbst, *Col.* vol. v. pl. xlv. fig. 2. Four species, natives of Europe; three found in England: frequent putrid wood.

MO'NOTONE, } Gr. *μόνος*, one, and *τόνος*, tone,
MONOTO'NICAL, } from *τείν-ειν*, *intendere*; *vocem vel*
MONO'TONOUS, } *sonum intendere*; to stretch the
MONO'TONY. } voice or sound.

One *tone* or *tune*, *sc.* continued; a continuance of one or the same *tone*, or sound.

A kind of chaunt that frequently varies very little from a *monotone*. *Mason. On Church Musick*, p. 95.

Every line was perhaps uniformly recited to the same *monotonous* modulation with a pause in the midst.

Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. ii. *Emendations to* vol. i.

Our earliest poets were fond of multiplying the same final sound to the most tedious *monotony*. *Id. Ib.* vol. i. p. 21.

Monotony is the great fault into which writers are apt to fall, who are fond of harmonious arrangement: and to have only one *tune*, or measure, is not much better than having none at all.

Blair. Lecture 13, vol. i. p. 330.

MONOTROPA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx none; corolla with deep divisions; persistent, each of the segments with a hooded, nectariferous base; anthers horizontal, one-celled; stigma orbicular, naked; capsule five-celled, five-valved; seeds numerous, minute.

A genus of parasitic plants, usually growing on the roots of trees. The *M. hypopithys* is a native of England, growing in plantations of beech trees.

MONSIEUR, *i. e.* *mon sieur*; applied very early by our Poets in derision to a Frenchman.

A shoeless soldier there a man might meet
Leading his *monsieur* by the arms fast bound;
Another his had shackled by the feet,
Who like a cripple shuffled on the ground.

Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

MONSONIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Polyadelphia*, order *Dodecandria*, natural order *Geraniæ*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved; corolla, petals five, toothed; stamens united into five bundles of three each; style five-cleft, fruit beaked, of five capsules with long spiral awns.

A genus of five species, natives of the South of Africa; the flowers of these are very showy, especially the *M. speciosa*, which is a hardy green-house plant, easily raised from cuttings.

MONSOON, Fr. *monson*, *mousson*. Thevenot says the word is Arabic, and means *season*. Maffee that it is from the Lat. *motiones*.

That the *monsoons* and trade winds should be so constant and periodical even to the 30th degree of latitude all round the globe, and that they should so seldom transgress or fall short of those bounds, is a subject worthy of the thoughts of the greatest philosophers. *Ray. Of the Creation*, part i. p. 104.

They often lose the benefit of their *monsoons*, and much more easily other winds, and frequently their voyage.

Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 771. *Observations and Experiments about the Saltness of the Sea*, ch. ii.

The MONSOON, or *Trade Wind*, Portuguese *Monção*, is certainly derived, as Thevenot says above, from the Arabic *Maúsim*, season, and denotes the periodical return of the phenomenon. "All this coast of Ethiopia," says Father John Dos Santos, (*Ethiopia Orientalis*, part i. p. 56.) "can be navigable only with two winds, which blow for six months from East, and for other six months from the West, and these they call *Monções*." The Ancients had remarked the *Etesian Winds*, as they termed them, and they are employed by Lucretius, among other places, in one most glowing and harmonious passage descriptive of the four Seasons, which it may be well to compare with the wordy inflations of Thomson.

*It Ver, et Venus, et Veneris prænuntius ante
Pinnatus graditur Zephyrus vestigia propter;
Flora quibus Mater præspersgens ante vias,
Cuncta coloribus egregiis et odoribus opplet.
Inde loci sequitur Calor aridus, et comes una
Pulverulenta Ceres et Etesia flabra Aquilonum.
Inde Autumnus adest, graditur simul Evius Evan:
Inde alia tempestates ventique sequuntur,
Altitonans Vultur, et Auster fulmine pollens.
Tandem Bruma niveis adfert, pigrumque rigorem
Reddit. Hyems sequitur, crepitans et dentibus Algas.* v. 736.

MO'NSTER, v.

MO'NSTER,

MO'NSTROUS,

MO'NSTROUSLY,

MONTRO'SITY, or

MONSTRUO'SITY,

MO'NSTROUSNESS.

Fr. *monstre*; It. *mostro*; Sp. *monstro*; Lat. *monstrum*, which Vossius thinks is by syncope from *monestrum*, and this from the verb *monere*; to call to mind, to warn; applied to any thing extraordinary, considered as a warning from their Gods. Generally,

MONO-
TROPA.
—
MON-
STER.

MON-
STER.

Any thing extraordinary, preternatural, supernatural, unnatural; any thing extravagant, or enormous, or excessive.

"Alas!" quod she, "that ever this should happen!
For wend I never by possibilitie
That swiche a *monstre* or *mervaille* might be.
Chaucer. The Frankleines Tale, v. 11656.

For certes Nature had soch lest,
To make that faire, that truly she
Was her chiefe patron of beaute,
And chiefe ensample of all her werke
And *monster*. *Id. The Dream*, p. 326.

These *monstrefull* thingis I devise to thee
Because thou shuldest nat of them abasshid be.
The Marchantes Second Tule. Imputed to Chaucer.

Onely hir thought dwellethe with hem stable, that wepeth and
bywailleth the *monstrous* chaunginge that they suffren.
Id. Boecius, book iv. p. 438.

And Mercuries swerde out he drouh
And so he bare him, that he slough
These dredfull *monsters* all thre.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 20.

————— Sure her offence
Must be of such vnnaturall degree,
That *monsters* it.
Shakspeare. Lear, fol. 285.

MENEN. Pray now sit downe.
CORIO. I had rather haue one scratch my head i' th' sun,
When the alarum were stricke, then idly sit
To hear my nothings *monster'd*.
Id. Coriolanus, fol. 11.

Where thou perhaps under the whelming tide
Visit st the bottom of the *monstrous* world.
Milton. Lycidas, l. 158.

For if I woulde enter to describe the *monstruousnesse* of it, I
should rather wander in it, it is so brode, than have anye readye
passage to the ende of the matter.
Ascham. Works, p. 84. *Toxophilus*.

After ten great miracles in Egypt, and some in the same place,
they melted down their stolln ear-rings into a calf, and *monstrously*
cryed out: These are thy Gods O Israel, that brought thee out of
the land of Egypt.
Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book i. ch. ii. p. 11.

We desire no records of such enormities, sins should be ac-
counted new, that so they may be esteemed *monstrous*. They omit
of *monstrosity* as they fall from their rarity; for, men count it venial
to erre with their forefathers, and foolishly conceive they divide a
sin in its society. *Id. Ib.* book vii. ch. xix. p. 468.

We shall tolerate flying horses, black swans, hydras, centaurs,
harpies, and satyrs; for these are *monstrocities*, rarities, or else
poetical fancies, whose shadowed moralities requite their substancial
falsities. *Id. Ib.* book v. ch. xix. p. 318.

This is the *monstruositie* in loue lady, that the well is infinite,
and the execution confin'd; that the desire is boundlesse, and the
act a slaue to limit.
Shakspeare. Troylus and Creseide, fol. 91.

Whose *monstrousness* doth so perplex,
Of reason and deprives me
That, for their sakes, I loath my sex,
Which to this sadness drives me.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium. Nymphal 4.

Humour, avant, I know you not, begone. Let who will make
hungry meales for your *monster-ship*, it shall not be I.
Ben Jonson. Every Man in his Humour, act iii. sc. 4.

These truths with his example you disprove,
Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love.
Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 6.

We sometimes read and hear of *monstrous* births, but we may
often see a greater *monstrosity* in educations; thus when a father
has begot a man, he trains him up into a beast.
South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 189.

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Down sunk the *monster-bulk* and press'd the ground:
His arms and clattering shield on the vast body sound.
Dryden. Virgil. Aeneid, book x.

————— Tis so strange, that your *monstership's* crany
Should be envied by him, much less by Delany.
Swift. Dr. Delany's Rep y.

A *monster*, which hath not the shape of mankind, but in any
part evidently bears the resemblance of the brute creation, hath
no inheritable blood, and cannot be heir to any land, albeit it be
brought forth in marriage.
Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. xv. sec. 4.

MONSTRATION, Lat *monstratio*, a showing. See
MONSTER, ante.

Evidence, proof.

Richarde his sonne comming by the way and meeting it, & be-
ginning for compassion to weepe, the blood burst incontinent out of
the nose of the dead king at the comming of his sonne, geuing thereby
as a certaine *monstracion*, howe he was the author of his death.
Grafton. Henry II. The thirty-third Yere.

MONTAGUA, in Zoology, a genus of *Mollusca*.

Generic character. *Branchiæ* in continuous rows
across the back; a cluster of short *papillæ* on the right
side.

Type of the genus, *Doris longicornis*, Montagu, in
Linnæan Transactions, vol. ix. pl. vii. fig. 1. Two
species, found on the coasts of Britain.

MON'TANIZE, } To think as *Montanus* thought;
Mo'NTANISM, } to adopt, to follow, the doctrine of
Mo'NTANIST, } *Montanus*.
MONTANI'STICAL. } See the HISTORICAL Division,
ch. xlii. p. 159.

Tertullian, together with such as were his followers, beganne to
montanize, and pretending to perfect the seueritie of Christian
discipline, brought in sundrie vnaccustomed dayes of fasting, con-
tinued their fasts a great deale longer, and made them more rig-
orous than the vse of the church had beene.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book v. sec. 72. fol. 392.

Whereupon, Tertullian proclaiming enen open warre to the
church, maintained *Montanisme*, wrote a booke in defence of the
new fast; intituled the same, A Treatise of Fasting, against the
opinion of the carnall sort. *Id. Ib.*

After notice taken how the *Montanists* held these additions to be
supplements of the Gospell, &c. *Id. Ib.*

This tradition after that in an emulation of the *Montanistical*
vaunt of virginity, it had gotten head in the church, ranne like
fire in a traine.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 735. *The Honour of the Married Clergie*,
sec. 16.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, a County of North
Wales, bounded by Shropshire on the East, by Merio-
nethshire and Cardiganshire on the West, by Radnor-
shire on the South, and by Denbighshire and Mon-
mouthshire on the North. Its dimensions are 33 miles
in length from North-West to North-East, and 25 from
South-East to North-West, and it contains about 492,000
acres, of which 60,000 are under cultivation, 180,000 in
pasturage, and the remainder waste or woodland.

The general aspect of the County is mountainous. A
rich and extensive vale follows the course of the Severn, Mountains.
and hence the ground rises to the North-West till it
attains a considerable elevation which traverses the whole
County, and is familiarly known as the backbone of Mont-
gomeryshire. The Freidden or Breidden hills on the
East, in which the Mael y Gofa and Cefn y Gofa are
conspicuous, abut on Shropshire. The Biga mountains
stretch on the North of the valley of the Severn till they
join Plinlimmon, partly situated in this County, partly
in Cardiganshire; and besides these ranges there are
numerous isolated and lofty crags for the most part ver-
dant to the summit. The rivers chiefly flow from the ridge

2 M

MON-
STER.MONT-
GOMERY
SHIRE.Extent.
Boundaries.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Rivers.

connected with Plinlimmon, and Montgomeryshire has more streams than any district in Great Britain of equal extent. The Severn, rising from Plinlimmon itself, flows in a North-Eastern direction, receiving many tributaries; salmon ascend nearly to the very foot of the mountain, and the stream is navigable almost as high as Welsh Pool, whence a canal is formed for more extensive internal communication. The Wye takes a South-Eastern course from the same range, and enters Radnorshire, being first joined by the Bedw at Llangerrig. The Virnwy, remarkable for its variety of fish, rising at Bwlch y Groes, and augmented by the Tanat, falls into the Severn near Llandrinig. Besides these waters, the Maw, the Traethbach, the Cieriog, the Dee, and the Dovy flow through various parts of the County.

Climate.

The climate of Montgomeryshire is temperate and salubrious, and a good deal equalized throughout the year. The West wind blows on an average nine months, and the Easterly winds in the remaining three; the strongest winds are from the South-West and North-West. The soil of the mountains is chiefly of a schistose, and that of the valleys of an argillaceous nature. The Midland, Western, and South-Western parts of the County are unfavourable to the growth of corn, as well from the ungenial nature of the soil as from their bleakness and great exposure. The narrow valleys are more friendly to vegetation, and highly productive both in corn and grass; but the finest arable land lies on the Eastern side of the County bordering on Shropshire, where agriculture has of late received considerable improvement, and the management of land varies but little from that of the adjacent County. On the whole, Montgomeryshire, although barren and mountainous in many parts, has a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain than several of the other Welsh Counties.

Mineralogy.

Minerals are abundant. A remarkably rich lead mine was many years since opened at Llangynnog, which yielded immense profits to the proprietor, the ore being galena, or lead glance. It was at length inundated by water, but there is a prospect of its being recovered; and other promising veins have been opened. The principal slate quarries are near Llangynnog. Near the confluence of the Virnwy and Severn is also a quarry whence the slates are sent down the Severn to Bristol. Limestone occurs, but not very abundantly in this County. The only rocks containing it to any considerable extent are near Llanymenech. Coal is almost entirely wanting.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is the chief business of Montgomeryshire, together with some manufactures which depend immediately on its great production of wool. The arable lands are chiefly confined to the vales, while the uplands are devoted to the pasturage of sheep and cattle. The hills form almost entirely sheep walks, and the flocks, like those of Spain, are driven from distant parts to feed on them during Summer. The farms in the small valleys are in those cases only appendages for Winter habitations and provisions. Only a small portion of the grass lands, chiefly those in the vales of the Severn and Virnwy, are adapted for fattening cattle. Here a few are annually fed for the Shrewsbury market. The cattle are chiefly of a provincial kind. The sheep are of two kinds, one peculiar to the Kerry hills, the only variety in North Wales that produces perfect wool, the other a black-faced, fine-woolled kind bred near Welsh Pool. A breed of horses, peculiar to this County and that of Merioneth, is much used here.

They are a kind of small ponies, locally called *merlyns*, a very hardy race, which ranging at large over the mountains till they are three years old, are then brought down for sale. They are much used by salesmen for conveying manufactured articles through the country. In traversing the mountains and climbing their steep ascents they are singularly useful. From a cross between these merlyns and the English horse has arisen a larger breed, hardy, active, and rather handsome, and the vales have for centuries been noted for a very fine breed, which is traced to the introduction of some Spanish blood horses by Robert Earl of Shrewsbury. The ordinary crops raised in this County are oats, barley, wheat, and rye: green crops to alternate with these have long been introduced; they are not, however, as yet universally adopted, and many farmers continue the old routine of oats, wheat, barley, &c. till the fertility of the land is exhausted. In the Eastern part of the County hemp is much grown. Montgomeryshire is the best wooded County in North Wales, and was once far more covered with trees than at present. Much oak has within the last fifty years been cut down for the use of the dockyards. The raising of new trees to supply this waste has been greatly neglected.

Flannel is the only manufacture, except a few cloths at Machynlleth. The County is divided into 9 Hundreds and 49 Parishes, and is distributed among the three Dioceses of Bangor, Hereford, and St. Asaph. It sends two Representatives to Parliament, one for the County, one for the Town of Montgomery. Population, in 1821, 58,889. At the time of the Roman invasion, Montgomeryshire was inhabited by the *Ordovices*, who long baffled the conqueror, till they were subdued by Agricola. Under the Anglo-Saxon Government, it was included in Powys-land, and the dyke which Offa, King of Mercia, raised against the subjects of that Kingdom whom he had chased from Shropshire, witnessed many sanguinary engagements. On the separation of Powys-land into two Principalities, Montgomeryshire by itself formed one under the title of Powys Wenwynnyn, and the little village Meifod, the Roman *Mediolanum*, became the residence of the Powys Kings. After the Norman Conquest, the County was sometimes called Sir Tre Faldwyn, from Baldwyn, a Lieutenant of the Marches, who partially subdued it, till at the division of Wales into Counties, in the reign of Henry VIII., it received its present name, from Roger de Montgomery, the Norman founder of the castle in its chief town.

Montgomery, a Borough, and the County Town, was founded by the above-mentioned Baldwyn, but greatly increased by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, to whom William the Conqueror assigned all conquests Westward of the Severn. The Castle, which was dismantled by the Parliament during the Great Rebellion, stood on a lofty and precipitous eminence on the North, naturally inaccessible on one side, and protected on the other by four deep fosses dug out of the solid rock. At present one shattered tower and a few low walls are its only remains. An ancient British camp of great strength and extent, stands on a hill in its neighbourhood. The town itself was once walled, but few traces of those works can now be discovered, which indeed were ruined in the time of Leland. It was created a Borough by Edward III., and has returned one Member to Parliament since the 27th Henry VIII. The houses are built partly on a slope to the South-Eastern bed of the Severn, partly on the summit of a

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

Statistics.

History.

Montgomery.

MONT- GOMERY-SHIRE. hill above, and the general aspect is clean and neat. The Church of St. Nicholas is cruciform, and of pointed architecture, and contains a rich altar-tomb of Richard Herbert, and Magdalene, his wife, parents of Edward Lord Herbert of Cherbury, who was born in the town. The only other public buildings are a Guildhall and the County Gaol. Population, in 1821, 1062. Distant 26 miles S. W. from Hereford, 161 N. W. from London.

Llanfyllin. *Llanfyllin*, a market town on the South-Eastern bank of the Severn, is entered by a long, mean, wooden bridge, the situation is pleasant, and the streets composed chiefly of houses with mud walls in wooden framework, are broad, and at right angles to each other. The Church of St. Ydlos has a curious roof of carved oak. The town has a considerable trade in flannel. Population, in 1821, 3145. Distant from Newton 13 miles N. W., from Plinlimmon 7, from London 190 W. by N.

Machynlleth. *Machynlleth*, at the confluence of the Dulas with the Dovy, surrounded by mountains, is a well-built market town, supposed to have been a Roman station, the *Maglona* of Antoninus. An old house, now, alas, a stable, is shown as the building in which Owen Glendower convened a Parliament, and was formally crowned. Near Penalt, about two miles distant, is a Roman fort of great strength and distinction, now known as Cefn Caer. Tanning, the manufacture of flannel and of a coarse white cloth, employ the labouring inhabitants. Population, in 1821, 1595. Distant 12 miles N. E. from Aberystwith, 206 N. W. from London.

Newton. *Newton*, a market town on the Severn, is called in Welsh *Trenavdydd*; it is neat and clean, and the neighbouring country is picturesque. Population 3486. Distant 7 miles S. W. from Montgomery, 175 W. by N. from London.

Welsh Pool. *Welsh Pool*, so named in distinction from Pool, in Dorsetshire, and from its neighbourhood to Llyndy Pool, is a large market town at the foot of a hill near the Severn, which is navigable to Pool Quay, about three miles below the town. It has a handsome Town Hall, and is the chief mart for flannels made in the County. Population, in 1821, 3460. Distant 18 miles W. from Shrewsbury, 169 from London. About a mile without the town stands Powys Castle, the seat of the noble family of Clive; and Offa's Dyke runs on the opposite bank of the Severn.

Llanfair. *Llanfair*, on a steep hill on the banks of the Virnwy, population 2514, distant from Newton 14 miles N., from London, 180 W. by N., and *Llanfyllin*, distant 24 miles W. from Shrewsbury, 191 W. by N. from London, are two other market towns.

MONTH, 1. *Month*; Goth. *menath*,
MO'NTHLY, adj. *menoth*; A. S. *monath*; Ger.
MO'NTHLY, adv. *mond*; D. *maend*; Sw. *mænad*.
MONTH'S-MIND, 2. *Moon*; Goth. *mena*; A. S.
MOON, *mona*; Ger. *mon*; D. *maene*;
MO'ONCALF, Sw. *maene*; Kilian, and after
MO'ONET, him Wachter, derives the latter
MO'ONISH, class from *mæn-en*, (A. S. *mon-*
MO'ONLESS, *ian*), *monere*. Wachter supports
MO'ONLIGHT, his opinion by reference to the
MO'ONLING, regard which was paid to the
MO'ONSHINE, *moon*, and her changes by our
MO'ONSHINY, German ancestors, and adds, the
MO'ONY. *moon* warns or *admonishes* the
 husbandman of the seasons for sowing and planting, and
 of other things pertaining to Agriculture, as recorded by
 Cæsar and Tacitus. (See the Quotations from them.)

three doubts. Tooke says that *month* (anciently written *MONTH* *moneth*) means—the period in which that planet, the *moon*, *moneth*, or *compleateth its orbit*. But this decides nothing as to the origin of the word *moon*; to *mone* or *moon* may be a verb or usage of a verb formed upon the noun, and signify merely to be, or become, or cause to be a *moon*, and consequentially, to complete the orbit of that planet.

But why is *moon* so called? Wachter seems to give the best reason, and Dr. Jamieson adopts his Etymology: the names which were given to some of the *months* may help to confirm their judgment. Such are *mede-month*, *weed-month*, *harvest-month*.

Spelman calls *month-day*, *lamentatio mensurna*; and Somner, *gemynd-dæg*, *dies commemorationis*, that day which our ancestors called their *moneths-mind*, their year's mind, and the like: being a day wherein their soules (after their deaths) were had in special remembrance, and some office or obsequies done for them; such as obits, trentals, &c.

A *mooncalf* is an imperfect fœtus, so called, because it is supposed to be occasioned by the influence of the *moon*. Hence it became a term of reproach. In Drayton's Poem so named, a fashionable man of the Poet's times is supposed to have been engendered by an Incubus on the World herself.

Elye

In Israel prophete was, and in oure Lord bigan to crie,
 þat þer ne schulde þre ȝer ne six *monethes* þer to
 No reyn no come on erþe, and yt bi fel al so.

R. Gloucester, p. 29.

And þe *mone* lowest ys of the planets, Id. p. 112.

Seuen ȝere was he kyng, & seuen *monethis* mo.

R. Brunne, p. 33.

Wher ye seyen not, that yit foure *monethis* ben; and ripe corn cometh? lo I seye to you, lifith up youre yghen, and see ye the feeldis, for thei bin now white to repe. Wiclif. John, ch. iv.

Say not ye: there are yet foure *monethes*, & then commeth harvest? beholde, I saye vnto you, lyft vp youre eyes, and loke on the regions: for they are white alreadie vnto harvest.

Bible, Anno 1551.

The sunne schal be maad derk, and the *moone* schal not give her ight. Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxiv.

The sunne shal be derkened: and y^e *moone* shal not geue her lyght. Bible, Anno 1551.

The *mone* that at none was thilke day,
 That January had wedded freshe May
 In ten of Taure, was into Cancer gliden.

Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9759.

In May, that mother is of *moneths* glade,
 That the fresh floures, both blew, white, and rede,
 Ben quick ayen, that winter dead made,
 And full of baume is fleting every mede.

Id. Troilus and Creseide, book ii. p. 237.

Thus Piramus cam after soone
 Unto the well, and by the *moone*
 He fond hir wympill blodie there.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 83.

And he his trouthe leyde to borowe
 To come, and if that he liue maie
 Againe, within a *moneth* daie,
 And thereupon thei kisten bothe.

Id. Ib. book iv. fol. 67.

And hym besought,
 That he the tyme hir wolde seyne,
 When that he thought come ageyne.
 Within, he saith, two *monethes* daie.

Id. Ib. book iv. fol. 79.

It was a custome among the Germanes, that theyr auntyent women should by castyng of lots and soothsaying declare whether

MONTH.

it wer for their behoof to feight or no: and that they sayde, the Germanes might not by anye meanes possible get y^e victory, if they fought before the new mone.

Arthur Golding. *Cæsar. Commentaries*, book i. fol. 41.

At whiche tyme of burying, and also the *monethis mynde*, I wil that myn executrice doo cause to be caried from London xii newe torches, there beyng redy made, to burn in the tymes of the saide burying and *monethes mynde*.

Fabian. *Preface*, p. iv. *His Will*.

The Romans using then the ancient computation of the year, had such uncertainty and alteration of the *moneth* and times, that the sacrifices and yearly feasts came, by little and little, to seasons contrary for the purpose they were ordained.

Sir Thomas North. *Plutarch*, fol. 612. *Julius Cæsar*.

And eke the moone her hastie steedes did stay,
Drawing in teemes along the starrie skie,
And didst, O *monthly* virgin, thou delay
This nightly course, to heare his melodie?

Spenser. *Virgil. Gnat*.

Have you ships at sea,
To bring you gold and stone from rich Peru,
Monthly returning treasure?

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Noble Gentlemen*, act i. sc. 1.

And vnlesse some casuall or sudden accident fall out, they make their assemblies on certaine daies, either in the first quarter or full moone; thinking that to be the luckiest time to begin their workes.

Greneway. *Tacitus*, fol. 261. *The Description of Germanie*.

Night would invade, but there the neighbouring moon
(So call that opposite fair starr) her aide
Timely interposes, and her *monthly* round,
Still ending, still renewing, through mid heav'n.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iii. l. 726.

While thus he spake, th' angelic squadron bright,
Turn'd fierie red, sharpening in mooned hornes
Their phalanx.

Id. Ib. book iv. l. 978.

A false conception called *mola*, i. e. a *moone-calf*, that is to say, a lump of flesh without shape, without life.

Holland. *Plinie*, book vii. ch. xv.

Whereby they may discover a better face of heaven; some lesser planets moving round about the sun, and the *moonets* about Saturn and Jupiter.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 489. *The Free Prisoner*, sec. 2.

But, if they once perceive, or understand
The *moony* standards of proud Ottoman
To be approaching.

Du Bartas. *The Second Day of the First Week*, fol. 13.

At which time would I, being but a *moonish* youth, greeue, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking.

Shakspeare. *As You Like It*, fol. 197.

And all ye barking foules yet never seene,
That fill the *moonlesse* night with hideous din.

Hall. *Elegy on Dr. Whitaker*.

I am betrayed by keeping company
With *men-like* [moon-like] men of inconstancie.

Shakspeare. *Love's Labour Lost*, fol. 134.

And that by certain signs we may presage
Of heats, and rains, and winds' impetuous rage,
The Sovereign of the heavens has set on high
The moon, to mark the changes of the sky.

Dryden. *Virgil. Georgics*, book i.

Behold the place, where if a poet
Shin'd in description, he might show it;
Tell how the *moon-beam* trembling falls,
And tips with silver all the walls.

Pope. *Horace. Epistle 7*.

About the spring (if ancient fame say true)
The dapper elves their *moon-light* sports pursue.

Id. *January and May*.

The night comes on, we eager to pursue
The combat still, and they asham'd to leave:
Till the last streaks of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful *moonlight* did our rage deceive.

Dryden. *Annus Mirabilis*.

Sick was the sun, the owl forsook his bower,
The *moon-struck* prophet felt the madding hour.

Pope. *The Dunciad*, book iv. l. 12.

The Loerian squadrons nor the javelin wield,
Nor bear the helm, nor lift the *moony* shield.

Pope. *Homer. Iliad*, book xiii.

Turbans and scimitars in carnage roll'd,
And their *moon'd* ensigns torn from every hold.

Mickle. *Almada Hill*.

'Tis but a night, a long and *moonless* night;
We make the grave our bed, and then are gone.

Blair. *The Grave*.

Nor shun'd, at pensive eve, with lonesome pace,
The cloister's *moonlight* checquer'd floor to trace.

Warton. *On the Birth of the Prince of Wales*.

Of the original application of the phrase, a MONTH'S MIND, (in the citation above from Fabian,) we have spoken under FUNERAL RITES, p. 390; and we may here add, that Polydore Vergil traces the ceremony to the similar *Novendiale* observed by the Romans, which was changed by the Christians generally, to a commemoration of the dead on the seventh day after burial, (*Septemdiale*) and by the English particularly, to one at the close of a Month. *Hinc igitur apud nos hodie mortuorum justa septimo die a funere, demptis ex veterum instituto illis duobus diebus fiunt: ideoque in Canonicis decretis distinctione 44 præcipitur, "Nullus Presbyter ad Septemdialia defuncti solennia celebranda vocatus, se inebriare ullatenus audeat: quandoquidem tunc largiter epulantur." Apud Anglos hoc fit vigesimo nono die postquam mortuus est sepultus. (De Invent. vi. 10.)* But this Ceremonial has not any reference whatever to the commoner usage of the words, as they are employed by Julia in the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, "I see you have a Month's Mind to them;" concerning which Mr. Douce justly says, "there is a great deal of quotation given in the notes, but nothing after all that amounts to an explanation of the term." Neither does Mr. Douce himself explain it as there applied. Johnson's commentary is wholly unintelligible to us:—"A Month's Mind, in the ritual sense, signifies not desire or inclination, but remonstrance; yet I suppose this is the true original of the expression." In what way the ritual sense expresses remonstrance we have yet to seek. The other annotators simply notice the "Anniversary," as some of them strangely call these *Parentalia* at the Month's end.

Brand, after noticing the steps between Month's Mind, Minnyng Days, and the Saxon Lemynbe Days, adds very boldly, "The common expression of having a Month's Mind, implying a longing desire, is evidently derived from hence." The following notice from Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, (i. 230.) subjoined in a note, is still more perplexed and more whimsical. "By saying they have a Month's Mind to it, they anciently must undoubtedly mean, that if they had what they so much longed for, it would (hyperbolically speaking) do them as much good (they thought) as they believed a Month's Mind, or Service said once a Month, (could they afford to have it,) would benefit their souls after their decease." Now, a Month's Mind, as we have seen, is not a Service said once a Month; and even if it were so, few would be inclined to admit (notwithstanding the illumination afforded by the parentheses) the above rambling account. Never, indeed, is an Antiquary or an Etymologist so greatly to be mistrusted, as when he commences with *Evidently* or *Undoubtedly*.

Archdeacon Nares saw the futility of all these explanations, and we think has succeeded far better. "But *Month's Mind* is much more commonly used, and is not yet quite disused in the sense of 'an eager desire or

MONTH.

MONTH. longing.' Between these two significations there is no imaginable connection; for, even granting that the Funeral feast might be an object of eager desire to those who were to attend the celebration, yet no use of language would lead persons to say, that they had a *Month's Mind*, when they only meant to say that they were desirous to have it, or to be at such a ceremony. Some other explanation of the phrase, in the latter sense, must therefore be required; and it seems to have been well supplied by the ingenious conjecture of a gentleman, who published a few detached remarks on Shakespeare, John Croft, Esq. of York. He explains it to allude to 'a woman's longing, which,' he says, 'usually takes place (or commences, at least) in the first month of pregnancy,' *Rem.* p. 2. Unfortunately he gives no authority for it, and I have endeavoured in vain to find it in that mode of application. Yet it accords so perfectly with this second sense that I have no doubt of its being the true explanation." Then, after a few citations, Mr. Nares continues: "Now what possible connection can any of these have with the celebration of the dead? To give a ludicrous sense to a combination common on more solemn occasions, might have been one inducement to adopt the latter phrase, but it must have been founded on something that made it proper in the lighter sense, and something also that authorized the Spectator to say you *have* such a Mind. And what more probable origin can be imagined than the longing of a woman in the first month of pregnancy, a subject of such common remark? 'You long for it like a woman with child.'"

MONTIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Trygynia*, natural order *Portulacæ*. Generic character: calyx two-leaved; corolla of one-petal, irregular capsule one-celled, three-valved.

One species, *M. fontana*, native of the neighbourhood of springs in Europe.

MONTICULARIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Polypi*. Generic character. Fixed, stony, incrusting marine bodies, united into a subglobular, gibbous, or lobed mass, or subfoliaceous expansions; upper surface rough with elevated pyramidal stellæ; stars conical, with a solid central axis, simple or dilated, around which the radiating laminæ adhere.

Type of the genus, *M. folium*, Lamarck. Inhabits the Indian Seas, and there are several fossil species.

MONTINIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dioecia*, order *Tetrandria*, natural order *Onagræ*. Generic character: male flower, calyx four-toothed; corolla petals four: female flower, style two-cleft; stigma kidney-shaped; capsule inferior, two-celled, many-seeded.

One species, *M. acris*, native of the South of Africa.

MONTSERRAT, one of the Leeward Caribbean Islands, so named by Columbus, who discovered it in 1493, from a fancied resemblance to the face of the Country near the Mountain of the same name in Catalonia. It was not colonized, however, till 1632, when Sir Thomas Warner, the English Governor of St. Christopher's, sent thither a small band of adventurers. It prospered rapidly, but was ravaged by the French when they became masters of Antigua in 1668, and in 1712 it underwent a similar calamity. The Island is about three leagues both in length and breadth, and contains 30,000 acres, nearly two-thirds of which are mountainous and unfit for culture; the rest is well watered and fertile. The products and exports are similar to those of other West Indian Islands; Sugar,

Rum, Molasses, Indigo, Cotton, and Dyeing Woods. It is divided into four districts, each sending two Members to an Assembly; besides which, the Captain General is assisted by a Council of six. Latitude N. 16° 45'; longitude W. 61° 6'.

MONUMENT, } Fr. *monument*; It. and Sp. *monumento*; Lat. *monumentum*; }
MONUMENTAL, }
MONUMENTALLY. } *quidquid est scriptum aut factum memorie causa*, Var. lib. iii. From *monere*, to call to mind, to remind, (says Vossius,) is *monimen*, and anciently *monumen*, whence *monumentum*.

Any thing made or done, with a meaning or intention to call to mind or memory, to remind, in remembrance or memory.

Any thing raised or erected in memory of.

And no doubt for selfe fayth in visityng the *monumentes* of Christ, therefore hath God also destroyed them, and geuen the place vnder the infidels.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 283. *An Answer to Sir Thomas More's Dialogues*.

But wicked Time, that all good thoughts doth waste,
 And works of noblest wits to nought outweare,
 That famous *moniment* hath quite defaste.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 2.

Some others were new driven, and distent
 Into great ingowes and to wedges square;
 Some in round plates withouten *moniment*.

Id. Ib. book ii. can. 7.

Nor will I take the pains to look
 For a fool's coat i' th' herald's book,
 My fame's mine own, no *monumental* glory.

Brome. Songs. Reasons of Love.

When rais'd Messalla's *monumentals* must
 Lie with Sicinus's lofty tomb in dust,
 I shall be read, and travellers that come,
 Transport my verses to their fathers' home.

Cotton. Horatius. Epistle 3. book viii.

Thy memory
 After my life in brazen characters;
 Shall *monumentally* be register'd
 To ages consequent.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Knight of Malta, act iv. sc. 1.

And was it not worthy his being hated of his bretheren, and being sold out of his country, to give such a noble example of fidelity and chastity, as to stand a *monument* of it in holy writ, for the admiration and imitation of all following ages.

South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 325.

Great Cæsar sits sublime upon his throne,
 Before Apollo's porch, of Parian stone;
 Accepts the presents vow'd for victory;
 And hangs the *monumental* crown on high.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book ix.

His [Owen's] epitaph is engraved in a plate of brass, and fixed under his *monumental* image, formed and erected by that most exquisite artist, Mr. Epiphanius Evesham, in the cathedral of St. Paul.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. ch. i. p. 40.

MOOD, } Goth. and A. S. *mod*; Ger. *mut*; D. *Moody*. }
Moody. } *moed*; Sw. *mod*; from Goth. *miton*, *cogitare*, (Wachter,) whence the Ger. *muten*; D. *moed-en*, *cogitare*, *animo volvere*, *animare*; the A. S. have also *mod-ian*, *superbire*, *modig*, *moody*, *superbus*; *modig-nesse*, *moodiness*, *superbia*. *Mood* is applied to

The general or particular temper or disposition of mind; the prevailing disposition: to self-will, sullenness, sadness, resentment, ill-humour, anger, or angriness.

þo Brut a wok of hys slep, & al þis vnder stod,
 Hys men he tolde al þis cas with wel bliþe *mod*.

R. Gloucester, p. 15.

þorou here luper *mode*,
 Heo brogte owre lorde Ihesu Crist to dye on þe rode.

Id. p. 61.

MONT-
SERRAT.
MOOD.

MOOD.
—
MOOR.

Ac þat þat meved me. and my *mod* chaungede,
Was þat ich seih reson. sewen alle bestes
Save man and mankynde.

Piers Ploukman. Vision, p. 224.

And on hire bare knees adoun they falle,
And wold haue kist his feet ther as he stood,
Till at the last, asked was his mood.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1762.

And he forthe in his fresshe mode
Goth there she was and made hir chere.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 181.

I sawe also folowinge hym, the maliciouse tirauntes of the world,
with their madde *modye* magistrates and slaues.

Bale. Image of both Churches, ch. xix. p. 3.

Long after lay he musing at her mood,
Much griev'd to thinke that gentle dame so light,
For whose defence he was to shed his blood.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 2.

When like a lion thirsting bloud,
Did moody Richard range
And made large slaughters where he went.

Warner. Albion's England, book vii. ch. xxxiii.

JAC. You're pleasant, but Fabritio know I am not in the mood of
suffering jests.

FAB. If you be not i' th' mood, I hope you will not be moody.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Captain, act iii. sc. 1.

In midst of all the dome
Sate Madness laughing in his ireful mood.

Dryden. Palamon and Arcite, book ii.

Whene'er the moody sire, to wreak his hate
On realms, or towns, deserving of their fate,
Hurls down diseases, death, and deadly care,
And terrifies the guilty world with war.

Id. Virgil. Aeneid, book xii.

Before me Pity seems to stand
A weeping mourner, smote with anguish sore
To see Misfortune rend in frantic mood
His robe, with regal woes embroider'd o'er.

Warton. Monody written near Stratford upon Avon.

And moody madness laughing wild
Amid severest woe.

Gray. Ode on a Prospect of Eton College.

MOON. See MONTH.

MOOR, *n.* } A. S. *mor*; Ger. *mor*; D. *moer*;
MO'ORISH, } Sw. *maer*. See MARSH. The A. S.
MO'ORY. } *mor*, Scotch *mure*, is applied to *heath*

land, or that kind of boggy land in which the heath grows.

Leulyn in a wod a bussement he held
Beside a *more* a mod quayntly was he told.

R. Brunne, p. 242.

Men said þer were inowe in *mores* & in medis.

Id. p. 310.

The Ro, whiche renneth on the *moore*
Is then nought so light as I.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 116.

Thereto the frogs bred in the slimie scouring
Of the moist *moores*, their iarring voices bent.

Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

There now no river's course is to be seene,
But *moorish* fennes, and marshes ever greene.

Id. The Ruines of Time.

Hanse, a dapper *moreland* lad,
Who near their crystal springs as in those wastes they play'd,
Bewitch'd the wanton heart of that delicious maid:
Which instantly was turn'd so much from being coy
That she might seem to doat upon the *moorish* boy.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 12.

In process of time [they] became to be quite overgrowne with earth
and moulds; which moulds wanting their due sadnesse, are now
turned into *moorie* plots.

Holinshed. The Description of England, vol. i. ch. xxii. p. 359.

When, as from snow-crown'd Skidow's lofty cliffs,
Some fleet-wing'd haggard, tow'rd her preying hour,
Amongst the teal and *moor-bred* mallard drives.

Drayton. The Barons' Wars, book vi.

MOOR, *v.* } Fr. *amarrer*; Sp. *amarrar*; D. *MOOR.*
MO'ORING. } *meeren her schip.*

Fr. *marer*. Either from the Lat. *morari*, to detain,
or from *mare*, *q. d. in mari sistere*, Skinner. The D.
meerren is also *remorari*, *retardare*.

Fr. *marer*, to *moor* or be *moored*; to be fastened
with cables; or hold fast by ankers, within a harbour
or near to a shore. Cotgrave.

They therefore not only *moored* themselves strongly by their
anchors but chained the sides of their gallies together.

Raleigh. History of the World, book v. ch. i. sec. 3.

As seamen tell,

With fixed anchor in his skaly rind

Moors by his side under the lee.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 207.

And to that intent he both *moor'd* his ship and sent his sails
ashore the first day he landed.

Oldys. Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, fol. 209.

There is much want of room for the safe and convenient *mooring*
of vessels, and constant access to them.

Burke. Works, vol. viii. p. 411. On a Regicide Peace.

MOOT, *v.* } A. S. *mot*, *ge-mot*, *mot-heal*; from
MOOT, *n.* } the Goth. and A. S. verb *mot-ian*, to
MO'OTABLE, } *meet*, *convenire*, to convene, to come
MOOT-BOOK, } or bring together. *Mot* is a meeting
MOOT-HALL. } or convention; *sc.* for the discussion
of public affairs. *Michel-gemot*, the great meeting;
witlana-gemote, the meeting of wise men.

Hence, to *moot*, is (consequentially)

To converse, to discourse, to discuss, to argue.

Mooting-time; meeting time. Drayton.

For the Legal practice of *Mooting*, see INNS OF COURT,
p. 754. 756.

Mede in þat mote hall þo. on men of lawe gan wynke.

Piers Ploukman. Vision, p. 71.

þr motyng his atte þe barre.

Id. Ib.

Thanne thei ledden Jhesus to Caifas into the *moot* halle, and it
was eerli.

Wiclif. John, ch. xviii.

Whē you haue ther red what I say; thē may reade here his an-
swer, wherin he declareth the matter, & argueth it by cases of law,
much after the maner of a *motable* case.

*Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 944. The Debellacion of Salem
and Byzance.*

Stand sure and take good foting,

And let be al your *moting*.

Skelton. The Boke of Colin Clout.

I meane the pleading vsed in Court & Chancery called *motes*,
where fyrst a cause is appoynted to be *moted* by certayne yong mē,
conteynyng some doubtfull controuersy, which is in stede of the
hede of a declamation called *thema*.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book i. ch. xiv. fol. 54.

There is a difference betweene *mooting* and pleading, betweene
fencing and fighting.

Ben Jonson. Discoveries, fol. 94.

We see orators have their declamations, lawyers have their *moots*,
logicians their *sophisms*.

Bacon. Works, vol. iii. p. 157. Of the Pacification of the Church.

No one yet ever saw

The multitudes of fowl, in *mooting* time they draw.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 25.

Plowden's queries, or a *moot-book* of choice cases, usefull for young
students of the common law. This was several times printed.

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. i. fol. 219.

Tis no stol'n wedding, this, rejecting awe,

She scorns to marry, but in form of law:

In this *moot* case, your judgment.

Dryden. Persius. Satire 1.

MOOR.
—
MOOT.

MOP.
—
MOPE.

MOP. *Mops* and *mows* appears to be a familiar expression with our old Dramatic Writers; the former word applied to some action of *mocking*, and sometimes confounded with *mock*; but the origin is not known. The Sw. has *mopa*, *illudere*; but that itself requires to be accounted for.

What *mops* and *mows* it makes! high! how it frisketh!
Is't not a fairy, or some small hobgoblin?

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Pilgrim*, act iv. sc. 2.

MOP, } Perhaps a *mob*; (see **MOB**;) and so
MO'PPET. } called from the looseness, *movableness* of the parts.

Moppet, the diminutive, applied to a puppet, plaything, fondling.

The water, that was employed to wash them, being thinly spread with a *mop*, would presently congeal.
Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 654. *The Experimental History of Cold*, tit. 21.

ANT. Did one ever hear a little *moppet* argue so perversely against so good a cause!
Dryden. *Don Sebastian*, act iii. sc. 2.

MOPE, v. } Skinner says, *Obstupescere, mutum*
MOPE, n. } *et ignavum incedere*; to move silent
MO'PISH, } and sluggish.

MO'PISHLY, } To move silent and sluggish; to
MO'PISHNESS. } be or cause to be silent and sluggish,
inert, inactive; to stupify, to be or become stupid.

See where yon little *moping* lamb of mine
Itself hath tangled in a crawling briar.

Drayton. *Pastorals*. Eclogue 6.

He is bewitch'd or *mop'd*, or his brains melted,
Could he find no body to fall in love with.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Humorous Lieutenant*, act iv. sc. 6.

On a trice, so please you,
Euen in a dreame, were we deuic'd from them,
And were brought *moaping* hither.

Shakspeare. *Tempest*, fol. 18.

Dæmoniac phrenzie, *moaping* melancholie,
And moon-struck madness.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book xi. l. 485.

Many men are undone by this means, *moped*, and so dejected,
that they are never to be recovered.

Burton. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, fol. 150.

They will be scoffing, insulting over their inferiours, till they have made by their humoring or gulling, *ex stulto insanum*: a *mope*, or a noddy, and all make themselves merry.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 149.

Here one *mopishly* stupid, and so fixed to his posture, as if he were a breathing statue.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 435. *The Spirituale Bedleem*, sol. 29.

What goodness can there be in the world without moderation, whether in the use of God's creatures, or in our own disposition and carriage? Without this, justice is no other than cruell rigour; mercy, unjust remissnesse; pleasure, brutish sensuality; love, frenzy; anger, fury; sorrow, desperate *mopishnesse*; joy, distempered wildnesse; knowledge, saucy curiosity; piety, superstition; care, wracking distraction; courage, mad rashnesse.

Id. *Ib.* vol. iii. fol. 1. *Christian Moderation*, book i. sec. 1.

What a *mop-eyed* ass was I, I could not know her.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Pilgrim*, act iii. sc. 3.

But full of museful *mopings*, which presage
The loss of reason, and conclude in rage.

Dryden. *Palamon and Arcite*, book i.

Are these the comforts of a wife,
This careful, cloister'd, *moaping* life.

Brookes. *Fables*. *The Sparrow and the Dove*.

It directs him not to shut himself up in a cloister, alone, there to *mope* and moan away his life; but to walk abroad, to behold the things which are in heaven and earth, and to give glory to Him who made them.

Horne. *Works*, vol. v. p. 337. *Discourse* 23.

MOQUILEA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Icosandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Rosaceæ*. Generic character: calyx top-shaped, with five acute teeth; corolla, petals five, roundish; stamens numerous, longer than the corolla; germen hirsute; stigma obtuse.

One species, a tree, native of the woods of Guiana. Decandolle.

MORÆA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Irides*. Generic character: corolla, six petals, spreading; stigmas three to six, thread-shaped; capsule oblong.

A genus of elegant bulbous-rooted plants, containing thirteen species, natives of the South of Africa.

MORAL, adj.

MORAL, n.

MORAL, v.

MORALER,

MORALIST,

MORA'LITY,

MORALIZE,

MORALIZA'TION,

MORALLY.

Fr. *moral*, *moralizer*; It. *morale*, *moralizare*; Sp. *moral*, *moralizar*; Lat. *moralis*, from *mos*, which Martinius thinks is from *meare*, to go,—signifying *via*, a way. See **IMMORAL**.

A *moral* man is a man whose way of life, whose mode or manner of acting is guided or governed by the laws of natural or revealed religion. A *moral* act; an act consistent with those laws. And thus *morality*, generally,

Obedience to, consistency with, those laws which guide or govern the mode or manner of action of men as social beings. And hence the Science of *morals* is

That Science which teaches men their duty, and the reasons of it.

Moral is also distinguished from Physical or Mathematical; e. g. a *moral* certainty, from a certainty arising from the evidences of the senses, or from Mathematical demonstration. See the second Quotation from Locke.

To *moralize*; to be or cause to be *moral*; or of a *moral* nature or character; to treat or deliberate *morally* or upon *morals* or *moral* topics.

O *morall* Gower, this booke I direct
To thee, and to thy philosophicall Strode.

Chaucer. *The Testament of Creseide*, p. 294.

Forsoth o maner gentrie is for to preise, that appareilleth mannes corage with vertues and *moralitees*, and maketh him Christes child.

Id. *The Persones Tale*, p. 155.

Or though a man of high or low degree,
Of Tullius had the sugred eloquence,
Or of Seneca the *moralitee*.

A Ballad of Good Counsaill, p. 556. Imputed to Chaucer.

Wherof ensamples ben enowe
Of hem, that thilke *merell* drowe.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vii. p. 231.

They do constur in diners sēses almost euery text in scripture, sometime after the letter, sometime *moral*, & sometime otherwise, and al to the profit and edifyng of the hearers.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 322. *The Supplication of Soules*.

By the tyme that the chylde doth come to xvii. yeres of age, to the intent his courage be bryddled wyth reason, it were nedfull to rede vnto hym some warkis of phylosophy, spicially that parte that maye enforme hym vnto vertuous maners, whiche parte of phylosophy is called *moral*.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, book i. ch. xi.

It is more commendable, and also cōmodious, if the players haue red the *moralization* of the chesse, and wha they playe do thynke vpon it: which bokes be in Englysh.

Id. *Ib.* book i. ch. xxvi.

When I did heare
The motley foole, thus *morale* on the time,
My lungs began to crow like Chanticiere,
That fooles should be so deep contemplatiue.

Shakspeare. *As You Like It*, fol. 193.

MOQUI-
LEA.

—
MORAL.

MORAL.

IAGO. Come, you are too severe a moraliser.

Shakspeare. *Othello*, fol. 321.

MORASS.

The wisest and most resolute moralist that ever was, lookt pale when hee should taste of his hemlock; and by his timorousnesse made sport to those that envied his speculations.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 67. *Heaven upon Earth*, sec. 3.

The end of morality, is to procure the affections to obey reason, and not to invade it.

Bacon. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 87. *Of the Advancement of Learning*, book ii.

If, then, the original itself was extant for so long a time, it was easy to compare the copies with it, and morally impossible but that the curiosity or religious care of many, should make them to do it.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book iv. ch. i.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall moralize my song.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. stan. 1.

Nature surely (if she will be studied) is the best moralist; and hath much good counsel hidden in her bosome.

Reliquiae Wottonianæ. *Of Education*, ch. i.

That which is said of the elephant, that being guiltie of his deformitie, he cannot abide to looke on his owne face in the water, (but seekes for troubled and muddy channels,) we see well moralized in men of evill conscience, who know their soules are so filthy, that they dare not so much as view them.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 13. *Meditations and Vowes*, Cent. 2. sec. 4.

A book of moralizations upon Ovid's Metamorphoses.

Baker. *Henry V.* Anno 1422.

The wiser and more morale part of mankind were forced to set up laws and punishments, to keep the generallity of mankind in some tolerable order.

Hale. *Origination of Mankind*, ch. vii. sec. 5. fol. 355.

And he that shall collect all the moral rules of the philosophers, and compare them with those contained in the New Testament, will find them to come short of the morality delivered by our Saviour, and taught by his Apostles; a college made up for the most part of ignorant but inspired fishermen.

Locke. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 353. *The Reasonableness of Christianity*, &c.

I am bold to think, that morality is capable of demonstration, as well as mathematicks; since the precise real essence of the things moral words stand for, may be perfectly known; and so the congruity or incongruity of the things themselves be certainly discovered; in which consists perfect knowledge.

Id. *On Human Understanding*, book iii. ch. xi. sec. 16.

She sigh'd; she smil'd: and, to the flowers

Pointing, the lovely moralist said:

See, friend, in some few fleeting hours,

See yonder, what a change is made.

Prior. *The Garland*.

A moral agent is a being that is capable of those actions that have a moral quality, and which can properly be denominated good or evil in a moral sense, virtuous or vicious, commendable or faulty.

Edwards. *On the Freedom of the Will*, part i. sec. 5. p. 41.

Moral philosophy, morality, ethics, casuistry, natural law, mean all the same thing, namely, that science which teaches men their duty and the reasons of it.

Paley. *Moral Philosophy*, book i. ch. i. p. 1.

[The love of God] is one of those many peculiar circumstances which so eminently distinguish the doctrines of the Gospel from the dry unanimated precepts of the ancient heathen moralists.

Porteus. *Sermon* 1. vol. i. p. i.

Morality is the rule which teaches us to live soberly and honestly. It hath four chief virtues, which moral writers have well explained; justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

Horne. *Works*, vol. vi. p. 541. *Charge to the Clergy of Norwich*.

Political reason is a computing principle; adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing, morally, and not metaphysically or mathematically, true moral demonstrations.

Burke. *Works*, vol. v. p. 126. *Reflections on the Revolution in France*.

MORASS seems to be merely a different way of writing *marish*, or *marsh*.

The false morass

In quivering undulations yields beneath

Thy burthen, in the miry gulf enclos'd!

Shenstone. *Moral Pieces*, part iii.

The sides and top are covered with morassy earth.

Pennant.

MORATION, Lat. *moratio*, from *morari*, to delay, to retard.

Delay.

For therein [the Northern hemisphere, and in the apogee] his *moration* is slower, and so his heat respectively unto those habitations as of duration, so also of more effect.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errors*, book vi. ch. x.

MORAVIA (in German, MAHREN) forms, with part of Silesia, a Province of the Austrian Empire. It is 210 British miles in length from East to West, 120 from North to South, and contains 11,571 square British miles in superficial extent. It is bounded on the North-West by Bohemia, North-East by Prussia, East by Galicia, South-East by Hungary, South-West by the Austrian Province styled "Below the Ens."

The surface of the Country is high and uneven in the Northern part, which is separated from Bohemia by the range called the Sudeten, from Silesia by the Gesenke, and from Galicia and Hungary by the Carpathian Mountains. From the declivity of those heights the land slopes to the South, and much the greater part of the water of Moravia passes off through the channel of the Morawa, as its principal river is called by the Sclavonians, whilst the Germans give it the name of March. This main stream receives from the East the Betschwa, from the West the Hanna, the Dige, and the Igla, and falls into the Danube: neither itself nor the tributary streams are navigable excepting for boats of very small draught. A few streamlets descend to the Elba from the Western extremity of Moravia, and the Oder as well as the Vistula rise in the Northern part. As this region sends streams to the German Ocean, the Baltic, and the Black Sea, it must necessarily lie high, and accordingly we find that the elevation of the surface varies at a mean estimate from 500 to 900 feet. The summits of the main range of mountains are of granite, the lower parts of gneiss and schistose mica; in the part adjoining Bohemia there are extensive beds of coal, and throughout the hilly region limestone occurs containing iron, lead, or zinc. There are unequivocal traces of volcanic action in the soil of Moravia. The hill, called Raudenburg, to the North of Olmütz, reaches an elevation of 2250 feet above the level of the sea, and is composed of reddish, greyish, or blackish scoriæ, which look as fresh as those of Vesuvius: it also contains basalt. These products enclose fragments of granitic rocks and of mica, or clay-slate, which are much altered, and seem to pass into the scoriform mass which envelopes them. To the South-East of this hill, near Heydenpilsch, are two hillocks of compact basalt; and more to the South, near Brochersdorf, is a basaltic hill, called the Saunikal, and on the right of the Mora are two others. To the North-East are two funnel-shaped cavities, of which the largest is seventy-five feet in breadth and eighteen in depth. These basalts rise from the midst of mica-slate, are compact, and sometimes columnar, and contain olivine. On the Western border also of Moravia, near Hungary, is a small basaltic deposit close to Banow: it has the form of a cone of grey clinkstone, containing crystals of hornblende, and the few pores which are distributed through its substance are elongated in a vertical

MORASS.

MORA-VIA.

MORA-
VIA.

Climate.

direction. On its Western side it encloses portions of hardened clay, and on its Eastern side it has thrown up and cracked in various directions a very large mass of the same kinds of rock, which are also hardened, where in contact with it. The loftiest summits are the Snowy Mountain, attaining an elevation of 4314 feet; in the Circle of Olmütz, and in the Circle of Troppaw, the Bischof's Cappe 3000, the Alt Vater 4200 feet high. The climate of Moravia is milder than might be expected from the elevation of the surface and the latitude. The thermometer sometimes during Summer stands at the height of 82° in the shade; the Winters, however, are occasionally so severe that the mercury has fallen to 7° below zero; the mean temperature at Olmütz is 45° 4'. In Austrian Silesia, lying to the North of the Sudeten, the climate is much colder, and the crops and fruits reach maturity six weeks, or in some instances even two months later than throughout the rest of the Province. The North-West is the prevailing wind; the air is generally pure and healthful. At Olmütz the average annual fall of rain is twenty-five inches. Even in the mountainous parts, numerous valleys and plains of small extent afford the cultivator a fertile field for his labour, and the more level tracts, constituting perhaps two-thirds of the territory, yield to few Countries in fertility.

Agriculture
and manu-
factures.

Hassel computes that the Province contains, of *joches** in arable land 2,071,474, gardens 57,928, vineyards 50,856, meadows 324,805, pastures 428,828, fishponds 41,811, woods 1,120,235. The same authority gives the following particulars concerning the amount of agricultural products in one year; in oats 13,936,728 *metzen*,† rye 7,112,437, barley 3,156,228, wheat 2,371,651. Flax and hemp of excellent quality are extensively cultivated. All fruits suitable to the middle tract of the temperate climate succeed well. The vine thrives even so high as the forty-ninth degree of latitude, and the annual average amount of the vintage is stated at 436,660 *eimer*.‡ The hay crop amounts to 5,000,000 cwts. annually. In 1817, the farming stock consisted of horses 127,845, black cattle 357,238, sheep 402,642, besides a great number of swine and poultry. The woods, in addition to timber for building and fuel, supply potash and nut-galls. Bees are an important object to the farmer, and as the climate and products of the Country well suit their nature, the number of hives is very great. The breeding and feeding of fish by artificial means is here probably carried to a greater extent than in any other Country; and the produce of this sort of husbandry forms a very important article in the diet of the inhabitants. The land is for the most part in the hands of a few great proprietors; of these the principal is Prince Lichtenstein, whose estate is computed to be worth above ten millions of florins. The peasantry, more fortunate than the great majority of the Slavonian race, are free both in their properties and persons. The principal manufacture is that of flaxen and hempen cloth, which employs 200,000 spinners, 15,000 weavers, and amounts on an average to 13,500,000 yards annually. The woollen manufacture is very flourishing, employing 100,000 persons, and producing 20,000 pieces of broadcloth, the same quantity of kerseymere, and 110,000 pieces of the coarser kinds. About 10,000 persons are employed on the cotton manufacture. The manufacture of paper and the preparation of leather are also in a

flourishing state. Mines of gold and silver were formerly worked, but since the precious metals of America have more abundantly supplied the Old World, this mode of employing capital and labour has been laid aside. If we except coal and a small quantity of alum, the mining operations are confined to iron, of which about 40,000 cwts. are annually reduced from the ore. From these particulars it may easily be collected that Moravia forms, in proportion to its extent, the richest and most productive of the Provinces of Austria.

The population, amounting to 1,733,319 persons, is divided into Slavonians, in number 1,250,000, Germans 450,000, Jews 28,000, besides a few French settlers, and about 1000 Gypsies. This statement compared with the extent assigns 149 persons to each British square mile. There are 119 assemblages of dwellings sufficiently large to be called towns, 118 smaller, in which, however, markets are held, 3672 villages, and 281,395 houses. The Slavonians dwell principally in the level and more fertile part of the Country, and are a respectable race, estimable both in their public and private relations; brave, honest, and attentive to domestic order and cleanliness. Their Language is a branch of the great Slavonian stock, and bears the character of being rich, harmonious, and flexible to all the varieties of musical intonation. The earliest period at which it can be ascertained to have been written is 990, about which time Adalbert, a Bishop, composed a Hymn still extant. There are two newspapers and four literary journals published in this dialect. The great majority of the inhabitants profess the Roman Catholic Faith, which is established by law, though perfect toleration is allowed to all sects in consequence of the edict promulgated, 1781, by Joseph II. to that effect; and this indulgence is claimed by 68,000 Protestants, of whom the greater proportion, relatively to the actual population, is found in Silesia. The doctrines of the Waldenses and Hussites were early propagated in Moravia, and those who held them possessed at the time of the Reformation above 200 churches, under the name of *Herrnhuter* or *Unitas Fratrum*. They experienced rigorous persecution on account of their refusal to bear arms against the Schmalcaldic League, on which occasion numbers emigrated to Poland and Prussia. The nonconformists in Moravia suffered dreadfully from the desolation of the Thirty Years' War, but by patience and caution they contrived to escape extermination, and to remain faithful to the dictates of their consciences. In 1722 there was an extensive emigration of the Moravian Brotherhood, when imbuing Count Zinzendorf with their doctrines, their Society assumed a more stable and influential form. The Ecclesiastical dignitaries in Moravia are the Archbishop of Olmütz and the Bishop of Brünn, having under their jurisdiction 561 parishes. Education is not neglected, as there are 3229 public schools, frequented by 153,000 pupils of both sexes.

The Province is divided into eight Circles:

	Population.	Chief Town.	Populat.	Latitude.	Long. E.
Olmütz	350,266	Olmütz	11,000	49° 32' 43"	17° 15'
Brünn	305,175	Brünn	25,764	49° 11' 32"	16° 40'
Iglau	146,179	Iglau	10,986	49° 23' 25"	15° 23'
Znaym	137,392	Znaym	5,106	48° 51' 15"	16° 0'
Hradisch	215,939	Hradisch	1,413	49° 3' 0'	
Prerau	221,720	Prerau	3,183		
Troppau	195,036	Troppau	9,748	49° 50' 1"	18° 0'
Teschen	153,307	Teschen	5,379	49° 41' 0"	18° 40'

The government is delegated by the Emperor to a Governor, assisted by a Council, consisting of the Chief

MORA-
VIA.

Population.

Language.

Religion.

Political di-
visions and
organiza-
tion.

* The German *joch* is to the English acre 10 : 7.2.

† Of the German *metzen* 4½ = the English quarter.

‡ 6.69 *eimer* = 100 English gallons.

MORA-
VIA.

Chamberlain of the Province, the Chief Judge, Chief Register, Under Chamberlain, and two Deputies out of each of the four Estates. These Estates are, 1st, the Prelates; 2dly, Nobles; 3dly, the Knights possessing a certain hereditary qualification in land; 4thly, the Burghers. These meet once a year at Brünn, for advising rather than controlling the Governor, or originating any measure of their own. Moravia supplies to the armies of the Austrian Empire in troops, a corps of sappers, two battalions of yagers, five regiments of infantry, two of cuirassiers, two of dragoons, and three of artillery; and to the exchequer 7,200,000 florins.

Brünn.

The Capital is *Brünn*, a town surrounded by a wall, but incapable of defence against a regular and vigorous attack. It contains a Cathedral, six parish Churches, three Convents, three Hospitals, and 1766 private houses. The building devoted to the purposes of the Provincial Government is large, and in a fine style of architecture; in it is preserved the plough held by Joseph II., when, in imitation of the Chinese Emperors, by sharing in the labours of agriculture, he wished to express the esteem in which he held them. This town is the principal mart and seat of manufactures in the Province. Every year four Fairs are held in it, each for the space of fourteen days, during which great numbers attend from all parts of Germany and Poland.

Olmütz.

Olmütz (in Moravian *Holomauz*, in Latin *Eburum*) was formerly the seat of the Provincial Government, at present established at Brünn. It lies on the banks of the river March, the waters of which, admitted into the ditches of the fortification, contribute to its security. The part at present called the Suburb, is considered the most ancient division of the town, having, according to the local antiquaries, been founded by the Roman Emperor Maximin in the IIIrd century. *Olmütz* is the See of an Archbishop, whose jurisdiction extends over all Moravia. He is chosen by the Chapter, which is a very wealthy as well as influential Body. In addition to the Cathedral there are six churches, among which that of St. Maurice is remarkable for its noble organ of 2332 pipes, and for a bell weighing 15,000 pounds. There is an Hospital, an Arsenal, and a Lyceum or College, with a good Library conducted by 24 Professors, having 764 students under their care. The Mongols having ravaged Poland and Russia in 1241, penetrated as far as *Olmütz*; but the Governor Jaroslaus having in a nocturnal sally with his own hand killed Peta, the Chief of those Barbarians, and thinned their numbers by the carnage which he spread amongst them, they drew off to the Eastward. The town was taken by Torstensohn in 1642, and remained in the possession of the Swedes until restored to Austria at the Peace of Westphalia. It fell into the hands of the Prussians in 1741, but after a year's occupation was evacuated. In 1758, Frederick the Great in person opened the trenches against it, but after remaining before it for six weeks, he raised the siege in consequence of his supplies having been intercepted. At Ullersdorf, a few miles to the North of the town, is a tepid spring of mineralized water long celebrated for its medicinal efficacy.

Brod Hun-
garisch.

Brod Hungarisch is remarkable for the many severe attacks which it has survived. In 1605, Botsky Prince of Transylvania, at the head of 12,000 men, attempted to take it by storm, but was repulsed by the citizens, who had called some companies of Cossacks to their assistance, and pursuing their advantage gave battle to the assailant with so great success that he was obliged preci-

pitately to fly into Hungary. The celebrated Bethlehem Gabor having, in 1622, united his forces with those of George Markgrave of Brandeburgh, brought an army of 70,000 men against the town, which he besieged for several months, until a general pacification obliged him to draw off his troops. The besieged had suffered dreadfully from famine, and although they scrupled not to devour every substance which, however loathsome, might enable them to sustain life, numbers perished by hunger, and a still greater number died of an infectious disease the result of their privations. In 1643 *Brod Hungarisch* was plundered by the Swedish troops under Anderson, and after 400 waggons had been conveyed away laden with the effects of the inhabitants, the town was fired in several places and almost totally reduced to ashes. The loss on this occasion was estimated at above £100,000. In 1663, during the Turkish war, a large body of Tartar horse made an irruption as far as this town, but the bravery of the residents having repulsed their attack, they mercilessly ravaged the surrounding country, and led away above 10,000 persons into slavery.

Hradisch, situated on an island in the March, is a well-built and fortified town, but subject to be overflowed by the inundations of the river.

Iglau, seated on the river of the same name, is a thriving place, having an active trade in beer and cloths. There are in it above 100 breweries, and 300 manufactories for woollen cloths, of which above 40,000 pieces are annually produced and despatched to the markets of Hungary and Turkey. A considerable capital is vested in the machinery of these factories, as well as in that employed in making paper, which is here produced of a quality not inferior to that of Holland. An income of £150,000 is computed to be annually drawn by the inhabitants from these sources. It is mentioned in the ancient records of this town, that in June, 1122, a heavy snow fell, and the cold was so severe as to cause the rivers to freeze. It is also gravely recorded that, in 1139, a certain John, a citizen of this place, died aged 361, having above three centuries before been armour-bearer to Charlemagne.

Kremsier is a handsome town, with a Castle, the usual residence of the Archbishop of *Olmütz*; and containing a Gallery of Pictures, a Library of 30,000 volumes, and a Mineralogical Museum. Population 3887.

Meseritz, situated on the banks of the Ozlawa, is celebrated for the size and beauty of the topazes found in its vicinity. Its origin is of very remote date, being referred by the local antiquaries to Maraboduus, whose reign is recorded in Tacitus. Population 3043.

Muschau, a small town seated at the confluence of the Zaya and Iglau, marks the field of a battle between the Romans and Marcomanni. A great number of the coins of the Roman Emperors and other relics, proving the presence of their armies in this neighbourhood, have been from time to time dug up near the town. It had been formerly a part of the extensive domains possessed by the Templars in Moravia.

Nikolsburg, a fortified town with suburbs, and a district inhabited by above 3000 Jews, lies to the South of Brünn in a pleasant valley formed by two mountains. It contains a magnificent Castle belonging to Prince Dietrichstein, the proprietor as well of the town as of the neighbouring country. The Library of the Castle contains 20,000 volumes, many of them rare, and several valuable manuscripts. In the cellar is a huge wine

MORA-
VIA.

Hradisch.

Iglau.

Kremsier.

Meseritz.

Muschau.

Nikolsburg.

MORA-VIA. vessel holding 40,000 gallons. The vicinity abounds with vineyards producing wine of excellent quality. The neighbouring mountains contain quarries of marble, and in some places exhibit vast deposits of petrified sea-shells and of fossil bones of a great size. Population 7022.

Wellehrad. *Wellehrad*, at present a Convent of the Cistercian Order, was the Capital of the Kingdom of Moravia, when during the VIIIth and two succeeding centuries it extended over Bohemia and part of Poland and Hungary. Its name, originally *Welliki Gorod*, or the Great Town, expressed its size and importance, which must have been considerable, as the ruins of the ramparts which may still be traced enclose a space of several miles in circuit. In 947, it was burned by the Hungarians, and subsequently also in 960, since which time it has continued in its present insignificance.

Znaym. *Znaym* is situated on a hill, having at one side a gradual acclivity, at the other a precipitous fall. It is, after Brünn and Olmütz, the most important place in Moravia, but possesses no peculiar features which demand specific notice.

Historical outline. The earliest information which remains to us concerning Moravia is derived from the Roman Historians. They represent it as inhabited by the *Quadi* and *Marcomanni*, who, always troublesome to the Roman Empire, threatened it with destruction in the reign of Marcus Aurelius, when it was found necessary to direct against them all the force, skill, and discipline of the Imperial armies. On the emigration of the primitive inhabitants during the universal movement of the German population in the early centuries of the Christian Era, the land was occupied by a colony of Slavonians who founded the Kingdom of Great Moravia. Charlemagne conquered their King Swiatoslaf, and constrained him to submit to Baptism, although Christianity was not voluntarily and sincerely professed until 856, when preached by Cyril. In the XIth century the Kingdom of Moravia became so weak that it was partitioned between Poland, Hungary, and Austria. Subsequently, the Dukes of Bohemia succeeded in obtaining possession of the greatest part of it, and retained their prize until wrested from them by Mathias Corvinus, King of Hungary. On his death, however, in 1490, it reverted to Bohemia, and together with that Kingdom it was transferred, in 1526, to the dominion of the House of Austria. The Circles of Troppau and Teschen are the relics of the Austrian territory in Silesia, having, in 1742, been exempted from the general cession of that Duchy to Prussia.

Schwoy, *Topographie der Markgrafschaft Mähren*, Wien, 1792—3, 3 bande, 8vo.; Hatzi, *Statistik von Mähren*, Nürnberg, 1807, 8vo.; Knessel, *Topografie des Schlesiens*, 1803, 8vo.

MO'RBID, Lat. *morbidus*, *morbosus*, from *morbus*, a disease. Of uncertain Etymology.
MORBI'FICK,
MORBI'FICAL,
MORBO'SE,
MORBO'SITY. Diseased, unhealthy, unsound, unwholesome.

The vessels whereby the *morbifical* matter is derived unto this membrane, are either the ascending branches or the hollow vein, which disperse themselves into the four upper ribs; or else the azygos, or *vena sine pari*.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iv. ch. iii. p. 233.

Seignior Malpighi, in his Treatise of Galls, under which name he comprehends all preternatural and morbose tumors and excrescencies of plants.

Ray. *Of the Creation*, part i.

For as the inference is fair, affirmatively deduced from the action to the organ, that they have eyes, because they see; so it is also from the organ to the action, that they have eyes, therefore some sight designed; if we take the intention of nature in every species, and except the casual impediments, or *morbosities* in individuals.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iii. ch. xviii. p. 188.

The first was with base dunghill rags yclad,
 Tainting the gale, in which they flutter'd light;
 Of morbid hue his features, sunk and sad;
 His hollow eyne shook forth a sickly light.

Thomson. *The Castle of Indolence*.

I should be most gladly satisfied about this remedy, whether or no it do indeed, either proscribe the *morbific* matter, or so alter its texture as to make it harmless.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 90. *The Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*, part ii. ess. 3.

Whilst the distempers of a relaxed fibre prognosticate and prepare all the *morbid* force of convulsion in the body of the state, the steadiness of the physician is overpowered by the very aspect of the disease.

Burke. *Works*, vol. viii. p. 95. *On a Regicide Peace*.

MORDA'CIOUS, Fr. *mordacité*; It. *mordace*,
MORDA'CITY, *mordacità*; Sp. *mordace*, *mordaz*, *mordazidad*; Lat. *mordax*,
MO'RDICANT, from *mord-ere*, to bite, which
MO'RDICANCY, Cæsar Scaliger composes of the
MORDICA'TION, Gr. *μῶρον ἐδεν*, *partem edere*,
MO'RDANT. and Martinius of *μείρειν ἐδωκεν*, *edens dividere*.

Biting, nipping, or pinching sharply, keenly. Chaucer uses *mordant*, (Fr. *mordant*, biting,) for the tongue of a buckle.

The mourdant wrought in noble gise,
 Was of a stone ful precious.

Chaucer. *The Romant of the Rose*.

Such things as have very thin parts, yet notwithstanding are without all acrimony, or *mordacity*, are very good sallets.

Bacon. *The History of Life and Death*, sec. 25. p. 41.

It [salt] in physick is held for *mordant*, burning, caustike, and mundificative.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxx. ch. x.

Wise phisicians should with all diligence inquire, what simples nature yieldeth, that have extream subtile parts, without any *mordication* or acrimony.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. vii. sec. 692.

Many of these [composts] are not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and burning.

Evelyn. *Earth*.

The young seedling leaves and roots, raised on the monthly hot-bed, almost the whole year round, affording a very grateful *mordacity*, and sufficiently attemper the cooler ingredients.

Id. *Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 751. *Acetaria*, (51.)

The *mordicant* and pungent, and such as repress or discuss flatulency, revive the spirits, and aid concoction, with such as abate and take off the keenness, mollifie and reconcile the more harsh and churlish.

Id. *Ib.* p. 762.

The *mordicancy* thus allay'd be sure to make the mortar very clean, after having beaten Indian capsicum, before you stamp any thing in it else.

Id. *Ib.* p. 750. (47.)

MORDELLA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* rather short, slightly serrated in the males; maxillary *palpi* terminated by a securiform joint; head heart-shaped, abruptly strangulated at its junction with the thorax, which is semicircular; body elevated, arched, with the abdomen terminating in a long, sharp joint; *elytra* short and narrow, ending in an acute point; *scutellum* distinct; hinder legs large; all furnished with simple *tarsi*; the latter heteromerous.

Type of the genus, *M. aculeata*, Linnæus; Olivier, *Ent.* vol. iii. pl. i. fig. 1. a—c. About twenty species, found on flowers, &c. in various parts of Europe; eight of them in Britain.

MORE.

MORE, *adj.* } A. S. *mæ, mare*; Ger. *mer*; D. *meer*; Sw. *mer*. Skinner suggests
 MORE, *adv.* } the Lat. *major*. Tooke accounts for
 MORE, *v.* } *more, most*, thus,—*Mow*, or *mowe*, is
 Mo'RENESS, } the pret. and past participle of A. S.
 Mo'REOVER. } *maw-an, melere*, (in D. *maeyen*, Ger. *mähen*, Sw. *mäja*), and means simply that which is *mowed* or *mown*; and as the hay, &c. which was *mown* was put together in a heap, hence, figuratively, *mowe* was used in A. S. to denote any heap, and was pronounced (and therefore written) with some variety, *ma, mæ, mo, mowe, mow*, which being regularly compared, give,
 Ma, *ma-er*, (*i. e.* A. S. *mare*), *maest*, (*i. e.* *mæst*.)
 Mæ, *mæ-er*, (*i. e.* *mære*), *mæ-est*, (*i. e.* *mæst*.)
 Mowe, *mower*, (*i. e.* *more*), *mow-est*, (*i. e.* *most*.)
 Mo, *mo-er*, (*i. e.* *more*), *mo-est*, (*i. e.* *most*.)
Mo, (*mowe, acervus*, heap,) which was constantly used by all our old English authors, has with the Moderns given place to *much*; which is merely the diminutive of *mo*, passing through the gradual changes of *mokel, mykel, mochel, muchel*, (still retained in Scotland,) *moche, much*.

Dr. Jamieson asserts that this hypothesis labours under several considerable difficulties. One alone deserves notice, *viz.* that the A. S. *ma*, is as really a comparative as *mare*, both being used adverbially in the sense of *plus, magis*; to which it may be answered, that *mare*, or *maer*, is Grammatically a comparative formed by the addition of the termination *er* to *ma*; but that *ma* itself is not a comparative by any Grammatical formation, and that the simple circumstance of its being used in the sense of *plus, magis*, will not constitute it Etymologically a comparative. *Less* is not so, our elder writers following analogy, added the termination *er*, and wrote *lesser*: the meaning of *less* will account for its usage, as applied to something small-er than, or not so large as, something else, and the meaning of *ma* or *mo* will account for its usage, both as applied to something large (positively) and to something larg-er (comparatively) than something else. Let that which is *mow-en* be heaped, accumulated, raised, as is usual, into small heaps or stacks, each stack will be a *mow*, or quantity *mown*; put several together, the accumulation is still a *mow*; put all in one, the whole coacervation is still a *mow* or stack, containing the quantity *mown*; and the reason of the application of the word to increase or enlargement appears evident from this practice of increasing or enlarging the heaps by repeated coacervations, till the whole were raised into one heap: *mo*, or *ma*, became thus, by consequence, a comparative term: its positive meaning remained unaltered: the addition of the termination *er* constituted the Grammatical comparative, which has obtained exclusive use. The progress with *less, lesser*, has been different. *More, adj.*

Greater, larger; added. *More, n.*

A greater, a larger, (*sc.* number, quantity, in tale, in measurement, sometimes with a subaudition of other nouns, *sc.* time or times, thing or things.)

þe fyfte tyme won Engelond þo folc of Normandie,
 þat a mong vs wonþ zet, and schulleþ euer *mo*.
R. Gloucester, p. 3.

Upon the pleyn of Salisbury þat oþer wonder ys,
 þat Stonhyngel ys y clepud, no *more* wonder nys.
Id. p. 7.

Eftsoon he sente othere seruauntis, *moo* thanne the first and in
 lyk manere they diden to hem. *Wiclif. Matthew*, ch. xxi.

Agayne he sent othir seruauntis, *moo* then the first: and they
 serued them lykewyse. *Bible, Anno 1551.*

And if Sathanas hath risen agens himself he is departid: and he
 schal no *mowe* stond, but hath an ende.

Wiclif. Mark, ch. iii.

And thei wondriden *moore* withynne hemsilf.

Id. Ib. ch. ix.

Moreness of Christ's vicars is not measured by worldly *moreness*.
Id. Letter in Lewis's Life, p. 284.

Moreouer and hath led bethene into the temple and hath defouled
 his hooli place. *Id. The Dedis of Apostlis*, ch. xxi.

Moreouer also he hathe broughte Grekes into the temple, and
 hath polluted thys holy place. *Bible, Anno 1551.*

But with these reliques, whanne that he fond
 A poure persone dwelling up on lond,
 Upon a day he gat him *more* moneie,
 Than that the persone gat in monethes tweie.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 705.

"And I," quod she, "am queene of fairie,
 Hire answer she shal han I undertake,
 Let us no *more* wordes of it make."

Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 14192.

And sawe hir bloody wondes wide and sore;
 And all criden bothe less and *more*
 "Have mercie, Lord, upon us wimmen alle."

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1758

The night shalt thou continue so,
 Without rest, in paine and wo
 If ever thou knew of love distresse,
 Thou shalt *mowe* learne in that sicknesse.

Id. The Romant of the Rose, p. 190.

And yet *moreover* in his armes two
 The vital strength is lost, and all ago.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2803.

This lustie peine [loue] hath ouertake
 The hert of this Romain so sore,
 That to knighthood *more* and *more*
 Prowesse auaunteth his courage.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. p. 65.

Two cardinalles he hath assised,
 With other lordes many *mo*
 That with his doughter thei shuld go.

Id. Ib. book ii. p. 49.

For fals semblant hath ever *mo*
 Of his counsaile in companie
 The derke vntrewe hypocrisie,
 Whose worde discordeth to his thought.

Id. Ib. book ii. p. 59.

What he will make lesse, he lesseth,
 What he will make *more* he *moreth*.

Id. Ib. book vii. p. 218.

But friendly Faeries, met with many Graces,
 And lightfoote Nymphes, can chace the lingring night
 With heydeguyes, and trimly trodden traces,
 Whilst Sisters nine, which dwell on Parnasse hight,
 Doe make them musick for their *more* delight.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. June.

CONST. O take his mother's thanks, a widdow's thanks,
 Till your strong hand shall helpe to giue him strength,
 To make a *more* requitall to your loue.

Shakspeare. King John, fol. 3.

Now when the lords and barons of the realme
 Perceiu'd Northumberland did leane to him,
 The *more* and lesse came in with cap and knee.

Id. Henry IV. First Part, fol. 68.

Of Faery lond yet if he *more* inquirye,
 By certein signs, here sett in sondrie place,
 He may it fynd.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 1.

MORE, *n.* } Grose says, that *more*, or *maur*, in
 MORE, *v.* } Gloucestershire signifies a root; as a straw-
 berry *more*; and *moreing-axe*, an axe for grubbing up the

MORE.

MORE. roots of trees. Probably from A. S. verb *myrran*, to spread. See MORROW, MORN. Applied to
MO-RINDA. The root; because it *spreads*; and the verb will be formed upon the noun;

To root or root up; get up the root.

The erchebissop's wodes ek the king het ech on,
 That me *morede* echone vp, that then ne beleuede non,
 That ech tre were vp *mored* that it ne spronge namore there.
R. Gloucester, p. 499.

A man ypassid yowith, and is wythout lore,
 May be wele likyned to a tre without *more*,
 That may nat bowe ne bere fruyte, but root [*i. e. rot*] and even wast.
The Marchantes Second Tale. Imputed to Chaucer.

Tenne thousand *mores* of sundry sent and hue
 That might delight the smell, or please the view,
 The which the nymphes from all the brooks thereby
 Had gathered, they at her foot-stoole threw.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, can. 7. Of Mutabilitie.

MORENIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dioecia*, order *Hexandria*, natural order *Palmæ*. Generic character: spathe four-leaved: male flower, calyx triangular, flat; corolla, petals two; the rudiment of a germen: female flower, germen three-cleft; drupes three, one-seeded.

One species, *M. fragrans*, a palm, native of the woods in Peru.

MORETTIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliculosa*, natural order *Cruciferae*. Generic character: segments of the calyx erect, linear; petals linear, entire; pod oblong, compressed; style short, conical; cotyledones accumbent.

One species, *M. philæna*, native of Nubia. Decandolle.

MORGANIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, natural order *Labiatae*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, equal; corolla, superior lip two-lobed, inferior three-cleft, lobes nearly equal, obcordate; stamens enclosed; stigma two-lipped; capsule two-celled, two-valved, valves two-parted.

Two species, natives of New South Wales.

MORICANDIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliquosa*, natural order *Cruciferae*. Generic character: calyx closed, the base bisaccate; petals unguiculate, border obovate, spreading, entire; pouch compressed, sometimes quadrangular; seeds ovate, small; cotyledones conduplicate.

A genus allied to *Brassica*, containing three species, natives of the South of Europe. Decandolle.

MORIGERATION, It. *morigerare*, *morigerazione*; Sp. *morigerar*, *morigeration*; Lat. *morigerari*, (*morem gerere*,) to comply.

Compliance, acquiescence, conformity.

Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration* or application of learned men to men of fortune.
Bacon. Works, vol. i. p. 12. Of the Advancement of Learning, book i.

MORINA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Dipsaceae*. Generic character: calyx a one-leaved fruit, toothed; corolla unequal; one seed under the flower cap.

One species, *M. Persica*, native of Persia.

MORINDA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Rubiaceae*. Generic character: flowers collected in a globular form on the spherical receptacle; calyx five-toothed; corolla funnel shaped, five-cleft, spreading; berries aggregate, angular, from mutual compression, two-seeded.

Four species, natives of the West Indies and South Sea Islands.

MORINGA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Leguminosae*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved, oblong, deciduous; corolla, petals five, somewhat unequal, the superior petal ascending, sometimes five of the stamens are sterile; pod three-valved.

Four species, natives of Africa and China.

MORION, or } Fr. *morion*; It. *morione*; Sp. *MU'RRION*. } *morion*. Bochart, says Menage, from *Maurus*; a *Maurorum usu*, because used by the *Moors*. It is more probably from the A. S. *myrr-an*, to dispel, to repel, *sc.* a blow at the head; and hence applied to

Armour (for the head,) a burganet.

And see **HELMET**.

Then to herselfe she gives her Ægide shield,
 And steel-hed speare, and *morion* on her hedd,
 Such as she oft is seene in warlike field.

Spenser. Muirpotmos.

Philopoemen reformed all this, perswading them to use the pike and shield instead of the little target, spear, or bore-staff, and to put good *morians*, or burganets, on their heads.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 309. Philopæmen.

And when thy noble body is in durance,
 Thus do we clap our musty *murrions* on,
 And trace the streets in terrour.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Philaster, act iv. sc. 1.

Their beef they often in their *murrions* stew'd.

King. Art of Cookery.

MORISSONIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monadelphia*, order *Polyandria*. Generic character: calyx simple, two-cleft; corolla, petals four; one pistil; berry coated with hard bark, one-celled, many seeded.

One species, *M. Americana*, a tree, native of the West Indies.

MORKIN, perhaps *mor*, *i. e.* having the *murre*, or *murrain*, *q. v.* and *kin*, the diminutive.

Could he not sacrifice
 Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies,
 Or meager heifer, or some rotten ewe.

Hall. Satire 4. book iii.

MORMAL, Low Lat. *malum-mortuum*; Fr. *maux-mortz*, is a kind of disease in the feet and shins. And Mr. Tyrwhitt thinks that Chaucer meant by *mormal*
 A cancer or gangrene.

But gret harm was it, as it thought me
 That on his shinne a *mormal* hadde he.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 388.

Bothe himself and all hys secte, were fayne to seeke some plasters of false gloses, to heale the foule *marmole* of theyr scabbed shynnes.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1088. Aunsuere to the Poysoned Boke, &c.

And thus good readers you see, that wher as his *marmole* is more the an hād full brode: this plaster of his passeth not the bredth of a peny.

Id. Ib. fol. 1089.

They hold it [*sesama*] excellant to heale the old cancerous and maligne ulsers, named *cacoëthe*, *i. morimals*.

Holland. Plinie, vol. ii. book xx.

And the old *mor-mal* on his shin,
 Now prick and itch, withouten blin.

Ben Jonson. Sad Shepherd, act ii. sc. 2.

MORMO, Gr. *μορμῶ*, *pro larva et terriculum accipitur*, a sort of goblin or spectre.

But to have been sick of the fright, to have lavished our constancy, courage, conscience and all, in Indian sacrifice to a sprite or *mormo*, *ne noccat*, to escape not a real evil, but only an apprehension or terror, this is a piece of the most destructive weariness, the *ἀσέβης ἀκρίβεια*, the greatest simplicity that can be.

Hammond. Works, vol. iv. fol. 577. Sermon 3.

MO-
RINGA.
—
MORMO

MORMO. **MORMO**, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

MORN.

Generic character. *Palpi* rather short, densely clothed with scales, hair-like on the basal joint, the terminal joint conspicuous, ovate-conic, acute; the basal joint about half the length of the second, rather curved; the second elongate, slender, slightly attenuated to the apex, which is somewhat acute; *maxillæ* shorter than the *antennæ*; *antennæ* moderate, simple, slightly pubescent beneath in the males; head smooth, densely squamous between the *antennæ*; eyes naked; *stemmata* distinct; *thorax* rather short, densely pilose, crested; *abdomen* rather stout, crested on the back, with a small tuft at the apex; wings deflexed, and forming a triangle during repose; anterior subtriangular, broad, the hinder margin crenate; posterior large, ovate-triangular, crenate on the hinder margin; legs rather short and stout. *Larva* naked, with a small head, the sides ciliated, the body tapering towards the tail, the caudal segment tuberculated; *pupa* with two spines at the end; folliculated.

Type of the genus, *P. Maura*, Linnæus; Donovan, *Brit. Ins.* plate xxx. fig. 1. One species only, a native of Europe and of Britain.

MORMYRUS, from the Greek *μόρμυρος*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Esocides*, order *Malacopterygii Abdominales*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Body scaly, oblong, compressed, tapering towards the tail, becoming thicker towards the caudal fin; head covered with a thick, naked skin, which envelopes the gill-flap, and leaves but a vertical cleft for the branchial aperture; the muzzle elongated, and the opening of the mouth very narrow; teeth slender, and indented at their tips on the intermaxillaries and lower jaw, and in long rows on the tongue and palate; dorsal fin single.

The remarkable characters in this genus are the elongation of the muzzle, which has some resemblance to the snout of the Ant-eaters; the extensive envelopment of the gill-cover, so that the branchial opening is merely a cleft, which has induced some authors to deny the existence of any gill-cover; and the increased size of the tail, which, instead of being compressed like the body, is nearly cylindrical. They are all found in the Nile.

Some have the mouth cylindrical, and the dorsal fin long; such are

M. Hasselquist.

M. Caschive.

M. Oxyrinus.

M. Cannume.

Others have the snout cylindrical, and the dorsal fin short; as

M. Anguilloides, Geoffr.: and Geoffroy thinks that in one of these divisions the *Oxyrinque*, formerly adored by the Egyptians, is to be met with.

Some have the muzzle short and rounded, and the dorsal fin short; as

M. Labiatus, Geoff.

M. Dorsalis, Geoff.

Whilst others have the forehead prominent, with a receding mouth; as

M. Cyprinoides, Geoff.

See Lapepe, *Histoire des Poissons*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*.

MORN. } The elder Etymologists have nothing
Mo'RNING. } to say respecting these words; Tooke's
Mo'RROR. } researches are most happy. *Morrow*,

morn, and *morning* were in old English written *morew*, *morewn*, *morewende*; in A. S. *merien*, *mergen*, *merne*; *margen*, *marne*, or *morgen*, *morn*; and he believes them to be the past tense and past participle of the Goth. and A. S. verb *merjan*, *merran*, *mirran*, *myrran*, to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter; *morr*, the regular past tense of this verb, pronounced and written *morwe*, *morew*, and subsequently *morowe*, *morow*, by adding the participial termination *en*, *merg-en*, *merien*, *mer'n*; *marg-en* *mar'n*, *morg-en*, *morn*; or *morewen*, *morew'n*, *mor'n*. *Morrow* and *morn* then have the same meaning, viz. dissipated, dispersed, sub. clouds or darkness, whose dispersion, or the time when they are dispersed, these words express. *Morning*, the present participle *myrrende*, in old English *morewende*, (*ende*, as usual, converted into *ing*.) as in Chaucer *morwening*; thence *morewing*, *morwing*, *morning*.

Morning is, by usage, applied to a considerable portion of the day succeeding the dispersion of darkness; and *morrow*, *to-morrow*, to the whole day next following *to-day*.

Aureli & Uter, þe twei breþren corteys,
With gret power a *morwe* ariuede at Totteneis.

R. Gloucester, p. 134.

þe Tiwesday to Euesham he wende þe *morweninge*.

Id. p. 558.

þe kȳng one on þe *morn* went to London.

R. Brunne, p. 49.

Right in þe *morning* in aldermost nede
Com þe kȳnge's sonnes tuo.

Id. p. 17.

Ac on a Maȳ *morweninge* on Malverne hulle

Me bý fel for to slepe. for weyrnesse of wandryng.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 1.

Then wenne I to wyttē and with a whight I mette

A minoure in a *morwetide*, and to this man I saide.

Id. Crede, sig. B. i.

And counselide hem of Ihesu of the lawe of Moises and profetis
fro the *morewe* til to euentide.

Wiclif. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. xxviii.

And preached vnto them of Jesu; bothe out of the law of Moses,
& also out of the prophetes, euen from *morninge* to night.

Bible, Anno 1551.

But whanne the *morowetide* was come, alle the princis and prestis
and the eldere men of the puple token counseil agens Jhesus.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxvii.

But natheles it was so faire a sight,
That it made all hir hertes for to light,
What for the season, and the *morwening*,
And for the foules that she herde sing.

Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10712.

But by the cause that they shulden rise
Erly a-*morwe* for to seen the sight
Unto hir reste wenten they at night.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2492.

The goodnesse that thou maist do this day, do it, and abide not,
ne delay it not til to *morwe*.

Id. The Tale of Melibeus, p. 119.

For he that stant to daie alofte,
And all the worlde hath in his wones,
To *morowe* he falleth all at ones
Out of riches into pouerty.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 112.

The fourth watch was next to the *morning*, and was called the
morninge-watche. *Bible, Anno 1551. Matthew*, ch. xiv. note.

That ruddy *morning-beam* of majesty,
Which should the sun's eclipsed light supply,
Is overcast with mists.

Carew. Upon the King's Sickness.

He shall then so reveal himself to us as the sun shews himself to
the world, in the *morning-rising*, by degrees ascending to its full
height.

Hall. Hard Texts of Scripture. Hosea, ch. vi. ver. 3.

MORN.
—
MO-
ROCCO.

The prince by chaunce did on a lady light,
That was right faire and fresh as *morning-rose*,
But somewhat sad and solemne eke in sight,
As if some pensive thought constrain'd her gentle spright.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 9.

And if that wrong on eyther side there were,
That he should warne the wronger to appeare
The *morrow* next at court, it to defend.
Id. Mother Hubbard's Tale.

About the daybreake betimes in the *morning*, the leaves of trees
are found bedewed with honnie; and looke whosoever they are,
that have occasion to be abroad in the aire about the dawning of the
morrow, they may evidently perceive their clothes wet with a
clammie humour of honie, yea, and their haire glewed therewith
together, if they goe bare headed.

Holland. Plinie, book xi. ch. xii.

The *morning*, we know, is commonly said to be a friend to the
Muses, but a *morning's* draught was never so.

South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 356.

Still night succeeds,
A soften'd shade, and saturated earth
Awaits the *morning-beam*, to give to light,
Rais'd through ten thousand different plastic tubes,
The balmy treasures of the former day.

Thomson. Spring.

Set by old Ocean's side the goddess heard;
Then from the sacred deep her head she rear'd:
Rose like a *morning-mist*.

Dryden. Homer. Iliad, book i.

But who the melodies of *morn* can tell?

The wild brook babbling down the mountain's side;
The lowing herd; the sheepfold's simple bell;
The pipe of early shepherd dim descried

In the lone valley. *Beattie. The Minstrel, book i.*

To-morrow's action! can that hoary wisdom,
Borne down with years, still doat upon to-morrow!

That fatal mistress of the young and lazy,
The coward, and the fool, condemn'd to lose
A useless life in waiting for to-morrow.

Johnson. Irene, act iii. sc. 2.

MORN.
—
MO-
ROCCO.

M O R O C C O.

Name.

MOROCCO, which takes its name from Merákesh, changed into Morocco by the Italians, is an Empire at the North-Western extremity of Africa, gradually formed by the conquest and annexation of several contiguous States. The largest part of it consists of the united Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, so named from their respective Capitals. To these were subsequently added the petty States of Dar'ah, Sús, and Tárudánt, on the South; Táfilelt, and Sijilmásah, on the West; and Mequinèz on the North. Its greatest length, from Ceuta, in 35° 54' 4" North and 5° 16' 6" West, to Cape Nún, in 28° 41' North and 11° 15' 18" West, measures 433 Geographical miles; and its greatest breadth, from the same promontory, its Westernmost extremity, to the meridian passing through the mouth of the Mulúyah, in 35° 8' North and 2° 30' West, may be estimated at 420 Geographical miles; but, as the coast from the Straits of Gibraltar runs in an oblique direction from North-East to South-West, its breadth Northward is continually diminishing, and is little more than 100 miles in the parallel of Arzila. Morocco (Merákesh) and Fez (Fás) were each divided into seven Provinces, thus enumerated by Leo Africanus (8.) and Marmol:

Extent.

(i. 6. pt. i. fol. 5.) 1. Heha; (Háhá or Háhet;) 2. Sús; 3. Gezúla; (Kézúlah;) 4. Morocco Proper; (Merákesh;) 5. Dukélah; (Dúkálah;) 6. Hazkóra; (Haskórah;) 7. Tedla; (Tádlah;) belonging to the former: and 1. Temezna; (Támesná;) 2. Fez; (Fás;) 3. Azgar; (Azkár;) 4. El Abath; (El Habat;) 5. Elrip; (El-Ríf;) 6. Garet; (Káret, or Gárat;) 7. Elcuz; (Elkheús;) to Fez. To these names others have been added by modern writers; as El Gharb, Sháwiyyah, and Bení Hasen, to Fás; Miskín or Zerárah, Shedmah, 'Abdah, and Rihámmah, to Morocco. Concerning their position, however, and, what is less extraordinary, concerning the orthography of their names, there is much discordance. Shedmah, the Shermah of Chénier, is spelt Siyádmah by Hæst, who has given the word in the original character, and the Shawiya of Jackson is the Chavoya of Chénier, and probably the Showiah of Shaw; but this last-named tract is contiguous to Bení Hasen according to the first, and is separated from it by Fás according to the second. 'Abdah lies to the South of Dukkálah, and between it and Siyádmah according to Jackson and Chénier; but

Divisions.

to the South of the former and to the North of the latter, if Hæst was rightly informed. This is the more remarkable, as they had all three travelled through those Provinces. But as there are few towns in Morocco, and the districts are generally named from the Barbar Tribes occupying them; whenever any of those Tribes, who are for the most part migratory, change their quarters, the name of the district is doubtless changed accordingly; and we learn from Chénier (iii. 8.) that "the extent of the Provinces varies according to the will or interests of the Prince, the caprice of Governors, and other temporary circumstances."

Of these Provinces, all, except Sús, Sijilmásah, Táfilelt, and Dar'ah, are on the Northern declivity of Mount Atlas, which descends more or less abruptly to the sea, forming bold and lofty promontories at Ape's Hill, (Abyla of the Ancients, called Jebel dhá-zza'tút, i. e. Ape's Hill by the Moors, (Jackson, p. 10.) in 35° 54' 4" North and 5° 16' 6" West,) Cape de Geer, (Cabo de Aguer, (Marmol, i. 18. c. 27.) in 30° 38' North and 9° 51' 36" West, now called Ferní, or Aferní, by the Moors,) and Cape Nún, in 28° 41' North and 11° 15' 18" West. The highest part of Mount Atlas* appears to be that portion of it which lies between Sús and Telemsán, (Tremecen,) some peaks of which are always covered with snow, and must therefore rise at least to the height of 10,800 feet above the level of the sea. "Deren," says Idrísí, (Clin. iii. pt. 1.) "is a mountain equalled by few in height, fertility, extent, and populousness. It begins from the Ocean on the shores of Sús el aksá, and runs Eastward nearly in a straight line till it reaches Mount Nefúsah, and afterwards the mountains of Tarábulus, (Tripoli,) where it gradually sinks into the plain. Several persons say that it reaches the sea at the promontory called Aútán. It abounds in all kinds of fine fruits and extraordinary trees. Water bursts forth from it everywhere,

Position.

Jebel dé-z-
za'tút.
Ape's Hill.

Deren.

* Atlas was named *Dyris* or *Adiris* (Strabo, xvii. p. 825. Plin. Nat. Hist. v. 1.) by the ancient Africans, according to the Greeks, whose accusative case, *Dyrin*, approaches very nearly to the Arabic *Deren*. *Adir* is almost identical with the Barber word *Edrar*, or *Edirar*, "a Mountain." The writers on Africa have been most unlucky in their etymologies. Hæst derives Atlas from the Arabic word *ila*, signifying the sunrise. Others have mentioned *jebel et-tils*, a corruption of *jebel el thelj*, (snowy mountains,) as the origin of Atlas.

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and on both its sides there is a constant verdure at all seasons." The whole tract, says Marmol, (i. 7. tom. i. fol. 6.) from the Southern extremity of Sús to the Straits of Gibraltar, is extremely fertile, abounding in corn-land and pasture, being all a level and undulating country, traversed by many capital rivers, which descend from the greater Atlas and flow into the Atlantic Ocean. From the same Straits Eastward, as far as Tripoli in Barbary, the whole is a hilly country, occupied by chains of mountains, which in some places extend thirty or forty leagues inland; and between these mountains and the greater Atlas there are extensive plains, and in some places hills (*lomas*) and low ridges; but the soil is fertile in bread-corn (*pan*) and grass for cattle, abounding in springs and streams, which descend from the mountains, and enter the Mediterranean, with pleasant and delightful banks adorned with shady groves, especially towards the confines of the City of Cayraúen; (Kaírawán, the ancient Cyrene;) for from thence forwards the soil becomes sandy and dry. The Coast of Barbary, called Er-ríf, is formed by the lower range of Atlas, where cold prevails rather than heat, and more barley than wheat is produced; but the former is the principal food of those nations. The mountains are often covered with wood, and have extensive summer-pastures; but, if not removed in time to the low lands, the cattle are often killed by the heavy snows in Winter. The mountains of the higher range of Atlas are in some places too cold to be habitable, full of crags and precipices overhanging deep and gloomy valleys, shaded by forests of large and lofty trees, and giving rise to considerable rivers. Other mountains, much more temperate and agreeable, are peopled by large communities and Cobeylas (Kobeilahs) or Tribes of African Beréberes. (Berábbers.) The most rugged and craggy heights of the greater Atlas, are those overhanging the Province of Temícena (Támesná,) and the coldest, those above the Province of Morocco. The shepherds always pasture their flocks in those mountains in Summer, but take care to remove them before the snow begins to fall, as it is usually accompanied by a Northerly wind (*cierzo*) so cold as to kill the sheep, and sometimes the shepherds themselves. There is a passage in these mountains near the city of Agmet, (Aghmát,) through which the Numidians (Tawárik) pass every year with their camels laden with dates, and so much snow sometimes falls at that season, that in a single night they are buried, both men and beasts, under two lances' depth of snow. (*dos lanzas de nieve*.)

Rivers.

Mulooia,
Mulluvia, or
Mulwia.Elcos, or
Luccos.

These mountains give rise to all the rivers in the Empire of Morocco; the principal of which are, 1. the Mulúyah, or Mulwiyyah, which rises in the Province of Kheús about 25 miles from Garsi-Luñ, and flowing in a North-Easterly direction through the rugged and desert plains of Ankad and Káret, (Anged and Garet,) and bathing the foot of the mountains of the Bení Zenátah, (Yeznátah, Leo, 715.) empties itself into the Mediterranean near the town of Kasasa. It is joined in its course by the Mulull, Sá, (Zha of the Maps,) and other streams, and forms the Western boundary of the Empire. 2. The U'lkús, or U'lukkús, rising in the mountains of the Bení Ghomárah, flows Westward through the plains of Habat and the Azkár, passes by the town of Kasr-el-kabír, and falls into the sea at El'Aráish, (Larache,) a town belonging to the last-named Tribe, and having a port, the entrance of which is obstructed by a dangerous bar. 3. The Subú, one of

the largest rivers in Morocco. It rises in Mount Selíligó in the Province of Kheús, in a thick forest; and winding through the valleys into the plain, passes within six miles from Fás. (Fez.) It receives the Wádí el jewáhir, (Jewel River,) which flows through that city, and many other streams in its course, and enters the sea at Ma'mórah, twelve miles from Salá. It has a very deep mouth, and is navigable for some distance. Like most of the other streams in this Country, it is very low and fordable in many places, in the dry season of the year. 4. The Búreghegh, springing from one of the branches of Mount Atlas, in the Kingdom of Fás, passes through deep ravines in the mountains, into the level country, through which it flows into the sea between Salá (Salee) and Rabát. The bar at its mouth is so dangerous to inexperienced navigators, that it was formerly considered as a great protection to those towns against the attacks of Christian fleets. 5. Ommu-r-rebí' (corruptly in modern times Omm-arba') springs from Mount Atlas on the confines of Fás and Tádlah. (Tedla.) It flows first through the plains of Adaksúm, (or Adakhsún,) and afterwards, descending through a narrow valley into the lower plains, divides the Province of Támesná from those of Tádlah and Dukkálah, (Duquela,) discharging itself into the Ocean beneath the walls of Azammór. It receives in its course the Wádí l'abíd, (Hued la Abid, Marmol, i. fol. 8.) i. e. Slaves River, and the Dernah, which flows from the same mountains. It is never fordable, and abounds in fish, particularly shad, (*sábalos* = *Clupea alosa*.) 6. The Tensíf rises in Mount Atlas, near Animmeí, or Hanimmeí, to the East of the City of Morocco, and, flowing in a North-Westerly direction, falls into the Atlantic near Asafí, (Safi,) in the Province of Dukkálah. It is increased by many streams, particularly the Esifelmel, the Niffís or Nefúsah, and the Aghmát. Though generally deep, it is fordable in some places. It is crossed at Morocco by a bridge of fifteen arches, erected by the Sultán Ya'kúb Al-mansór, and considered as one of the finest in Africa. 7. Wádí Sús, the River of Sús, rises in Mount Atlas, on the confines of Sús and Háhá, and taking a South-Westerly course, passes by Tárudant, and enters the sea near a place called Gertzen. (Gertásen?) It is drawn off in canals for the purposes of irrigation to so great an extent, that in Summer-time the bar at its mouth is fordable at low water. 8. Wádí Nún, the River of Nún or Núl, may be considered as the Southern boundary of Morocco. It is also called the River of Akasah, (Jackson, 9.) but is little known; being on the borders of the Desert, (Sahrá,) it is probably inconsiderable and unnavigable. There are two considerable streams South of Atlas. 9. Wádí Filéli, the River of Táfilelt, terminating in a small lake; and 10. Wed Der'ah, the River of Der'ah, finally lost in the sands.

The climate varies greatly in the different regions; and as the South-Western branch is the highest range of Atlas, there is a greater diversity of temperature, at different seasons, in Morocco than in the other Barbarous States. In the low lands the rains begin at the end of October, and the greatest cold is felt at the end of January; but at noon a fire is never wanted. In February the cold decreases, and the weather is very variable. Boisterous winds from the West and North (*cierzos*) prevail in March, and almost all the fruits are set in April. Cherries are ripe at the end of that month, and early figs (*brevas*) by the middle of May. Grapes

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ROCCOSebu, or
Seboo.Bu Regreg,
or Boo
rergreg.Morbaya, or
Omm-arba.Tensif, or
Tensift.Wed Sús, or
Wed Soos.WedNum, or
Wed Noon.Wed Fil-
lelly.

WedDraha.

Climate.

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begin to ripen on the 25th of June. Apples, pears, peaches, apricots, &c. are ripe in the beginning of July, figs in the beginning of August, and the latest fruits early in September. Raisins are dried in that month; unless early rains or heavy dews fall, and then their juice is converted into a rob, (*rób*), or vinous syrup, (*arrope y vino cozido*), much drunk by the Berbers. (Beráber.) Olives are gathered in November, but the trees, as in Europe, bear plentifully only every other year. The Spring begins on the 15th of February, and ends on the 18th of May. If no rain fall between the 5th of April and the 5th of May, a scanty harvest is the certain result. The hot season begins on the 19th of May and ends on the 16th of August, and the greatest heat prevails in June and July, in which months exposure to the night air is not hurtful. The rains in July and August occasion pestilential fevers and much sickness. On the 17th of August the Autumn begins, and it ends on the 17th of November, the heat having gradually diminished in August and September. The Winter begins on the 17th of November and ends on the 14th of February; and at the commencement of that season they sow their fields in the low lands; but in the hills they begin to sow in October. From the 12th of December to the 20th of January the weather is usually very cold; and from the 12th of June to the 21st of July excessively hot. The East, South-East, and South winds in May and June often do much mischief, blighting the grain and fruits, and preventing their coming to maturity. There are also in those months thick fogs, which are injurious. In the mountains there are only two seasons: Winter from October to April, and Summer during the remainder of the year. The plains, wherever there is water, are very fertile; and the industry of the mountaineers compensates for the want of soil and level ground: they make terraces with stone walls along the sides of their hills, and are thus enabled to raise large crops of barley. In the Country to the South of Atlas (*Biládu-l jeríd*) the grain ripens in May, and the dates in October. If the rain on the mountains fail, all the rivers are dried up; but if rain fall in September, the dates are spoiled, and the inhabitants depend much more on that crop than on their harvest of corn. (Leo, 82.) The most remarkable vegetable productions of Morocco are, 1. the 'Arar, (*Thuja articulata*), which yields the gum sandarac. 2. The ferbiyún, or ferfiyún, *dergemeuz* in the Berber tongue, (*Euphorbia officinarum*), the inspissated juice of which is the gum euphorbium. 3. The fashúk, (probably a species of *Ferula*), which, according to Mr. Jackson, yields the gum ammoniac. 4. Surnag, perhaps the *súranján* of the Arabs. (*Iris tuberosa*.) 5. Talhts, (*Acacia gummi-fera*), common throughout Tropical Africa. 6. El rassul, (El ghásúl), mentioned by Mr. Jackson, (78.) the *Salsola fruticosa*, very common on all the shores of the Mediterranean. And 7. the arkán (*Elæodendrum argan*) is not only peculiar to Morocco, but one of its most useful vegetable productions. Idrísí, (*Cl. iii. part i. MSS.*) in speaking of the fertility of Mount Ténmelet, (*Tánmilát*), says, "There is also on this mountain a large tree, called in the Berberí tongue arkán, (pronounced argán,) of which the boughs, branches, and leaves resemble those of the plum-tree. (*Ijjás; Prunus domestica*.) It has a fruit like that of the damascene; (*uyún*, probably *uyún-el-bakar*, i. e. bull's eyes;) when of early growth its outer rind is thin and green, but when completely ripe it is yellow. It is exclusively

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astrigent and acid, and contains a hard nut like that of a moderate-sized olive, (*el zeítínatu-l mahdúdatu-l rás*.) The taste of this fruit is not good at all. It is gathered at the end of September, and given to goats, who swallow it, after having eaten its outer rind, and afterwards void it whole. It is then gathered, washed, bruised, and its kernel ground and pressed, when there issues from it much oil of a clear colour but unusual appearance; it is not pleasant to the taste, and is very bitter. They use it on account of its plentifulness, for lighting their lamps, and the tavern-keepers (*el dukháníyún*) in the markets fry sponges (*el-uspínj*, i. e. balls of pastry) in it. As soon as touched by the fire, it emits a disagreeable, pungent odour; but in the sponges it loses its unpleasant taste. The women of the Masámadah Berbers anoint their heads with it while combing; and it beautifies, lengthens, and renders their hair finer, and also preserves its blackness." It is described by Leo, (100.) and by Marmol, (iii. 2.) (who seems to have seen it, but who does not transcribe either Idrísí or Leo,) as a thorny tree, whose fruit is bigger than large apricots, (*albarcoques*), with nothing but a skin over the stone, (*al cuesco*), and whose berries when ripe shine in the darkness of the night like stars. "This fruit," he adds, "is eaten by goats; and the Africans afterwards gather its stones in their cattle-yards, (*corrales*), for they are so hard that they cannot break them, but drop them whole, and from their kernels they make that stinking and ill-tasted oil." (vol. ii. fol. 2.) Veins of gold and silver are said to be found in the mountains, especially in those of Sús; but there seems to be no very satisfactory evidence for the existence of either. Lead, copper, and iron probably occur in several places; and the last two are extracted and worked to a small extent. Rock-salt, saltpetre, and antimony are likewise obtained in large quantities. The neighbourhood of Táfilélt (*Táfilált*) is the tract of country which principally furnishes the last; and Elkohl-el-Filélí,* the antimony from Táfilélt, is in great request, being the principal ingredient in the kohel, (*stibium*, or *collyrium*), with which the Maroquine women blacken the edges of their eyelids.

The animals of Morocco are, with few, if any exceptions, common to the rest of Northern and Middle Africa; but it is possible that the mountainous regions and Southern Provinces may contain some species peculiar to that Country, though it is very probable that those mentioned as such in the imperfect accounts which have hitherto been published, when examined by Naturalists, will prove to be nothing more than varieties of species previously known. 1. The horreh is probably the *Antelope cervicapra*, or stag-goat antelope of modern Naturalists. 2. The aúdad, mentioned by Mr. Jackson (33.) as an inhabitant of Southern Atlas, and a great rarity, is probably the *fishál* or *lérwí* of Shaw, (171.) (*Antelope lerwia*), supposed by him to be the *tragelaphus* of the Ancients. The skins which he sent to Sir Joseph Banks, if they were preserved, are now in the British Museum. 3. The sibsib, or sebseb, (Jackson, 36.) is probably a kind of squirrel. (*Sciurus gætulus*.) Its flesh is like that of the rabbit, but, according to the Berbers, not palatable, unless its back has been rubbed

* This derivative, *Filélí*, seems to show that the initial *tá* is an article; it seems with the final *t* to mark the feminine gender in the Shilahh or Berberí language. (*Notice sur la Langue Berbère*, in *Voyage de Hornemann par Langlès*, p. 416. 430, 431. &c.)

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against a hard surface, while the animal is alive. 4. The heírrí, or moherrí, called hájín by the Arabs in Egypt, is a variety of the camel, whose swiftness and endurance of labour are, according to the Moors, such as almost exceed belief. 5. The rogr is a kind of partridge. 6. The tibíb, something like a sparrow; and 7. the elhájj (*i. e.* the pilgrim) is an ash-coloured bird, rather less than a blackbird. 8. The shábil, (pronounced shébel,) whence the Spanish word *sábalo*, is the shad. (*Clupea alosa*.) It is found abundantly in the Ummu-r-rabí', and is said by Mr. Jackson (71.) to be one of the best fishes brought to table in Morocco.

The population of Morocco is formed by the Berbers, who inhabit the mountains; and the Arabs, either migratory or stationary, who occupy the low lands and the towns. The former, of whom a full account has been given under the head BERBER, are usually called Shulúhh (in the singular Shilahh) in the Empire of Morocco, and are subdivided into Tribes; many of which frequently migrate, as well as the Arabs with whom they claim a very ancient affinity. The latter are probably a mixed race, derived 1. from migratory Tribes; 2. from the soldiers who subdued and expelled the Goths and Vandals; 3. from the wreck of the vanquished nations; and 4. from Negroes imported from the South. As a nation they are now described as generally of a middle stature; not so muscular as Europeans, thick and clumsy about the legs and ancles; of a dark complexion from swarthy to a complete black; having regular white teeth and black hair. Their women are often handsome, particularly those of Mequinez, (Miknásah,) whose complexion, which can vie, according to Mr. Jackson, (137.) with that of English beauties, is set off by large, black, expressive, and sparkling eyes; so that Miknásiyyah (*i. e.* a woman of Miknás,) is proverbially used to signify a beauty. Their modesty and suavity of manners, he adds, equals their personal attractions. "The men of Támesná and Sháwiyah," he observes, (137.) "are a strong, robust race of a copper colour; their women possess much beauty, and have features highly expressive:" but these are probably of Berber race. They all tinge their eye-lids with al kohl, (*stibium*,) and their fingers with hinnà, (*Lawsonia inermis*,) as is done universally in Mohammedan Countries. Influenced equally by their Religion, Government, and Climate, the Moors are indolent and taciturn. Jealousy, deceit, and cruelty, the other bad qualities by which they are often characterised, are also the natural consequences of living under an unlimited and unenlightened despotism, and professing a Religion which fosters revenge and intolerance. The evil influence of that perverting Faith is no where more strongly exemplified than in Africa, where even the kind-hearted and grateful Negro is often converted by it into a morose and ferocious bigot. But the turbulent passions and vivid imagination of the African seem every where to make him the slave of superstition; and thus the simplicity of the Mohammedan Creed has been no where more perverted than in Barbary and other African States. Among the peculiar customs of the Moors, several are deserving of notice. On the seventh day after the birth of a child a sheep or goat is slain on behalf of the infant, who is then first named. Twins are always called Hasen and Hosein, in honour of the twin children of 'Alí and Fátiméh. Education begins at six years of age, and most children learn to read and write; those who are designed to be men of learning get the whole of the Korán by

heart. Excepting when at school, the boys are generally allowed to run about where they please. As luxury is quite unknown, except at Court, and the Moors can live on very little, they usually marry very early, either in or before their twenty-first year. The bride is disposed of, if she have no father or near male relation, by the Kádí, for £10 and upwards, when the suitor has money. The marriage contract is settled, and a breakfast given by the father, half a year before the marriage takes place. The bride is carried to her new home, enclosed in a four-cornered cage adorned with silk handkerchiefs, Nuremberg looking-glasses, &c., and all their stock of powder is fired off by the bridesmen who accompany her train. If the bridegroom, who is well mounted, wishes to play the great man, he holds a handkerchief or his hháik to his mouth. The remaining rites are like those of other Mohammedans, except that the bridegroom is not suffered to see his wife's face till after the marriage has been completed. The bride is not allowed to go out of the house for eight months, nor the bridegroom for eight days after their marriage; and the first week is passed in festivities, during which the bridegroom is treated as a mock king by his friends, issues his commands, passes sentence, and inflicts punishments on offenders. Each wife of those who can afford to have the legal number, has a separate house, and the husband usually locks the door after him whenever he goes out: but the very precautions taken to prevent infidelity are said frequently to act as incentives to it. That vice, therefore, is by no means uncommon, notwithstanding the cruel fate which awaits the women who are detected in their transgressions. In cases of infidelity or insubordination, the husband can divorce his wife without returning any part of the price paid for her. The wife, on the other hand, can claim a divorce if she can prove that he has refused to give her a maintenance, has cursed her, or thrice sworn to her falsely. If a divorced wife has a child at her breast, she is not allowed to wean it for two years, and her husband must maintain her during the whole of that time. A widow mourns four months and ten days, wearing a black head-dress and no finery: if pregnant, she must continue her mourning till she is brought to bed. The Moors go to bed in the dark; get up before sunrise; go to prayers at the mosque, (*jámi'*,) and then usually pass the rest of the day in doing nothing. Penury is here, as in Turkey, assumed outwardly as a preservative against the extortions of the officers of Government.

Their first meal is usually hasú, a kind of gruel made of flour and water, seasoned with a little oil and salt; they wait patiently till it is cool, as they are forbidden to blow upon it for the purpose of cooling it. (*Risalah* of Ibn Abí Zaíd el Kaírawání, ch. xl.) Bread is eaten with grapes, figs, or melons, at noon, and a little before sunset they dine on kuskusú. This dainty is placed on a low table, round which they squat down, and each man helps himself to a handful out of the dish, for knives, forks, spoons, and table-cloths, are luxuries with which they are unacquainted. Kuskusú is paste made of wheat flour, and exposed to the steam of meat while boiling; when dressed it is served up under the meat, and garnished with hard eggs and boiled garvawzos. (Chick peas; *Cicer arietinum*.) The rich season it with butter and saffron. They finish their dinner with fruit, lick their fingers, cry out *El hemdo li-llah!* (God be praised,) wash their hands, and the table is removed. They prefer stale butter (*semen*) to new,

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Magioun.

Sports.

Salutations.

Dress.

(*zebdah*.) and the purchasers taste a sample of it put into a hole in the shop-wall, which hole is never washed, and seldom emptied, so that its savour may be easily imagined. Sfung, (*i. e.* sponge,) a kind of pastry; Abú Fortúnah, (*i. e.* Father Tempest,) minced-meat dressed with almonds and vermicelli; and morosiyyah, a ragout of boiled meat, honey, almonds, and raisins, are their remaining dishes. A bag of roasted meal is all their provision on a journey. Like other Mohammedans, many of them indulge in drinking wine privately; they are very fond of tea, which is drunk by them as much as coffee in the Levant and Egypt, and they never smoke tobacco. Hemp, (*hashishah*.) however, is considered as a lawful source of indulgence: the poor chew its seed and leaves; the rich boil up both leaves and stem together with honey and spices into an electuary, (*ma'jún*.) one tea-spoonful of which is sufficient to turn their head. They also smoke it through water by a contrivance which they call *argilah*, (a corruption of the Persian word *nárgilah*, signifying the *kalyán*, or *hukkah*.) and they likewise eat opium to a great excess. A wife, a horse, and a gun are the summit of a Moor's ambition, and if by chance he should become rich, he only wishes to increase their number. Public news and love affairs are their ordinary topics of conversation; and the women welcome their guests by shouting out *lu! lu! lu! lu!* at the utmost pitch of their voices. *Wak! wak! wak! wak!* on the contrary, are their exclamations expressive of grief. The conqueror at chess, (*setrenj*.) which they never play for money, sticks a straw or feather into his adversary's turban, which is considered as a serious disgrace. Their favourite sport, at all public festivities, is the *la'b-el bárúd*, (powder game,) in which the opposite parties fire off charges of powder at each other, instead of throwing jerids; so common in Egypt and Barbary. In the sport called *hádírún*, they form in a semicircle and fire off their pieces, one after the other, in regular succession. This is used as a salute of honour, and a sort of muster-roll when the army is encamped.

In their salutations, the lower orders stoop down, placing their right hand on their right knee, and bend their head on one side. Before the King they prostrate themselves on the ground, and kiss the earth. Women kiss men's hands; especially wives their husbands': and, as is the case with other Mohammedans, their customs are, in many respects, exactly the reverse of ours. We, for example, turn our horse's mane to the left, they to the right. We withdraw from the presence of Kings and persons of distinction slowly, and with our face towards them; they turn their back on the King as soon as their audience is over, and run out as hard as they can. We stand up to show respect and for other purposes; they squat down. When unmarried they go bareheaded, having, like other Musulmans, their heads shorn with the exception of a single lock. When married they wear either a red woollen cap; (*sháshiyah*, vulgarly pronounced *sésiyah*;) or if a Sheríf, (*i. e.* descendant of Mohammed,) Hájj, (or Hajj, *i. e.* a pilgrim,) Kájíd, (Governor,) Reïs, (sea-captain,) or Tálib, (pronounced Tálb, *i. e.* a seeker of knowledge or student,) they wear a shedd or 'amámah, (*i. e.* a binder,) that is, a muslin handkerchief or other fine white cloth, twisted in a peculiar manner round the red cap. A shirt (*kamtsah*) with an embroidered border round the neck and long open sleeves, is their under garment; a tunic (*kaftán*) of red, blue, or green cloth, often em-

broidered, and hanging down a little below the knees, is the next part of their dress. It is thick set with small buttons in front. Instead of this the common people wear a (*keshsháb*) woollen shirt without sleeves. A leathern girdle (*modámmah*) round the waist, buckled in front, or a broad silk scarf or sash, (*hhazám*.) are worn over the kaftán by the rich, and a full outer wrapper of white woollen cloth, called *hháik*, four yards and a half long and two broad, is worn by every Moor from the King to the lowest peasant. A surtout (*zol-ham*) of the same kind of cloth with a hood is often worn over the other clothes. White linen trowsers (*serwál*, from the Persian word *shelvár*) are worn by the rich. The men wear yellow Morocco-leather slippers, (*sherbíl*.) the women red. The soldier hangs his sword (*sikkín*.) by a thick band of broad lace over his right shoulder; and every man wears a dagger (*komiyyah*) in his belt. An inferior Káid, or officer of police, is distinguished by a plaited leathern whip, a full finger thick, (*asfíl*.) hanging over his shoulder, with which he inflicts punishment when necessary. The devotees are distinguished by the shape of their slippers, by carrying a rosary, (*tesbíhh*.) and by holding their noses when they meet a Christian. The women fasten their *hháik* over the breast with a little chain and hooks, and those of the lower orders wear nothing under it: others wear sleeveless shifts, kaftáns, linen mansóriyyahs, (or mantles,) and a *hhazám*, or sash round the *hháik*. Married women are not allowed to show their hair; but conceal it under a silk veil, (*'abruk*.) the ends of which hang down behind the back, the front being twisted round the forehead like a turban. They wear double ear-rings, bracelets, armlets, and rings, on their fingers, toes, and ancles; silver tags, which jingle whenever they move, are attached also to the tresses of unmarried women whose hair is allowed to be seen. They wrap themselves up in their *hháik* when in public, so as to let only one eye be seen. The only part of their dress to which the men pay much attention is their beard, which they often comb and perfume. When dead, the corpse of a Moor is well washed, and then clothed in a shirt, long linen trowsers, and slippers. A linen sheet is lastly wound round the head, and the whole corpse is sowed up in it. They ought to be buried with at least seven pieces of linen. (*Málik*, ch. xx.) The corpse is then placed on a bier, carried to the *jáma'*, (mosque,) where prayers are chanted, and is at last removed to the burial-place outside of the city, where it is laid in the grave with its head a little raised, resting on its right hand, and its face turned towards Mecca.

The inhabitants of towns may be divided into five classes: 1. those of Arabian, 2. those of Berber descent; 3. the Andalusís, or Moors of Spanish origin; 4. the Free Negroes; and 5. the Jews. The first two have been already noticed: the third is rarely found to the South of Azamòr, but Moors of this class are numerous in some of the Northern towns and districts. They still retain in part their original Language, and are, on the whole, more civilized and enlightened than the rest of their Countrymen. The fourth class are either manumitted Negroes, the descendants of Moors by Negro mothers, or the offspring of the Negro soldiery employed by Múlái Ismá'il; under whom, not only the whole army, but almost all the offices of State, were filled by Negroes, who were called either 'abíd harár, (free slaves,) or 'abíd Sid el Bukhári, (slaves of our Lord the Bukharian,) as being under the patronage of El

MO-
ROCCO.

Burial.

Inhabitants.

Andaloo-
sies.

Buckaries.

MO-
ROCCO.

Jews.

Pilisteen.

Rene-
gades.Christian
slaves.Negro
slaves.

Bukhári, one of the most renowned of the Moorish Saints: for those holy personages are chosen as Patrons, and their houses (*horom*) and tombs (*záviyah*) are places of refuge for malefactors in Barbary, as well as on the opposite side of the Mediterranean. Mulattoes are called Kharín, and the Eunuchs (*Emfethím*, or *Mofethín*) of the Moorish harems are always Negroes. The fifth class, or Jews, consists principally of descendants from those who were driven out of Europe in the XIVth and XVth Centuries; some others, of Asiatic origin, who call themselves Pilistín, are said to live among the Beréber (*Beráber*, i. e. Berbers) in the mountains. Those in the towns are under the King's immediate protection, for which they pay an annual sum. Morocco, Fez, and Tetwan 500 ducats; Salee and Rabát 400; Mequinez and Mogodor 300; Larache and Tangier 100, and Argilla only 60: but each male above twelve years of age pays one ducat (5s.) as the annual capitation-tax. These sums, collected by the Sheikh, and presented to the King at the Feast of Ramadán, are styled *Dejé-zah dehib l'úléd-hà*, (*Dejájah dhehel bi wullád-há*), the golden hen and chickens. The insolence, injustice, and contempt with which they are treated, exceeds all bounds: their children are often stolen by zealous Musulmans, that they may be brought up in the true Faith; and when disobedient, they turn Mohammedans if punished, or save themselves from chastisement by threatening to do so. The poorest Jews are labourers; and those engaged in each different kind of labour, are formed into separate companies placed under their proper overseers, (*amán*), who distribute their daily pay to each, retaining a double portion for themselves. They work from eight o'clock till four, leaving off at the time of afternoon prayer, (*salát-el-'asr*), and crying out *Allah yerhham Múlái Idrís*, "God have mercy on our Lord Idrís!" the founder of that regulation. The Jews are governed by a jim'ah, or Common Council, chosen from among themselves, and regulated by a Sheikh, (Senior, or President,) who receives the King's commands, collects the assessments, fines and punishes; but there is an appeal from his sentence to the Musulmán tribunals. Their Rabbis, though much revered, are not invested with any temporal authority, but their sentence of excommunication (*harúr*) is much dreaded. They are obliged to wear black caps, wrappers, (*bernús*), and slippers; and their Rabbis are distinguished by wider sleeves, a red mark on their *bernúses*, and blue handkerchiefs round their heads. The Renegades, (*'aljí*), who are, as may be conjectured, among the most worthless of mankind, are almost as much despised as the Jews, and kept in a state of galling subjection to the Káids, under whose inspection they are placed. Except under such monsters as Rashíd and Ismá'il, the condition of the Christian slaves was always better in Morocco than in the other Barbaresque States; and for the last seventy or eighty years they have been treated as prisoners of war, and exchanged at the termination of hostilities. They were always considered as the property of the Sovereign, and therefore not liable to a change of masters; and in latter times had frequent opportunities of making money and living better than at home. The commanders and officers were exempted from manual labour, and not exposed to very severe hardships. The Negro slaves appear to be, on the whole, more harshly treated in Barbary than in Egypt or other Mohammedan Countries. Their masters have, to some extent, the power of life and death; but a Negress who is preg-

nant by a Moor is liberated if he die before the birth of his child; and no one can sell a slave by whom he has had children. (Höst, 106.)

The Emperor, who styles himself Khalífah, Imám, and Emír-el-múminín, assuming the titles and authority of the legitimate successors of the Prophet, is usually called Sultán, Síd-ná, or Sídí, by his subjects, over whom he exercises an uncontrolled authority; for under their most despotic Emperors, such as Múlái Rashíd, (Archy,) and Ismá'il, (Semeín,) the dignity and supremacy of the sacred Law (*Sher'i sheríf*) was never suffered to thwart the will of the despot. He has no Council, but carries on all public business by means of his secretaries, and holds a public audience (*musháwereh*, vulgò *moshwár*) twice a week in the open air. His revenues in 1763 were thus estimated by M. Høst, the Danish Vice-Consul at Mogodor.

MO-
ROCCO.
The Empe-
ror.
Revenues.

	Piastres or Spanish Dollars.
Customs	300,000
Excise	73,000
Arabs	270,000
Jews	15,000
Royal monopolies	18,000
Hire for camels, &c.	14,000
Fines	60,000
Presents, &c.	250,000
	1,000,000
His expenditure.	
Household	80,000
Fortresses, &c.	40,000
Army	140,000
Presents, &c.	40,000
	300,000
Excess	700,000

And as Mohammed, the Emperor then reigning, took wise measures for the augmentation of his revenue, and had been in undisturbed possession of the throne for twenty-two years, the same writer supposes that he must have accumulated a treasure of thirteen millions of dollars, (nearly three millions sterling.) That accumulation has, however, been, in all probability, considerably diminished, if not entirely absorbed, by the Civil commotions which have since occurred. The population of the Empire is variously stated and sometimes so high as 15,000,000; but 6,000,000, another account, appears to approach nearest to the truth. The army amounts generally to about 40,000 men, many of them originally Negro slaves: the navy to about 20 small frigates, a few shebecs, and 30 galleys, occupying about 6000 seamen. The trade with Morocco would be advantageous to European nations, were it not liable to so many contingencies; as manufactured goods are the imports, and raw materials the exports; but it may be doubted whether the Moors can afford to pay for goods so costly as the products of our manufactories. The annual imports at Mogodor have been estimated at £151,450; the exports at £127,679: but where so much depends upon the will of an unenlightened and absolute Sovereign, there can be no stability or security; these statements, therefore, furnish no ground for calculation beyond the time at which they were made, and as merchants will not readily employ their capital in a branch of commerce liable to so many risks and so much uncertainty, our intercourse with Morocco is not likely to be soon increased to such an extent as to make our trade

Population.
Army.
Navy.
Trade.

MO-ROCCO. with that Country an important part of foreign commerce.

The weights, measures, and money used in the Empire of Morocco are :

Weights.	i. <i>Weights.</i>
Quintal.	1 Kintal, or kantár (from quintal) = 119 lbs. = 100 lbs. avoirdupois.
	1 Kintar el 'arúb = 75 lbs. = 79 lbs. 5½ oz.
	1 Pound (market weight) = 1 lb. 12½ oz.
Coola.	1 Kúlah = 22 lbs.: this measure is used for olive oil.

All weights and measures are under the inspection of the Mutehhásib, an officer appointed for that purpose in every town.

Measures.	i. <i>Dry Measure.</i>
Saha.	1 Ssahh = 60 lbs. at Mogodore, 50 lbs. at Asafí, } used also for
Mood.	2 El mudd = 15 lbs. 12½ lbs. } argan oil.
(Bushel.)	

ii. *Long Measure.*

Dra, cubit, or caña.	1 Dhirá' (i. e. cubit) = 21 inches.
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Money.

i. *Gold.*

	1 Bendikí (i. e. Venetian zecchin) = 9s.
	1 Methú', or mithkál áheeb (gold metkal) called gold ducat = 4s. 8d.
Miskel.	1 Mithkál, or ducat, (an imaginary coin) = 10 waklyahs = 3s. 4d.

ii. *Silver.*

Derhan.	1 Dishem, (drachm,) or wakiyyah, (pronounced úkíah,) i. e. ounce = 4 mauzúnahs = 4d.
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Musuna, or blankeel.	1 Mauzúnah, or blanquille = 24 fulus = 1d.
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iii. *Copper.*

Fels, or floos.	1 Fels (in the plural fulús, or fulus,) = ¼ of a farthing.
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Spanish coins, weights, and measures are also much used throughout Morocco.

Towns. The principal towns, following the coast from the mouth of the Mulúyah Westward, are: 1. *Melilah*, (35° 18' 15" North, 2° 56' West,) in the Province of Káret, a very ancient town, called Deírat Milílah (the honied city) by the Berbers, from the abundance of honey and wax in its neighbourhood. (Marmol, iv. 91.) It is supposed by some writers to be on the site of the ancient Rusadir,* (Plin. *Nat. Hist.* v. 1.) and was a place of considerable trade under the Arabs; but its inhabitants having become troublesome pirates, it was taken by the Spaniards in 1496, and has remained in their power ever since. To the East of the town there is a lake, or lagoon, more than seven leagues in circumference, capacious enough to hold 1000 galleys, and communicating with the sea by a narrow mouth opened in or about 1555. There are also salt-pans near the town, formerly used by the Moors.

El Peñon, or Velez de la Gomera. 2. *Velez de la Gomera*, (Bádis, or Bádís of the Bilád (land of) Ghomárah,) in the Provinces of El-ríf, about twenty Geographical miles West of Melílah, is called Deírat Bédís by the Beréber, and in Marmol's time (iv. 62.) contained 700 houses, and therefore nearly 4000 inhabitants. It is placed in a large valley between two lofty mountains, and is watered by a torrent; but has no other supply except from a well outside the town close to the sepulchre of Sídí Buwasa, a morábit (saint) of great reputation: the well, however, is much infested by leeches. (*sanguisuelas*.) It has a port capable of containing thirty vessels, (*bageles*.) and therefore its inhabitants soon became Corsairs. It was the Eastern extremity of the land of Ghomárah, a mountainous tract, beginning at the Port of Anzilán, (thirty-five miles East of Tetáwin, according to Idrísí, (*Cl.* iv. pt. i.) and probably the Anjerà of Leo, (417.) one of the eight mountains of Hhabat,) which was supplied with timber for shipping by the neighbouring mountaineers. The Ghomárah Tribe, though Mohammedans, were much given to wine, with which they were supplied, says Marmol, (ii. fol. 136. a.) by a Jewry (Judería) of more than one hundred houses. Count Pedro Navarro, in 1508, built a strong tower, called El Peñon, (i. e. the great rock,) on a cliff (*peña*) in the sea, in front of the city, and 700 paces from it; it was gallantly defended against an overpowering force under Múlái El-Mansór, King of Fás, but taken by treachery under his successor. The town has been long since abandoned, and the fort is, according to Hæst, (89.) "a small, insignificant castle, in 35° 15' North, belonging to the Spaniards."

MO-ROCCO. 3. *Tetáwin*, or *Titáwin*, (i. e. eyes* in the Berber language, (Venture's *Voc.* in Hornemann's *Trav.* 443.) as Leo (412.) informs us,) is in 35° 36' North and 5° 24' West, and belongs to the Province of El Hhabat. It is seated on the banks of the River Kheus, (Cuz,) which flows into the sea seven leagues to the East of Ceuta, (Marmol, iv. 51.) in an agreeable spot, one league from the sea-shore, and twenty-two leagues from Velez de la Gomera. The beauty of its gardens, and the excellency of its oranges and grapes are much extolled by Mr. Jackson, (92.) and by Hæst, (88.) who says that it is the most agreeable place of abode on the whole coast, because its inhabitants, who are almost all Andalusian Moors, are more civilized than the rest of their Countrymen, and all speak Spanish; he estimates their numbers at 14,000. It was formerly the residence of all the European Consuls; but in 1770, an Englishman having killed or wounded a Moor, Mohammed, the Emperor then reigning, declared that he would never suffer a European to reside there again. The roadstead is secure only with Westerly winds. (Chénier, iii. 19.) It is much frequented by provision-boats from Gibraltar, and often furnishes supplies to our fleets in the Mediterranean.

4. *Ceuta*, a Spanish corruption of Sibtah, or Sebta, the Arabian mode of expressing Septa, (i. e. enclosed,) is the name of a town which appears to have been first mentioned by Procopius in the VIth century. It is the African Pillar of Hercules, placed at the extremity of a peninsula at the foot of Abyla. Idrísí's etymology of the name, (iv. 1.) though ridiculous when referred to the Arabic Language, is very admissible when derived from the Latin; for a peninsula, all but surrounded by the sea, might justly be termed *Septa*. Procopius has, however, (*de Bello Vandalico*, lib. ii.) suggested a more probable derivation. He calls the place *Arx Septensis*, and seems to allude to the seven hills on which the ancient town or fortress was built. It is situated in 35° 54' 10" North and 5° 17' 25" West, and was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese in 1409 according to some authorities, in 1415 according to others. (Marmol, iv. 54. vol. ii. 128.) Having been annexed with the rest of the Portuguese

* Leo says only one eye; but *dwin* is a common termination of the plural number in the Berber Tongue, and Leo's interpretation seems to have been made to suit his story. The Latin translator, by forming a nominative from Leo's Tetteguin, (i. e. Tettéwin, the Moorish pronunciation of Tettáwin,) has produced a name which has scarcely any resemblance to Tetuan.

* This name is a strong evidence of the antiquity of the Berber or Akwál amázigh, (i. e. Language of Freeman,) for Rús-ádir signifies in that language mountain-head, and therefore promontory.

MO-
ROCCO.

dominions to the Crown of Spain in 1580, it was retained by the latter Power, on the reestablishment of the Portuguese Monarchy in 1640, and was finally ceded to Spain by the Treaty concluded in 1668. The strength of its fortifications is such as to render it almost impregnable on the land side; nor has it ever been taken by the Moors, though once blockaded under Múlái Ismá'il for twenty-six years (from 1694 to 1720) successively. It is built upon a narrow neck of land, stretching out from Mount El Mínah, on the point of which the citadel, almost surrounded by water, is placed. The adjoining city is an Episcopal See, containing a Cathedral, eight Churches, five Convents, three Hospitals, and about 8000 inhabitants. Its harbour is fit for small vessels only, and its territory does not extend beyond the reach of its guns. In modern times its citadel has been used as a State prison. Sebtah has been erroneously supposed to be the birth-place of the Arabian Geographer Idrísí.

Tangiers,
or Tanjar.

A bold and rugged shore, broken by promontories, separates Ceuta from 5. *Tangier*, (Tanjah, in 35° 47' 54" North and 5° 48' West,) which is one day's journey distant from Tetuan. It is situated in a fine position, fifty leagues North-West (Cierzo) of Fás, (Marmol, iv. 83.) and was strongly fortified by the Portuguese, by whom it was ceded to Great Britain in 1662 as a part of the marriage portion of Charles II.'s Queen. It was, however, abandoned in 1684, as not worth keeping, after the mole and fortifications had been destroyed. Situated at the bottom of a deep bay, on the sandy, unproductive soil of a valley, embosomed by high mountains, it has few, if any, resources in itself, but is said to have flourished greatly under the Arabs, till the capture of Azílá by the Portuguese in 1471, when the inhabitants of Tanjah, panic-struck, deserted the town, which was soon afterwards occupied by the Portuguese troops on the 28th of August in that year. (Marmol, ii. fol. 123.) It has little commerce, as the mouth of its river is now entirely obstructed by sand, and the roads in the neighbouring mountains are unfavourable to communication with the interior; but a constant intercourse is kept up with Gibraltar, the chief supplies of which, when England is at war with Spain, must be procured from Morocco. The present town rises abruptly from the beach, and overlooks a bay of about three miles in width. It is enclosed by mouldering walls, and defended by two batteries, "which would not stand fire," says Lieutenant Washington, (*Jour. of Geogr. Soc.* p. 123.) "for ten minutes." The Governor inhabits an old and extensive castle, (*El kasábah*), commanding the place on the North side. The Jáma' el kabír (great mosque) is rather a handsome building, and has a fine minaret, (vulgò *smà'*, probably for *asma'*, towering: the proper term is *saúma'ah*, a tower or turret,) "ornamented with tessellated work." There are some remains of the ancient Tingis, near the Southern side of the bay, and the modern town is now the residence of the European Consuls. The anchorage in the bay is pretty secure, except with strong North-West winds; and the population of the town may be estimated at upwards of 7000. It is governed by a Báshá, who resides there.

Arzilla.

6. *Azílá*, in 35° 29' 30" North and 6° West, is one very short day's journey distant from Tanjah, (Idrísí, iv. 1. *Geogr. Nub.* p. 150.) therefore not more than sixteen or eighteen miles. It is described by Idrísí as a very small town, containing nothing but a few beggars in extreme indigence. It was also, he adds, called Asílá, and is near the entrance of the canal called Alzakák, (*i. e.* the Straits of

Gibraltar.) It is said by Marmol (iv. 42.) to be seven leagues (twenty-one miles) to the West of the straits in the Province of El Habat, and it was very flourishing, he adds, when destroyed by an English fleet in 936. It was restored by 'Abdu-r-rahman, Khalif of Cordova, about 960, again became flourishing, and was soon a favourite rendezvous of Corsairs; in consequence of which it was taken by the Portuguese in 1471, but was abandoned by them in the middle of the XVIth century on account of the difficulty of approaching it, occasioned by a very extensive reef or sand-bank (*arrecifo*) off the entrance of its harbour. It is about a quarter of a mile square, still bears marks of having been occupied by the Portuguese, and may contain 1000 inhabitants. (Washington, p. 154.) It is supplied with water by wells, having no river near it, (Idrísí, *ubi supra*), notwithstanding which, one appears in Mr. Jackson's Map. (*Account of Timbuctoo*, &c.)

7. *El 'Aráish*, in 35° 12' 50" North and 6° 9' West, is called by the Berbers El 'Aráish Bení 'Arós (*i. e.* the Tents of the Children of 'Arús) according to Marmol, (iv. 40.) who says, in the words of Leo, (391.) that it stands on a point of land between the sea and the mouth of the Lukús, (or U'lkús,*) near which there is a castle built by Múlái Násir, who restored it in 1491, after it had been deserted in consequence of the capture of Azílá. It is surrounded by meadows and lagunes, abounding in eels and water birds. The banks of the river are thickly wooded, and much infested by lions and other wild beasts. The inhabitants were formerly engaged, for the most part, in making charcoal and cultivating cotton. Their harbour, which has water enough for small-craft only, is obstructed by a very dangerous bar at its mouth. In Marmol's time this place, together with Azílá and El kasr el kebír, (Alcazar,) formed a Government under the superintendence of a Káid, (*Alcayde*), who resided in the latter town. El 'Aráish, says Lieutenant Washington, (p. 153.) is situated on an abrupt declivity of sand-stone, on the Southern bank of the river U'lkús: its sea-defences are strong, and it is enclosed by a wall and ditch crowned with a citadel, having also a venerable castle at the entrance of the river. This town is now a picturesque ruin, and is fast falling into decay. Its population may amount to 4000. An inscription over the gate towards the sea records the restoration of the town to the Spaniards in 1610. It was retaken in 1689 by Múlái Ismá'il, who caused the fortifications to be strengthened; and it was bombarded by the French without much effect in 1765. Its harbour was either underrated by Marmol, or has been improved since his time. Within the bar, there is a fair port for frigates about three-quarters of a mile long by a quarter broad; on the bar, which runs from North by East to South by West, there are sixteen feet of water in spring-tides. Two brigs of war, of eighteen guns each, the whole of the Moorish Navy, were lying there in 1829, when an Austrian force attempted to burn them, and, "as is well known," says the same writer, "failed from gross igno-

MO-
ROCCO.Larache, or
Lharais.

* This name is an evident corruption of the ancient Lixus. The Moors, (probably Jews,) who told Mr. Washington that it is called El Kós, "the bow," from its winding course, must have been very ignorant or inattentive; as U'lkús, or Lukus, and El Kós, are differently spelt, and ought to be differently pronounced. El 'Aráish, moreover, signifies either tents or trellises, and may possibly be thence used for a flower-garden; but no such term is given in Dombay's *Vocabulary* annexed to his *Grammatica Linguae Mauro-Arabicae*.

MO-
ROCCO.

rance of seamanship and gunnery." Between El 'Aráish and El Ma'mórah the country is varied by lakes, forests, and valleys, formerly very populous; near the latter town there is a fresh-water lake, nearly twenty miles in extent, (called *El Merja*, i. e. the Asylum, in Mr. Jackson's Map,) navigated by boats made of rushes; and having hermitages and encampments of wandering Tribes on its banks. (Chénier, iii. 24.)

Maamore,
or Mah-
mora.

S. *El Ma'mórah*, (the Populous City,) in 34° 18' North and 6° 36' West, between forty and fifty miles South-West of El 'Aráish, was a small town in the time of Leo, (262.) one mile and a half from the sea, and twelve miles (four leagues, according to Marmol, iv. 16.) to the East of Salá. It was surrounded by sandy plains at the mouth of the River Sebú; (the ancient Subur;) to guard which it was built by Ya'kób El Mansór near the close of the XIIth century. A wood near it, much infested by lions, supplied the markets of Fás with large quantities of acorns (of the *Quercus ballota*) as large as damascenes and sweeter than chestnuts. It was destroyed, about A. D. 1480, in the Civil wars between Saíd and his uncle Abú Sa'ad. (Marmol, ii. fol. 80.) The Portuguese made an unsuccessful attempt to build a fort there in 1515; and Leo, who was an eye-witness, has given a full account of their disasters. (263.) This fort was restored to the Portuguese by the Spaniards in 1604, but taken from them by Múlái Ismá'il in 1681. It is now merely a refuge to thirty-five or forty families of labourers, who are maintained by the fishery of shad, and by ferrying passengers over the river; the mouth of which is much obstructed by sand, which has accumulated so much that the castle is now two miles from the beach. (Chénier, iii. 25.) El Ma'mórah is on the Northern confines of the Province of Bení Hasen, and belongs to the territories of Fás. It is now frequently called Mahdúmah (ruined) or Mehediyyah. The latter name is probably derived from the neighbouring sanctuary.

Sallee, Cele,
or Sela.Gueron
River.

Sixteen miles South South-West is (9.) the town of *Salá*, in 34° 18' North and 6° 36' West, in the Province of Bení Hasan. It is near the mouth of the River Burregreg, (Búrekrak?) *Salá*, or *Usmír*, as it is called by Idrísí, (*Cl.* ii. pt. i. p. 77.) after Mas'údí, and increased by the Werú at a short distance from *Salá*. There was formerly a considerable harbour at the mouth of the river, but the sands even when Idrísí wrote, in the middle of the XIIth century, had extended the shore two miles beyond Shálah, (the Sela of Leo, 258.) anciently near the beach. In consequence of this, *Salá el jedidah* (New *Salé*) had then been lately built at the mouth of the river on an eminence near the sea. It had an excellent harbour, much frequented by ships from Seville and different parts of Spain, but the mouth of the river was beset with rocks, and very dangerous. It was long the terror of Europe; and no Corsairs were more dreaded than the well-known "Sallee rovers;" but so rapid has been the accumulation of sand in its harbour, that fifty years ago ships of 200 tons burthen could not pass the bar without first discharging their cargo. (Chénier, iii. 24.) At neap tides the depth on the bar was only six feet in 1768. (Hæst, 87.) *Salá* was then the third commercial town in the Empire, and its inhabitants, estimated at 16,000, were, for the most part, Andalusís, (i. e. of Spanish origin,) though they called themselves Slávi. (*Saláwí*, i. e. natives of *Salá*.) It is now "ruined, still, and lifeless," (Washington, p. 129.) but tolerably well fortified for a Moorish town, and is still supposed to contain 10,000 inhabitants. The bar has only three or

four feet of water at low tides, with a channel at each end. Small ships from the Imperial dock-yards are launched when the mountain torrents in Spring force a passage over the bar.

On the other side of the river, about half a mile from the town, is (10.) *Rabát*, or *Mehediyyah*, in the Province of Támesnà, and Kingdom of Fás. It was built by the celebrated Ya'kób El Mansór towards the close of the XIIth century, as a summer residence, from which he could easily communicate with Spain, and issue commands to his armies there as well as in Morocco. Under his fostering patronage it soon became a large and flourishing city; and among the many monuments of his princely munificence was the famous tower (*Berj el hhasen*) at the Southern gate of the city, supposed to be the loftiest edifice in all Africa. It bears a strong resemblance to the tower of the Alkasábat (Palace) at Morocco, and to that of the great Church of Seville; (Marmol, iv. 5.) and the Africans say they were all made by one builder. But the ascent in the tower of Rabát is the widest, as three horsemen can mount it abreast: it is spiral, and not divided into steps, being a continued inclined plane, like the ascent to the galleries in the Mosque of Sta. Sophia in Constantinople. From the summit of the tower* a ship can be seen at a very great distance. The aqueduct by which fresh water was brought into the town (its wells and springs being all brackish) from a distance of twelve miles, was another noble monument of the liberality of El Mansór; but the utility of public works is no guarantee for their preservation among Barbarians; and as there is no right of primogeniture to regulate the succession of Mohammedan Princes, a Civil war almost invariably occurs on the demise of the Sultan: confusion ensues, and the successor is more anxious to obliterate than to perpetuate the good done by his predecessor. Thus Rabát, which had, as it were by the magic spell of El Mansór, almost instantaneously risen to opulence and splendour, as rapidly sank into decay when his support was withdrawn. The aqueduct was already a ruin, not a tenth of the city was remaining, scarcely 400 houses were occupied, only two or three districts near the castle were inhabited, and all the rest were converted into orchards and vineyards when Leo saw the place, scarcely three hundred years after the era of its foundation. The castle was held by a Káid and military force in the time of Marmol, (iv. 5.) and the plains to the East of the river, with all the fine pastures in the adjoining country, were abandoned to the Sháwiyahs, a Tribe of Berbers, from whom one of the modern Provinces of Morocco receives its name. Rabát, even in modern times, was once the residence of several European merchants, and is, from its central position, the best adapted to foreign commerce of any port on the coast, but the difficulties in the navigation of its river, and the arbitrary and capricious measures of the Government, finally drove all the foreign merchants from it. The Castle and Palace built by El Mansór were destroyed by Múlái Mohammed. One mile from Rabát, further inland, lies Shálah or Sálah, a small but very ancient city, much venerated by the Moors as being the burial place of the great El

MO-
ROCCO.Rabat, or
Mehedeia.Shella,
Sella,
Chella,
Mençala.

* "Four men on horseback," says Marmol, (ii. fol. 76.) and soon afterwards "a ship at sea may be descried from its summit when more than twenty leagues distant." Did he repeat what he had heard himself, or indulge in a wish to improve upon Leo?

MO-
ROCCO.

Mansór and many of his successors. Leo says he copied thirty sepulchral inscriptions there in A. H. 915. (A. D. 1510.) This place is called Mençala (Manzálah?) by Marmol, (iv. 6.) and no Christian is allowed to enter it. Roman coins, said to have been found there, were shown to Mr. Washington, (130.) who has given a picturesque description of the present appearance of Rabát, not forgetting the Esma'hhasan, (or Beautiful Tower,) which he says is 150 feet high. Its population he estimates at 21,000, which is probably too high.

Anafe.
Darebbeide.

11. On the coast, about forty miles South-West of Rabát, is *Anfá*, commonly called *Dár-el-baïdá*,* (i. e. White House,) in 33° 36' 30" North and 7° 40' West, in a plain of about eighty miles in diameter, in the Province of Támesnà, abutting on its North side upon the sea, and placed in a very fertile tract, and one of the finest situations in Africa; (Leo, 243.) but the piracies of its cruisers soon provoked the hostility of the Portuguese, and it was deserted by its inhabitants and entirely ruined by a Portuguese fleet in 1468. (Marmol, ii. fol. 75.) "The weakness and errors of the Kings of Fés," says Leo, (245.) "have come to such a pitch, that all hope of the restoration of this place has vanished." *Anfá*, according to Idrísí, (p. 78.) is forty miles from Fedálah, fifty-two miles from Salá, and sixty-five miles coasting round the bay, but only thirty across it, from Mazaghan. In 1515 the Portuguese made an ineffectual attempt to build a fort there, and the place appears to have lain in ruins ever since. Its name *Anfá*, according to Mr. Jackson, (p. 103.) signifies in the Berber Language anise-seed, which is peculiarly abundant there; and its rich plains are now left, he says, uncultivated, because the prohibition to export grain has rendered the cultivation of them useless. Marmol (iv. 2.) informs us that this place is called Absa by some Arabs.

Azamor.
River Uma-
rabea, or
Morbeye.

12. Forty-two miles South-West of Dár-el-baïdá, near the mouth of the River Umm-er-rabí', is the town of *Azamór*, in 33° 17' 37" North and 8° 15' West. It is mentioned by Abú'l Fedá, who calls it (p. 4.) *Azammór*; and though not noticed under that name by Idrísí, it is probably the town of Umm Rabí'† described by him. The river here divides Támesnà from Dukkálah, and Azamór, on its South-Western side, is in the latter Province. It flourished greatly in the latter part of the XVth century, and carried on a considerable trade in fish, (barbels according to Leo, 192.) shad and bonitos (*Scomber pelamis*) according to Marmol, (ii. fol. 52.) which brought in a yearly revenue of 6000 or 7000 ducats (about £1200.) It was much frequented by Portuguese merchants, who having informed their King of its wealth and pointed out the facility with which it might be taken, Don João de Meneses, Captain-General of Azilá, was ordered in 1506 to attack it; but he failed through the treachery of Múlái Zeïdán, a Moorish Prince, who accompanied him, and from the valour with which its inhabitants defended themselves. In 1510, however, a treaty offensive and defensive was concluded

with the King of Portugal for twenty years, by which the town was bound to pay him an annual tribute of 10,000 shads. (*sábalos*.) But the treaty was soon violated by Múlái Zeïdán, so that in 1513, James Duke of Braganza (Bregança and Vergança) was sent with a fleet of 400 sail, great and small, and a proportionate number of troops, to reduce the rebels. The inhabitants at first defended themselves gallantly, but having lost their leader, Sídí Mansór, and being panic-struck by the magnitude of the force opposed to them, they precipitately fled from the city, and left the Portuguese to take possession of it without any further contest. The difficulty occasioned by the bar at the mouth of the river, and the annoyance from Sheríf Adshamed, King of Morocco, who occupied a hill which commands the town, rendered the place more expensive than profitable, so that in 1541 the King of Portugal determined to abandon it. This town being a mile and a half from the mouth of the river is not well placed for commercial purposes, and has now fallen into decay. Its population is not estimated at more than 3000. Its walls are a mile and a half in circuit, but its streets are dull and lifeless.

Eleven or twelve miles South-West of Azamór is Mazaghan. (13.) *Mazaghan*, placed on a small peninsula in 33° 14' North and 8° 21' West. *Mazighan* (as it is spelt by Idrísí, iii. i. p. 78.) was built by the King of Portugal, says Marmol, (iii. 56.) on a level piece of land near the sea where there stood an ancient tower called by the Africans Boreïjah, (i. e. Little Tower.) It was anciently the Port of El Medinah (a town long since ruined.) Its fortifications were much strengthened after the abandonment of Safi and Azamór. It was continually assaulted by the Moors, and the Portuguese performed wonders in its defence. It was begun in 1506, (Chénier, iii. 34.) and called by them *Castello Real*, but at length abandoned in 1769, when besieged by Málái Mohammed. The Tower, whence the Moors call it Berïjah, (more properly Boreïjah,) is still standing at a little distance to the South-West. It has also a fine reservoir and other remains which do honour to the Portuguese architects; and as its roadstead is tolerable, it still enjoys some commerce, and is supposed to have 2000 inhabitants. About three miles to the South-West are some ruins on the beach called Tét, or Títe, supposed to be on the site of a Roman city. It was for a time subject to Portugal, but its inhabitants were removed by Múlái Násir, brother of Mohammed Wattás, King of Fás, to a town in the neighbourhood of that Capital, and it has ever since been in ruins.

At about thirty-six miles South-West of Mazaghan is Waledea, or (14.) *Waládiyyah*, in 33° 48' North and 8° 48' West, possessed of an ample basin entirely enclosed by rocks, but having a very narrow entrance entirely exposed to the West. The sea appears to have receded here, and left a spacious plain uncovered. (Chénier, iii. 36.) The town is quite modern, and was built by El Walíd ibn Zeïdán, who reigned from 1634 to 1646. It is principally inhabited by Jews, and is celebrated for its oysters. About twelve miles South-West of Mazaghan is Cabo Blanco, a bold rocky promontory, in 33° 8' North and 8° 40' West; and nearly half-way between El-Waládiyyah and Asafí, is Cape Cantín, called Rás-el-hudík by the Arabs, in 32° 35' North and 9° 13' 20" West.

Thirty-six miles South-West of Waládiyyah is (15.) *Asfí*, or *Asafí*, in 32° 18' 15" North and 9° 12' West. It is now considered as belonging to the district of 'Abdah, Asfee. a portion of Dukkálah occupied principally by an Arab

MO-
ROCCO.

* Dár Ba'ídah (i. e. Distant House) according to Hæst, but he had the misfortune to derive his knowledge of Arabic from some ignorant Moor or Jew, who, like Mr. Jackson's instructors, did not know how to spell the commonest words.

† Not Oom erbegh, as Mr. Washington (132.) spells this name: it perhaps signifies Mother of Spring; but *rabí'* is also used in the sense of "green fodder," and Mr. Washington's interpreter had a better notion of the real name than M. Chénier's, (iii. 33.) who told him that Morbeya is a corruption of Om-arbaym, (arba'in,) i. e. forty sources, or forty seas. Hæst spells it Ommarba'.

Mazaghan.
Bereedja.
Bridja.Castello
Real.Tett, or
Tétt.Cape
Blanto.Cape Can-
teen,Rassal-
hoodeek.

Saffy, or

MO-
ROCCO.

Tribe bearing that name. (Marmol, iii. 52.) Asfi is described by Leo, (180.) and more fully by Marmol, (iii. 53.) as a very ancient city on the sea-coast at the Westernmost extremity of the Province of Dukkálah, enclosed by strong walls 1327 yards in circuit, with 87 towers. On the Western side there is a castle on a slight elevation, overlooking a small bay insecure from its many rocks and sheltered only from the North wind. The population consists of 4000 houses. (*casas*.) This place was given up to the Portuguese in 1508, and abandoned by them in 1541. The surrounding country is very fertile, but little cultivated, and much frequented by European merchants, even after it was abandoned to the Moors on account of the many Jews settled there. It lies in a narrow valley between two hills which render it intolerably hot in Summer, and deluge it with torrents in Winter. Having been blessed with the residence of many Saints, no Jew is allowed to enter it except barefooted; and its suburb, Rabát, a few gun-shots distant on the road to Sawírah, (Mogodor,) is an asylum for all sorts of malefactors, debtors, &c., being under the protection of Mohammed Sálíhheh, a Saint of the first magnitude; and every Jew must doff his slippers even when passing by the shrine of Múlá Abd-er-rahmán, whose bones are deposited on the other side of the town, though he be much inferior in odour of sanctity to Sálíhheh. Fifteen miles South-West of Asafi is the mouth of the Tensift, one of the largest rivers in the Empire. In Summer it is fordable on horseback; but in Winter it is crossed on rafts formed of reeds and made buoyant by inflated goat-skins.

Tensift.

Mogodor.
Saura.

About fifty miles South-West of that river is (16.) *Mogodor*, or *Sawírah*, nearly the last town which Europeans frequent on this coast. It is placed in $31^{\circ} 30' 30''$ North and $9^{\circ} 44'$ West, and is of a very modern date. The Emperor Sídí Mohammed, who succeeded his brother 'Abd-Allah in 1757, being desirous of founding a new city, fixed on a spot where a castle, built by the Portuguese, protected the entrance of a roadstead formed by a small island a few gun-shots distant from the main land. Orders were immediately issued inviting, or rather commanding, his Majesty's liege subjects, and all foreign Consuls and agents, on pain of being treated as enemies, forthwith to build a large house of stone and mortar, and transfer their residence to this new sea-port. A command the less agreeable, as the site of Mogodor is a low, flat desert of accumulating sand, protected towards the sea by a ridge of rocks, but on every other side so low as almost to be insulated at high tides. "The adjoining country," says Chénier, "is dreary; nothing is seen but accumulated sands and wild desert tracts, calculated only to raise feelings of desolateness and disgust." The new town was to be as beautiful as a painting, (*sawírah*), and therefore a French engineer, named Corant, who, in a luckless hour, had gone to seek his fortune in Morocco, was employed to draw a plan which the inhabitants were obliged to follow. Its streets are all at right angles, but narrow and gloomy. Externally it has a handsome appearance, as the houses are all of white stone; but internally their want of windows towards the street, gives them a dull, lifeless appearance. It was begun in 1760, and called Sawírah for the reason assigned above; though it is more frequently named Mogodor from the adjoining Tomb of a Saint styled Sídí Mogodúl, or Mogodór. Among other recommendations of its site, is a total want of fresh water; there being none nearer than a river a mile and

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a half distant; and Sídí Mohammed, though he provided his new city with walls and a Mosque, (Hæst, 74.) never thought of emulating his great predecessor Al Mansór by building an aqueduct. As the boisterous winds, almost always prevalent in Summer, keep the sands in perpetual motion, there is no possibility of making gardens near the town, and garden-stuff, as well as every other kind of provision, must be procured from places several miles distant. (Jackson, 108.) The harbour has only ten or twelve feet depth of water when the tide ebbs, so that large ships cannot anchor in it. The fortifications, though not very well planned, are sufficient, if properly manned with expert artillerymen to make a considerable resistance.

The last harbour in the dominions of Morocco is (17.) *Agádír*. (Akádír?) or *Santa Cruz*, (Holy Cross,) nearly in $30^{\circ} 35'$ North and $9^{\circ} 40'$ West, a little to the South-East of Cabo de Aguer, (*i. e.* Cape Agér,) which is in $30^{\circ} 38'$ North and $9^{\circ} 51' 36''$ West, according to Borda's observations. The origin of this town was a wooden castle built on the coast by a Portuguese engaged in the ling fishery, (*bacallao*, *Gadus Morrhua*), who called it Santa Cruz, while the Arabs named it Dár Rúmiyyah. (Roman House.) It was soon afterwards purchased by Emanuel, King of Portugal, (who reigned from 1495 to 1521,) and converted into a strongly fortified town at first called Cape Agir. (Marmol, iii. 26.) The Portuguese lost it in 1536; but it was a place of considerable trade, and there were several European commercial houses there when its inhabitants were all transferred, in 1774, by order of Sídí Mohammed to Mogodor. The town is strongly placed on the summit of a hill, has a fine spring of fresh water near the sea, and an excellent harbour; "probably," says Mr. Jackson, (114.) "the best road for vessels in the Empire; being large and well defended on every side from all winds." Tálib Sálíhh, the Governor in 1773, refused to deliver it up to the Emperor's officers, on which the latter marched against it and soon reduced the rebels. It was in consequence of this rebellion, according to the writer last-named, that he ordered it to be dismantled, and transferred its principal inhabitants to Mogodor. Agádír is the last port on this coast frequented by Europeans. Though the Empire of Morocco extends beyond Atlas as far as Cape Nún, (in $28^{\circ} 41'$ North and $11^{\circ} 15' 18''$ West,) the Emperor's authority in that remote part of his dominions is little more than nominal. Between Agádír and Cape Bojador, in $26^{\circ} 7' 6''$ North and $14^{\circ} 31' 30''$ West, there are only two roadsteads in which ships can anchor, and the coast, towards which there are strong currents, is beset with sunken rocks and shallows. This interval, therefore, of 150 Geographical miles is that which is most to be avoided by navigators, as those who are wrecked upon these truly inhospitable shores have nothing to expect but the most cruel and inhuman treatment; for the Great Desert, which here separates Morocco from the Bilád-es-súdán, (*i. e.* Nigritia,) is peopled only by brutal and rapacious Savages, who seem to observe none but the worst tenets of the Religion they profess. Mr. Jackson, in 1794, visited the Seb'ah bíár (Seven Wells) and Másah (Mesah) at the mouth of the river Sús, the boundary of the Province, for the purpose of ascertaining the possibility of forming a commercial establishment at either of those places. His report is not encouraging; and where all property is held by so uncertain a tenure as among these lawless and needy Berbers, neither the security

MO-
ROCCO.Agadeer, or
Santa Cruz.Cape de
Geer.

MO-
ROCCO.

Terodant.

nor the profit requisite to make Commerce advantageous are likely to be obtained.

(18.) *Tárúdan* is still, as formerly, considered as the Capital of Sús in the remotest West. (Sús-el-aksà.) The extreme fertility of this Province and the excellence of its manufactures are celebrated by Idrísí,* (iv. 1.) and the country round its Capital is still called by the Moors an earthly Paradise. (Hæst. 71.) Of its present state the accounts are rather contradictory, but all agree in saying that it is much reduced, and now only remarkable for its excellent saltpetre.

Dra, Draha.

To the West of *Tárúdan*, and according to Mr. Jackson's Map, separated from it by a chain of hills, is the Province of (19.) *Dar'ah*, on the confines of the Desert. "It takes its name," says Marmol, (vii. 9.) "from a large river which passes through it, having risen in the Greater Atlas, on the confines of *Heskúrah*; and, running Southward towards the sands of Libya, (i. e. the *Sahrà*, or Great Desert,) forms several large lakes round which the Arabs (*Alardies*) of the Desert feed their camels. In length it extends ninety leagues from the mountains of Atlas to the desert of the *Sanhájahs*; (*los Zenegas*;) but it is very narrow as almost all the inhabitants dwell on the banks of that river, which increases in Winter, but is fordable on foot in many places in Summer, and when the heat is very great its waters are bitter. It begins to rise in April, and on its increase the produce of the year depends. Idrísí says, expressly, that this river comes from *Sijilmásah*; it is therefore the *Zíz*. There are many towns and castles in this territory, but they are ill-built, and their only timber is palm-wood which has little durability; their dates, however, are the finest in the world. The palms being male and female, (of which the females alone produce fruit, the males nothing but flowers,) in order that the fruit may be good, it is necessary before the flower of the female opens to take a small branch of the flower of the male and insert it (*enrerirlo*) in the other. The greatest trade is in those places which are on the road from Fés to Tumbuto. There is in this Country much endico, (indigo,) which is a certain colour like woad, (*el gnado*; *Isatis tinctoria*;) and the merchants of Fés and other cities of Barbary take much of it in truck (*a trueco*) for other merchandise. Bread-corn and horses are scarce; there are a few goats fattened on pounded date-stones; and ostriches are reared in flocks, as geese are in Castille,† for food, but their flesh, especially that of their legs, is very hard, ill-savoured, and clammy. Their women are handsome and not very coy; and as the *Dar'awis* are fond of their Negresses, *Mestizos* are very common, and the greater part of the people are *Mulattos*." "The Province of *Dar'ah*," adds the same author, "is bounded on the West by *Gezúlah* and *Sús*; on the East by *Sugulmésah*, (*Sijilmásah*;) on the South by the *Sanhájahs* and Desert of Libya, (the *Sahrà*;) and on the North by that part of the Greater Atlas which overlooks the Kingdom and Province of Morocco. It was formerly divided into two Governments, one that of *Timeskit* (i. e. the *Mesjid*, or Mosque) in the Upper; the other that of *Tinzulin* in the Lower Country. At the latter many horse and musketeers on foot were stationed to keep the Province

in subjection, and defend the inhabitants against attacks by Arabs of the Desert called *Uled Celém*, (*Aúlád Selám*;) a rich people, who go every year to trade in the Land of the Negroes, in the Kingdom of Tumbuto, and possess more than 3000 horses, and a great number of camels. The most considerable of these Arabs, to whom the people of *Dar'ah* used to pay tribute, are those called *Uled Hamran*, (*Aúlád Hhamrán*;) a *Kobeilah* of the *Aúlád Mansór*, and of the town (*pueblo*) of *Mahquil*, (*Ma'kil*?) who have many *aduars*, (*al dawwars*, i. e. encampments,) a great number of footmen, (*peones*;) and more than 3000 horses. In Winter they remain in the Desert; and in Spring they go rambling over Numidia, (*Bilád-el-jeríd*;) as far as the Province of *Garet* (*Káret*) in the Kingdom of Fés." (Fás.) Several towns in this Province are also described by Marmol, who seems to have been better acquainted with it than Leo.

(20.) Three days' journey (between sixty and seventy miles) to the East of *Dar'ah*, and on the same river, is *Sijilmásah*, (Idrísí, iii. 1. p. 75.) a large and populous city in a rich country on the banks of a deep river coming from the Eastern Desert and overflowing like the Nile in Summer. It sometimes makes the land so fertile that fresh crops spring up without being sown. After commending its various productions, Idrísí adds, that it had suffered much in the wars carried on by the heretics (*mukhálifín*) in his days, and concludes by saying, that the people of *Sijilmásah* eat dogs and lizards, that their women are extremely fat, and that most of them are afflicted with ophthalmia. The river passing through *Sijilmásah* is, as we learn from Leo (740.) and Marmol, (i. 12.) the *Zíz*,* which rises in that part of the Greater Atlas which is inhabited by the *Sanhájahs*, and running Southward between very high mountains passes close by *Gars-el-win* in the Kingdom of Fás, and then through the States of *Kenánah*, (*Quenena*;) or *Kheneg*, (*Cheneg*, in Leo,) *Matakárah*, (*Madghárah*;) and *Rethel*, (*Retel*;) and enters within the limits of the City of *Sijilmásah*. (*Sugulmessa*.) It afterwards flows through the palm groves to the Deserts of *Sahrà*, (*Zahara*;) passing close by a town (villa) called *Suka'ilah*, (*Sugayhila*;) or *Quayhila*, (*Essuoihila*, Leo, 612.) and running Southward, forms a large lake (*lago*) in the midst of the sands where there are no inhabitants. This Country, (*Sijilmásah*;) which is more than forty-one leagues across, is peopled by Berbers called *Zenátahs*, (*Zenetes*;) *Sanhájahs*, (*Zanhayias*;) or *Hawárahs*. (*Haoras*;) They rebelled against the *Bení Meríní* Sultáns of Morocco, in consequence of which their Country was completely laid waste. In Marmol's time they had in part recovered from those calamities and had three fortified towns besides the Capital; but were always divided by feuds and Civil broils. While independent, they had a Mint of their own; but the receipts at their Custom-house (*aduana*) were paid to the powerful Arab Tribes of *Aúlád Hhusein* and *Aúlád Abú-Hhasan*, who extended their courses so far as the City of *Gars-el-win*, and had more than 6000 horse and 50,000 foot. The people of *Sijilmásah* were in general very poor, except a few who were enriched by trading between Barbary and the Land of the Negroes, bringing back gold and slaves in exchange for the merchandise they carried out. In this

MO-
ROCCO.Sigilmessa,
Segel-
messa,
Sugulmessa.

* This passage has been omitted in the Epitome, and is consequently not found in the *Geographia Nubiensis*, p. 75.

† Here Marmol seems to have improved a little upon his text in Leo. (605.)

* But the testimony of Idrísí and Abú-l-fedá militates against this statement; both of them say that the river on which *Sijilmásah* stands comes from the Desert to the South-East, and passes on to *Dar'ah*; but as *Rathel* is East of *Sijilmásah*, and the *Zíz* traverses that country, the two accounts are not irreconcilable.

MO-
ROCCO.

Country there is an abundance of scorpions but no fleas; and the heat is so excessive that the people have always swollen eyes. Whenever the river fails, they are much distressed for water, as that of their wells is brackish. Sijilmásah has Dar'ah to the West; Rethel, or Arratámah, (Retel o Arratama, *i. e.* *Retama*; *Spartium monospermum*, African broom,) on its own River Zíz, to the East; Sua'ilah, (Çuayhila,) a fortified place in the Sahrá (Libya) to the South; and that part of the Greater Atlas, which is immediately above Gars-el-win to the North. The City of Sijilmásah was completely deserted and ruined in the times of Leo and Marmol, though there were still large remains of the Palaces, Mosques, Colleges, Fountains, &c. with which it had been formerly adorned. Its existence in 1353 is attested by Ibn Bâtútá, (p. 231.) who says it is one of the finest of cities, and compares it to Basrah; the great height of its level is also incidentally shown by his complaining (242.) of the cold and snow there on his return from Nigritia. Abú-l-fedá, who flourished at the same time, places the City of Sijilmásah in either 31° 30' or 36° 34' North and 20° 8' or 18° 34' East, (of the Fortunate Islands,) therefore, taking Ferro as the first meridian, in 7° 36' or 9° 10' West of Greenwich. The discordance of these data shows how little reliance they can claim; but the distances given furnish better means for ascertaining the position of Sijilmásah; and from them it seems not improbable that it has been in modern times replaced by Táfilált, (Tafilet, or Tafilét,) a name which appears for the first time in Marmol, (ii. 40. vol. i. fol. 248.) where he records its seizure by the Sherífs, about A. D. 1530; for the route of Ahmed ibn Hhasen from Fás to Táfilét, (Walckenaer, *Recherches*, p. 457.) passes through the same districts as are found, according to Leo, (606.) between Fás and Sijilmásah; both follow the course of the Zíz, and Ahmed reaches Rethel at the distance of a short day's journey from Táfilált. Now Rethel, in Leo, is the district adjoining to that of Sijilmásah, the territory of which extended from the denile of Gars-el-win (Gers of Ahmed, p. 461.) in Mount Atlas, along the course of the Zíz, to the borders of the Desert. (Leo, 605, 606.) Its Provinces were El Kheneg, (erroneously read Eltching in Walckenaer, p. 461.) Madghárah, (Matagara, in Marmol, vii. 25.) Rethel, and Sijilmásah.

Tafilet.

(21.) *Táfilált*, moreover, is described by Ahmed as a Province not as a city: it is therefore not improbable that the Kingdom of Táfilált, the Country of the Filálís, (Fil-léli,) is the territory of Sijilmásah described by the older writers, extending from North to South 120 miles. The former is indeed described by Marmol (vii. 28.) as a very large city in the State of Numidia, (Bilád el jeríd,) on a sandy plain, walled, and having an *alcaçaba* (Al-kasábah, *i. e.* the Citadel) on one side of the city, in which there are more than 2000 inhabitants. It is peopled by Berbers called Filelis, (Filálís,*) a rich and industrious people, famous for their manufacture of rich targets (*adargas*) of camels' hides, for their beautiful striped cloths, fine carpets, (*althombras*), cloaks, (*al quiceles*), and bornúses. A great trade is carried on there in hides and indigo. (*anib*.) It is on the confines of Zaara, (the Sahrá, or

* Tá-filál-t might, according to the idiom of the Berber Language, signify a female Filáli; but that form seems also to express "abode," "assemblage," "community:" thus Tebuhaqant (Tá-Bú-Hhasan-t, Marmol, vii. 22.) is plainly the *place* or *abode* of Abú Hhasan, one of the Arab Tribes to whom these Berbers paid a tribute.

Great Desert,) and between it and the city of Fez there is a passage by which the greater chain of mountains is crossed. They used to be much molested by the Arabs of the Sahrá, called U'lád Celem, (Salám,) U'lád 'Abdu l-karím, and Sorkán; (Zorgan;) but Sheikh 'Amar of the second of those Tribes, who governed it in our days, continues Marmol, was obliged to yield to the arms of Múlái Ahmed, Sheríf and King of Morocco, (about A. D. 1530.) It is, according to Mr. Jackson, eight days' journey on horseback (*rit hálat dhá-l'aúd*) from the Palace of Pharaoh, (Ukser Fir'aún,) North-East of Mequinez; (Mikrásah;) but his account of the river passing by Táfilált is in direct contradiction not only to the routes given above, but also to his own Map. He mentions indeed another river which flows in the opposite direction, and may be the Zíz; but the whole of his account betrays the incorrectness of the information which he received.

Retracing the route across Mount Atlas we are brought to (22.) *Miknásah*, the Capital of one of the many Kingdoms which the Sherífs have succeeded in uniting under their sole dominion. According to the observations of Don Diego de la Badía, (the *soi-disant* 'Alí Beg el 'Abbási,) that city is in 33° 58' 30" North and 5° 30' West. It is situated in a beautiful valley, surrounded by gentle eminences in the midst of a very fertile country. "The (principal) city of Miknásah," says Idrisi, (*C. iii. part i.* in the unpublished part of his Work,) "is called Tákdert, and it is a beautiful city, to the East of which there runs a small stream which turns some mills, and has houses, gardens, and corn-fields on its banks. Its soil is productive of grain, and many profitable trades and manufactures are carried on by its inhabitants. It took its name from Miknás, the Berber, who settled here with his children when they wandered into the West. (*El Maghrib*.) He divided the land among his sons, giving each of them a portion in which he might live with his children, and all these portions were contiguous. The district of Miknásah was known by the name of Bení Ziyád. It has a populous city with markets much frequented, baths, fine houses, and water running through its streets; and in the days of Al Mulaththem (*i. e.* under the Morábitum, or Almoravides, in the XIth and XIIth centuries) there was no district after Tákderts more populous than that of the Bení Ziyád. These districts were about a quarter of a mile asunder, and at the same distance from the Bení Táwerah, whose city likewise was much frequented, populous, and well supplied with water. Between Táwerah and Bení Ziyáh there were two small towns on the road from Tákdert to El Súk-el-kadímah, (the Old Market,) at the distance of two bow-shots. The latter was built by one of the Almorábit Princes, who made it his place of abode. The former town, to the East of this, is named after the Bení 'Atúsh. It consists of contiguous houses, and habitations in gardens; and is abundantly supplied with fruits, vegetables, corn, &c. Below these places there is a Kobeilah of Miknásah on the stream which comes from Bení 'Atúsh, called Bení Bornús; they have dwellings and houses in the midst of olive-yards, vineyards, and corn-fields. To the North of them is Kasr Abí Músá, (the Castle of Abú Músá,) where there is held every Thursday a market much frequented by the Tribes (*kabáíl*) of the Bení Miknás. People come to it from far and near, and it is called El Súk-el-Kadímah." After enumerating the Tribes inhabiting this tract, he

MO-
ROCCO.Mequinez,
Mequinas,
Mekinez.

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adds, that its soil is the best and most productive possible; and that its inhabitants are genuine Berbers. Leo (267.) says it is a large city, named from the people who built it, about thirty-six miles from Fás, fifty from Salá, and fifteen from Mount Atlas, and contains 6000 houses, (about 30,000 inhabitants.) Its gardens extend three miles round the town. It is famous for its quinces, pomegranates, plums, and jujubes. Peaches and apricots are so abundant that they are thrown away; but olives are the great production of the place,* and a kantár (quintal; 120 lbs.) sold for a ducat and a half, (about 8s.) The city had then (early in the XVIth century) many very fine Mosques, three Colleges, and ten large Baths, and its territory was supposed to pay one-third of the whole revenue of the State. It had a very strong wall, broad streets well supplied with water brought by an aqueduct from a place three miles distant, but unpaved and very dirty in Winter. Its inhabitants were hospitable, but ignorant and clownish, very jealous of their wives, and inveterate, without knowing why, against the people of Fás. It was greatly enlarged and ornamented by Múlái Ismá'il, who made it his Northern, and Morocco his Southern Capital. Windus, who saw it in 1721, six years before his death, describes it (p. 183.) as "situated in a delightful plain, having a very serene and clear air. In the middle of the city live the Jews, having a place (called *millah*) to themselves, the gates of which are locked at night. They have an Alcayde to guard their gates and protect them against the common people, who otherwise would plunder them. Close to Mequinez, on the North-Western side, only divided by a road, stands a large Negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city; but the houses are not so high nor well built. The Palace stands on the South of the city, and was built entirely by this Emperor: it is looked after by several black eunuchs, the lustiest persons I ever saw, cleanly dress'd; their knives and cimitars are covered with wrought silver. In this Palace live the Emperor's four wives, who are the Queen of the Xeriphs, (*Sherífs*), the Queen of the Old Palace, and the two Queens of the Cobah 'l hodrah, (*Kobbah el khodrá*, i. e. the Green Pavilion,) and they say 2000 women more." It occupies a nearly square area of about four miles in circumference, on level ground, not overlooked by any neighbouring height. The whole building, except the pillars and arches, is formed of clay or mortar worked into a strong cement.† The outer wall is twenty-five feet in thickness. Internally it is divided into spacious courts, much larger than Lincoln's Inn Fields, and either paved with checkered squares of marble or laid out as gardens, and watered by numerous canals and fountains. *Kobbahs*, or alcoves, crowned with cupolas, and richly painted and gilt within, are thickly scattered throughout the Palace. The apartments are usually 25 feet long, 12 in width, and 18 in height, lined with glazed tiles brilliantly coloured, but lighted only, says Mr. Jackson, (127.) "by two large folding-doors." The women, says the same traveller, are handsome without exception, have a rare suavity of manners, and what is most extraordinary in latitude 34°, "a fair complexion." About thirty miles West North-West of Miknásah

* It is peculiarly called *Miknásatu-z zeítún*, i. e. Olive Miknásah.
† Probably what the Moors call *tabi'ah*, i. e. a strong cement made of lime and sand, beat down very hard in wooden moulds. The Spaniards, who call it *tapia*, have borrowed the Art and its name from the Arabs.

(Mequinez) is (23.) *Fás*, (Fez,*) in 34° 6' North and 4° 58' 15" East. In Leo's earlier years it was one of the most flourishing and splendid Capitals in Africa. His detailed and instructive account of its 650 Mosques, 200 Schools, numerous Colleges, Hospitals, Fondaks, (caravanserais,) mills, and richly supplied Kaïsariyyeh, (Bezestein,)—the mere enumeration of which is sufficient to give a very favourable idea of the resources and condition of the Country under its earlier dynasties,—was no longer applicable in his own and Marmol's days: and the Civil commotions which occurred in the greater part of the XVIth, as well as the brutal and degrading tyranny by which the Moors were oppressed in the following century, have since that period rapidly accelerated the decay of every thing useful or ornamental. The position of Fás is very picturesque; at the bottom of a deep valley, surrounded by gentle declivities, covered with thickly shaded gardens, and traversed by a river winding through it: the stranger has long to descend through these delightful groves before he reaches the city at the bottom of the valley, where he looks round upon a scene the most picturesque and striking. (Chénier, iii. 67.) This abundance of water and shade with a constant interchange of hill and dale, which would be delightful in any climate, is peculiarly so in one in which the heat in Summer is so great; and in former times the declivities of the vale of Fás were covered with country-houses, whither the wealthier inhabitants retired when the business of the day was over: but when Chénier saw the place about sixty years ago, few of these agreeable retreats had been restored. The present city is the union of three distinct towns, of which the first, called Buleidah, (i. e. the Little Town,) was begun by Múlái Idrís, the second Sultán of the first dynasty, in A. H. 191, (A. D. 807,) on the South-East side of the river, in the district called El Andalus; the second, on the North-West side, in the district of El Karuwiyyín, was founded by the same Prince, (Dombay, 47.) almost at the same time; these two were formed into one city by Yúsuf ibn Táshifín, who (A. H. 462, A. D. 1070) threw down the intervening walls and built bridges over the river. (Leo, 276. Dombay, 222.) The town, thus augmented, has borne the name of Fás bálí (Old Fez) ever since a third town (Fás el jedíd, New Fez) was built by Ya'kób ibn 'Abd-al-hakk, the first Meríní Sultán, (A. D. 1251—1286,) in the XIIIth century. The old town, the centre of which, lying completely in the bottom of the valley, is very dirty in Winter, and very unhealthy in Summer. The new town, which is on more level and elevated ground, has a drier and more healthy air. It contains several old Palaces inhabited by the Princes of the reigning family, and some good houses, but it is principally peopled by Jews, who are not allowed to live in the old city on account of its reputed sanctity. Both, though much decayed, retain many relics of their former splendour. In the latter the Muristán, or Mad-house, still remains; and there are nearly two hundred fondaks, some of them containing from fifty to one hundred apartments, each supplied with water, an accommodation peculiarly valuable in that climate. The Bázárs and Kaïsariyyeh are

* Fez, according to the orthography of the Spaniards, from whom the word has been adopted by other European nations, exactly represents the sound given by the Moors to the Arabic word *Fás*, as they generally pronounce their long *a* as in the English word *face*.

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ROCCO.Fes, Faz,
Fessa.

MO-
ROCCO.MO-
ROCCO.

Racalema.

Mounts
Zarhon,
Zaaron,
Muley Dris,
Zerone.Kasser
Farawan.

still occupied by the different trades to which their subdivisions are assigned. The manufactures introduced chiefly by the fugitives from Spain, still exist, and the scarlet woollen scull-caps, called Sháshiyeh by the Moors, but Fás by the Turks and Asiatics, are still made in the place from which they received their name. Red and yellow morocco leather, formerly called *corduan*, or *cordovan*, from Cordova, where the Musulmáns discovered the method of preparing it, gauzes, silks, and embroidered scarfs (*hhazám*) still issue from the looms and workshops of Fez. The old Castle (El Kasábah) to the West of the new town is the residence of the Káid, its Governor; and near it is a modern Palace built by Múlái Abd-allah, great-grandfather of Suleimán, the reigning Emperor. Rás-el-má, the source of the Wádí-l-jewáhir, (Jewel River,) which runs through Fás, is in a valley on the left side of the road to Miknásah. About three cubic feet of water issue from a rock eight or ten feet above the ground; and as the stream has so short a course above the town, it is never swollen by the rains so as to overflow its banks. There is an excellent road from Fez to Mequinez over a level and well-watered country, between rising grounds, which under a provident Government would produce rich harvests, but are here left uncultivated. Relays of mules are always ready on this road, so that in Summer it is possible to go from one place to the other twice in the same day; "a convenience not to be found," says M. Chénier, (iii. 71.) "in many well-governed Countries." At the Western extremity of the plain of Fez, and in sight of Mequinez,* he adds, is Mount Zarhón, on which is the village containing the Sanctuary of Múlái Idrís, the first Fátimite Sovereign of the West. Mount Zarhón extends from the Plain of Esaís, ten miles from Fás, thirty miles Westward, and, though in places very rugged, it is covered with olive trees. Its inhabitants were anciently famous for hunting lions. (Leo, 379, 380.) The town now called Záwiyah Múlái Idrís, (the Shrine of the Lord Idrís,) but anciently named Walíli, was the residence of that revered Prince the great-grandson of the Imam Hosein, son of 'Alí and grandson of Mohammed. There also he was entombed; no place, therefore, in all Africa is so sacred to the Shi'ites or adherents of 'Alí, nor is there any so much visited by pilgrims. No Christian, of course, would be allowed to come within its holy walls; and Windus, when accompanying the English Ambassador to Mequinez in 1721, was "encamped in the plain called Mulay Idris, from a Saint who has a monument hard by;" (p. 85;) he did not enter "the city that takes its name from the said Saint, which stands close under the high mountain Zarhon, which they say runs as far as the great Mountain Atlas." But he saw, what is more interesting to European travellers, "upon a gentle rising hill almost a league from this city, the remains of some ruins of a very ancient and noble building, which the Moors call Cassar Pharaon, (*Kasr Far'aun*), i. e. Pharaoh's Castle," or as Leo (382.) more properly renders it, Pharaoh's Palace. "These ruins," he continues, (p. 87.) "stand about sixteen miles North-East of Mequinez. The building (of which he has given a plate) seems to be part of a triumphal arch, there being several broken stones that bear inscriptions lying in the rubbish underneath, which were fixed higher than any part now standing. It is fifty-six feet long and

sixteen thick, both sides exactly alike, built with very hard stone, about a yard in length, and half a yard thick. About one hundred yards from the arch, stands good part of the front of a large square building, one hundred and forty foot long, and about sixty high: part of the four corners are yet standing, but very little remains except those of the front. Round the hill may be seen the foundation of a wall, about two miles in circumference, which enclosed these buildings, on the outside of which lie scattered all over a great many stones, of the same size the arch is built with, but hardly left one upon another, excepting at an arch which stood about half a mile from the other buildings, seemed to have been a gateway, and was just high enough to admit a man to pass through on horseback." The wall which he calls the front, was ornamented with a double row of Corinthian pilasters, one over the other: and the whole style of architecture, as well as the inscriptions, show that it was a Roman building, perhaps of the Age of Constantine the Great. According to Leo, (382.) these ruins are the walls of an ancient town.

(24.) The City of Morocco, called by the Moors *Mará-kesh*,* in 31° 37' 40" North† and 7° 36' West, is the Capital of the Empire as well as of the Kingdom of Morocco before its union with Fás and the other Moorish States. It is placed on a very beautiful site, fifteen or twenty miles North of the highest chain of Mount Atlas. It is more modern than Fás, having been begun by Yúsuf ibn Tashifin, A. H. 454. (A. D. 1062.) Like all the other cities in the Empire, it has suffered an almost entire dilapidation from the internal strife or grinding oppression which have so long desolated West Barbary. "More than 6000 streams, descending from Mount Atlas, diffused coolness and fertility," says M. Chénier, (iii. 49.) "over the gardens and plantations with which the plain around the city was formerly adorned. But this valuable property was laid waste in the struggles which preceded and continued during the reign of Muléy Ismaél; nothing but the wreck of its former beauty remains; and in 1768, scarcely 1200 of the streams which meander through this fertile tract, had been restored to their channels. The City of Morocco itself, exposed to the devastations of several conquerors, and successively pillaged and ravaged, has preserved only its external form. Its walls, which are still nearly entire, enclose a space which may have admitted a population of 100,000 souls; but its interior is now nothing more than an uninhabited desert. The ruins of houses heaped upon each other are, as it were, so many ramparts, behind which the rabble may secrete themselves for the purpose of surprising and plundering unguarded passengers. The inhabited quarters are remote from each other, and the houses low, dirty, and incommensurable. It is difficult to conceive how an Imperial city can be so desolate and wretched, and I doubt whether it contains 30,000 inhabitants even when the Court is there." It was the favourite residence of Múlái Mohammed, who sat on the throne for more than thirty years: how far his partiality has led to the improvements of his Capital, will appear from the report of a recent observer, a summary of whose remarks will enable the reader to form a fair

Morocco,
Meraksh,
Marocco.

* Between twelve and thirteen miles as appears from Windus. (p. 89.)

* According to Marmol (iii. 40.) the Africans, i. e. the Berbers, call it Marróksh, of which the Arabian Mará-kesh is perhaps a corruption. The Spaniards anciently named it Marrócos, as is manifest from Marrueces, their present mode of spelling the word.

† According to Mr. Washington's Map; but 31° 37' 20" in his text. (p. 141.)

MO-
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estimate of its present condition. "The City of Morocco," says Lieut. Washington, (p. 135.) who visited it with the British Mission in 1830, "lies on the Northern side of a rich plain, and is surrounded by a strongly built wall thirty feet high, with square towers about every fifty paces, and eleven double gates: the whole being nearly six miles in circuit.* But this vast area comprises large gardens and open spaces from twenty to thirty acres in extent. The Sultan's Palace, facing Mount Atlas, is not within the walls, but itself forms a fortress of equal strength, about 1500 yards long by 600 wide. There are nineteen Mosques, two Madrasahs, (Colleges,) and one Hospital. The principal, El Kutbiyyah,† is conspicuous from its lofty sóma'ah, or minaret, called Esmá'el fanár, (Lantern-tower,) from a turret in the shape of a lantern on its summit. It is, like all such towers in Barbary, quadrangular, and of the same diameter throughout, has seven stories, and measures 220 feet in perpendicular height." It is of this tower that Leo says (151.) the ascent is, like that at Rabát, without steps. According to Marmol, (iii. 20.) the mosque in the Kasábat (citadel) is that which was adorned with the gates of the great Church at Seville. The Mausoleum (and therefore Sanctuary) and Hospital of Abú-l'Abbás, (Belabes,) the patron Saint of the place, are deserving of notice. The Hospital is said to receive 1500 patients; but this is probably an exaggeration. In the Medrasah dhá-l meshiyyah, another College and Mosque, are the Sepulchres of the Sa'idiyyah Sultans, who being Shí'ahs, had them adorned with sculptures, since obliterated by their more orthodox successors. The Báb-er-róm (Roman gate) is a fine specimen of Moorish architecture; and some of the fountains are handsome, but the streets are, for the most part, narrow, winding lanes. The Kaïsariyyah, or Bezestein, "is a long range of shops, or rather stalls, covered in from the weather." The Millah, or Jewish quarter, is about a mile and a half in circuit in the South-East angle of the city; it is populous, but excessively filthy. The whole population probably does not exceed 80,000, says Mr. Washington; (138.) but Høst, who was a more experienced observer, and resided a whole year in Morocco, thinks 20,000 almost too much; and, allowing for a considerable increase of numbers since his time, they can hardly be supposed to have quadrupled. "Nothing flourishes," says the English traveller, "but vegetation, which even in the months of December and January is ripe and luxuriant; its springing freshness forming a striking contrast to the mouldering walls around." The British Mission was lodged in the Sebt-el-Mámóniyyah, covering an extent of fifteen acres, planted with every variety of fruit and shady tree, and affording uninterruptedly "silence, shade, verdure, and fragrance;" all most desirable in that

* Høst says, (75.) "I rode completely round it at a foot's pace (*im schritt*) in somewhat less than an hour;" it can hardly therefore be more than four miles in circuit.

† Mr. Washington spells it "El Koutubía." (p. 136.) It is also called the Masjid-el Kátibín, (writer's mosque,) of which he is speaking. Marmol (ii. fol. 32.) accounts for its name; he also describes the silver apples by which it is surmounted. Høst's vignette in his Title-page represents a similar lantern, which crowns the "isma" of the Mosque in the Kasábat.

Country even in the depth of Winter. From their terraced roof they had abundant opportunities of estimating the height of Atlas, and found its lofty peaks to measure only 11,400 feet above the sea, rather more than one-third of the elevation assigned to them, in consequence of calculations derived from the vague and inadmissible conjectures of Mr. Jackson. (*Marocco*, 10. *Shabeeny*, 93.)

To the authorities given for Barbary may be added the Epitome of Idrísí's *Geography*, Rome, 1592, 8vo.; Supplements, from the complete Work (No. 884. 887. in Uri's Catalogue of the Eastern MSS. in the Bodleian Library;) *Geographia Nubiensis*, Paris, 1619, 8vo.; Abulfeda, *Africa*, Gottingæ, 1791, 12mo.; Joannis Leonis Africani *De Africa Descriptione*, Ludg. Bat. 1632, 12mo.; Johann Leo, *Beschreibung von Africa aus dem Italienischen uebersetzt*, von G. W. Lorsbach, Herborn, 1805, 8vo.; Luys del Marmol, *Caravajal, Descripcion general de Affrica*, 2 vols. fol. Granada, 1573, (containing books i.—vi.) 3d vol. Malaga, 1599, (books vii.—xi.) Kosegarten, *De Mohammede Ebn Batuta*, Jena, 1818, 4to.; *The Travels of Ibn Batuta*, by Professor Lee, Lond. 1829, 4to.; Høst, *Nachrichten von Maròkos und Fes*, Kopenhagen, 1781, 4to.; *Relation de la Captivité du Sieur Mouette dans les Royaumes de Fes et de Maroc*, Paris, 1683, 12mo.; Windus, *Journey to Mequinez in the Year 1721*, Lond. 1725, 8vo. James Grey Jackson's *Account of Timbuctoo and Housa*, Lond. 1820, 8vo., contains a repetition of all the original matter in his Account of the Empire of Morocco. The gross errors which disgrace these volumes show how little the Author's accuracy can be trusted; and it is somewhat amusing to find a writer, who cannot spell the commonest words correctly, (see Months, p. 371, 372,) proposing in his advertisement to publish the first "accurate Grammar of the Arabic Language." The best account of the colloquial dialect is to be found in Dombay's *Grammatica Linguae Mauro-Arabicæ*, Vindobonæ, 1800, 4to.; and Vocabularies of the Berber language are given by Høst, Shaw, Lyon, (the *Ertánah* of Sokná,) Pacho, Von Minutoli, (*Verzeichniss von Wörtern der Siwahsprache*, Berlin, 1827;) Jezreel Jones, (*Dissertatio de Linguâ Shilhensi*,) in Chamberlayn's *Oratio Dominica*, (Amstel. 1715;) Venture, with Grammatical remarks, in Langlés' *Translation of Hornemann's Travels*, Par. 1803; and Hodgson on the *Berber Language*, in the *American Philosophical Transactions*, vol. iv. Dombay, *Geschichte der Mauritanischer Könige*, (Agram, 1794 and 1795, 8vo.) is the most authentic Work on the first three Dynasties, &c.: his *Geschichte der Scherifen*, (Agram, 1801,) gives the best account of the reigning Family, but the interval between 1325 and 1564 yet remains to be filled up. It is much to be regretted that he was not encouraged to complete his Work. Lieutenant Washington's *Geographical Notice of the Empire of Morocco*, in the *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society* for 1830, 1831, adds very considerably to our knowledge of that Country, and is accompanied by an excellent Map. Schousboc's *Beobachtungen über das Gewächsreich in Marocco*, (Leipzig, 1800, 8vo.) contain excellent remarks on the plants of that Country.

MO-
ROCCO.

MORO-
NOBEA.
—
MOR-
PETH.

MORONOBEA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monadelphia*, order *Pentandria*, natural order *Guttiferae*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved; corolla, petals five, coriaceous, contorted previous to expanding; berry five-celled.

Two species, trees, natives of Guiana. Aublet.

MORO'SE, } Fr. *morosité*; Lat. *morosus*, (from
MORO'SELY, } *mos, moris, manner, custom.*) Mo-
MORO'SENESS, } *rosi homines, qui sui cujusdam moris*
MORO'SITY. } *sunt*: who follow their own peculiar
ways or humours; following their own, and repelling
the ways or humours of others.

Self-willed, and, consequentially,
Ill-humoured, ill-tempered, surly.

For a certain singulare precise *morosité* (thei) wolde apere to
abhorre and estiewe these new facions and soden mutacions as thei
call them. *Joye. The Exposition of Daniel*, ch. xii.

Daily experience either of often lapses, or *morosous* desires.
Selden. Miracles of Antichrist, 1616. p. 201.

That which above all (as I conceiue) hath made way for this
opinion is the *morosity* and crooked disposition of old men.
Hakewill. Apologie, ch. ii. sec. 5. fol. 24.

Well might I complain of this sullenness and *morosity*.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 401. *Answer to the Vindication of*
Smectymnus.

The forementioned cattle finding themselves disappointed will be
sure to go grumbling and grunting away, and not fail to proclaim
him a *morose*, ill-conditioned, ill-natured person in all clubs and
companies whatsoever.

South. Sermons, vol. vi. p. 105.

He [Mr. Hobbs] spent too much time in thinking, and too little
in exercising those thoughts in the company of other men of the
same, or of as good faculties; for want whereof his natural consti-
tution, with age, contracted such a *morosity*, that doubting and
contradicting men were never grateful to him.

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. fol. 643.

His learning produced not a *morose* self-complacency, but a
lovely affability, and a desire to teach others the glad tidings of joy.
Horne. Works, vol. iv. p. 484. *Discourse* 26.

Many, in all ages, have followed St. John into the wilderness, and
chosen retirement, not out of any *moroseness* of temper, or misan-
thropy, but that they might give themselves, without let or molesta-
tion, to the pursuit of divine knowledge.

Id. Ib. vol. vi. p. 284. *On the Life and Death of St. John the*
Baptist.

MORPETH, a Borough and Market Town in the
County of Northumberland, neatly built and pleasantly
situated among woody undulating hills. Camden states
that it was burned down in 1215 by its own inhabitants,
out of hatred against King John. It is described by
Leland as "a long town, metely well buylded with low
howses, the stretes pavyd. It is a far fayrer towne then
Alenwike. Morpeth Castle standeth by Morpeth town.
It is set on a high hill, and about the hill is moche
wood." A part of the gateway and a fragment of wall
are the sole present remains of the Castle. Morpeth has
returned two Members to Parliament since the year 1553.
It was destroyed by fire in 1689. The Public buildings
are a County Gaol, and a Town-house designed by Sir
John Vanbrugh. The Church, a Rectory, stands on
the Kirk Hill on the opposite bank of the river Wens-
beck, about a quarter of a mile without the town, and
its Belfry is in the Market Place. At the Bridge end is
a Chapel, and adjoining it one of Edward VI.'s Free-
schools kept in an ancient Chantry.

New Minster Abbey, "pleasaunt with water and very
fayre wood about it," stood on the Wensbeck about a
quarter of a mile from the town. Its revenues were
considerable, but a shattered doorway is all that now
testifies its former existence. Population, in 1821,

3415. Distant 15 miles N. from Newcastle, 292 from
London.

MO'RPHEW, v. } Low Lat. *morphea*; Fr. *mor-*
Mo'RPHEW, n. } *phée*; It. *morfea*; from *morbus*,
morbeus, morbea, morvea, morfea. Menage, who calls it
A kind of scab, or scabbiness.

Whose hand-leese bonnet vailes his o'ergrown chin
And sullen rags bewray his *morphew'd* skin?

Hall. Satire 5. book iv.

Let the glasse of the law be brought once and set before us we
shall then see the shamefull wrinkles, and foule *morphews* of our
soules. *Id. Works*, vol. ii. fol. 408. *The Fall of Pride*.

The root of capers is singular good to take away the white spotted
morphew, (*vitilego*.) *Holland. Plinie*, book xx. ch. xv.

MORRIS, } Fr. *moresque*; It. *moresca*; Sp.
MORI'SCO. } *morisco*. Sir Thomas More writes
Morish pikes: since called *morris*.

And see **DANCING**, p. 548.

And the one or two of those wretches would stand behynd those
morish pikes and draw the pore sowles by the members towarde
them.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 258. *A Dialogue concerning*
Heresies.

You see before they are married, what *moriscoes*,
What masques, and mummeries they put upon us
To be ty'd here, and suffer their Lavalto's?

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Wild Goose Chase, act v. sc. 2.

Which the French men perceiving, they entered the gallies again
with *morris-pikes* and began a new fight.

Baker. Henry VIII. Anno 1514.

There is a master of scoffing; that in his catalogue of books, of
a faigned library, sets downe the title of a booke, *The morris daunce*
of Heretikes. *Bacon. Essay* 3. p. 12.

And, like a *morrice-dancer* dress'd with bells,
Only to serve for noise, and nothing else.

Butler. Upon Human Learning, part ii.

MORROW. See **MORN**.

MORSE, Fr. *marsouin*, is a sea hog, *marinus*, or
maris sus; and *morse*, a sea-horse, may have the same
origin.

Briefly, that which is commonly received, and whereof there be
so many fragments preserved in England; is not only no horn,
but a substance harder then a bone, that is, the tooth of a *morse* or
sea-horse?

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors, book iii. ch. xxiii. p. 204.

For that which is commonly called a sea-horse, is properly called a
morse, and makes not out that shape.

Id. Ib. book iii. ch. xxiv. p. 207.

MO'RSEL, } Fr. *morcel, morceau, morsure*; from
MO'RSURE. } the Lat. *morsus*, past participle of *mor-*
dere, to bite.

A bite, as much as is bitten: a small part, piece, or
portion.

Mosset he dude in hys mouþ, ac þe kýng ýt blessed er.

R. Gloucester, p. 342.

I praye God if it wer so I strangle of þis brede.

& putte a *morselle* in his mouth with þat ilk worde.

R. Brunne, p. 55.

And after the *mossel*, thanne Satanas entride into him.

Wiclif. John, ch. xiii.

She lette no *morsel* from hire lippes falle.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 128.

When Adam of thilke apple bote,

His swete *morcell* was to hote,

Which dedly made the mankynde.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vi. p. 184.

And knows that I

Should prove a bitter *morsel*, and his bane,

Whenever that shall be.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ii. l. 808.

MOR-
PETH

MORSEL.

MORSEL.
—
MORTAL.

Thou therefore on these herbs, and fruits, and flow'rs,
Feed first, on each beast next, and fish, and fowle,
No homely morsels.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book x. l. 605.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digestion.

South. *Sermons*, vol. i. p. 26.

That all invention is formed by the morsure of two or more of these animals [bees] upon certain capillary nerves, which proceed from thence, whereof three branches spread into the tongue and two into the right hand.

Swift. *Works*, vol. i. p. 181. *On the Mechanical Operation of the Spirit*.

For after they [kine] have swallowed one morsel if you look steadfastly upon their throat, you will soon see another ascend and run pretty swiftly all along the throat up to the mouth, which it could not do unless it were impelled by the successive contraction or peristaltic motion of the gullet, continually following it.

Ray. *Of the Creation*, part ii. p. 317

The master of the feast
Left all the choicest viands for his guest,
Nor one nice morsel for himself would spare.

Faukes. *Horace. Satire 6.* book ii.

MORTAL, *adj.*

MO'RTAL, *n.*

MO'RTALLY,

MO'RTALLIZE,

MO'RTIFY,

MORTIFICA'TION.

MO'RTIFYING, *n.*

MORTI'FEROUS,

MO'RTUARY.

Fr. *mortel*, *mortifier*; It. *mortale*, *mortificare*; Sp. *mortal*, *mortificar*; Lat. *mortalis*, from *mors*, death. Vossius throws forth about half a dozen conjectures without relying upon any one. Tooke is of opinion, that it is one of those words which the Latin borrows from the A. S.

morthē, *morthē*, the third person of the verb *myrran*, to *mar*, and consequently to destroy, *sub.* life. See MURDER. Our words *mortal*, &c. return to us from the Latin.

Destructive, or able to destroy, to kill, or cause to die; deadly: also opposed to divine or *immortal*, and consequently, human. To *mortify*.

To die, or cause to die, to destroy or lose the vital powers; the health, the strength; to decay, to corrupt: met. to subdue, to subject, to debase, to humiliate; to feel humiliation, or the vexation of being humiliated; to vex.

In *morteils* bateles

To be culled and overcome. *pe* comune to defende.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 301.

The Soudanness, for all hire flattering

Cast under this ful mortally to sting.

Chaucer. *The Man of Lawes Tale*, v. 4827.

He wol you haten mortally certain.

Id. *The Manciples Tale*, v. 17262.

See Charlemaine, Godefray and Arthus,

Fulfilled of warre and mortality,

Hir fame abitte, but all is vanity.

A Balade to King Henry the Fourth. *Imputed to Chaucer*.

For here shul ye see by experience,

That this quicksilver I wol mortifie,

Right in your sight anon withouten lie.

Chaucer. *The Chanones Yemannes Tale*, v. 16594.

Sothly the good werkes that he did before that he fell in dedly sinne, ben all mortified, astoned, and dilled by the eft sinning.

Id. *The Persones Tale*, p. 149.

And thys mortall muste putte on immortalyte.

Bible, *Anno*, 1551. 1 *Corynth.* ch. xv.

For wee woulde not be vnclodeth, but woulde be clothed vp, that mortallite might be swallowed vp of lyf.

Id. *Rb.* 2 *Corynth.* ch. v.

Ther fell suche a mortalyte in the hoost, that of fise ther dyed thre.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 331. p. 518.

This sacrifice is the mortifyinge of the fleshe, and mekenynge of the hart, the praysyng of God, & knowledgyng our selues sinners.

Bible, *Anno*, 1551. *Psalm* 51. note.

It leadeth vs into godly workes, and into the mortification of the MORTAL. fleshly woorkes.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 700. *The Second Part of the Confutation of Tyndall*.

And [pore over] Linwode a booke of constitutions to gather tithes, mortuaries, offerings, customes, and other pillage, wiche they call not theirs, but God's part, and the duty of holy church, to discharge their consciences with all.

Tyndall. *Workes*, fol. 2. *Preface before the five Bookes of Moses*.

This Hū had a chyld y^t dyed in his house beyng an infant, the curate clamed y^e beryng shete for a mortuary.

Hall. *Henry VIII. The sixth Yere*.

Bodies are fed with things of mortal kind,

And so are subject to mortality:

But truth, which is eternal, feeds the mind;

The tree of life, which will not let her die.

Davies. *The Immortality of the Soul*, sec. 31.

Adrian the Emperour, mortally envied poets, and painters, and artificers, in workes, wherein he had a veine to excell.

Bacon. *Essay* 9. p. 43.

But why so vainly time do I bestow,

The base abuse of this vile world to chide?

Whose blinded judgment ev'ry hour doth show

What folly weak mortality doth guide.

Drayton. *The Barons' Wars*, book iv.

In the one place the mortalnesse, in the other the misery of their wounds wasted them all.

Savile. *Tacitus*, part ii. fol. 46. book i. sec. 17.

His [Saint Anthony] life was austere, and mortifying.

Bacon. *The History of Life and Death*, fol. 18.

Indeed this is the way to beguile the eyes of men like ourselves; for who would mistrust a mortified face? an eye and hand lift up to heaven? a tongue that speaks holy things?

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 682. *Satan's fiery Darts quenched*, temp. 8.

No way suitable to that christian simplicity, mortifiedness, modesty, and humility, which those times required.

Bishop Taylor. *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 114.

Looke into the melancholike cels of some austere recluses; there you may finde perhaps an hairecloth, or a whip, or an heardle; but shew mee true mortification, the power of spirituall renovation of the soul.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 654. *Quo Vadis?* sec. 20.

But whatever it [the cicuta] is in any other country, 'tis certainly mortiferous in ours.

Evelyn. *Miscellaneous Writings*, fol. 757. *Acetaria*.

A mortuary was thus paid: the lord of the fee had the best beast of the defunct, by way of an heriot, for the support of his body against secular enemies; and the parson of the parish had the second as a mortuary for defending his soul against his spiritual adversaries.

Spelman. *Works*, fol. 189. *De Sepultura*.

Ah! while I gaze, pale Cynthia fades,

The bursting earth unveils the shades!

All slow, and wan, and wrap'd with shrouds,

They rise in visionary clouds,

And all with sober accent cry,

"Think, mortal, what it is to die."

Parnell. *A Night Piece, on Death*.

The mortal-temper'd steel deceiv'd the hand;

The shiver'd fragments shone amid the sand.

Dryden. *Virgil. Aeneid*, book xii.

But they will find, that bodily exercise touches not the soul; and that neither pride, nor lust, nor covetousness, nor any other vice, was ever mortified by corporal disciplines.

South. *Sermons*, vol. i. p. 38.

At length this most holy, zealous, mortified and seraphical Dr. Sherlock having spent all his time in holy and chaste celibacy, surrendered up his most pious soul to God in sixteen hundred eighty and nine.

Wood. *Athenæ Oxonienses*, fol. 835.

October store, and best Virginia,

Tithe pig and mortuary guinea.

Pope. *The happy life of a Country Parson*.

MOR-
TALLY.
—
MORT-
GAGE.

MORT-
GAGE.

Louis the XIIIth mortally hated the Cardinal de Richelieu; but his support of that minister against his rivals was the source of all the glory of his reign, and solid foundation of his throne itself.
Burke. Works, vol. v. p. 358. Reflections on the Revolution in France.

It is remarkable, however, that whatever mortifications John practised himself, it does not appear that he prescribed any thing to others beyond the ordinary duties of a good life.

Porteus. Lecture 3. vol. i. p. 70.

MORTAR, } Fr. *mortier*; It. *mortaro*; Sp.
Mo'RTAR-PIECE, } *mortero*; Lat. *mortarium*; Ger.
Mo'RTRESS, or } *morser*, and A. S. *mortere*. The
Mo'RTREWE. } Latin Etymologists derive *morta-*
rium from *moretum*, a hotchpoch of herbs, cheese, &c. and this from the Gr. *μῶπος* or *μέπος*, a part or portion. It is more probably from the A. S. *myrran*, to mar, to destroy. See MORTAL. Applied to

That which destroys, breaks to pieces, bruises, or that in which any thing is, broken, bruised, or crushed, or pounded. And, afterwards (as Wachter observes) applied to a kind of gun from the resemblance in shape.

It is also applied to the composition used in building, because the ingredients were bruised or pounded together. See the second Quotation from Pliny.

"Wad segge ge," quoth Merlyn, "of his newe pinge, Rudde ge, þat me by sprengede þat mortar mid my blod?"
R. Gloucester, p. 130.

Ac here sauce was over soure. and unsauourliche ground
In a mortar post mortem. of meny bitere pynes.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 244.

And ete meny sondry metes. mortrews and poddynges.
Braun and blod of þe goos. *Id. Ib. p. 245.*

He coude roste, and sethe, and broile and frie
Maken mortrewes, and wel bake a pie.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 386.

Thoughe thou shouldest braye a fole with a pestell in a mortar
lyke otemell yet wyll not his foolyshenesse goe from hym.
Bible, Anno 1551. Prouerbes, ch. xxvii.

So brycke was their stone and slyme was theyr mortar.
Id. Genesis, ch. xi.

After this, they ran a deep trench near the mote, where they raised a strong battery, and planted upon it a mortar-piece that cast stones and granadoes of sixteen inches diameter.
Baker. Charles I. Anno 1648.

In Greece they have a cast by themselves, to temper and beat in mortars, the mortar made of lime and sand wherewith they meane to parget and cover their walls, with a great wooden pestill.
Holland. Plinie, vol. ii. ch. xxiii.

A mortress made with the brawn of capons stamped and straned, and mingled (after it is made) with like quantity (at the least) of almond butter; is an excellent meat to nourish those that are weak.
Bacon. Natural History, Cent. i. sec. 48.

This action of respiration and motion of the said diaphragm and muscles, may serve also for the comminution and concoction of the meat in the stomach (as some not without reason think) by their constant agitation and motion upwards and downwards, resembling the pounding or braying of materials in a mortar.

Ray. Of the Creation, part ii. p. 280.

Provide a mortar three feet deep, and strong;
And let the pestle be three cubits long.

Cooke. Hesiod. Works and Days, book ii.

MORTER, Fr. *mortier*, a kind of small chamber lamp. Cotgrave.

And there let vs speken of our wo,
For by that mortar, which that I see brenne,
Know I ful well, that day is nat farre henne.

Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book iv. p. 275.

MO'RTGAGE, v. } Fr. *mort-gage*, or *mort-gaige*,
Mo'RTGAGE, n. } dead pledge, (see the Quotation
Mo'RTGAGEE, } from Blackstone,) *pignus* seu
Mo'RTGAGER. } *vadimonium mortuum*: because

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that which is put in pledge is by law, in case of non-payment at the time limited, for ever dead and gone from the Mortgager. (Blackstone.) Generally,

To pledge, to stake; to assign or convey as security for repayment.

For thy shulde euery good man knowe
And thynke, howe that in mariage
His trouthe plite, lieth in morgage
Whiche if he breke, it is falsehode.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vii. p. 239.

My father (as I saye) enforste to leaue his lande,
In morgage to my mother's kinne, for ready coyne in hande.
Gascoigne. Flowers. A Deuice of a Maske for Viscount Mountacute.

Mortgaging their lives to covetise,
Through wastefull pride and wanton riotise.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 5.

I knew her own subjects, the citizens of London, would not lend her Majesty money without lands in mortgage.

The Trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, fol. 261.

But mortuum vadium, a dead pledge, mortgage, (which is much more common than the other,) it is when a man borrows of another a specific sum, (e. g. 200*l.*) and grants him an estate in fee, on condition that if he, the mortgagor, shall repay the mortgagee the said sum of 200*l.* on a certain day mentioned in the deed, that then the mortgagor may reenter on the estate so granted in pledge.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. x.

When this resource is exhausted, and it becomes necessary, in order to raise money, to assign or mortgage some particular branch of the public revenue for the payment of the debt, government has upon different occasions done this in two different ways. Sometimes it has made this assignment or mortgage for a short period of time only, a year, or a few years, for example; and sometimes for perpetuity.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book v. ch. iii. vol. iii. p. 404.

MORTGAGE, in Law, may be defined to be a pledge of land or other real property as a security for the payment of money. It is most frequently used for the purpose of securing to a lender repayment of the money lent. It is effected by means of a deed, by which the borrower, or other person, who is to receive the money, conveys the land, intended to be pledged, to the lender or other person who is to pay the money. The person who conveys the land is called the *Mortgagor*, and the person, to whom it is conveyed, is called the *Mortgagee*. The conveyance is not made absolutely as in the case of a purchase; but a clause is inserted in the deed to the effect that, if the money, with such interest as may be agreed on, be repaid on a day fixed, then the land shall be restored to the Mortgagor. This clause in the deed is called the *proviso for redemption*. According to the ancient strictness of Law, if the Mortgagor permitted the day, fixed in the proviso, to elapse without paying or tendering the Mortgage money, he forfeited all his right to the land Mortgaged, which consequently became absolutely and indefeasibly vested in the Mortgagee; and this rule still prevails so far, that in the Courts of Law, as distinguished from the Courts of Equity, the Mortgagee is still considered the legal owner of the estate, and is entitled in that character to exercise all the rights which the legal ownership of an estate usually confers. The hardship of this doctrine required the interference of the Courts of Equity, which it first obtained either in the reign of James I. or in the latter part of that of Elizabeth. The doctrine which has been established in the Courts of Equity is that a Mortgage though forfeited at Law, and though the Mortgagee be in possession of the land, continues redeemable so long as the relation of debtor and creditor appears to subsist between the parties, and for twenty years after the last acknowledgment of that relation by the Mortgagee;

MORT-
GAGE.

which period was selected from the consideration, that in other cases a title was obtained under the Statutes of Limitation from twenty years' undisturbed possession; and it cannot be said that there is any hardship upon a Mortgagor in holding, that, if he suffers so long a period to elapse without exercising his right, he shall be presumed either never to have had a right or to have abandoned it. This right of redeeming the land Mortgaged, after the forfeiture is complete at Law, is called the Mortgagor's *Equity of Redemption*. The equity of redemption is considered as an equitable estate, resembling the legal estate in most particulars: it descends to the same heir as the legal estate would have descended to; it may be devised by will; it may be sold, or Mortgaged; it may be entailed, and the entail can only be barred by a common recovery or fine; it is subject to the courtesy of the husband, but, by an unmeaning and somewhat ungallant exception, it is not subject to the dower of the wife; it is liable to Crown debts, and may be sold under an extent out of the Court of Exchequer, but it is not liable to be taken in execution to satisfy a debt due to a subject; the latter, however, having obtained a judgment, may, by applying to the Courts of Equity, obtain a decree to be permitted to pay off the Mortgage, and then the land Mortgaged will stand as a security in the hands of the creditor not only for the Mortgage money which he has paid off but also for the debt for which the judgment was obtained. If the Mortgagor Mortgage his equity of redemption, he will still have an equity of redemption remaining in him, which in every respect resembles the original equity of redemption, and may be Mortgaged over and over again, so long as the value of the estate subject to the prior Mortgages be sufficient to induce capitalists to advance their money upon the security. When the party entitled to redeem wishes to exercise that right, he must pay off the principal, the interest, and the costs. If the Mortgagee resist, the Mortgagor must file his bill in the Courts of Equity, which is called a *Bill for Redemption*; which upon proof of the right to redeem, will decree that the Mortgagee shall reconvey the land. The Mortgagee is only entitled to the land so far as to make it available as a security; if, therefore, he is let into possession of the rents or profits, he must apply them, so far as they will go, in satisfaction of his debt. He has generally three modes of enforcing payment. 1. He may bring an action for the debt. 2. He may take possession of the Mortgaged land for the purpose of paying himself out of the rents and profits. An action of ejectment is the mode of acquiring such possession, if it cannot be obtained without legal process. If the land was in lease prior to the Mortgage, he has no greater right to remove the tenants, than the Mortgagor had, under whom he claims; he may, however, forbid the tenants to pay their rents to the Mortgagor, and after such notice he will be entitled to receive the rents himself. If any tenants have been let into possession without his consent after the Mortgage, he may proceed to eject them without giving any notice to quit, or if he prefer it, he may require them to pay their rents to himself. 3. He may *foreclose*. "The usual course pursued on *foreclosure* is, for the Mortgagee to file his bill, praying that an account may be taken of principal and interest, and that the Defendant may be decreed to pay the same with costs by a short day to be appointed by the Court, and in default thereof, he may be foreclosed his equity of redemption. On the answer coming in,

the matter is referred to one of the Masters to take the account, and a decree is made for payment of principal, interest, and costs within six calendar months after the Master shall have made his report. After the account has been taken, the Master makes his report, and appoints a day of payment; the report is confirmed, and, on default made, the Mortgagee may obtain an absolute order for foreclosing: the order is afterwards signed and enrolled, and the foreclosure is complete." Coote on *Mortgage*, p. 511. In some cases, as when the party entitled to redeem is an infant, the Court will order a sale rather than a foreclosure, in order that if the sale produce more than sufficient to pay off the Mortgage, the infant may have the benefit of the surplus. Under very special circumstances, when the justice of the case clearly requires it, the Courts will allow a redemption, though a decree of foreclosure has been already signed and enrolled. In one case for instance, where it appeared that the estate was far more valuable than the Mortgage, and that the Mortgagor had been in very embarrassed circumstances, the decree of foreclosure was, what is technically called, opened after a period of sixteen years. The Mortgagee is sometimes, by way of additional security, empowered under the Mortgage deed to sell the land and to repay himself out of the Mortgage money. When this is the case he may proceed to sell under the power without any previous application to the Courts of Equity.

It has been already said, that the Mortgagor is liable to an Action at Law at the suit of the Mortgagee, for the purpose of enforcing payment of the debt. So also are his executors or administrators to the extent of their assets, *i. e.* the property which devolves upon them in their representative character. A purchaser of the equity of redemption is not personally liable to the mortgagee; if, however, he expressly contracts, as one of the conditions of the purchase, that he will pay the debt, he is liable to be sued by the Mortgagor. After a Mortgagor's death where the equity of redemption has either descended to his heir, or passed under his will to a devisee, the Courts of Equity will, unless there be a special reason to the contrary, direct that the debt shall be paid out of his personal estate in discharge of the equity of redemption. If there is a clear intention appearing on the face of the will, that the debt should be paid out of the land and not out of the personal estate, this will be such a reason, and the Courts of Equity will give effect to that intention: for, if the Mortgagee compels the executor to pay the debt out of the personal estate, the Court will let the executor stand in the place of the Mortgagee, so that though the Mortgagee is paid off, the equity of redemption will still remain charged with the debt for the benefit of the personal estate.

If the Mortgagee assign the Mortgage, the money must be paid to the assignee. If the original or the substituted Mortgagee die, it must be paid to his personal representative and not to his heir. For though the legal estate of the land Mortgaged, descend to the heir, if the Mortgage be in fee, still the Courts of Equity look upon the money secured as the principal thing; and as that money would have formed part of the personal estate, they hold that the debt shall do so in like manner, and that the heir to whom the land descends shall only hold it as trustee for the executor. If the Mortgage were for a term of years and not in fee, it vests at once in the executor, and the heir does not even take a trust estate as in the preceding instance.

MORT-
GAGE.

MORT-
GAGE.
—
MORT-
MAIN.

When the same land has been Mortgaged to several individuals, the general rule is, that they shall be paid off according to the priority of their Mortgages; there are, however, some exceptions to this rule. When the land is not sufficient to pay all, the right of priority is of course very important. If the first Mortgagee has neglected to have the legal estate properly vested in himself, a second Mortgagee, who lends his money without notice of the first, and does procure the legal estate, is entitled to the priority. So also if the Mortgagor fraudulently effects a second Mortgage, and the first Mortgagee assists him in perpetrating the fraud: and if the first Mortgagee needlessly leave the title-deeds in the possession of the Mortgagor, this will be strong grounds for treating him as an accessory, for without the deeds the Mortgagor could not have deceived the second Mortgagee. If the first Mortgagee advance more money on the security of the land, without notice that the equity of redemption has been Mortgaged to a second Mortgagee in the interim, he may tack his second to his first advance, and by so doing may shut out the second Mortgagee. So also, if a person who supposed that he stood second, find that in point of fact he stands third, he may, if he can, pay off the first Mortgagee, and take an assignment of the Mortgage, by which means he will be enabled to tack his own claim to the original Mortgage, to the exclusion of the second Mortgagee.

A Welch Mortgage is where it is stipulated between the parties that the Mortgagee shall take possession of the land and pay himself out of the rents and profits. This differs in no respect from the case of a common Mortgage where the Mortgagee is in possession, except that the land is the only security for the debt, and the Mortgagor has no right to redeem by tendering the money. Another species of Welch Mortgage is where the Mortgagee is to take the rents and profits by way of interest, the Mortgagor remaining liable for the principal only.

MORTISE, *v.* } Fr. *mortaise*. Foramen quo coar-
MORTISE, *n.* } ticularitur et coaptantur ligna in
ædificiis; the hole, or bore, by which beams are jointed and fitted or fastened together, Skinner. Menage derives from *mordere*, to bite.

A mortised lock is a lock let or placed in a hole cut into the wood to receive and hold it.

It is a massie wheele
Fixt on the sommet of the highest mount,
To whose huge spoakes, ten thousand lesser things
Are mortiz'd and adioyn'd.

Shakspeare. *Hamlet*, fol. 269.

If it hath ruffian'd so vpon the sea
What ribbes of oake, when mountaines melt on them,
Can hold the morties.

Id. *Othello*, fol. 316.

That so the other end of the beam sinking upon the hinder pile of fraills, and pressing them, may make way for the putting in the wedges into the great mortise, and discharge the wedge in the little mortise, which, whilst they were placing the fraills upon the pedestals, supported the beam.

Locke. *Works*, vol. iv. p. 659. *Observations upon Olives*.

MORTMAIN. Fr. *mort-maine*; in *mortuâ manu*, a dead hand. Coke, in his *1st Institute*, conjectures various reasons for the appellation. See the Quotation from Blackstone.

And this statute is not made onelye for the aduantage of the temporall lordes agaynst y^e cleargie, but it is made indifferentlye agaynst all mortmayn.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 333. *The Supplication of Soules*.

What liberall revenues, rich maintenances were then put into [mort-maine] the dead hand of the Church.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 418. *The Impresse of God*, part ii.

All purchases made by corporate bodies being said to be purchases in mortmain, in *mortuâ manu*; for the reason of which appellation Sir Edward Coke offers many conjectures; but there is one which seems more probable than any that he has given us: viz. that these purchases being usually made by ecclesiastical bodies, the members of which (being professed) were reckoned dead persons in law, land therefore, holden by them, might with great propriety be said to be held in *mortua manu*.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book i. ch. xviii.

MORTMAIN, in Law. The alienation of any lands or tenements to any Corporation, sole or aggregate, ecclesiastical or temporal, is called an alienation in Mortmain, a term probably meaning originally, that the lands so aliened were held by a *dead* or unprofitable hand; for as a Corporation could neither die nor marry, it followed that when a Corporation became the owner of any lands, the Lord, of whom the lands were holden, was entirely deprived of all wardships, marriages, reliefs, escheats, &c. which constituted the usual profits of tenure. This being a hardship on the Lords, various Statutes, beginning with *Magna Charta*, and called the *Statutes of Mortmain*, were passed, prohibiting such alienations under pain of forfeiture to the Lord himself, which was thought the most reasonable penalty, as the Lord was the person whose interests would be injured by the alienation. No forfeiture, however, was incurred if the alienation were made with the consent of the Lord. If the lands were held immediately of the King, his consent alone was sufficient; but if there were any intermediate or mesne Lords, it was necessary to procure the consent of all of them as well as that of the King. In the course of time the mesne Lordships or Seigniories became few in number, and the interests of the Lords in such as were known to exist were almost entirely extinguished by the final abolition of military tenures in the reign of Charles II. Whereupon, by Stat. 7 and 8 William III. the consent of the mesne Lords was dispensed with, and a license from the Crown was rendered by itself sufficient; upon which footing the Law remains at the present day.

The Statutes of Mortmain were principally directed against the avarice of the Clergy, who in the Dark Ages were frequently able to procure grants of land, by working on the fears or superstitions of the wealthy; and numerous were the shifts and contrivances to which the Clergy had recourse for the purpose of defeating the object of the Statutes. The penalty being forfeiture to the Lord, they procured grants of the lands of which they themselves were Lords; in which case there could either be no forfeiture, or only a forfeiture to themselves. Alienations for an estate of freehold only being prohibited, they took leases for long terms of years. Those alienations only being prohibited which were actually made to a Corporation, they procured the land to be conveyed to an individual, to be held however by him to the use of themselves; and the Lord Chancellor, who was usually an ecclesiastic, used to hold that the individual was bound in conscience to let them take the profits of the lands, as he accepted the conveyance, not for his own, but for their use. And lastly, as alienations only were prohibited, they instituted fictitious suits for the land against the persons who were willing to endow them, which persons suffered judgment by default; by which means the land did not pass by alienation, but was recovered by the judgment of a Court of Law. No sooner, however, was a new mode of evasion devised

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by the Clergy, than a new remedy was applied by the Legislature, which at length gained a complete victory; but the effects of the contest are still visible in our times in the shape of *uses and trusts, and common recoveries*.

By Stat. 9 George II. c. 36. it was enacted, that all conveyances for *any charitable uses*, whether made to a Corporation or to an individual, should be void unless made by deed indented, sealed, and delivered in the presence of two or more credible witnesses twelve months at least before the death of the donor, (including the days of execution and death,) and be enrolled in the Court of Chancery within six calendar months after the execution thereof; and unless the same be made to take effect in possession, for the charitable use intended immediately from the making thereof, and be without any power of revocation, reservation, trust, condition, limitation, clause, or agreement whatsoever, for the benefit of the donor, or of any one claiming under him. The Colleges of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, (for the benefit of the scholars only,) and the British Museum, are exempted from the operation of this Act. The above Statute extends to personal property, money, and stocks in the Public Funds, if the same are to be invested in lands, or in any interest arising out of lands; and it is provided, that if the conveyance be of stock, it must be transferred more than six months before the death of the grantor. See Bacon, *Abridgement*, title *Charitable Uses and Mortmain*; Blackstone, *Commentaries*, vol. ii. p. 268. *et seq.*

MORT-PAY, *i. e.* "taking or receiving of the King's Highnesse (*pay* or) wages for more souldiers then served, or for mo' dayes then they served," being dead or discharged.

This parliament was merely a parliament of warre; for it was in substance but a declaration of warre against France and Scotland, with some statutes conducing thereunto; as the severe punishing of *mort-payes*, and keeping backe of souldiours wages in captains.
Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 101.

MORTUARY, (see MORTAL,) in *Law*, is a gift which, by the custom of many parishes, is due to the Minister upon the death of one of the parishioners. It was anciently usual to bring the Mortuary to the church (FUNERAL RITES, p. 390) with the corpse; whence it took the name of *corse-present*, a name which shows that the payment of the Mortuary was once voluntary, though, so early as in the reign of Henry III., we find that the custom was established. The Mortuary was given by way of compensation for the tithes and offerings which the deceased had failed to pay in his life-time, and for the salvation of his soul. In the reign of Henry VIII. the custom was found to be the cause of great exactions on the part of the Clergy and of expensive litigation; accordingly the Statute 21 Henry VIII. c. 6. was passed, by which it is enacted, that Mortuaries shall be taken in the following manner, unless where less or none is due by the custom: *viz.* for every person who does not leave goods to the value of ten marks, nothing; for every person who leaves goods to the value of ten marks and under thirty pounds, 3s. 4d.; if above thirty and under forty pounds, 6s. 8d.; if above forty pounds, of what value soever the goods may be, 10s., and no more. It is enacted further, that no Mortuary shall be paid on the death of a married woman; nor for any child; nor for any one that is not a housekeeper; nor for any wayfaring man; but such wayfaring man's Mortuary shall be paid in the parish to which he belongs. This is the

Statute which regulates Mortuaries at the present day. See Blackstone, *Commentaries*, vol. ii. p. 424; Burn, *Ecclesiastical Law*, title *Mortuary*.

MORUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monoecia*, order *Tetrandria*, natural order *Urticæ*. Generic character: male flower, calyx four-cleft, segments ovate, concave; corolla none; stamens awl-shaped, spreading, longer than the calyx; anthers simple: female flower, calyx four-leaved, persisting; corolla none; germen superior, heart-shaped; styles two, awl-shaped, reflexed, the juicy coloured leaves of the calyx form the berry.

There are ten species of this genus known, they are trees, and some of their products highly valuable: the most remarkable are *M. nigra*, the common Mulberry-tree; it is a native of Persia. *M. alba* is the species generally cultivated in China and the South of Europe as food for silk-worms; *M. tinctoria*, the wood of which is the Fustic of commerce, producing a yellow dye.

MOSA'ICK, *adj.* } Fr. *mosaïque, mosaïque*; It. MOSA'ICK, *n.* } *mosaico, musaico*; Sp. *mosayaca*. MOSA'ICAL, } The Lat. *musivum* is used by MOSA'ICALLY. } Spartian, quoted by Menage in his *Dictionary*, and by Vossius, *de Vit.* c. xi. and those who executed *Mosaick* work were called *musivarii*. The Gr. *μοῦσα, μουσικόν*, were applied generally to express neatness, elegance, neatly or elegantly performed, fitted or adapted; and Scaliger infers that this kind of work was so called *a concinnitate et elegantia*. See *Musivum Opus*, in Du Cange, and MARQUETRY.

See the Quotation from Evelyn.

And behind the thickets again new beds of flowers which, being under the trees, the trees were to them a pavilion, and they to the trees a *mosaical* flower. *Sidney. Arcadia*, book i. p. 15.

Each beauteous flower,
Iris all hues, roses, and gessamin,
Rear'd high their flourisht heads between, and wrought
Mosaic. *Milton. Paradise Lost*, book iv. l. 700.
They (mix'd in workes) *mosaically* grow,
And yet each part doth every kinde bestow.
Stirling. Doomes-day. The twelfth Houre.

But where it is made of lesser stones, or rather morsels of them, assisted with small squares of thick glass, of which some are gilded or cemented in the stuc or plaster, it is called *mosaic* work, *opus musivum*.

Evelyn. Miscellaneous Writings, p. 423. *Of Architects and Architecture.*

The liquid floor inwrought with pearls divine,
Where all his labours in *mosaic* shine.
Savage. The Wanderer, can. 5.

————— The tonsile box
Wove, in *mosaic* mode of many a curl,
Around the figured carpet of the lawn.
Mason. The English Garden, book i.

At that time, says Vasari, flourished there Peter Cavallini, a painter, and the inventor of *mosaic*.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. ch. i. p. 29.

MOSA'ICK, } Of or pertaining to Moses.
MOSA'ICAL. }

For that king [Ptolomeus Philadelphus] having collected a great library, it was suggested to him by Demetrius Phalerius, the keeper of it, a philosopher, and once governor of the Athenian commonwealth; and by Aristæas, a man of honourable place in the king's court; that among other books, there was none would more adorn and enrich the same, than a Greek copy of the *Mosaick* law.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book iv. ch. i. fol. 136.

But that Pythagoras was acquainted with the *Mosaical*, or Jewish philosophy, there is ample testimony of it in writers; as of Aristobulus, an Egyptian Jew, in Clemens Alexandrinus, and Josephus against Appion.

More. Defence of the Philosophick Cabbala, ch. iii. fol. 100.

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The *Mosaic* law, as it was planned by unerring wisdom, was unquestionably admirably well contrived for the great purposes for which it was intended—to maintain the knowledge of the true God among a particular people, and to cherish an opinion of the necessity of an expiatory sacrifice for involuntary offences, till the season should arrive for the general revelation.

Horsley. *Sermon* 21. vol. ii. p. 185.

MOSCARIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æquales*. Generic character: calyx six-leaved, equal; receptacle flat, chaffy, exterior down of the seed plumose at the apex, central down naked.

One species, *M. pinnatifida*, native of Chili.

MOSCHUS, Lin.; *Musk*, Penn.; in *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Acornia*, order *Ruminantia*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. No incisive teeth in the upper, but eight in the lower jaw; in the upper jaw of the male two long cuspid teeth extending far beyond the lips, curved backwards, and either rounded or flattened on the outer surface; none in the female; molar six on each side in either jaw with tubercular crowns, the first in the upper, and the first two in the lower jaw, provided with cutting edges and points; nose long and narrow; tail short, in some little more than a tubercle.

The animals which form this genus are all natives of the East, and derive their name from the circumstance of one of them furnishing the perfume Musk, which is contained in a bag in the abdominal region. They are timid animals and extremely nimble. They differ remarkably in size; and from some peculiarities in their feet and teeth might perhaps be divided into sections.

M. Moschiferus, Lin.; *le Musc*, Buff.; *Thibet Musk*, Pen. About three feet three inches in length; two feet three to the top of the shoulder, two feet nine to the top of the haunch in height; the forehead slightly arched and rounded; chin straight; eyes large, with reddish-brown irides; edge of the eyelids and nose black; ears wide, erect, and very movable; hair thick and crisp, of various colours, but principally brown, yellow, and whitish, the latter at the roots, the two former towards the tip; the nose, forehead, outside of the ears reddish-black mingled with grey; dun-yellow above and below the eyes; shoulders, legs, and feet brownish-black; the hind limbs of the same colour, but lighter; sometimes a white spot on the forehead; tail a mere tubercle. In the male there is a pendulous bag, about the size of a hen's egg, situated on the belly, and furnished with two small apertures, one oblong the other round; the one naked, the other covered with long hairs; in this bag is contained the musk, which is of the consistence of fat, and of a brown colour. They inhabit the Kingdom of Thibet, the Province of Mohang Meng in China, Tonquin, and Bontan; also about the Lake Bachal, near the Rivers Jenesea and Argun. They are found between latitude 60° and 45°, but rarely descend so far South unless impelled by hunger, when they migrate to feed on the newly-grown rice and corn. They are naturally very shy, love solitude, and live on mountains most wild and difficult of access. They are hunted, an occupation of great danger, for the sake of their musk; the bag containing which the hunters cut off and tie up for sale. The animals must either be very numerous,

or the article very much adulterated, as Tavernier states that in a single journey he bought 7673 musk bags. The musk from Thibet is considered the most valuable, and is strongest during rutting-time.

M. Meminna, Erxl.; *le Chevrotain à peau marquée de taches blanches*, Buff.; *Meminna*, Knox. About seventeen inches long; the ears very long and the tail extremely short; the upper part of the body is olive-grey, marked with round white spots on the sides; belly white. It is found in Ceylon.

The other species also are small, and are all natives of Java; they have been described by Sir S. Raffles.

M. Javanicus, Raffles; *Napu Musk*. Is about twenty inches long and thirteen high, but is much higher behind than at the shoulder; the top of the head very flat, and of a mottled-ferruginous colour; a blackish line runs from the angle of the eye to the nose; a white stripe runs along the base of the lower jaw on each side to the angle, the interspace white, giving rise to three white stripes which run to the shoulders and breast; the back mottled-ferruginous; the sides grey, varied with white; the belly and insides of the thighs white; along a great part of the middle of the belly passes a grey stripe; the tail two or three inches long and white beneath. It is called *Napu* by the natives, is found among the thickets on the sea-shore, and feeds principally on the berries of a species of *Ardisia*; and if taken young, can be easily tamed.

M. Kanchil, Raffles; *Kanchil Musk*. About fifteen inches long and nine or ten high; in form it much resembles the preceding, but is of lighter make; the head is not so flat, and the muzzle is more curved; the general colour is a deep red-brown, inclining to black on the back and bright bay on the sides; the belly and insides of the legs white; from between the fore-legs to the middle of the belly a brown line passes; the white stripe on each side of the jaw is prolonged towards the shoulder, and becoming narrower as it passes back, the middle stripe is broadest below and narrow above, and never unites with the lateral; it has no black line from the eye to the nose, but there is a well-marked black line down the back of the neck; the tail nearly two inches long, white beneath and at the tip. The *Kanchil* is found in the depths of the forests, but cannot be tamed; it is swifter than the preceding, and is so alert and cunning, as to have given rise to the Malay proverb for a rogue, "as cunning as a *Kanchil*." When caught in the nooses laid for them they feign death, but the moment they are incautiously untied they start off and escape. It is said, that when pursued by dogs, the *Kanchil* will jump up and hook itself by its curved tusks on the branch of a tree till they have passed.

The only notice given by Sir S. Raffles of the

M. Pelandok is, that it is the least of the three Javan species in point of height, that it has a larger and heavier body, a larger eye, and is not so nimble as the *Kanchil*.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Raffles, in *Linnæan Transactions*, vol. xiii.; Pennant, *History of Quadrupeds*.

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M O S C O W.

MOS-COW. MOSCOW is one of the fifty-one Governments into which Alexander, in 1822, divided the Russian Empire. It is bounded on the North-West by Twer, North-East by Wladimir, South-East by Riaisan, South by Tula and Kaluga, South-West by Smolensko; lies between 54° 40' and 56° 30' latitude, and between 35° 10' and 38° 40' East longitude; is 260 British miles in length, 160 in breadth, and contains 9954 square British miles of superficial extent. There are within these limits 1,337,900 inhabitants, and consequently 134 to each square mile. In estimating its importance relatively to the other Governments, we find it to hold the first rank as to population in proportion to its extent, and the first also as to the amount of capital, and the skill and industry of its artisans, the thirteenth as to the actual amount of its population, the forty-ninth as to its superficial extent. It is divided into thirteen Districts, named after their chief towns. The amount of circulating capital, according to the report of officers appointed by the Crown to investigate the subject, is 51,000,000 roubles, the rouble being considered as a money of account equal in value to a shilling.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Moskwa, the Oka, and the Kliasma. The Moskwa rises on the borders of Smolensko, and having run for 120 miles, reaches the Capital to which it gives name, whence it flows for about an equal distance before it falls into the Oka near Kolomna. Its utility as the means of inland navigation, is confined above the town to the conveyance of timber; below the town it is the channel of a very brisk trade in provisions and other merchandise sent up for the supply of the Capital. The value of these goods exceeds 14,000,000 roubles annually. The course is very meandering, and the banks in many places highly picturesque. The Oka, which divides this Government from that of Tula, is a large stream, navigable for vessels of considerable burden, and the channel of an active and important trade. The soil of this Government is most part sandy, and not remarkable for fertility. The Northern part is principally a forest, which the vicinity of the Capital however renders valuable. Coxe, whose road lay through it when he visited the City of Moscow, describes it as inexpressibly beautiful. "We passed," he says, "through an avenue cut through a forest, consisting of oak, beech, mountain-ash, poplars, pines, and firs, intermingled in inexhaustible variety, while the sublime effect produced by the gloomy expanse of forest was occasionally relieved by the occurrence of pastures and corn-fields." The peasantry he describes as "a large, coarse, hardy race, and of great bodily strength. Their dress is a round hat, or cap, with a high crown, a coarse robe of drugget (or in winter, of sheepskin with the wool turned inwards) reaching below the knee, and bound round the waist by a sash; trowsers of linen, almost as thick as sackcloth, wrapped round the leg instead of stockings; sandals woven from strips of a pliant bark, and fastened by strings of the same material, which are afterwards twined round the leg, and serve as garters to the woollen wrappers. In warm weather they frequently wear a short, coarse shirt and trowsers." Their food is not scanty though coarse, consisting mainly of black rye-bread and onions, salt-

fish, bacon, raw turnips, mushrooms, of which a prodigious quantity is consumed, and some thousands of cart loads are sent annually to the Capital. Their drink is *quass*, or acid beer, and *votki*, or corn spirit. Much of the land is employed in hop-gardens, or for the growth of vegetables to supply the Capital. The corn produced is inadequate for the supply of the population; so that in addition to the crops, amounting on an average to 2,500,000 quarters, 1,500,000 quarters are every year imported. The gardens produce the *nalivnie*, an apple peculiar to them, large, pellucid, and of a delicious flavour.

Moscow, or (as the Russian word may be more properly represented in English spelling) *Moskwa*, is the Capital of the above Government, and the second city of the Russian Empire in point of population, though in state ceremonies it is allowed precedence above all others. It is now connected with Petersburg by a good road formed of stone broken small, on which stage-coaches plying daily keep up the communication. Tooke observes, with some justice, that it should be considered rather a very thickly-peopled district than a city, so great is the space over which the population is scattered. A number of people, not exceeding 250,000, inhabit a space of twenty-five square miles; so that, if we compare its relative population with that of the most densely-peopled agricultural districts of Britain, the proportion will be found as 20:1; to that of Malta 10:1; to that of London 1:7; to that of Naples 1:10.

Its form is that of an irregular polygon, enclosed by a line of circumvallation twenty-six miles in circumference, within which the ground is diversified by numerous hills, small lakes and ponds, morasses, groves, parks, and the course of the River Moskwa, as well as those of the smaller streams, the Yausa and Neglinnaya. The dwellings are much closer together in the central part than towards the extremities, but no where are twenty houses to be found continuous. It often happens that the stranger, after having passed the gates and entered into the interior, asks how soon he shall leave the suburbs and reach the city, when he is surprised to be informed that he is in one of the finest parts of the town, where, however, he can see nothing but a mixture of fields, cottages, palaces, and public buildings in every style of architecture. All travellers are agreed as to the astonishing and splendid prospect from the Sparrow Hill, commanding a view of the city, with its numerous churches of singular and capricious, yet impressive architecture, adorned with light and lofty turrets, and innumerable bulbous-shaped domes richly gilt. The Kremlin lies below him, with its lofty and massive rampart, and its vast structures, destined for the service of the State. As far as the eye can reach it perceives a succession of Palaces, enlivened by the appearance of their roofs, usually formed of iron plates painted green. In Spring the scene derives still greater interest from the River Moskwa, which, then swollen and rapid, is covered with a great number of timber-rafts, each bearing a hut constructed for the accommodation of the family of the boor who has it in charge. That river, which in Summer is so shallow that it may be forded by children, rises on the melting of the snow nearly thirty feet, and

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City of Moscow.

Population.

General appearance.

River Moskwa.

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lays several square miles of the city for some time under water. The moisture resulting from this cause, as well as from the marshy spots and small lakes dispersed through the town, is sometimes found injurious to the health of the inhabitants, though, in general, from the breadth of the streets, the elevation of much of the ground, and the existence of a number of parks, and other spaces not occupied by dwellings, the average of disease is lower than in most large cities. Nephritic complaints prevail, and are attributed to the use of the calcareous waters of the Moskwa, though more probably caused by the great quantity of acid food used by the inhabitants to counteract the septic quality of salt provisions, which constitute, during Winter, the principal part of their diet. *Votki*, or corn-spirit, is consumed in vast quantities, and produces in the people demoralization and physical degeneracy, similar to that resulting from its use in London and elsewhere. The streets are for the most part paved; but, as the expansion from frost displaces the stones in Winter, those who frequent them must make their way through deep mud in wet weather, and in dry through thick and incessant clouds of dust, disagreeable to the senses and injurious to health. So great is the number of vehicles, and so little the regard paid to the safety of the pedestrian, that it is imprudent to venture on foot through the more frequented parts of the town. The Moskwa separates the city into unequal portions, of which that on its left bank is about four times the size of the other, and contains all that is splendid or worthy of notice. The communication between the opposite banks is maintained by a stone bridge having seven arches, built in 1687, in such a solid and massive style, that the ice and floods, which it has to encounter every Spring, have done it no injury. A canal, connecting the reach of the river above the bridge with that below it, relieves it from the action of a considerable body of the stream. About the beginning of November the surface of the Moskwa becomes a field of ice, traversed in every direction by vehicles, however weighty, and about the end of March the ice breaks up from the united influence of the mild temperature of the season and the pressure of the swelling stream. These changes are so rapid that in two days the weather will change permanently from the mildness of Autumn to the severity of an Arctic Winter, and from that state will pass no less rapidly to the temperature and active vegetation of advanced Spring. In Summer, a great number of flat-bottomed boats, drawing very little water, ascend this river from the Oka, into which it flows; and by this channel the town is principally supplied with the commodities of the Governments lying to the South: those surrounding it in other directions transmit their produce by land. In addition to the stone bridge the Moskwa is traversed by one of wood, laid down every Spring after the ice has passed away, and by several others called living bridges, which are merely rafts extending across the river, and yielding sensibly to the weight of passing vehicles.

Divisions.

The
Kremle.

The city consists of five great divisions: 1. the *Kremle*; 2. *Kitai Gorod*; 3. *Beldi Gorod*; 4. *Zemliandi Gorod*; 5. *Slobodi*, or Suburbs. (1.) The *Kremle* derives its name from a Tatar word signifying fortress. It stands on a lofty and commanding site on the Northern bank of the Moskwa, is of a triangular form, and is enclosed by a rampart two miles in circuit, varying in height from 30 to 50 feet, and generally 15 feet thick, separated from the rest of the town by an espla-

nade 700 feet broad. There are five gates, each of which has a lofty and massive tower. The principal is the Saviour's gate, under which all who pass, be their rank what it may, must uncover the head. At each angle likewise of the ramparts is a tower, and nine others are dispersed over their circuit. The *Kremle* is exclusively the property of the Crown, and contains no private houses. Within its circuit are twelve Churches, besides Chapels attached to Monastic institutions. The principal Church is *Uspenskoï Sobore*, consecrated in honour of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. It was founded A. D. 1327, and rebuilt A. D. 1479 by an Italian artist, in a style which, though not referable to any determinate Order of Architecture, is not devoid of dignity or beauty. The dimensions are not great, the length is 116 feet, the breadth 81, the height 128. Moscow is a See of one of the four Metropolitan Prelates of Russia, and the ceremonies which he every Easter celebrates in this Church, for the purpose of commemorating the Resurrection, are described by Clarke and other judicious spectators as exceeding in tasteful pomp and effect the most splendid and impressive rites of the Romish Church. The roof of the building has a cupola at each of the four angles, and a central one of superior dimensions, all covered with copper, and terminated by pinnacles, which as well as the crosses that surmount them are richly gilt. The number of images which are disposed over the building exceeds 1300; among them is one intended to represent the Deity under the shape of an old man of majestic aspect and colossal dimensions, the length of the face being 17 feet. This Cathedral is lighted at night by a lustre of massy silver, and weighing 2800 lbs., the wax candles employed are above four inches in diameter. Next in dignity is the Church of Michael the Archangel, which exceeds the former in dimensions, being 140 feet long, 123 wide, 142 high. It is an object of much interest as the depository of the remains of all the Sovereigns of Russia until the reign of Peter the Great. Of the other Churches of the *Kremle*, the most worthy of notice is that of the Annunciation. The Imperial residence in the *Kremle* may be considered under the divisions of the Ancient and the New Palaces. An architect of the name of Bajanof proposed to build a Palace for Catherine II. according to a model still preserved in the Arsenal. This model is in itself a building of no mean dimensions, being twenty-five yards long, and requiring the spectator to ascend a staircase for the purpose of examining the upper part. The great façade, according to the proportions laid down, was to have extended half a mile, and the proposed dimensions and style of building were superior to those of any structure of the same sort in Europe. The estimated expense was fifty millions of roubles, but such projects are more easily made than executed; the model is falling to pieces, and the people do not scruple to express their satisfaction that a design should have been relinquished which would have given them an object for idle gaze and boasting, but must have affected severely the finances, which they well know constitute the weakest part of the national resources. The Ancient Palace of the Tsars is more remarkable for its antiquity and singularity of structure than for its size or beauty. It has massy walls, lofty turrets, commanding a view of the whole city, and small apartments, intended apparently rather to secure a jealous seclusion than to serve the purposes of that rude hospitality and cumbrous state which might be expected in the residence of the ruler of

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Uspenskoï
Sobore.Of St. Mi-
chael.

Palaces.

Model of
the Palace
designed
for Catherine
I.The Ancient
Palace.

MOS-
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New Palace.

Treasury of
the Pa-
triarch.

Tower of
Ivan.

The King
of Bells.

Arsenal.

The Katai
Gorod.

a vast and barbarous Empire. The New Palace, the present residence of the Autocrat when he visits Moscow, was built in 1743, but enlarged and repaired in 1817. In structure and decorations it possesses little which requires any minute notice. The Audience Chamber is a quadrangular apartment, sixty feet square, reserved principally for Court balls, and exhibiting a brilliant spectacle when decorated for that purpose, and glittering with the rich and jewelled dresses which the Russian Nobility emulously display. In the Kremlé is the Patriarchal Treasury, which among other wealth contains an apparatus intended for the preparation of consecrated oil, formed of solid silver, weighing 706 pounds. Between the Churches of Assumption and Michael is the Great Belfry, or Tower of Ivan Velikii, visible from all parts of Moscow, and for a considerable distance in the surrounding country. Its height is 269 feet, its diameter 32, its shape octagonal; the walls, which are of brick covered with stucco, are every where inside strengthened by huge iron bars, crossing each other, and stretching from one side to the other. Of the thirty-three great bells which it contains, the largest is the *Bolshoi Kolokol*, the weight of which is 144,000 pounds. Clarke thus expresses himself as to the effects produced by its sound: "When it sounds, a deep and hollow murmur vibrates all over Moscow like the fullest and lowest tones of a vast organ or the rolling of distant thunder." Of still greater dimensions is the *Tsar Kolokol*, or King of Bells. It lies in a cavity at the side of the Tower of Ivan Velikii. Its height is 20 feet 7 inches, its diameter 22 feet 8 inches, weight 360,000 pounds; the length of the clapper 14 feet; its diameter where thickest 2 feet. It had been originally cast in 1654, but having been broken up in consequence of an injury sustained in a conflagration, it was recast in 1734. After having hung for a few years, the belfry in which it had been placed was again destroyed, and it fell into the cavity, where it still remains. From the effects of the fire a piece of the metal was cracked off the rim, leaving a vacancy 6 feet high, and nearly 3 feet wide. The substance in that place can be measured, and is 14 inches in thickness; it is asserted to be much more valuable than ordinary bell metal, in consequence of the superstitious Russians having cast great quantities of gold and silver into the melted mass prepared for the mould. The Kremlé also contains the Arsenal, a vast and massive structure, but scarcely quite repaired from the state of ruin in which it had been left by the French, who sprung several mines under it when they evacuated the city in 1812. It is surrounded by 874 pieces of artillery captured from the army of Napoleon, and contains among other military antiquities a huge gun, in proportions resembling a carronade, 16 feet long and of 3 feet calibre. The Kremlé being reserved principally for the Offices of Government, has few inmates at night, except when the Court resides in it on an occasional visit. To the East of this great fortress lies (2.) the *Kitai Gorod*, the grounds for the etymology of which name are not ascertained; but as the signification is Chinese Town, conjecture derives the word from the circumstance that merchandise from China has usually been deposited there. It is surrounded by a wall fifteen feet thick, but inferior in height to that of the Kremlé. The houses are of stone, large, and well built. The *Krasnaya Plotschad*, or Beautiful Place, is very splendid, and attracts the stranger's notice, not merely by its architectural beauty, but as being the scene of the greatest commercial activity

in Moscow, and best adapted for observing the peculiar character of the population. Clarke's description of it possesses his usual liveliness. "Having heard accounts of its immense population, you wander through deserted streets. Passing suddenly to the quarter where the shops are situated, you might walk upon the heads of thousands. The daily throng is here so immense that you ask the cause, and are told that it is always the same. Nor is the costume less various than the aspect of the buildings, Greeks, Turks, Tatars, Cossacks, Chinese, Muscovites, English, French, Italians, Poles, Germans, all parade in the habits of their respective Countries." Though there is much wretchedness as well in Moscow as in other parts of the Russian dominions, the inequality of property places immense funds at the disposal of some, and hence those departments of commerce which minister to luxury are cultivated with activity and success. Russia is perhaps the best market in Europe for jewellery; not only those of noble rank wear jewels to an extent of value scarcely credible, but the wives of substantial citizens vie with each other in these expensive toys, so as sometimes to bring ruin on their husbands. Furs also are eagerly bought up, and so great is the emulous profusion of the wealthy Russians that in the *Krasnaya Plotschad*, the great mart for all articles of luxury, a single skin of the sea-otter or American bear will cost above £100, and a cloak lined with the fur of the black fox will sometimes bring £1200. The centre of the *Krasnaya Plotschad* is decorated by a monument to the memory of Menin and Pojarski, two heroic individuals who, in the beginning of the XVIIth Century, by a course of disinterested exertions and gallant exploits, rescued their Country from the Polish yoke. The group, founded in bronze at the expense of the Crown, cost 150,000 roubles, and in 1817 was opened to public view in the presence of Alexander, amidst various ceremonies destined to impress on the minds of the people the glorious associations which attaches to memories of patriots. The *Kitai Gorod* contains among many other Churches one dedicated to the Virgin Mother, and remarkable, in addition to great architectural splendour, for including within its precinct twenty-one separate Chapels or places of worship.

Without the divisions just described is (3.) the *Beloi Gorod*, or White Town, which derives its name from the colour of the stone used in building the rampart with which it was formerly enclosed. It extends round the central divisions of the city in the form of a crescent, the extremities of which terminate at the banks of the Moskwa. The style of building is very irregular, the houses are much scattered, and to this division, but still more to the two others which remain to be noticed, the remarks of Clarke principally apply, as to the variety and capriciousness of the architecture of Moscow. That entertaining traveller observes, "You behold nothing but a wide and scattered suburb, huts, gardens, pigsties, brick walls, churches, dunghills, palaces, timber-yards, warehouses, and a refuse, as it were, of materials sufficient to stock an Empire with miserable towns and miserable villages. One might imagine that all the States of Europe and Asia had sent a building by way of representative to Moscow; timber huts from regions beyond the Arctic, plastered palaces from Sweden and Denmark, not white-washed since their arrival, painted walls from the Tyrol, mosques from Constantinople, Tatar temples from Bucharia, pagodas from China, cabarets from Spain, architectural ruins from Italy, and warehouses from

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Exercise
House.

Wapping." The Beloi Gorod contains the University, an extensive and handsome building, raised at an expense of 125,000 roubles, and endowed with an annual income of 130,000. The Exercise House in this division is worthy of notice, not merely as an evidence of the great attention paid by the Russian Government to the organization of its armies, but as an instance of the great skill of the Russian architects in the management and arrangement of timber for constructions; a species of practical knowledge which may be observed also in Switzerland, in America, and other places where extensive forests give an unbounded command of materials. The walls of the Exercise House are of brick, raised on a basement of stone, and measure 42 feet in height, the length is 560, the breadth 158, the area consequently 94,080 feet, and if we allow 20 square feet to each soldier, it will admit 4704 to be exercised at once. The number generally admitted is 2000 infantry and 1000 cavalry. The size and height render it cool in Summer, and in Winter it is warmed by means of stoves. The roof, having a span of 158 feet, rests altogether on the lateral walls. Except the roof of the Corn Exchange at Paris, probably no other framework of timber has the same extent without intermediate support. In this division also is the Foundling Hospital, of vast dimensions, and conducted with a regard to neatness and the health of the children in a manner highly praised by all who have inspected it. It is supported principally by private benefactions, of which the greatest has been that of Dimidof, exceeding £200,000. In the Beloi Gorod also are the most extensive of the frozen markets, where vast quantities of butcher's meat, game, and fish are exposed for sale, so thoroughly frozen and encrusted with ice as to ensure their continuing eatable without decomposition so long as they are allowed to remain at the temperature of a Moscow Winter. The Palace of the Apraxin Family attracts the notice of strangers by its enormous dimensions, far exceeding those of any private residence in Moscow, but disfigured by an usual and sordid practice of letting out the basement story to tradesmen, and reserving only those above for the use of the family, so that under the same roof extremes of profusion and penury, of toil and luxury, may be observed. The Beloi Gorod was formerly surrounded by a rampart, but this has been replaced by a promenade 200 feet wide, adorned with rows of trees.

Foundling
Hospital.Frozen
market.Palace of
the Apraxin.The Zem-
lianoi
Gorod.The Slo-
bodi.Gigantic
Church pro-
jected by
Alexander.General
style of ar-
chitecture.

4. The *Zemlianoi Gorod* completely encircles these divisions. It is more extensive than all of them collectively, but the population is not proportionably great, as much of the ground is occupied by gardens, ponds, groves, and walks. It contains no building meriting peculiar attention. An earthen rampart originally separated it from the Suburbs, but this has been levelled, and the space which it occupied is converted into an avenue shaded with luxuriant timber.

Exterior to all are (5.) the thirty-five Suburbs, or *Slobodi*, separated from the country by a circumvallation, consisting of a fosse ten feet deep, and an earthen mound of the same height. On the Sparrow Hill, outside the town, Alexander laid the foundation of a Church, intended to exceed all others in dimensions and splendour. The height contemplated is 560 feet, the extreme length 2100. Two towers, partly formed out of the artillery taken from the French, will rise at each wing to the height of 350 feet. One of these is to be framed from ordnance captured between Moscow and the frontiers, the other

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from such as were similarly obtained between the frontiers and Paris, and Dr. Lyall saw the whole materials lying in the Kremlé. (p. 601.) The cheapness of labour, the abundance of material, and the taste of proprietors, has established a vast and massive style in the buildings of Moscow. The walls are thick, the apartments so lofty, that a single story will rise to the height of two of those in a fashionable residence in London or Paris; the windows are large, often consisting of a single pane worth from £30 to £40.

Moscow has rapidly, though not completely, recovered from the ruin effected during the occupation by the French in 1812, when, in addition to the universal destruction of the public buildings, the property of individuals was visited with such general devastation, that of 10,000 residences computed to have previously existed in the city, 7000 were totally consumed by fire. It at present contains inhabitants (of whom about 4000 are foreigners) 246,545

Places of worship of the Greek Church.	259
Of other forms of Faith.	7
University	1
Gymnasium, or secondary establishments for education	2
Theological Seminary	1
Monasteries	21
Charitable Institutions.	44
Scientific Societies	2
Theatre.	1

If a spirit of liberty be any where lurking in Russia it must be searched for in Moscow, where symptoms of insubordination have from time to time appeared, and which is principally inhabited by such of the Nobility as are impatient of the slavish services demanded at the Imperial Court, or disappointed in their schemes of aggrandizement. Aware of the feeling prevalent in the ancient Capital, Catherine II. used to call it her haughty little Republic. During the reign of Paul, when the Deputy Governor was by a capricious ordinance banished to Siberia, the people did not scruple loudly to declare their regret and indignation, and among other instances of generous regard for the sufferer, Clarke mentions that an obscure citizen waited on him, and having ascertained that his pecuniary means were very scanty, insisted on his accepting 25,000 roubles. Generosity, however, it must be acknowledged, is a rare quality among the people, who are charged with avarice and duplicity; and Peter the Great, well aware of this blemish, when solicited to permit the Jews to settle in his dominions, observed jocosely, that he could not assent, as his subjects would be sure to cheat them. The middling and lower classes are accused by travellers of extreme dishonesty and meanness; their characters, however, are said to be exempt from ferocity, so that their drunken festivals are not marked by quarrelling or bloodshed. Provisions are cheap, and the means of subsistence easily procured. Their principal recreations are dancing and drinking, as they are extravagantly addicted to ardent spirits. The use of sour herbs and acid drinks counteracts the scorbutic effects of their salt provisions, and the vapour bath, employed in conjunction with ablutions of soap and water, preserves them from the dangerous consequences which might be expected to result from the filthy state of their houses and clothing. The magnificence exhibited in the entertainments of the wealthy Nobility is not any where surpassed; a single Ball has been known to cost £5000. The women in easy cir-

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circumstances are beautiful when young, but from indolence and addiction to the pleasures of the table, they soon acquire such a degree of corpulence as destroys all elegance of appearance. One of the most remarkable features in the character of the Nobles is hospitality, usually unbounded, and in some instances carried to so inconvenient an extent, that individuals of this class have been known to pursue with vindictive annoyance persons who have ceased to frequent their tables, in consequence of giving a preference to those of others. That the citizens of Moscow with all their faults are capable of making the most laudable sacrifices and heroic exertions in the cause of their Country is written in broad and indelible characters on the pages of History.

History

Moscow was founded in 1147 by the Grand Duke Yury, and the slaughters which have from time to time drenched its site with human blood, commenced by the execution of Koutchko, the proprietor of the soil, who was accused of insolence towards his Sovereign. Hence the city was at first called *Koutchkavo*. In 1383 it had already become a large, populous, and wealthy city, which was so tempting an object to Toktamouisch, King of the Tartars, that after an obstinate defence he stormed it, collected a large booty, massacred such of the inhabitants as had not fled, and totally destroyed it by fire. So complete, however, was its renovation, that in the middle of the XVIth century it excited the wonder and admiration of the English Ambassadors, whose accounts give us the impression of its being at that time one of the greatest cities in Europe. In 1571, the Khan of the Crim Tartars advanced to Moscow at the head of 120,000 horse, and finding the town deserted by the Tsar John the Terrible, set fire to it in several places. An English writer who viewed the scene from the walls of the Kremlé, which was effectually defended against the enemy, thus describes it. "There was nothing but whirlwinds, and such a noise as though the heavens would have fallen. The people burning in their houses and streets, but most of all such as laboured to pass out of the gates farthest from the enemy, where meeting together in a mighty throng, and so pressing every man to prevent another wedged themselves so fast within the gate and streets near unto it, as that three ranks walked one upon others head, the uppermost treading down those that were lower, so that there perished at that time by the fire and the press the number of 800,000 people or more." (Fletcher's account quoted in Karamsin, tom ix. 633.) After the departure of the Tartars, the Tsar ordered the remains of the dead bodies to be thrown into the river Moskwa, and so incredible was the quantity, that the stream which during the Spring, when the catastrophe occurred, is deep, broad, and rapid, was dammed up by the accumulation. So sudden and total was the conflagration, that in three hours all Moscow, except the Kremlé, was burned to the ground. The Poles having for some years kept possession of the town found themselves obliged to evacuate it in 1611, when in revenge they reduced nearly the whole of it to ashes. The next disaster was the Plague, which, introduced from Turkey in 1771, raged so dreadfully that 21,401 persons died in the month of September, and 56,672 in the course of the year. But in the eventful history of

Moscow, the occurrences of 1812 claim paramount consideration, whether we regard the gigantic strength of the Powers which contested its possession, the dreadful and sublime scenes exhibited at its conflagration, the weighty and permanent consequences resulting from its fate to the whole civilized world, the number, abilities, and means of information of the writers who as eye-witnesses have described the conflict. Napoleon having concentrated 150,000 men at Borodino on the 7th of September, defeated the Russians under the command of Kutusoff. Though the loss was equal, amounting to about 30,000 men on each side, yet as the French had superior means of recruiting their numbers from the divisions continually marching forward to join them, the Russian Government determined rather to evacuate Moscow than by risking a general engagement to expose to probable destruction the only army at that time available for the defence of the nation. Accordingly the archives, the treasure, and such public property as admitted of being transported with facility, were removed, and the inhabitants, terrified at the impolitic and outrageous barbarities which every where marked the advance of the French, attended the retreat of the army; with the exception of about 15,000 individuals, detained either by sickness or a desire of plunder. On the 14th the French army occupied Moscow, and on the 15th Napoleon took up his quarters in the Kremlé, but was soon disturbed by the alarm of fire, which burst out in several hundred places at once all over the city. The conflagration ceased on the 21st, after having consumed most of the public buildings and seven-tenths of the private residences. On the 21st of October, the French army, after the Kremlé had been dismantled by the explosion of mines, finally evacuated the town, in which it had lost 40,000 men by disease, by the casualties of the conflagration, and by the desultory attacks of the enemy. It is still a matter of doubt whether the burning of Moscow should be attributed to the excesses of the French troops, to the despair of the citizens, determined that the enemy should not enjoy the property which they had themselves been obliged to desert, or to the decisive and stern policy of the Russian Government, resolved to cut off all hope of accommodation, and to deprive Napoleon's numerous army of the shelter which the buildings of Moscow alone could afford against the inclemency of the approaching Winter. Boutourlin, in his account of the campaign of that year, insinuates that the conflagration was effected in conformity to the orders of the Emperor Alexander. Rostopchin, on the contrary, who has been generally considered as the principal agent in the event, solemnly and pertinaciously denies that it was the work of the Russians, and charges it on the vindictive and rapacious spirit of the French troops. Moscow is 397 miles South-East of Petersburg, in 55° 45' 4" latitude and 37° 31' East longitude.

Karamsin, *Histoire de la Russie*, 11 tom. 8vo.; Tooke, *View of the Russian Empire*, 3 vols. 8vo.; Coxe, *Travels in Russia*; Clarke, *Travels*; Wichelhausen, *Gemalde von Moskwa*; Richter, *Ansichten von Petersburg u Moskwa*; Lyall, *Character of the Russians*; Schnitzler, *Statistique de la Russie*, 8vo. Paris, 1829.

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MOSELLE, a Department in the North-East of France, including parts of Lorraine and Luxembourg, is bounded on the North by the Department of the Forests, on the North-East by Sarthe, on the East by Mont Tonnerre and the Sarthe, on the South-East by the Lower Rhine, and on the South and West by the Meuse. Its surface is very uneven, being traversed by branches of the great mountain range of the Vosges. The chief rivers are the Moselle, the Sarre, the Seille, the Nied, and the Orne: it has in several parts extensive tracts of marshy ground. The soil is in some parts chalky, in others stony. The quantity of corn raised is not equal to the consumption of the inhabitants. The lower orders live in a great measure on barley bread and potatoes. The pastures are in general poor, and the breed of cattle small. Flax, hemp, and rapeseed are produced in considerable quantities, and great attention is paid to the cultivation of a very excellent wine, of which about 40,000 hogsheads are annually made. The mineral productions are iron and coal. The quantity of coal annually obtained is about 6000 tons, of iron nearly 7000. The superficial extent of the Department is 2600 square miles; the population is 340,000, of whom two-thirds speak German, and the rest a patois of German and French. It is divided into four Arrondissements, viz. Metz, the Capital; Briey; Thionville; and Sarreguemines.

MOSQUE, Fr. *mosquée*; It. *moscha*; Sp. *mesquita*. Menage observes that throughout the Oriental Languages *sagad* signifies to adore, and that the Arabic *mesgid* is a place of adoration.

Would not Heraclitus laugh to see Macrine,
From hat, to shoe, himself at dore refine,
As if the presence were a *moschile*.

Donne. *Poems*, p. 135. *Satire 4*.

The female's feeble sex, and silver'd sage,
Too soft by nature, or unnerv'd by age,
With trembling infants to the *mosques* repair.

Brookes. *Jerusalem Delivered*, book iii.

By his [Mahomet II.] command the metropolis of the Eastern church was transformed into a *mosch*: the rich and portable instruments of superstition had been removed; the crosses were thrown down; and the walls, which were covered with images and mosaics, were washed and purified, and restored to a state of naked simplicity.

Gibbon. *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, vol. xii. ch. lxviii. p. 240.

MOSS, n. } Fr. *misque*, *mousse*; It. *mosco*, *musco*;
Moss, v. } Sp. *moho*; D. and Ger. *mos*; Sw.
Mo'ssy, } *mossa*; A. S. *meos*. Ihre says that
Mo'ssiness. } *mossa* (in Mid. Lat. *mussa*) is *locus*
uliginosus, *utpote qui musco obsitus esse solet*. A marshy, oozy place, because usually overgrown with moss. And the Lat. *muscus* is referred to by Skinner, Menage, &c., and that (Vossius) is from Gr. *μόσχος*, soft, tender.

That no man myghte se hym. for muche *mos* and leves.

Piers Ploughman. *Vision*, p. 286.

O *mossie* quince hanging by your stalke
The whiche no man dare plucke away nor take.

Another Ballade. *Imputed to Chaucer*.

And on the stone that still doth turn about,
There groweth no *mosse*.

Wyat. *How to vse the Court, &c.*

Vnder an oake, whose browes were *moss'd* with age,
And high top, bald with drie antiquitie,
A wretched ragged man, ore-growne with haire,
Lay sleeping on his back.

Shakspeare. *As You Like It*, fol. 203.

And the short *moss* that on the trees is found.

Drayton. *The Barons' Wars*, book iii.

Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses, tiled or thatched and upon the crests of walls.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. vi. sec. 537.

We are both old, and may be spar'd, a pair
Of fruitless trees, *mossie* and withered trunks,
That fill up too much room.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Coronation*, act ii. sc. 1.

That the water be never by rest discoloured, greene or red or the like; or gather any *mossinesse* or putrefaction.

Bacon. *Essay* 46. p. 247.

Which [vnruely winde] for enlargement striuing,
Shakes the old beldame Earth, and tombles downe
Steeple, and *mosse-grown* towers.

Shakspeare. *Henry IV. First Part*, fol. 60.

A grot there was, with hoary *moss* o'ergrown,
Rough with rude shells, and arch'd with mouldering stone.

Garth. *Claremont*.

The wat'ry tyrant calls his brooks and floods,
Who roll from *mossy* caves, their moist abodes,
And with perpetual urns his palace fill.

Dryden. *Ovid. Metamorphoses. The Giants' War*.

What more beautiful objects in nature, than the stalk and buds of the *moss-rose*! To the sense of touch they are positively disagreeable; but we think of them only with a reference to the sense of smelling and sight; and the effect is on the whole beautiful.

Stewart. *Philosophical Essays*, ess. 1. ch. iv. p. 256.

MOSSTROOPERS, as described in Sibbald's *Glossary*, cited by Jamieson, are "those Banditti who inhabited the marshy country of Liddesdale, and subsisted chiefly by rapine. People of this description were called in Ireland *Bogtrotters*, apparently for a similar reason." Bailey, in his *Dictionary*, removes them into a Country in which their habits of plunder would soon be extinguished by lack of excitation; he calls them "a sort of Robbers which were in the Northern parts of Scotland."

Sir Walter Scott, who has made good use of these very picturesque Thieves, has guided us in his Notes on *The Lay of the Last Minstrel* to the following very ample description of them, fully impregnated with the amusing quaintness of its author's general style. It is written by Fuller in his account of Cumberland.

"Although if the word wonders be strained up high and hard this country affordeth none, yet if the sense thereof be somewhat let down the compass thereof fetcheth in the Moss-troopers, so strange the condition of their living, if considered in their Original, Increase, Heighth, Decay, and Ruine. 1. Original. I conceive them the same called Borderers in Mr. Camden, and charactered by him to be a wild and warlike people. They are called *Moss-troopers* because dwelling in the Mosses, and riding in *troops* together. They dwell in the bounds or meeting of two Kingdoms, but obey the laws of neither. They come to church as seldom as the 29th of February comes into the Kalendar. 2. Increase. When England and Scotland were united in Great Britain, they that formerly lived by hostile incursions betook themselves to the robbing of their neighbours. Their sons are all free of the trade by their father's copy; they are like unto Job, (not in piety and patience, but in suddain plenty and poverty,) sometimes having flocks and herds in the morning, none at night, and perchance many again next day. They may give for their motto *vivitur ex rapto*, stealing from their honest neighbours what sometimes they regain. They are a nest of hornets, strike one and stir all of them about your ears. Indeed if they promise safely to conduct a Traveller, they will perform it with the fidelity of a Turkish Janizary, otherwise wo be to him that falleth into their quarters.

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3. **Heighth.** Amounting forty years since to some thousands. These compelled one viceroy to purchase their security by paying a constant rent to them. When in their greatest height they had two great enemies, the Laws of the Land, and the Lord William Howard of Naworth. He sent many of them to Carlisle, to that place where the officer always doth his work by daylight. Yet these Moss-troopers, if possibly they could procure the pardon for a condemned person of their company, would advance great sums out of their common stock, who, in such a case, cast in their lots among themselves, and all have one purse. 4. **Decay** caused by the wisdom, valour, and diligence of the Right Honourable Charles Lord Howard, Earl of Carlisle, who routed these English Tories with his regiment. His severity unto them will not only be excused but commended by the judicious who consider how our great lawyer doth describe such persons who are solemnly outlawed. *Extunc gerunt caput lupinum; ita quod sine judiciali inquisitione ritè pereant, et secum suum judicium portent; et merito sine lege pereunt qui secundum legem vivere recusarunt.* Thence forward (after they are outlawed) they wear a wolf's head; so that they lawfully may be destroyed without any judicial inquisition, as who carry their own condemnation about them, and deservedly die without law because they refused to live according to law. 5. **Ruine.** Such the success of this worthy Lord's severity that he made a thorough reformation amongst them, and the Ring-leaders being destroyed the rest are reduced to legal obedience, and so I trust will continue."

Much information on the state of the Borders, and the ravages of the Mosstroopers and their opponents during various periods of our History, may be found in the *Introductory Discourse* prefixed to Nicolson's *History and Antiquities of Cumberland and Westmoreland*, by Richard Burn. The following is an abstract of fearful retaliation by the English in a single foray from July 2 to November 17, 1544.

Towns, Towers, Stedes, Barnekyns, (the outermost ward of a Castle in which were placed the barns, stables, and cowhouses,) Parish Churches, Bastel Houses, (Monasteries or Hospitals,) cast down or burned...	192
Scots slain	403
Prisoners taken	416
Nolt (horned cattle) taken	10,386
Sheep	12,492
Nags and Geldings	1,296
Goats	200
Bolls of corn	890
Insight (household furniture) not reckoned.	
And in the year following between September 8 and 23, } Monasteries and Friar Houses burned and destroyed. }	7
Castles, Towers, and Piles	16
Market Towns	5
Villages	243
Mills	13
Hospitals	3

The enumeration of crimes over which the Lord Warden of the Marches had jurisdiction is not a little terrific. He had a Council who were to inquire into murders, maimings, fire-raising, violent thefts, deadly feuds, cutting down trees, sowing corn in the opposite realm, depasturing cattle, following stolen goods into the opposite realm, and pursuit of *hot trod* with hound and horn, hue and cry. *Hot trod* was a pursuit *flagrante delicto*, with *red hand* as the Scots call it, by dogs called *slough* dogs, from their pursuing the Mosstroopers through the *sloughs*, mosses, and bogs, passable by those only who were acquainted with the bypaths and turnings.

Besides these offences there were yet many others, as reception of fugitives, loitering, breach of safe-conduct or of truce, perjury, over swearing, rescue, retaliation, &c.

Some of the names of the principal Scotch offenders contained in Bills of complaint exhibited before the Bishop of Carlisle, about ten years afterwards, amply testify to the genuineness of Sir Walter Scott's descriptions. We read of Jock of Kinmint, Will's Jock Grame, Geordie's Christie, Black Jock's Johnie, Dick's Davie's Davie, Hector of Harelaw, Emie of Gingles, Mickle Willie Grame, Will Grame brother to Hutchin, Gib's Jack's Johnie, Tom's Robbie, Patie Geordie's Johnie, George of the Gingles, alias Henharrow, *John Nelson Curate of Bewcastle*, Wat Grame flaughtail, John Noble alias Langfoot, Nimble Willie, Mickle Willie, *Will Patrick Priest of Bewcastle*, Black Will Storie of Bewcastle, John of the Side, (Gleed John,) Red Rowy Forster, with about 400 more; and perhaps no Catalogue of more bloody and determined ruffians was ever arranged.

Some of the adventures of Sir Robert Cary, afterwards Earl of Monmouth, consecutive Warden of the West, East, and Middle Marches, as recorded by himself, and printed in the above-named Work, are highly romantic. On the capture of a great thief called Geordie Bourne, a principal favourite of Sir Robert Ker, the opposite Scotch Warden, all the neighbouring Gentlemen assured Sir Robert Cary that he might bring Sir Robert Ker to what conditions he pleased if he would but spare his prisoner, and that on the contrary if he executed him they must be forced to quit their houses and fly the country, for his fury would be so great that he would use all his strength and power utterly to destroy the March. Sir Robert Cary visited his prisoner on the same night, disguised in one of his servant's liveries, and Geordie having been told that his master would not do any thing to save his life, voluntarily said, "that he had lived long enough to do so much as he had done;" adding, that he had debauched more than forty men's wives, "what in England what in Scotland; and that he had killed seven Englishmen with his own hands, that he had spent his whole time in lewdness, drinking, stealing, and taking deep revenge for slight offences. He seemed to be very penitent, and much desired a Minister for the comfort of his soul." Sir Robert Cary sent him a Minister, and hanged the culprit early on the following morning.

The Mosstroopers, however, robbed according to method, and were by no means ordinary Thieves.

"Among other malefactors," says the same writer, "there were two *gentlemen* thieves that robbed and took purses from travellers on the highways, (a theft that was never heard of in these parts before.) I got them betrayed, took them, and sent them to Newcastle gaol, and there they were hanged." The Borders grew more civilized after the accession of James I., by whom in 1604 the turbulent Grames were *transplanted*, as the Royal Proclamation, with great courtesy, styles their forcible banishment. The Union may be considered as having completely terminated those disorders, so that, according to Bishop Nicolson's concluding note, no Moss-trooping existed after 1706, except, it may be added, that gentle kind practised by Young Lochinvar. "There is now remaining only one species of theft peculiar to the Borders; and that is where a man and woman steal each other; they hasten to the Borders. The kindred of the one side or the other sometimes rise and follow the fray. But the parties fugitive most commonly outstrip them;

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pass over into the opposite March without any hostile attempt; get lovingly married together, and return home in peace."

MOST, *adj.* } See *ante*, **MORE**; A. S. *mæst*; D.
MOST, *n.* } *meest*; Ger. *meist*.
MOST, *adv.* } Greatest, largest; in number or
Mo'stly. } quantity.

Which is the leeste of all sedis, but whanne it hath woxen it is the *mooste* of al wortis. *Wiclif. Matthew*, ch. xiii.

But yet he hadde a *moost* derworthe sone, and he sente him laste to hem, and seide, peraventure thei wolen drede my sone.

Id. Mark, ch. xii.

He [this duk] was comen almost to the toun,
In all his wele and in his *moste* pride.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 896.

Echewan wot wel, that at a kinges fest
Is plentee, to the *most* and to the lest,
And daintees mo than ben in my knowing.

Id. The Squieres Tale, v. 10614.

They slepen til that it was prime large
The *moste* part.

Id. Ib. v. 10675.

Thy souveraine temple wol I *most* honouren
Of any place.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 20409.

For whan his semblant is *moste* clere,
Than is he *moste* derke in his thought.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. p. 59.

Of that commixtion they did then beget

This hellish dog, that hight the blatant beast;

A wicked monster, that his tongue doth whet

'Gainst all, both good and bad, both *most* and least.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 6.

Now being broad day Æmylius' triumph was referred to the *most* number of voices of the people, and the first tribe flatly did deny his triumph.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 218. *Paulus Æmilius*.

Most strength the moving principle requires;

Active its task, it prompts, impels, inspires.

Pope. Essay on Man. Epistle 2. v. 67.

"Religions that arise in ages totally ignorant and barbarous, consist *mostly* of traditional tales and fictions, which may be different in every sect, without being contrary to each other.

Hume. Essay 7. vol. i. p. 56.

MOTACILLA, Bechstein and Temm.; *Wagtail*, Pen. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Dentirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak straight, slender, awl-shaped, cylindrical, and angular between the orbits; the edges of the lower mandible compressed; nostrils ovoid, lateral, basal, partly closed by a naked membrane: tarsi twice as long as the middle toe; toes three in front, the outer of which is connected at its base with the middle, and hinder one, of which the nail is much longer than those in front which are very short, the second quill-feather the longest, and the place of the first occupied by one of the greater coverts; tail very long, equal, and horizontal.

The birds composing this genus were separated by Bechstein from the great genus *Motacilla* of Linnæus, and are divided by Cuvier and Lesson into two genera, the *Motacilla* and the *Budytes*, the latter of which have the claw of the hind toe but slightly arched, and longer than the other species. Temminck, however, includes all under the present, not considering this slight variation a distinction sufficient for founding a new genus. They live on the banks of rivers or in watery meadows among the cattle, running round them, for the purpose of catching the flies which settle about their legs, and perhaps also the larvæ disturbed by their steps, for which purpose they not unfrequently follow the plough; they are extremely

active and continually elevating and depressing their tails, whence has arisen their common appellation. They appear to be connected with Wading birds by the length of their legs, and by their long scapulars, which when the wings are folded cover their tips. According to Temminck they are found only in the Old World.

M. Lugubris, Pallas; *la Lavandière Lugubre*, Less. About seven inches long; the upper part of the body, the throat and chest, deep black, as are also the middle eight caudal quills; the forehead, ocular, and aural regions, and the remaining under parts, and the outer caudal quills, white; the sides greyish-black, and often completely black; the wings black, but the coverts edged with white externally; irides, beak, and legs black. In Winter the throat becomes white, and there is merely a black collar on the neck, the edges of which reach up towards the ears. Is a native of the Eastern parts of Europe, and of the South of France. Temminck states that they do not differ from the species shot in Egypt.

M. Alba, Lin.; *la Lavandière*, Buff.; *White Wagtail*, Lath. Same size as the former; the back and sides ash; the back of the head and neck, the throat, chest, tail-coverts, and middle quills black; forehead, cheeks, sides of the neck, and other under parts, and outer tail-quills white; wing-coverts black, edged with white. In Winter the throat and front of the neck becomes white, excepting the black collar, which still remains; the ash colour becomes lighter. This species extends even into the Arctic Circle.

M. Boarula, Gmel.; *la Bergeronette Faune*, Buff.; *Grey Wagtail*, Bewick. Rather larger than the last; the upper parts grey; a white streak above the eyes and on the sides of the throat which is black; the other under parts light yellow; the rump olive-yellow; wings and the middle six caudal quills black edged with white and olive; of the three other lateral quills of the tail, the outer is white, the two inner have the external webs black: the female has the throat white with a reddish tinge instead of being black, the streak over the eyes yellowish, the upper parts tinged with olive, and the under parts paler yellow. This species remains in England through the Winter, and is found throughout Europe, especially in the North.

M. Citreola, Pall.; *la Bergeronette Citrine*, Tem.; *Yellow-Headed Wagtail*, Pen. About seven inches long; the head, cheeks, and under parts bright citron-yellow; the back of the neck marked with a black crescent; the other upper parts, the lesser wing-coverts, sides of the chest and belly leaden-grey; quills of the wings and tail blackish, except the two lateral, which are white; beak and legs brown. The female has not the black crescent on the neck, neither has the male during Winter. Old females are distinguished by the under parts being of a brighter yellow, and by the parts which in the male are leaden-grey, being olive-grey. It is found in Eastern Russia, in the Crimea, perhaps also in Hungary and the Archipelago.

M. Flava, Lin.; *la Bergeronette de Printemps*, Buff.; *Yellow Wagtail*, Pen. About six inches long; head and back of the neck ashy-blue, all the other upper parts olive-green becoming lighter on the rump; a white streak passes from the upper mandible above the eyes, another from the lower beneath the ears; under parts bright yellow; wings and middle tail-quills blackish, edged with yellowish-white, the outer white; the tail itself slightly rounded. The back of the female is

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greyer, the under parts less bright and the throat white. This bird is seen early in the Spring among the green corn, in Winter it is found by the side of unfrozen brooks. It is common throughout Europe, especially in the North.

See Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Pennant, *British Zoology*.

MOT, } Fr. *mot*; It. *motto*; Sp. *móte*; Lat. *Mo'tro*. } *mut-ire*; Gr. *μῦθος*:

A word, a saying.

This is the day: Now what of this day? There shall be a *motto* written: An honourable *motto*, such as was written upon the turban of the High Priest, holiness to the Lord.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 406. *The Imprese of God*, part i.

It was the *motto* that was wont to be written upon the Scottish coin, as the emblem of their thistle, *Nemo me impunè lacescet*; "None shall scape free, that provokes me."

Id. *Sermon 37. The Sin and Punishment of Grieving the Holy Spirit*.

When Mævio's first page of his poesy,
Nay'd to a hundredth postes for noveltie,
With his big title an Italian *mott*
Layes siege unto the backward buyers grote.

Hall. *Satire 2*, book v.

Reproach is stamp'd in Collatinus' face,
And Tarquin's eye may read the *mot* afar,
How he in peace is wounded—not in war.

Shakspeare. *Rape of Lucrece*.

Mr. Ley, in the 1st volume of Hearne's *Collections*, is very sententious on *MOTTOS*. "Of *Motts*. Whether they are called *motts* of the French, because they are short and compendious, and as it were expressed in one word; or else of the Saxon *gemot*, because the sentence doth meet or concur with the nature or quality of something depicted; or else because they are *motives* of a thing in part expressed by word, and in part left unto conceit, I will not dispute; but tho' neither of these is the original cause or reason, yet the same is accompanied with them all. The antiquity of them is equal with wars and witt; wars to minister matter, and witt to frame it into form; in which there are divers properties commendable. 1st. In a word to contain a World; 2dly, when thereby a dumb beast, a bird, or dead creature, doth, as it were, speak and bewray his own primary quality; 3dly, when the simple cannot understand it, and yet the wise cannot but understand it." (204.)

"For a word annexed to any impress or armes," says Sir Robert Cotton in the same volume, "I cannot remember any here before Henry II., who is by some writers observed to bear a sword and olive-branch together, wreathed with this word, *utrumque*. Such a like in regard of the connexity, though not in sense like, was that Dolphin twisted upon an anchor on Vespasian's coin, with this word, *Festina lentè*. Richard I. used a mailed arm holding a shivered lance, the word *Labor viris convenit*. Edward IV. his White Rose closed in an Imperial Crown, the word *Rosa sine spinâ*. Edward VI. a sun shining, the word *Idem per diversa*. Queen Mary a sword erect upon an altar, *Pro arâ et Regni custodiâ*; but more subtle than any of these, was that of the last Scotch Queen Mary, who after her French marriage stamped a coin where on the one side was the impaled arms of Scotland and France, on the other between two Islands and a starry heaven, two Crowns Imperial, the word *Aliamque moratur*." Private mottos, according to the same authority, did not exist till the time of Henry VIII. "Whence from I take we borrow

these sentences or words which I pass to remember in regard of their multitude, since they fall fitter to those better Students of Arms to observe." (184.)

MOTE. See MIGHT.

MOTE, *mot* is found in A. S. but no traces of it in D., Germ., or Swed. It is probably a *mite*, and so called from its smallness.

Or hou seist thou to thi brother, brother suffre I schal do out a *mote* (A. S. version, *mot*) fro thin yghe, and lo a beam is in thin owne yghe.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. vii.

Or why sayest y^a to thy brother: suffre me to plucke out the *mote* out of thyne eye & behold a beame is in thine own eye.

Bible, Anno 1551.

That serchen every land and every streme,
As thikke as *motes* in the sonne-beame.

Chaucer. *The Wif of Bathes Tale*, v. 6451.

For whoso will his handes lime,
They muste be the more vnclene.
For many a *mote* shall be sene,
That will not cleue elles there.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. p. 49.

And fancies fond with gaudy shapes possess,
As thick, as numberless,
As the gay *motes* that people the sun-beams.

Milton. *Il Penseroso*, l. 8.

For *motes* may enter, where beams cannot; and small offences find admittance, where great and clamorous crimes fright the soul to a standing upon its guard, to prevent the invasion,

South. *Sermons*, vol. vi. p. 391.

In a dark'ned room, where the light is permitted to enter but at one hole, (I have often observed) the little wandering particles of dust, that are commonly called *motes*, and, unless in the sun-beams, are not taken notice of by the unassisted sight.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. vi. p. 689. *The Experimental History of Colours*.

MOTEN. See MOOT.

MOTH, } Wiclif writes *moughte*; A. S. *mogthe*,
Mo'THEN, } *mothe*; Ger. and D. *molte*, Sw. *mott*;
Mo'THY. } from Ger. *mâhen*, *mayen*, *maiten*, to cut, to sever. Wachter. The same word as *mouth*, (Goth. *mat-gith*;) that which eateth; the third person of the indicative of Goth. *matian*; A. S. *metian*, *edere*, to eat. Tooke.

An insect that *eateth* or *fretteth* a garment. The trivial name of the *Phalæna tineæ* of Linnæus.

An unredy reve. þi residue shal spene
That meneye *mothpe* was ynn.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 213.

Nile ye tresoure to you tresouris in erthe were rust and *mought* distryeth.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. vi.

So y^t ye gather you not treasure vpon y^e earth, where rust and *mothes* corrupt.

Bible, Anno 1551.

These wormes, ne these *mothes*, ne these *mites*
Upon my paraille frett hem never a del,
And wost thou why? for they were used wel.

Chaucer. *The Wif of Bathes Prologue*, v. 6114.

Salomon sayth, that right as *mouthes* in the shepes fleese anoieth to the clothes, and the smale wormes to the tree, right so anoieth sorwe to the herte of man.

Id. *The Tale of Melibeus*, p. 107.

Your riches is corrupte, your garmetes are *mothe-eaten*.

Bible, Anno 1551. *Judas*, ch. v.

The *moath* breedeth upon cloth; and other lanifices: especially if they be laid up dankish, and wet.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. vii. sec. 696.

His horse hip'd with an olde *mothy* saddle and stirrups of no kindred.

Shakspeare. *Taming the Shrew*, fol. 219.

Neglected heaps we in by-corners lay,
Where they become to worms and *moths* a prey.

Dryden. *The Art of Poetry*.

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MOTHER. **MO'THER, n.** } A. S. *meder, medder, modor* ;
MO'THER, adj. } D. *moeder* ; Ger. *mutter* ; Sw.
MO'THER, v. } *moder* ; Fr. *mere* ; It. *madre* ;
MO'THERHOOD, } Sp. *mádre* ; Lat. *mater* ; Gr.
MO'THERLESS, } μήτηρ. Some derive from the
MO'THERLIKE, } Gr. μά-ειν, *vehementer cupere*.
MO'THERLY, adj. } Rudbeckius (see *Ihre*) from the
MO'THERLY, adv. } Sueo-Gothic *moeda* ; labor, a
partus labore : others that the first syllable is *ma*. See
MAMA, FATHER, and PAPA.

The parent, producer, or bearer ; one who, that which,
bears or produces, *sc.* children, young of their own kind,
any offspring.

Also applied to any person or thing having the seniority,
rank, or authority of a *mother*.

The Mother : in the original of the passage quoted from
Holland's *Plinie, tumens alvus et suffocatio mulierum*,
in others, *strangulatio, conversio vulvæ, conversa vulva*.
Gr. ὑστερικὴ πνιξ, *hysterica suffocatio*.

A clerk þoru enchantement hym bygan to telle,
þat þe schulde first fader and *moder* quelle.

R. Gloucester, p. 10.

Whan Marie the *moder* of Jhesus was spoused to Joseph before
thei camen togadre she was foundun hauynge the Holy Goost in
wombe. *Wichf. Matthew, ch. i.*

Whē his [Jesus] *mother* Mary was married to Joseph, before they
came to dwel together, she was founde w^e childe by the Holy
Goost. *Bible, Anno 1551.*

A cleen religioun and an unwemmed anentis God and the *fadir*
is this, to visite *fadirles* and *modirles* children and widewis in hir
tribulacioun, and to kepe himsilff undefouled in this world.

Wichf. James, ch. i.

Bidding the quene, whan the child wer borne,
Without mercy or *moderly* pite
That he be dead.

Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, part i.

There was enough to wepe and crie
Amonge the *moders*, whan thei herde
Howe wofully this cause ferd.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. p. 70.

Thus she that was as who saith madde,
Of wo, whiche hath hir ouerladde,
Without insight of *motherhed*,
Forgate pitee.

Id. Ib. book v. p. 167.

At both these times were they *motherles* and helplesse, con-
cernyng theyr owne strengthes : but were yet cared for of God and
receyued by his mercede.

Bible, Anno 1551. Ezechiel, ch. xxvi. notes.

The *motherelaw* agaynst her daughterelaw, & the doughterelaw
agaynst her *motherelawe*. *Id. Ib. Luke, ch. xii.*

Y^e felde is called in theyr *mother-töge*, Acheldama, that is to say,
the bloude feld. *Id. Ib. The Actes, ch. i.*

VIOL. You, sir,

Would have me *mother* bastards, being unable
To honour me with one child of mine own.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Spanish Curate, act iv. sc. 2.

The rising or suffocation of the *mother* in women with the tor-
ments and paines thereto incident it cureth.

Holland. Plinie, book xx. ch. v.

They do use for the accident of the *mother*, to burn feathers, and
other things of ill odour : and by those ill smels, the rising of the
mother is put down.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. x. sec. 935.

I'll to thee a simnell bring,
'Gainst thou go'st a *mothering* ;
So that, when she blesseth thee,
Half that blessing thou'lt give me.

Herrick. Hesperides, p. 278.

LEAR. Oh how this *mother* swells vp toward my heart.

Shakspeare. Lear, fol. 293.

And *mother-like* I moane their death

And yet their death allow.

Warner. Albion's England, book v. ch. xxiii.

Th' air doth not *motherly* sit on the earth,
To hatch her seasons and give all things birth.

Donne. An Anatomy of the World. The First Anniversary.

Consecrating the little rest of my time to those studies to which
nature had so *motherly* inclined me, and from which fortune like a
stepmother has so long detained me.

Cowley. Essay 10. The Danger of Procrastination.

Where thou shalt see the blessed *mother-maid*
Joy in not being that which men have said ;
Where she's exalted more for being good,
Than for her interest of *motherhood*.

Donne. The Progress of the Soul. The Second Anniversary.

For all that Nature by her *mother-wit*
Could frame in earth, and forme of substance base,
Was there.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 10.

Me, let the tender office long engage,
To rock the cradle of reposing age,
With lenient arts extend a *mother's* breath,
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death.

Pope. Prologue to the Satires, l. 412.

My *mother* ! when I learn'd that thou wast dead,
Say, wast thou conscious of the tears I shed ?
Hover'd thy spirit o'er thy sorr'wing son,
Wretch even then, life's journey just begun ?

Cowper. On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

As *mothers*, women have for some time, and that the most critical
time too, the care of the education of their children of both sorts,
who, in the next age, are to make up a great body of the world.

Horne. Works, vol. v. p. 200. Discourse 15.

As we call our first language our *mother tongue*, so we may as
justly call our first tempers our *mother tempers*. *Id. Ib.*

MO'THER, v. } D. *moeder, modder, fæx, fæces* ;
MO'THER, n. } Sw. *modder, mud*. Applied to
MO'THERY. } The muddy or thick substance, that
gathers together or concretes in liquors.

The third (instance, wherein crude and watery substance turneth
into fat and oily) is in the inception of putrefaction ; as in water cor-
rupted ; and the *mothers* of waters distilled.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. iv. sec. 357.

They oint their naked limbs with *mother'd* oil
Or from the founts where living sulphurs boil,
They mix a medicine to foment their limbs ;
With scum that on the molten silver swims.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book iii.

Or if there is such a juice as Borri pretends, is it not enough to
make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and *motherly* ?
Sterne. Works, vol. i. p. 158. Tristram Shandy, ch. xix.

MOTION. See **MOVE.**

MO'TTLE, v. } A colour mixt (or medled) of black
MO'TLEY. } and white : *q. d. medley*. Skinner.

See **MEDDLE.**

The mixture or *medley* of various colours ; (not merely
black and white.)

A merchant was ther with a forked berd,
In *mottelee*, and highe on horse he sat,
And on his hed a Flaundrish bever hat.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 254.

The *mottled* meadows then, new varnish'd with the sun,
Shoot up their spicy sweets upon the winds that run,
In easily ambling gales.

Drayton. The Muses' Elysium. Nymphal 6.

For, but thyselfe, were, out of *motlys* hee
Could save that line to dedicate to thee.

Ben Jonson. Epigram 53. book i. part ii. fol. 16.

CLAR. How have you work'd

This piece of *motly* to your ends ?

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Lover's Progress, act i. sc. 1.

His *motley* mail scarce could the hero bear,
Haranguing thus the tribunes of the war.

Garth. The Dispensary, can. 5. l. 152.

Why will you join in common-field where pitch,
Noxious to wool, must stain your *motley* flock
To mark your property ?

Dyer. The Fleece, book ii.

MOTHER.

MOTTLE.

MOVE.

MOVE, *v.*MOVE, *n.*Mo'VABLE, *adj.*Mo'VABLE, *n.*

Mo'VABLENESS,

Mo'VABLY,

Mo'VELESS,

Mo'VEMENT,

Mo'VENT, *adj.*Mo'VENT, *n.*

Mo'VER,

Mo'VING, *n.*

Mo'VINGLY,

Mo'VINGNESS,

Mo'TION,

Mo'TION, *v.*

Mo'TIONER,

Mo'TIONLESS,

MoTITA'TION,

Mo'TIVE, *adj.*Mo'TIVE, *n.*

Mo'TOR.

impel.

Ac anoþer resun wel ver meueþ me more þerto.

R. Gloucester, p. 453.

To the thridde his goodes meuable.

Id. p. 586.

Bot Jon was þe enchesonne, (occasion) and moued þer a strif.

*R. Brunne, p. 206.*Whan Richard had conceyued, þat Philip þerto stode,
His mobles on siluer reised, þorgh Ingland alle his gode
He comanded to selle.*Id. p. 145.*

Ne myspende ney þer

Meeble ne unmeeble. mete noþer drynke.

*Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 175.*For folk schal rise on folk and rewme on rewme, and erthe
mouynges and hunger schulen be by placis.*Wiclif. Mark, ch. xiii.*And seith, ghit oonys and I schal moue not oonli erthe, but also
heuene. And that he seith ghit oonys he declareth the translacioun
of mouable thingis as of maad thingis, that the thingis dwelle that
ben unmouable.*Id. Ebrewis, ch. xii.*The engenderyng of all thingis (quod she) and all the progres-
sions of mouable nature, and all that mouethe in any maner, taketh
his causes, his order, and his formes, of the stableness of diuine
thought.*Chaucer. Boecius, book iv. p. 441.*

The firste mover of the cause above

Whan he firste made the fayre chaine of loue,

Gret was th' effect, and high was his entent.

*Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2990.*Thou nylte not than denye (quad she) that the mouement of
goynge nis in men by kynde.*Id. Boecius, book iv. p. 436.*

The movable, which that I have in this toun,

Unto my father shall I take.

Id. Troilus and Creseide, book iv. p. 276.

All other maner yefis hardely,

As londes, rentes, pasture, or commune,

Or mebles, all ben yefes of fortune.

*Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9188.*And tho been thilke that stablie been fixed nigh to the first god-
hed, thei surmounten the order of destinable mouabilitie.*Id. Boecius, book iv. p. 422.*

For, brother min, take of me this motif.

*Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9366.*This gentil king hath caught a gret motif
Of this witness, and thought he would enquire
Deper in this cas, trouthe for to lere*Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5048.*Fr. *mouvoir, motif*; It. *mo-
vere, motivo*; Sp. *mover, mo-
tivo*; Lat. *movere*. Our elder
authors wrote it also *meve*. As
to *move*, literally, isTo change, or cause a change
of place; so to *move* (met.) isTo change, or cause a change
of, sensations or ideas, feeling
or passion; of mind, generally,
of wish or will, of intention or
design, (either from rest or in-
action, or from their course or
direction,) and, thus,To actuate, to excite, to rouse,
to animate, to impel.To actuate, to induce, to in-
cline, to influence, to persuade,
to prevail.*Motive*, that which can or
may *move*, i. e. actuate or cause
to act, incline, induce, influence,Yet after kinde he is *meuable*

To loue, where he woll or none.

*Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 75.*Then he sayd to hys cardynals, Sirs, make you redy, for I woll to
Rome. Of that *mocyon* his cardynalles were sore abashed and dis-
pleased, for they loued nat the Romaynes.*Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 326. p. 509.*Without respecte of any worldly rewarde or thanke, to referre the
fruiet and successe of his labours to God the *mocioner*, the autour,
and the woorker of all goodness.*Udall. To Queen Catherine, sig. CC. iiiii.*We haue found this man a pestilent felowe, and a *mouer* of de-
bate vnto all y^e Jewes thorowout y^e worlde.*Bible, Anno 1551. Actes, ch. xxiv.*Nor they shall pay nothyng for that they may spende aboue
v.M.li. nor for their *mouables*.*Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 155. p. 187.*

I saw two angels play'd the mate;

With man, alas! no otherwise it proves,

An unseen hand makes all their *moves*.*Cowley.*If it be in some part *movent*, and in some part quiescent, it must
needs be a curved line, and so no radius.*Grew. Cosmo Sacra.*But whether the sun, or earth, be the common *movent*, cannot be
determin'd but by a farther appeal.*Glanvil. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, ch. ix. p. 78.*

PROTA. You yourself

That are our *mover*, and for whom alone

We live, have fail'd yourself in giving way

To the reconcilment of your son.

*Beaumont and Fletcher. Thierry and Theodore, act ii. sc. 1.*So sacred was the *movable* temple of God, and with such reve-
rence guarded and transported, as 22,000 persons were dedicated to
the service and attendance thereof.*Raleigh. History of the World, book ii. ch. v. sec. 1.*His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates, *movably* joined
together by as many skins.*Grew. Museum.*It seems Du Moulin tooke his errour at leastwise touching the
moueableness of the poles of the equator from Joseph Scaliger.*Hakewill. Apologie, book ii. ch. iii. sec. i. fol. 92.*I would haue had them writ more *mouingly*.*Shakspeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona, fol. 24.*Making the like suites, as his wife before his coming had *motioned*
unto his lordship.*Holinshed. Ireland, vol. vi. p. 375.*DON. Well, sir, if I hear any of your apish running to *motions*,
and fopperies, till I come back, you were as good not; look to't.*Ford. Tis pity she's a Whore, act ii. sc. 4.*

The gumme downe roping from their pale dead eyes,

And in their pale dul mouths the jymold bitt

Lyes foule with chaw'd grasse, still and *motionless*.*Shakspeare. Henry V. fol. 86.*And here, alas, what shall we say to those men that take pleasure
in the embroiling of states? that with Nero, can sing to see the city
on fire? that love to dance upon a quaking earth? yea, that affect
to be actors in these unkindly *motitions*.*Hall. Sermon 33. The Mischief of Faction and the Remedy of it.*

So these respects, which were

Born of a present feeling, *moved* him most;But soon were with their times and *motives* lost.*Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book viii.*Besides, another *motive*-power doth rise

Out of the heart, from whose pure blood do spring

The vital spirits; which, born in arteries,

Continual *motion* to all parts do bring.*Davies. The Immortality of the Soul, sec. 23.*These bodies likewise being of a congenerous nature, do readily
receive the impressions of their *motor*.*Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book ii. ch. ii. p. 63.*Surely many things fall out by the design of the general *motor*,
and undreamt-of contrivance of nature, which are not imputable unto
the intention or knowledge of the particular actor.*Id. Ib. book iii. ch. x. p. 162.*

MOVE.

MOVE.

MOUGHT.

We met the carrier coming the way we were going, who assured us, that the cavaliers had eased them at Basingstoke of all their superfluous *movables*.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. p. 28. *The Life*.

I do accordingly here leave that old, trite, common argument, (though nevertheless venerable for being so,) drawn from a constant series, or chain of causes leading us up to a Supreme *Mover*, (not *moved* himself, by any thing but himself,) a being simple, immaterial, and incorporeal: I leave this, I say, to our high and mighty atheists to baffle and confute.

South. *Sermons*, vol. iv. p. 409.

He [Christ] does not only hear our sighs, but also feels the cause of them: and if we suffer by the direct impressions of pain, he also suffers by the *moovings* and yearnings of his own compassion.

Id. *Ib.* vol. ii. p. 190.

Though these insects did in so short a time grow *moveless*, yet they were not so soon killed.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. p. 176. *A Defence of the Doctrine touching the Spring and Weight of Air*.

In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thousand *movements* scarce one purpose gain;
In God's, one single can its end produce;
Yet serves to second too some other use.

Pope. *Essay on Man*, epis. i. l. 63.

And in effect, there is a strange *movingness*; and, if the epithet be not too bold, a kind of heavenly magick to be found in some passages of the scripture, which is to be found no where else; and will not easily be better expressed, than in the proper terms of the scripture.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 319. *Touching the Style of the Holy Scripture*.

The atomists, who define *motion* to be a passage from one place to another, what do they more than put one synonymous word for another? For what is passage other than *motion*?

Locke. *Of Human Understanding*, book iii. ch. iv. sec. 3. fol. 262.

Tis plain the meaning of the question, What determines the will? is this; what *moves* the mind, in every particular instance, to determine its general power of directing to this or that particular *motion* or rest? And to this I answer, the *motive* for continuing in the same state of action is only the present satisfaction in it; the *motive* to change is always some uneasiness; nothing setting us upon the change of state, or even upon any new action, but some uneasiness. This is the great *motive* that works on the mind to put it upon action, which for shortness' sake we will call determining of the will.

Id. *Ib.* book ii. ch. xxi. sec. 29. fol. 104.

God has made all things in *motion*, and the design of *motion* is a further perfection.

South. *Sermons*, vol. vii. p. 301.

The water-nymphs, who *motionless* remain'd,
Like images of ice, while she complain'd,
Now loos'd their streams.

Congreve. *Lamenting the Death of the late Marquis of Blandford*.

The monster, *moveless* as a rock, defy'd
The baffled spear.

Hoole. *Orlando Furioso*, book x. l. 710.

The perusal of a history seems a calm entertainment; but would be no entertainment at all, did not our hearts beat with correspondent *movements* to those which are described by the historian.

Hume. *Essays*, vol. ii. p. 260. *Enquiry concerning Principles of Morals*, sect. 5.

By *motive*, I mean the whole of that which *moves*, excites or invites the mind to volition, whether that be one thing singly, or many things conjunctly.

Edwards. *On the Freedom of the Will*, part i. sec. 2. p. 7.

MOUGHT, now written *might*; formed regularly from *mow*, (to *may* or be able,) *mowed*, *mow't*, *mout*, *mought*.

Alfrede was eldest, non *mot* his wille withhald.

R. Gloucester, p. 52.

Knoute vnderstode wele, he *mot* not long lyue,
His sonnes in his lyue his londes wild he gyue.

Id. p. 50.

For whan I am there, as she is,
Though she my tales *mought* alowe
Ayene hir will, yet *mote* I bowe

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To seche, if that I *might* have grace:
But that thinge maie I not embrace
For ought that I can speake or do;
And yet full ofte I speake so,
That she is wroth, and saith be still.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. p. 27.

And if Jone's wil haue so resolued it,
And such ende set as no wight can fordoe;
Yet at the least assailed *mought* he be
With armes, and warres of hardy nacions;
From the boundes of his kingdom farre exiled.

Surrey. *Virgil. Aeneis*, book iv.

That *mought* perhaps abridge
some part of pinching paine.

Turbervile. *Pindara's Answer to Timetis*.

Where thou *moughtst* chatt with mee thy fill,
And I conferre with thee.

Id. *Ib.*

And ever my flocke was my chiefe care;
Winter or sommer they *mought* well fare.

Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar*. February.

MOULD, v.

MOULD, n.

MO'ULDY,

MO'ULDINESS.

Kilian has *molen*. Vetus, Fland.
Cariem contrahere.
Skinner suggests the Suio-Goth.
moega, mucor; Fr. *moisi, mucidus*;
or Lat. *mollities*. Minshew from the Fr. *mouille*; and
Tooke forms it immediately from the Fr. *mouillé*,
(*mouilled, mouill'd, mould*,) past participle of *mouiller*,
to wet, to moisten.

To damp; to decay or perish, through moisture or dampness: to decay, to putrify; to form a decayed or putrescent matter (through dampness.)

Shal neuer chest *by molen* it, ne *mough* after byte it.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, fol. 71.

This white top writeth min olde yeres;
Min herte is also *mouled* as min heres.

Chaucer. *The Reves Tale*, v. 3867.

And wretched herts have they, that let their tressures *mold*.

Surrey. *Ecclesiastes*, ch. ii.

For the bread *moulet*h if it be kept long, yea and wormes breede in it.

Frith. *Workes*, fol. 117. *Answer to the Preface of M. More's Booke*.

And that their transubstanciated God shulde dwell but .viii. dayes in the boxe for feare of worm eatyng, *mowlynge*, or stynking with such lyke.

Bale. *Englyshe Votaries*, part ii. ch. i.

Ne can the man that *moulds* in ydle cell
Unto her happy mansion attaine.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 3.

PAN. He tells me, madam,

Marriage and *mouldy* cheese will make me tamer.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Island Princess*.

And therewithall a few ancient rolles of parchment written long ago, though so defaced with *mouldiness* and rotten for age, that no man could well hold them in his hand without falling into peeces, much less read them by reason of their blindness.

Holinshed. *Description of England*, vol. i. ch. xxiv. p. 365

A dungeon wide and horrible, the walls

On all sides furr'd with *mouldy* damp.

Addison. *Milton's Style imitated out of the IIIId Aeneid*.

His few Greek books a rotten chest contain'd;

Whose covers much of *mouldiness* complain'd.

Dryden. *Juvenal. Satire 3*.

MOULD, v.

MOULD, n.

MO'ULDABLE,

MO'ULDING.

Fr. *mouler, modeler*; It. *modello*;
Sp. *moldar, molde*. (See MODEL.)
To frame or form, to shape, to
forge, to cast, (sc. in or according to
a certain *model*.)

Yf eny mason þer to makede a *molde*

With alle here wyse castes.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 223.

2 s

MOUGHT.

MOULD.

MOULD.
—
MOULD-
ER.

My sonne, if thou of suche a *molde*
Art made, now tell me pleine thy shrift.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 103.

The smythe comforted the *moulder*, and the ironsmyth the ham-
merman.
Bible, Anno 1551. Esaye, ch. xli.

It is a curiosity to have fruits of divers shapes and figures. This
is easily performed by *moulding* them, when the fruit is young, with
moulds of earth or wood.
Bacon. Natural History, Cent. vi. sec. 502. fol. 107.

The differences of impressible and not impressible; figurable
and not figurable; *mouldable* and not *mouldable*; scissible and not
scissible; and many other passions of matter, are plebeian notions,
applied unto the instruments and uses which men ordinarily practise.
Id. Ib. Cent. ix. sec. 846. fol. 182.

For there was never man without our *molding*,
Without our stamp upon him, and our justice,
Left any thing three ages after him
Good, and his own.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Woman's Prize, act iii. sc. 3.

He will quickly come to leave his virtue behind him, and to take
the shape and impress of that *mold*, into which such courses and
companies have cast him. *South. Sermons, vol. vi. p. 188.*

B. and Godfrey, of Wood-street, goldsmiths, made the *moulds*,
and cast the images of the king and queen, (still extant in the abbey.)
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. ch. ii. p. 50.

That ground of your *moulding* is certainly fine,
But the swell of that knoll and those openings are mine.
Whitehead. On the late Improvements at Neunham.

MOULD, *n.* The Lat. *humus*, is *terra madida et*
irrigata, from *βειν*, to wet, to moisten. See HUMBLE.
And *mould*, earth, may be damp or moistened earth.
See MOULD, *ante*. The word *muld*, *mold* exists, how-
ever, in Goth. and A. S.; and in the same language *myld-*
an, *be-myld-an*, is *humare*; D. *be-mull en*; A. S. *myl*;
Flem. *mul*, *pulvis*. Mould is applied to
Ground or earth, and seems distinguished from both
dust and clay.

Ac þe moneye of þis *molde*. þat men so faste kepeþ.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 15.

þer arn mo messhapene among suche beggers
Than of meny oþr men. þat on þis *molde* walken.
Id. Ib. p. 156

And in thei wenten all three
To chambre, where thei might see
The wofullest vpon this *molde*,
Whiche wepte, as she to water sholde.
Gower. Conf. Am. book vii. p. 245.

To whom thus Eve: Adam, earth's hallow d *mould*,
Of God inspir'd, small store will serve, where store,
All seasons, ripe for use, hangs on the stalk.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book v. l. 321.

For like to pillars most they seem'd
Or hollow'd bodies made of oak or firr,
With branches lopt, in wood or mountain fell'd,
Brass, iron, stonie *mould*.
Id. Ib. book vi. l. 576.

MO'ULDER, } See MOULD, *ante*.

MO'ULDERING, } To decompose into *mould* or
earth; to crumble or fall to pieces; to perish by decom-
position into minute particles.

Indeed with the workes of man it is not soe, when he hath em-
ployed about them all the cunning and cost, and care that may be,
he can neither preserve them nor himselfe, both they and hee
moulder away and returne to their dust.

Hakewill. Apologie, ch. ii. sec. 2. fol. 18.

The ninth [means to induce and accelerate putrefaction] is by
the interchange of heat and cold, or wet and dry; as we see in the
mouldering of earth in fros's and sunne.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. iv. sec. 337. fol. 74.

Thus the ideas, as well as children, of our youth, often die before
us; and our minds represent to us those tombs, to which we are

approaching; where the brass and marble remain, yet the inscrip-
tions are effaced by time, and the imagery *moulders* away.

Locke. Of Human Understanding, book ii. ch. x.

As the whole transaction was miraculous, it was just as easy to
Omnipotence to restore life and form to a body *mouldered* into dust,
as to reanimate a body that was preserved uncorrupted and entire.

Porteus. Lecture 15. vol. ii. p. 53.

MOULT, *i. e.* to *mute* or change, *sc.* their feathers.
See to MEW. Low Lat. *mula* is applied to the disease
felt by birds when changing their feathers.

So shall my anticipation preuent your discovery (and) your
secrecie to the king and queene, *moult* no feather.

Shakspeare. Hamlet, fol. 262.

Some birds there be, that upon their *moulting* do turn colour; as
robin-redbreasts, after their *moulting*, grow to be red again by de-
grees; so do goldfinches upon the head.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. ix. sec. 851.

With cord and canvas, from rich Hamburgh sent,
His navy's *molted* wings he imps once more.

Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

I see the soul in pensive fit

And moping like sick linnet sit,

With dewy eye and *moulting* wing,

Unpearcht, averse to fly or sing. *Green. The Grotto.*

MOUN. See MOWE.

MOUND, *v.* } A. S. *mund*, *septum*, perhaps from

MOUND, *n.* } A. S. *mund-ian*, *tueri*, *protegere*; to

defend or protect: but it seems more probably to be a
mount, or something raised, *sc.* as a fence, or defence.
The A. S. *mund-ian* is merely a consequential usage of
mynd-ian, to mind. To *mound*,
To raise, *sc.* a fence or defence.

We'll rob the brim of ev'ry fountain,
Strip the sweets from ev'ry mountain,
We will sweep the curled vallies
Brush the banks that *mound* our alleys.

Drayton. The Muses' Elysium. Nymphal 3.

The warlike elfe much wondred at this tree,
So fayre and great, that shadow'd all the ground;
And his broad braunches, laden with rich fee,
Did stretch themselves without the utmost bound,
Of this great garden, compast with a *mound*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 7.

In elder days ere yet the Roman bands
Victorious, this our other world subdued,
A spacious city stood, with firmest walls
Sure *mounded* and with numerous turrets crown'd.

J. Philips. Cider, book i.

When swift the signal given,
They start away and sweep the massy *mound*
That runs around the hill, the rampart once
Of iron war, in ancient barbarous times.

Thomson. Spring.

MOUNT, *v.*

MOUNT, *n.*

MO'UNTAIN,

MO'UNTAINED,

MO'UNTAINER,

MO'UNTAINET,

MO'UNTAINOUS,

MO'UNTANT,

MO'UNTENANCE,

MO'UNTER,

MO'UNTING, *n.*

MO'UNTINGLY,

MO'UNTLET,

MO'UNTURE,

MO'UNTY,

MO'UNTEBANK,

MO'UNTEBANKERY.

Fr. *monter*, *mont*, *montaigne*;

It. *montare*, *monte*, *montagna*;

Sp. *montar*, *monte*, *montana*,

from the Lat *mons*; which Sca-

liger thinks is ἀπὸ τῆς μένειν,

that is, *manendo*, whose preter-

perfect is μέμνηται, whence μένος,

qui remansit solus, and from

μόνος, mons, quia permanet,

nec loco movetur, because it re-

mains, and is not removed from

its place. Mount, the noun, is

A raised or elevated place,

raised ground.

To *mount*; to rise, to raise,

to elevate, to ascend, climb,

come or go up. See to AMOUNT.

Mountance, mountenance; the amount or sum, the
height.

MOULD-
ER.
—
MOUNT.

MOUNT. Mountebank, It. *montimbanco*, *montare in banco*, one who *mounts* upon a bench, sc. for some purpose of quackery; hence a quack, a clamorous pretender or boaster.

And vorto passy þe mouns.
R. Gloucester, p. 220.

Of montaynes hii come adoun.
Id. p. 407.

Isaac had a spie, þat warned him ay befor,
To tak þe mountayn hie, & bide þer tille þe morn.
R. Brunne, p. 160.

He sat in the mount of Olyves agens the temple.
Wiclif. Mark, ch. xiii.

And as he sate on moūt Olyuete, ouer agaynste the temple.
Bible, Anno 1551.

— And let the reynes gone
Of his horse, and they anone
Soone up to mount, and doun discende.
Chaucer. The House of Fame, book iii. p. 352.

Of all the remenant of min other care
Ne set I not the mountance of a tare,
So that I could don ought to your plesance.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1572.

But the anguishous loue of hauyng in folke burneth more cruelly,
than the mountain of Ethna, that aie brenneth.
Id. Boecius, book ii. p. 419.

The water is euer fresh and new
That welmeth vp with waues bright
The mountenance of two finger hight.
Id. The Romant of the Rose, p. 182.

And with his hoste the waie hath take
Ouer the mountes of Lumbardie.
Gower. Conf. Am. Prologue, p. 13.

As he [Tiresias] walkend goth par cas
Upon an highe mountaine, he sigh
Two serpentes in his weye nighe.
Id. Ib. book iii. p. 75.

And I bode in the place stille,
And was there but a litell while,
Not full the mountance of a mile.
Id. Ib. book viii. p. 268.

And then what a madnesse is it for the poore pleasure of your
worldly goods for so fewe yeares, to caste youre selfe both bodye
and soule, into the euerlastyng fyre of hell, whereof there is not
mynished the mountenance of a moment.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1231. A Dialogue of Comfort
against Tribulacion.

The mounture so well made, and for my pitch so fit,
As though I see faire peeces moe, yet few so fine as it.
Gascoigne. Weeds. The Complaint of the Greene Knight.

When he was readie to his steede to mount
Unto his way, which now was all his care and court.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 10.

She had not rid the mountenance of a flight,
But that she saw there present in her sight
Those two false brethren on that perilous bridge.
Id. Ib. book v. can. 6.

When the ancient generals spake to their armies, they had ever a
mount of turfe cast up where upon they stood.
Bacon. Natural History, Cent. iii. sec. 205.

— Hold vp, you sluts,
Your aprons mountant.
Shakspeare. Timon of Athens, fol. 91.

This Cleon was a mountaineer,
And of the wilder kind.
Drayton. The Muses' Elysium. Nymphal 2.

Those snowy mountlets, through which do creep
The milky rivers that are inly bred
In silver cisterns.
P. Fletcher. Christ's Victory and Triumph.

Betwixt her breasts (which sweetly rose up like two fair moun-
tainets in the pleasant vale of Tempe) there hung a very rich dia-
mond set but in a black horn.
Sidney. Arcadia, book i.

And tho' they to the earth were thrown,
Yet quickly they regain'd their own;
Such nimbleness was never shown,
They were two gallant mounters.

Drayton. Nymphidia. The Court of Fairy.

From 'this [Tarrace] the beholder descending many steps, was
afterwards conveyed again by several mountings and valings to
various entertainments of his sent and sight.

Reliquiae Wottonianæ, p. 64. Architecture.

The sport which for that day Basilius would principally show to
Zelmane, was the mounty of a hearn, which got up on his waggling
wings with pain, till he was come to some height as though the air
next to the earth were not fit for his great body to fly through.

Sidney. Arcadia, book i.

— But leap'd for joy
So mountingly, I touch'd the stars, methought.
Massinger. Old Law, act ii. sc. 1.

Most writers agree that Portus was four cubits and a shaft length
high, and that being upon an elephant's back he wanted nothing in
hight and bigness to be proportionable for his mounture, albeit it
were a very great elephant.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 584. Alexander the Great.

Stares like a mountebank who had forgot
His viol, and the cursed poyson took
By dire mistake before his antidote.

Davenant. Gondibert, book iii. can. 6.

POL. Fellowes, to mounte a banke! Did your instructor
In the deare tongues, never discourse to you
Of the Italian mountebanks?

Ben Jonson. The Fox, act ii. sc. 2.

This of purifying, the only true expedient (is) yet untried (whilst
all others are experimented to be but mere empirical state mounte-
bankery.)

Hammond. Works, vol. iv. fol. 509. Sermon 6.

— Who from the Saxons' power
Themselves in deserts, creeks, and mount'nous wastes bestow'd.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 5.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height
Made higher with new mounts of snow,
Again behold the winter's weight
Oppress the labouring woods below.
Dryden. Horace. Ode 29. book iii.

When Giant Vice and Irreligion rise
On mountain'd falsehoods to invade the skies:
Then warmer numbers glow through Satire's page,
And all her smiles are darken'd into rage.
Brown. Essayon Satire.

— The sturdy mountaineers
Who saw their mightiest fall'n, and in his fall
Their honours past impair'd.
Somerville. Hobbino!, can. 2.

But as there are certain mountebanks and quacks in physick, so
there are much the same also in divinity.

South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 29.

Freed from the confines of her Gothic grave,
When her first light reviving Science gave,
Alike o'er Britain shone the liberal ray
From Ensworth's mountains to the banks of Tay.

Langhorne. Genius and Valour.

The willow's grateful to the pregnant ewes,
Showers to the corns, to kids the mountain-brouse.
Beattie. Pastoral 3.

When ridgy seas, by hurricanes uptorn,
In mountainous commotion dash between,
And either deck, in black'ning tempests veil'd,
Waft from its distant foe.

Glover. Leonidas, book xii.

MOURN, v. } Goth. mawrnan; A. S. murn-
MO'URNER, } an; Ger. murren, mœrere, to
MO'URNFUL, } grieve; the Fr. morne, grieved,
MO'URNFULLY, } Menage derives from the Lat.
MO'URNFULNESS, } mors.
MO'URNING, } To grieve, to lament, to bewail,
MO'URNINGLY. } to sorrow.
2 s 2

MOUNT.
MOURN.

MOURN.

Ac þe kýng of Engelond, in such sor & mournynge,
Carede of ys gonge sones mest of alle þynge.
R. Gloucester, p. 299.

Of his body was no force, non for him wild murne.
R. Brunne, p. 20.

Sir Ode herd þat tiping, fulle mournand was his chere.
Id. p. 94.

Thanne morned Mede. meuýng hure to þe kyng
To have space to speke.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 49.

Blessid ben thei that mournen : for thei schal be counfortid.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. v.

Blessid are they that mourne : for they shall be cōforted.
Bible, Anno 1551.

I seie to ghou that ghe shulen morene and wepe, but the world
schal haue ioie.
Id. John, ch. xvi.

I ne had al vterlye foreleten the wepinge and the mourninge that
was sette in min herte.
Chaucer. Boecius, book iv. p. 435.

About my heauy hearse, some mourners would I haue,
Who might the same accompany and stand about the graue.
Gascoigne. Dan Bartholmew of Bathe.

Yet cannot she rejoyce,
Nor frame one warbling note to pass, out of her mournfull voyce.
Id. Flowers. The Lamentation of a Louer.

Henceforth his ghost, freed from repining strife,
In peace may passen over Lethe lake ;
When mourning altars, purg'd with enemies life,
The black infernall furies doen aslake.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 3.

And by the lights as they along were led,
Their shadows then from following at their back,
Were like to mourners carrying forth their dead.
Drayton. The Barons' Wars, book vi.

Yet seem'd she to appease
Her mournfull plaintes.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 1.

Beate thou the drumme that it speake mournfully.
Shakspeare. Coriolanus, fol. 30.

Or when me list my slender pipe to raise,
Sing of Eliza's fixed mournfulness,
And much bewail such woeful heaviness.
P. Fletcher. To my Cousin, W. R. Esq.

But when my mournings I do think upon
My wormwood, hemloc, and affliction ;
My soul is humbled in rememb'ring this.
Donne. The Lamentations of Jeremy, ch. iii.

LAF. He was excellent indeed, madam, the king very latelie spoke
of him admiringly, and mourningly.
Shakspeare. All's Well that Ends Well, fol. 230.

Reluctant now I touch the trembling string,
Bereft of him who taught me how to sing ;
And these sad accents, murmur'd o'er his urn,
Betray that absence they attempt to mourn.
Tickel. On the Death of Mr. Addison.

Yet if he steps forth with a Friday look, and a lenten face, with
a blessed Jesu, a mournful ditty for the vices of the times ; oh !
then he is a saint upon earth ; an Ambrose or an Augustine.
South. Sermons, vol. vi. p. 96.

As the apostle says of circumcision and uncircumcision, so say I
here, that neither mourning for sin, or confession of it, avail any
thing but a new creature.
Id. Ib. vol. vii. p. 129.

Her pinions ruffle, and low dropping, scarce
Can bear the mourner to the poplar shade ;
Where all abandon'd to despair, she sings
Her sorrows through the night.
Thomson. Spring.

No more thy soothing voice my anguish cheers ;
Thy placid eyes with smiles no longer glow,
My hopes to cherish, and allay my fears.
'Tis meet that I should mourn : flow forth afresh, my tears.
Beattie. The Minstrel, book ii.

MOUSE, v. } In A. S. *mus* ; Ger. *mausen*, *maus* ; MOUSE.
MOUSE, n. } D. *muysen*, *muys* ; Sw. *mus* ; Lat. —
MO'USER. } *mus* ; Gr. *μῦς* ; perhaps from *μύειν*, MOUTH.
abdere, to hide. To mouse,
To watch or lie on the watch, to catch, to devour ; sc.
as a cat does *mice*.

And many mannys malt. we myes wolde destrye.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 11.

Now, if thou sawe a mouse, among other *mice*, that chalenged to
hym selfward, right and power over all other *mice*, how greate
scorne wouldest thou haue of it ?

Chaucer. Boecius, book ii. p. 419.

What maie the mous ayen the cat.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 84.

OLD MAN. 'Tis vnnaturall,
Euen like the deed that's done : on Tuesday last,
A falcon tow'ring in her pride of place,
Was by a mowsing owle hawk't at, and kill'd.
Shakspeare. Macbeth, fol. 138.

O' th' tother side, the pollicie of those craftie swearing rascalls ;
that stale old mouse-eaten dry cheese, Nestor.
Id. Troylus and Creseide, fol. 103.

LA. I—you haue bin a mouse-hunt in your time
But I will watch you from such watching now.
Id. Romeo and Juliet, fol. 72.

Valour's a mouse-trap, Wit a gin,
Which women oft are taken in.
Butler. Hudibras, part ii. can. 3.

MOUTH, n. } A. S. *muth*, the third person singu-
MOUTH, v. } lar *matgith* of the indicative of the
MO'UTHFUL. } Goth. *mat-jan*, A. S. *met-ian*, *edere*,
to eat ; that which eateth. The Goth. *munths*, Ger.
mund, may be, as Wachter thinks, from Goth. and A. S.
mun-an, Ger. *mein-en*, to tell the meaning, or what any
one means.

Mouth (because it opens to receive meat, &c.) is ap-
plied to the opening or entrance of a river, of a vessel,
&c. Also to the voice or speech, to the speaker, and
principal organ of speech.

To *mouth* ; to eat ; to chew : generally, to use, to do
ought with, to move in or with the *mouth*.

þe toun me clepuþ Lude's town, þat is wyde cowþ
And now me clepeþ it London, þat ys lyzter in þe moup.
R. Gloucester, p. 44.

I praye God if it wer so I strangle of þis brede.
& putte a morselle in his mouth with þat ilk worde,
Bifor þe kýng & þam alle he strangled at þe borde.
Id. p. 55.

A lute bifore Cornewail, as is an hauenes mouþe.
Id. p. 20.

Thene Mercý ful myldeliche. mouped þes wordes.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 347.

For it aren murýe mouthede men. mýnstralles of hevene.
Id. Ib. p. 153.

With little mouth, and round to see.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 175.

A iangler, an euill mouthed one.
Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 127.

Ye generacioun of eddres : how moun ye speke gode thingis
whanne ye ben yuele ? for the mouth spekith of plentee of the hert.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xii.

O generaciō of vipers, how can you say wel when ye yourselues
are euel, for of the abundance of y^e hert, the mouth speaketh.
Bible, Anno 1551.

But I am slowe mouthed and slowe tongued.
Id. Exodus, ch. iv.

And every head with fiery tongue did flame,
And every head was crowned on his crest,
And bloody mouthed with late cruel feast.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 8.

MOUTH. **BAST.** And if thou hast the mettle of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this peeish towne :
Turne thou the *mouth* of thy artillerie,
As we will ours, against these sawcie walles.
Shakspeare. King John, fol. 6.

The king is bound to right me, they good people
Have but from hand to *mouth*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Mad Lover, act i. sc. 1.

'A plays and tumbles, driving the poor fry before him, and at last
devours them all at a *mouthful*.

Shakspeare. Pericles, act ii. sc. 1.

The beholder at first sight conceives it a rude and informous
lump of flesh, and imputes the ensuing shape unto the *mouthing* of
the dam.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iii. ch. vi. p. 150.

TIMON. May you a better feast neuer behold,
You knot of *mouth-friends* : smoke, and lukewarm water
Is your perfection.

Shakspeare. Timon of Athens, fol. 89.

But in their steed
Curses, not loud but deepe, *mouth-honor*, breath
Which the poore heart would faine deny, and dare not.

Id. Macbeth, fol. 149.

She found the veil, and *mouthing* it all o'er
With bloody jaws the lifeless prey she tore.

Eusden. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book iv.

Cow-horns and trumpets mix their martial tones,
Kidneys and kings, *mouthing* and marrow-bones.

*Warton. Prologue on the old Winchester Playhouse over the But-
cher's Shambles.*

MOW, v. } A. S. *maw-an*; D. *maeyen*; Ger.

Mow, n. } *mæhen*; Sw. *maja*, *secare*, to cut.

Mo'WER. } To cut, to reap. A *mow*,

That which is cut, and heaped, or put into a heap;
and consequentially, a heap. See **MORE**.

þe godes knyghtes leyn adoun as gras, wan medeþ *mowe*.
R. Gloucester, p. 261.

I do not meane alonely husbandmen,
Which till the ground, which dig, delve, *mow*, and sowe,
Which swinke and sweat, whiles we do sleepe and snort.

Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

They [shalbe] as the grasse on the house toppes, which
withereth afore it cometh forth. Whereof the *mower* filleth not
his hand, nether the glainer his lap.

Geneva Bible, Anno 1569. Psalm 129.

Each muck-worme will be rich with lawlesse gaine,
Altho' he smother up *mowes* of seven years' graine,
And hang'd himselfe when corn grows cheap again.

Hall. Satire 6. book iv.

While the plowman near at hand
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land,
And the milk-maid singeth blithe,
And the *mower* wets his sithe.

Milton. L' Allegro, l. 65.

Nor flocks, nor herds, nor *mowers* haunt the place
To crop the flowers, or cut the bushy grass.

Rowe. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book xii.

In slanting rows,
With still-approaching step, and level'd stroke,
The early *mower*, bending o'er his scythe
Lays low the slender grass.

Dodsley. Agriculture, can. 2.

Mow, A. S. mag-an; D. *mog-hen*; Ger. *moegen*,
posse, to be able. We now use *may*, *q. v.*, and **MOUGHT**,
ante.

"Lord," he seyde, "we beþ men wyde y dryue aboute
From countrey to contrei þat we *mowen* nower route."

R. Gloucester, p. 39.

I seye to you, many seken to entre: and thei schulen not *mowe*.
Wiclif. Luke, ch. xiii.

Moun ye drynke the cuppe whiche I schal drynke? thei seyn to
him we *moun*.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xx.

It is an honour to everich that is here,
That ye *moun* have a suffisant pardonere
To assoilen you in contree as ye ride,
For auentures, which that *moun* betide.

Chaucer. The Pardoner's Tale, v. 12868.

We *moun* wel maken chere and good visage,
And driven forth the world as it may be.

Id. The Shipman's Tale, v. 13160.

For some men sain, "In muchel suffring shul many thinges
falle unto thee, which thou shalte not *mowe* suffre."

Id. The Tale of Melibeus, p. 114.

But that science is so far us beforne,
We *mowen* not, although we had it sworne,
It overtake, it slit away so fast.

Id. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16148.

Mow, n. corrupted from *mouth*; Fr. *moue*, a *moe*, or
mouth. Cotgrave.

And whan a wight is from her whele ithrow,
Than laugheth she [Fortune] and maketh him the *mowe*.

Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book iv. st. 1.

Yea the very lame come together agaynst me vnawares, makinge
mowes at me, and ceasse not.

Bible, Anno 1551. Psalm 35.

What helpeth it also that the priest whē he goeth to masse dis-
guiseth him selfe with a great part of the passion of Christ, and
playeth out the rest vnder silence with signs and profers, with
noddying, bekyng and *mowyng*, as it were Jacke an apes, when
neither he himselfe neither any man els woteth what he meaneth.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 123. The Obedience of a Christian Man.

For euery trifle, are they set vpon me,
Sometime like apes, that *moe* and chatter at me,
And after bite me.

Shakspeare. Tempest, fol. 9.

MOZAMBIQUE, or rather **MOSAMBIK**,* is a small Position,
Island at the mouth of a bay which forms one of the &c.
most secure harbours on the South-Eastern coast of
Africa, and gives its name to the channel separating
that Continent from Madagascar, at one end of which it
lies. The position of this Island and the strength of its
Fort, have long made it the head-quarters of the Por-
tuguese establishments on this coast. In shape it is
an oblong slightly curved, with its concave side turned
towards Madagascar; nearly in the centre of its oppo-
site or convex side, which is turned towards the har-
bour, is the town extending about one mile in length,
and a quarter of a mile in breadth. The Governor's
house, and the church, its most conspicuous buildings,
are near the landing-place, which is rendered very com-
modious by steps carried out on either side of a pier
built on arches, (Salt, 22.) but much dilapidated when
seen by Mr. Salt in 1809. It was then, however, about
to be repaired. The Fort at the North-Eastern extremity
of the Island, in 15° 1' South and 40° 41' 48" East,
(Owen's Tables,) is well placed. It is octangular, and
has six bastions mounted with eighty pieces of ordnance,
and was begun in A. D. 1507. The harbour is formed
by a projecting point of land called S. Cúl on the
South-West, and the small peninsula called Cabaceiro
(Gourd) on the North-West, by each of which the
Island of Mosambik is supplied with provisions; for as
it is only about two miles and a half long, and half a
mile broad, it is incapable of producing a sufficient

* Moçambique, according to most Portuguese writers; some-
times spelt Mozambique, *ç* and *z* being exactly equivalent. The
Arabs write *Mosabij*, if Fr. Joaõ de Sousa (*Dec. Arab.* 46. 70. 85.)
read his MSS. rightly; which may perhaps be doubted, as M. De
Sacy (*Mémoires de l'Institut*) in his transcript of an Arabic inscrip-
tion, by no means difficult to read, detected most extraordinary
errors.

MOW.

MOZAM-
BIQUE.

MOZAM-
BIQUE.

Mesuril.

Peninsula
of Caba-
ceiro.

Population.

Commerce.

supply for its inhabitants. On the Southern side of Cabaceiro, about three leagues from the town of Mosambik, is the village of Mesuril, where the Governor has a country seat, the appearance of which from the water is extremely beautiful. (Salt, 28.) It is placed on a rather steep bank and approached by flights of steps, leading through groves of lemons, oranges, citrons, and papaws, having rising grounds behind, covered with a thick forest of cocoa, cashew nuts, mangoes, and other lofty trees. The peninsula of Cabaceiro, on which it stands, about eleven miles long and four broad, is connected with the main land by an isthmus, measuring about a mile across, and called Sorcé Souâh, "an Arabic term,"* says Mr. Salt, "importing the approximation of the sea on the two sides." Unfortunately the creek on the Southern side of the isthmus is dry at low water, and leaves a line of nearly four miles in extent open to attack, being ill protected by an old dilapidated fort near the village. The soil of this peninsula is fertile, but imperfectly cultivated; and the natural indolence of the settlers is fostered by their continual apprehension of an attack from the Savages in their neighbourhood: for so inefficient is the regular force maintained by the Portuguese Government, that the colonists depend chiefly for support, in case of invasion, on the Sheikhs of Quintangone, (Kintangonya,) S. Cûl, and Sereïma, who are either nominated by the Governor of Mosambik, or in strict alliance with him.

The planters are, consequently, at a very low ebb with regard to wealth or civilization. Cocoa-nuts and manioc are almost the sole productions cultivated, the slave-trade being the only considerable branch of commerce. The whole fixed population, exclusive of slaves, does not exceed 500 families: but there are many mariners of Arab descent, and Banians (Vaniyâs) from India, who are artisans or petty traders, and excellent goldsmiths. These classes may amount to about 800, and the free Negroes and native soldiers may be estimated at 1500, so that the sum total of the inhabitants immediately under the Governor's authority may be nearly 5000. The improvident and immoral habits of the Europeans sent out as settlers, or Civil servants, soon destroy their health, and render them unfit for service; and it is said, that in the space of five years not more than seven out of one hundred survive; so that any enterprising intelligent Chief, either in Arabia or Madagascar, might easily drive the Portuguese from these settlements. The vigilance of the English cruisers in the Indian Ocean has also, no doubt, given a severe blow to the slave-trade, so that the colony is now probably in a still more declining state than in 1809. An able-bodied male slave then sold for about £5, and above 4000 were said to be exported annually, each paying 16½ crusados duty. (about 20s.) The trade with India, consisting of gold, ivory, and slaves, is the most lucrative; Indian piece-goods, tea, spices, &c., are received in return. Scarcely any thing but slaves is exported to Brazil and Spanish America, for whom specie alone is paid. Captain Weatherhead, with whom Mr. Salt sailed, was of opinion, "that a small cargo might be disposed of to advantage in the months of April, May, and June; the articles most suitable being iron in bars, lead, powder, shot, iron-hoops, cutlery, stationery, prints, and framed pictures, a small quantity of household furni-

* Probably *Sau'es-suwâh*, "the separation of the mud," i. e. having mud on both sides.

ture, printed cottons, silk and cotton stockings, shoes and boots, waistcoat-pieces, light, plain muslins, blue cloth, a few telescopes, salt butter, hams, and cheese; in short a little of every article necessary for comfort, in use among the Portuguese." (Salt, 81.)

The Governor is assisted by a Council consisting of three persons, the Bishop, Minister, and Military Commander. The official salary of the Governor is 12,000 cruzados, (£750,) that of the Bishop 1500 cruzados, (£92,) annually, and of the inferior officers in proportion, yet the wages of the Governor's cook amount to more than treble the pay of a Captain. (720 cruzados = £90.) This alone must act as a sort of bounty on peculation; and when it is considered that most of the soldiers and Civil inhabitants have been transported from the mother country as convicts, the real state of the colony, moral and political, may be easily conjectured. The sovereignty of the Portuguese, which, as has been already shown in the account of the Manamotapa's dominions, scarcely extended, where most flourishing, beyond the banks of the Zambeze, is now restricted to the course of that stream as far as the Forts of Tête, in the interior, and to the line of coast between Cape Delgado (10° 41' 12" South and 40° 34' 36" East) and Cape Corrientes, (24° 7' 30" South and 35° 25' 24" East,) comprehending an interval of more than 13°. (786 miles.) They have forts at that cape, Inyambâne, (Inhambano, in 23° 51' 42" South, 35° 19' 42" East,) and Sofalah, (20° 10' 42" South, 34° 40' 54" East,) from the former of which much ivory is brought, and from the latter very excellent rice, (Salt, 27.) its low, muddy beach being covered with mangroves (*Rhizophora gymnorhiza*) and Bruce's Rack, (Arák; *Avicennia tomentosa*), which grows in the water and abounds on all this coast of Africa. (Salt, 13, 14.) At the mouth of the Luabo, at Isla do Fogo, (Fire Island,) the Islas da Angoxa, (Anguish Islands, off Angoxa Point, in 16° 24' 36" South and 39° 51' 18" East,) and Querimba, (Kerimba, 12° 23' 42" South, 40° 33' 48" East,) there are forts and very small establishments belonging to Portugal still kept up, chiefly on account of her territories in India, which are supplied from them with slaves.

Of the natives in the interior, little is known beyond what was learned by Mr. Salt, and the brief notices collected by the late Mr. Bowdich. (*Account of the Discoveries of the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique*.) "The Makúa or Makúána, as they are often called," says the former, (37.) "comprise a People consisting of a number of very powerful Tribes lying behind Mozambique, which extend Northward as far as Melinda, and Southward to the mouth of the River Zambezi; while hordes of the same nation are to be found in a South-West direction, perhaps almost to the neighbourhood of the Kaffers bordering on the Cape of Good Hope. A late traveller in that settlement mentions them as a Tribe of Kaffers, and says the name is derived from the Arabic Language, signifying 'workers in iron.'" Lichtenstein, the traveller to whom Mr. Salt here alludes, justly inferred from comparing his own observations (i. 393.) with the accounts found in the old Portuguese writers, that these Tribes all belong to the same stock; but his far-fetched and (as might be easily shown) inadmissible derivation of their name Macquini (not Mekúa) from the Arabic, (i. 496.) was alleged in support of another theory, viz. that the Káfirs are not connected with Tribes of the Negro race, and it is not certain that

MOZAM-
BIQUEGovern-
ment.Extent of
the Portu-
guese do-
minion.

Natives.

Maccoa,
Macaoane.

MOZAMBIQUE. he was speaking of the Makuáns. If he were so, his latter position is proved to be erroneous by Mr. Salt's description of that People. The term makúa, moreover, is common to the Languages of Congo and Angola, as well as to those of the Countries on the Western side of the Continent, and signifies "native;" thus we see Macuas, or by error of the engraver Macaus, marked on D'Anville's Map of Africa, near the Querimba Islands, and on Bowdich's Maps (p. 86.) North-East of the Zambeze river. It seems also used for any "native" of a different Tribe or Nation. The short Vocabularies of the Makúa and Monjú* given by Mr. Salt, (*Travels, Append. No. I. p. 507.*) show that they are dialects of the same Language, but present at first sight few points of coincidence with the Béchúána and Kósa (Lichtenstein, i. 641. ii. 620.) Languages, but when compared with those of the Choambo who border on the Makúas, the Matibáns, neighbours of the Inyambanyas, (Inhambane,) and the Masanja, whod well to the North-East of Bengéla, the intermediate links of the chain are found, and the affinity of all these Languages can no longer be doubtful. The following words, compared with those corresponding with them in the Loanguese and its cognate dialects, (xxiv. 516.) will serve to illustrate this remarkable fact.

Monjou.

	Makúa.	Monjú.	Choambo.	Matibani.	Kausa.	Masanja.
Man,	mo-lume	mo-lopanah	—	lum-to	—	—
Father,	té-té	até-até	—	diti	—	mukuha
Mother,	mama	a-mavo	mama	mama	uma	—
Sun,	ezúa	júva	chúa	uzúa	izulu (sky)	—
Moon,	maré	muézé	moépa	maépa	inyanga	moézhf
Water,	mazi	mézi	mazi	mazi	am-mansi	menya
Fire,	murro	moto	moto	murro	—	—
Eye,	meto	mezo	mazho	meta	—	—
Head,	múru	mutúwe	solo	murro	—	mutua
Mouth,	yanu	únwa	mu-kamayano	—	—	kano
Eat,	u-ria	ku-lía	—	ia	—	—
Drink,	ghu-ria	kha-nua	—	noa	—	—

The numerals of the Sowáli, a maritime Tribe, occupying the coast from Magadashó (Magadoxo) to Monbasah, (Mombaza,) and speaking another dialect of this Language, have a close affinity with those of the Matibani:

Sowáli.	Matibáni.
1. Che-móje	moza
2. Ma-biri	pili
3. Ma-dátu	taru (tatu?)
4. Mu-chéche	tezhe
5. Mánu	tana
6. Fanjáte	tana moza
7. Ma-kendé	tana pili
8. Ma-náni	tana taru
9. Komi†	loko
10. Móje	loko na kezhe.

Most of the native soldiers at Mosambík are by birth Makúas; they are a strong, athletic race of people, who fight with spears, darts, and poisoned arrows, or muskets procured from the Arabs. The ferocity of their appearance is greatly augmented by the deformity of their

* Perhaps Monjáti, for Mr. Salt forgot to tell his readers whether it is the *ou* of *you* or *thou*, which he meant to express in *Monjou*.

† In the latter numbers there is probably an error, as *kumi* signifies 10 in most of these dialects; and from *khúmi*, the guttural is softened into *sh* (*shúme*) in the Béchúána, as the hard *c* of *carus*, *carbo*, *caritas* was gutturalized in the Middle Ages, and finally changed into *ch* (*i. e. sh*) in the French words *cher*, *charbon*, *charité*.

visage. (Salt. 40.) They often tattoo their skins so roughly as to raise the marks an eighth of an inch above the surface. An indented line down the forehead, and along the nose, crossed by another from ear to ear, is the most common embellishment; and their teeth are filed so as to appear like a coarse saw. They also shave their heads in various fantastic fashions, and suspend copper or bone trinkets from a hole in the gristle of the nose. The women increase the natural protuberance of the upper lip by piercing it, and inserting a bit of wood or ivory in the opening. They are docile and serviceable as slaves; fond of music and dancing, and play on the *ambira*, a kind of steccato formed of slender iron bars of different lengths, highly tempered, placed over a hollow case of wood, and struck with a quill: the notes, which are very simple, are not devoid of harmony. The Monjúas, who, according to the accounts received by Mr. Salt, (32.) cannot be more than 600 or 700 miles from the coast of Mosambík, probably in a North-Easterly direction, were acquainted with other traders called Evízi and Maravi,* "who had travelled far enough inland to see large waters, white people, and horses:" of which latter animal the Monjúas have a great dread. The Monjúas are extremely ugly, having high cheek-bones, thick lips, small knots of woolly hair like pepper-corns on their heads, and skins of a deep shining black. Their bows are extremely simple; their arrows long, barbed, and poisoned. Two pieces of hard wood, for kindling fire by friction, are always carried about their persons. They are fond of dancing. The men begin first, and some of the women beat the tom-toms, while others clap and sing. Subsequently the women join the men, and all dance together in a circle, beating time very exactly with their feet. It appeared to Mr. Salt that the slaves were often compelled to dance. "I shall never forget," he adds, (34.) "the expression of one woman's countenance, who had lately, I understood, been brought from the interior. She was young, and appeared to have been a mother, and when constrained to move in the circle, the solemn gloom that pervaded her features, spoke more forcibly than any language the misery of her forlorn condition."

The Natural History of this part of Africa is still very imperfectly known; several rare birds are mentioned by Mr. Salt. (30. 31.) The sucking-fish (nearly resembling the *Echineis neucrates*, (Shaw, *Zool. iv. l.*) used by the natives in catching turtles; the hammer-oyster, said to contain valuable pearls, and the vast variety of fish found in the adjoining sea, are also noticed by him. "I never," he says, (51.) "met with so great a variety of sea-productions on any other coast. The star-fish and sea-flowers were particularly beautiful, and of many exquisite colours; sponges too of several curious sorts were common, and the sand was besides loaded with muscles, crabs, and other shell-fish; while, in the shallow water, various species of sea priapi were found, and different sorts of mollusca, which dissolved on being exposed to the sun, or when immersed in spirits." To the Botanist also this Country is no less interesting. Loureiro, in his *Flora*, has enumerated no less than forty-four new plants, some of them undoubtedly new genera, which he found during a residence at Mozambik of only three months; and Mr. Salt especially notices the *Malumpara*, doubtless the *Mulambeira* of Loureiro, a new species, or perhaps only a variety of the hab-

MOZAMBIQUE.

* The Mo-vizas and Maravi of Bowdich.

MOZAM- hab,* or *Adansonia digitata*; and the kolquell of Bruce
BIQUE. (some gigantic *Euphorbia*) is marked in his Plan (p.
— 25.) as being abundant in the woods near Sawe's-
MUCH. suwáhhe.

Salt, *Voyage to Abyssinia*, London, 1814, 4to.; Lichtenstein, *Reisen im Südlichen Africa*, Berlin, 1811, 2 th. 8vo.; Dos Santos, *Ethiopia Oriental*. Evora, 1609, fol.; Bowdich, *Portuguese Discoveries in the Interior of Angola and Mozambique*, Lond. 1824, 12mo.; De Sousa, *Documentos Arabicos*, Lisboa, 1790, 8vo.; Loureiro, *Flora Cochinchinensis*, Ulyssipone, 1790, 4to.; Balbi, *Atlas Ethnographique du Globe*, Paris, 1826, fol. and 8vo.; Owen, *Tables of Latitudes and Longitudes*, Lond. 1827, 4to.

MUCH, *n.* In Sp. *mucho*, to which, says Tooke, JUNIUS and Skinner irrationally refer
MUCH, *adj.* us. *Much*, he asserts, is merely the
MUCH, *adv.* diminutive of *mo*, passing through the
MU'CKLE, or gradual changes of *mokel*, *mykel*, *mo-*
MO'KELL. *chil*, *muchel*, (still retained in Scotland,) *moche*, *much*.

Much always expresses or implies, a coacervation or accumulation, agreeably or consistently with its etymology, *mow*, a heap; a number or quantity heaped or accumulated; an increased or enlarged, a large or great quantity or number; any thing large or great. See MORE.

Homber bryngeþ by Norþ *muchel* god and wyde.

R. Gloucester, p. 2.

þo kyng bi huld hem faste ynow (for it *muchel* men were)
And nameliche þe twei breþren (for so *muchel* non þer nere.)

Id. p. 111.

He laý *muchedel* of þe nýgt in wo and in sorwe.

Id. p. 240.

& teld how þe Bretons, men of *mykelle* myght.

R. Brunne, p. 2.

For of *mych* tribulacioun and angishe of herte I wroot to ghou
bi manye teeris. Wiclif. 2 *Corynthians*, ch. i.

Wide was his parish, and houses fer asonder,
But he ne left nought for no rain ne thonder,
In sikenesse and in mischief to visite
The ferrest in his parish, *moche* and lite,
Upon his fete, and in his hand a staf.

Chaucer. Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, v. 496.

Thou shalt be wedded unto on of tho,
That han for thee so *mochel* care and wo.

Id. The *Knights Tale*, v. 2354.

"Tell me what that ye seken by your fay.

Peraventure it may the better be:

Thise olde folk con *mochel* thing," quod she.

Id. The *Wif of Bathes Tale*, v. 6586.

He was of suche surquedrie,
That he through his chiuallrie
Upon hymselfe so *mochell* truste,
That to the gods him ne luste
In no quarell to beseche.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 32.

Phedra, the whiche hir sister is,
He toke instede of hir, and this
Fell afterwarde to *mekell* tene
For thilke vice, of whiche I meane.

Id. Ib. book v. p. 164.

Mean while revive;

Abandon fear: to strength and counsel join'd
Think nothing hard, *much* less to be despair'd.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book vi. l. 495.

* Hhab-Hhab, apparently an African word, is the Arabian name of the *Adansonia*, whence by errors of transcription, Alpinus, or more probably his printers and amanuenses, formed the barbarous term *Baobab*, adopted by Adanson, who delighted in such uncouth denominations.

So *much* the more
His wonder was to find unwak'nd Eve
With tresses discompos'd, and glowing cheek,
As through unquiet rest.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book v. l. 8.

In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle,
And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his misse not *mickle*.

Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar*. July.

And all this tract that fronts the falling sun
A noble peer of *mickle* trust and power
Has in his charge, with temper'd awe to guide
An old and haughty nation proud in arms.

Milton. *Comus*, l. 31.

Then sighing oft; "I learn that little sweet
Oft tempred is," quoth she, "with *muchell* smart."

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 4.

Thus far my charity this path has try'd;
A *much* unskilful, but well-meaning guide.

Dryden. *Religio Laici*.

If after all they stand suspected still,
For no man's faith depends upon his will;
'Tis some relief, that points not clearly known
Without *much* hazard may be let alone.

Id. Ib.

"Twere well, could we permit the world to live
As the world pleases: what's the world to you?"

Much. I was born of woman, and drew milk
As sweet as charity from human breasts.

I think, articulate, I laugh, and weep,
And exercise all functions of a man.

Cowper. *The Task*, book iii.

MU'CILAGE, } Fr. *mucilage*; It. *mucilage*,
MUCILA'GINOUS. } from the Lat. *mucus*, and that
from *mungere*, to wipe. See to SNITE.

As the Fr. *mucilage*, "Slime; or a slimy liquor drawn from seeds, roots, &c., and thence, a clammy sap, glewie juice, cleaving moisture." Cotgrave.

Dissolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of sweet almonds, do not commingle the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred and make the *mucilage* somewhat more liquid.

Bacon. *Works*, vol. i. p. 424. *Physiological Remains*.

ii. There is a sort of magnetism, not only in amber but in jett; as is known; but also in gumm anime, gumm elemy, and in all other, not *mucilaginous*, but resinous gums, even in common rosin itself.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book i. ch. ii. fol. 12.

Then grate it on a grater which has no bottom, that so it may pass thro', like a *mucilage*, into a dish of earthenware.

Evelyn. *Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 752. *Acetaria*.

MUCK, *n.*

MUCK, *v.*

MU'CKY,

MU'CKENDER.

JUNIUS derives from A. S. *meox*, a *mixen*, *q. v.* Skinner is in doubt. Tooke considers *muck* to be past tense and past participle of the A. S. *mic-jan*, *meiere*, *mingere*, and to mean any thing *staled* upon. The hay, straw, &c. *staled upon* by cattle make the *muck-heap*.

To *muck* is to cover with, to spread over with *muck*.

Muck is applied, met. to dirt, rubbish, dross, pelf.

For he was grutchende euermore,
There was with hym none other fare,
But for to pinche, and for to spare,
Of worldes *mucke* to gette encres.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vi. p. 160

But if he gather'd roote amongst his feeres,
And light on lande that was well *muckte* in deede,
Then stands it still, or leaues increase of seede.

Gascoigne. *Gardenings*.

Who so gladly halseth the golden meane,
Voide of daungers advis'dly hath his home
Not with lothsome *muck*, as a den uncleane
Nor palace like, wherat disdain may glome.

Surrey. *Praise of Meane and Constant Estate*.

MUCH.
—
MUCK.

MUCK.

But minds of mortall men are *muckell* mard
And mov'd amisse with massy *muckes* unmeet regard.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 10.

And money is like *mucke*, not good except it be spread.
Bacon. Essay 15. p. 85.

The first that devised *mucking* of grounds, was (by report)
Augeas, a king in Greece: but Hercules divulged the practice
thereof among the Italians.

Holland. Plinie, book xxvii. ch. ix.

You knew her little and when her

Apron was but a *muckender*.

On Dr. Corbet's Marriage, (from *Wit Restor'd*, 1658.)

But all his mind is set on *mucky* pelfe.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 9.

Oh Mediocrity,

Thou priceless jewell, only mean men have

But cannot value; like the precious jem

Found in the *muckhill* by the ignorant cock.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Queen of Corinth, act iii. sc. 1.

Each *muck-worme* will be rich with lawless gaine,

Altho' he smother up mowes of seven years graine,

And hang'd himselfe when corn grows cheap again.

Hall. Satire 6. book iv.

Ah! Gaffer Pestel, what brave days were those

When higher than our house our *muck-hill* rose!

Jago. The Scavengers.

Me (humbler lot!) let blameless bliss engage,

Free from the noble mob's ambitious strife,

Free from the *muck-worm* miser's lucrous rage,

In calm contentment's cottag'd vale of life.

Cooper. The Tomb of Shakspeare.

Extent.

MUCK, (in Gaelic *Eilean nan muchd*, or Isle of Swine,) a small Island of the Hebrides, forms a group in conjunction with Rum, Canna, and Eigg. It is two miles long, and on an average one broad. Its extent is not sufficient to allow the formation of any streams, but the want of them is supplied by numerous springs. Its surface is undulated throughout, and presents in every part the rocky faces of the basaltic terraces which constitute these irregularities. There is but one hill, situated on the Western extremity of the Island, and attaining a height of 600 feet. The shores are in general low and rocky, but rise to the Westward into cliffs about 50 or 60 feet high. Of the trap which constitutes the great mass of the Island, the predominant varieties are basalt and fine green-stone. These have sometimes an indistinct columnar tendency, more commonly they are amorphous. The only exception to the universality of trap is to be found at the Bay of Camusmore. A series of stratified rocks there comes into view, of which, however, but a very small portion is accessible, as the strata do not reach many feet above low-water mark. They consist of different beds of sandstone and limestone, of which the former are the uppermost and greatest in quantity, and are calcareous and of a white colour. The limestone verges from blackish blue to pale grey and dove colour, becoming nearly white on the surface by the action of the sea. Some parts contain the remains of shells, others have a fine granular texture, and others have a conchoidal fracture, with the smooth surface and brittleness of glass. These beds are traversed by sundry veins of trap of different aspects and compositions, undergoing at the same time great disturbance. The trap is sometimes porphyritic, at others it has the aspect of an ordinary dark-blue basalt, and in some instances the vein, dark-blue and hard in the middle, becomes of a very pale smoke-blue at the edges.

Climate and products.

The temperature is mild in proportion to the latitude, the air is moist, and the weather rainy, as the Southern and Western winds which generally prevail never fail to

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bring heavy showers. The moisture of the climate is said to be increasing, without however proving injurious to the health of the inhabitants. The heavy rains are a great impediment to the cultivation of corn, as even barley and oats, the hardiest of the *cerealia*, are often lodged and rotted, and the harvest is sometimes retarded so late as the middle of November. The prevalence of moisture acting on a soil naturally very fertile, clothes the ground with a perennial and luxuriant verdure. As there is no peat, the inhabitants suffer from want of fuel, and are obliged to bring it from the main land and from the neighbouring Island of Rum. In the Winter of 1791, their wants were so pressing in this respect, as to compel them to burn their furniture. Muck forms part of the Parish of Small Isles, the Minister of which, generally resident in Eigg, officiates in the smaller Island once a month. The M'Lean family own the greater part of the Island. The Language spoken is Gaelic, though numerous traces of Danish may be observed in the names of places. In 1821 it contained Population. 57 houses, occupied by 321 persons. Longitude 6° 12' West, latitude 56° 48' North.

Macculloch, Description of the Western Islands, 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1819; Sir John Sinclair, *Statistical Survey of Scotland*.

MUCKER, v. } A. S. *mucg*, *muga*, a heap. See
MUCKERER. } MUCH, and MORE. Chaucer renders the Lat. *coacervare*, to *mucker*; and the Italian has *amuchiare*, *mucchiare*, *moccheare*, to heap up, to accumulate. Scotch *mochre*, see Jamieson.

Lord, trowe ye that a coveitous wretch,
That blameth love, and halte of it dispite
That of tho pens that he can *muckre* and ketch
Ever yet yave to him soche delite,
As is in love.

Chaucer. Troylus and Creseide, book iii. p. 263.

Certes, that gold and that money shineth, and yeueth better renome to them that dispenden it, than to thilke folke that *mockeren*, for auarice maketh alwaie *muckerers* to ben hated, and largesse maketh folke dere of renome.

Id. Boecius, book ii. p. 413.

MUCOUS. See MUCILAGE, ante.

Its food being flies and such as suddenly escape, it hath in the tongue a *mucous* and slimy extremity, where by upon a sudden emission it in inviscates and tangleth those insects.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iii. ch. xxi. p. 194.

MU'CRO, } Lat. *mucro*, a point; Gr. *μικρός*,
MU'CRONATED. } small.

True it is that the *mucro* or point thereof inclineth unto the left.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iii. ch. ii. p. 232.

Gems are here shot into cubes consisting of six sides and *mucronated* or terminating in a point. *Woodward.*

MUCUNA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx bell-shaped, two-lipped, inferior lip three-cleft, segments acute; superior lip entire, obtuse; standard of the corolla shorter than the wings and keel, keel oblong, straight, acute; pod oblong, two-valved.

A genus allied to *Dolichos*, containing seventeen species, natives of both Indies.

MUD, v. } D. *modder*; Ger. *moder*; Sw.
MUD, n. } *modd*. The A. S. *mic-jan* is also
MU'DDLE, v. } written *mi-han*; to wet; whence *mud*
MU'DDY, v. } will be regularly formed, and (as the
MU'DDY, adj. } Lat. *lutum*) will mean, (any thing,
MU'DDILY, } soil, earth, &c.) *wetted*. To *mud*,
MU'DDINESS. } To cover with, to bedaub with *mud*;

MUD. and consequentially, to bedaub, to pollute, to defile; to
 — **MUFF.** turmoil, to disturb. And *muddy*,
 Foul, turbid; thick, dull.

Call back the bloud that made our stream in nearness,
 And turn the current to a better use;
 'Tis too much *mudded*; I do grieve to know it.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Woman Hater, act v. sc. 3.

Partly that she may the better, by this closeness, preserve her
 own natural taste and vigour from the corruptions of the world;
 and partly, that she may not be defiled and *mudded* by the prophane
 feet of the world.

*Hall. Works, vol. iii. p. 282. Paraphrase upon the Hard Texts of
 Scripture. Song of Solomon, ch. iv. ver. 12.*

She runs her silver front into the *muddy* fen.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 25.

DOL. You *muddie* rascall, is that all the comfort you giue me?
Shakspeare. Henry IV. Second Part, fol. 84.

— The people *muddied*,
 Thicke and vnwholsome in their thoughts, and whispers
 For good Polonius' death; and we haue done but greenly
 In hugger mugger to interre him.

Id. Hamlet, fol. 273.

It seems a very wilde leap of nature, that the soul of man, from
 being so deeply and *muddily* immersed into matter as to keep com-
 pany with beasts, by vitall union with gross flesh and bones, should
 so on a suddain be changed.

More. The Immortality of the Soul, book iii. ch. i. fol. 147.

The country about Pheræ was thick set with trees, and otherwise
 full of gardens and *mud-walls*.

Raleigh. History of the World, book v. ch. iv. sec. 14. fol. 733.

It soon ended in a secret lamentation, that the fountains of every
 thing praise-worthy in these realms, the universities, should be so
muddied with a false sense of this virtue as to produce men capable
 of being so abused.

Spectator, No. 484. col. 4.

I say, had all this globe been mire or *mud*, then could there have
 been no possibility for any animals at all to have lived, excepting
 some few, and those very dull and inferior ones too.

Ray. Of the Creation, part ii. p. 239.

He never *muddles* in the dirt
 Nor scowrs the street without his shirt.

Swift. Dick's Variety.

If none invite you, sir, abroad to roam,
 Then—Lord, what pleasure 'tis to read at home:
 And sip your two half-pints with great delight,
 Of beer at noon, and *muddled* port at night.

Pitt. A Dialogue between a Poet and his Servant.

— Take care
 Thy *muddy* beverage to serene, and drive
 Precipitant the baser, ropy lees.

J. Philips. Cider, book ii.

The purest water issuing from the fountain, when it slides into a
 dirty and *muddy* kennel, immediately loses its clearness and virgi-
 nity, and becomes as filthy as the place in which it runs.

South. Sermons, vol. xi. p. 8.

The *mud-fed* carp refines amid the springs.

Armstrong. An Epistle to John Wilks, Esq.

MUFF, } D. *mof, moffle*; Ger. *muff, muffel*;
 — **MUFFLE, v.** } Fr. *moufle*; Low Lat. *muffula*; (ma-
 — **MUFFLER.** } *nium infula*? See Menage and Wach-
 ter.) Cotgrave interprets Fr. *mufle*, "the snout or
 muzzle," the lower part of the head of some animals.
 To *muffle* is thus applied:

To cover or envelope (e. g. the hand) so as to impede,
 embarrass, or prevent the action of the distinct parts;
 to cover, to enfold or wrap up; (so as to conceal from
 view, or protect from weather.)

As though our eyes were *muffled* with a cloude.

Gascoigne. Chorusses from Jocasta, act iii.

And y^e leper in whome the plague is shall haue his clothes ret and
 his hed and his mouth *moffeld*, and shal be called vncleane.

Bible, Anno 1551. Leuiticus, ch. xiii.

And rings and *mufflers*.

Geneva Bible, 1561. Isaiah, ch. iii. ver. 21.

The ribbon, fan, or *muff* that she
 Would should be kept by thee or me,
 Should not be giv'n before too many.

Suckling. To his Rival.

The palefac'd Night beheld thy heavy chear,
 And would not let one little star appear,
 But over all her smokey mantle hurl'd,
 And in thick vapours *muffled* up the world.

Drayton. England's Heroical Epistles. Mortimer to Queen Isabel.

Such as carrie the flowers above said, stuffe the inner parts of
 their legs behind (and those Nature for that purpose hath made
 rough) with the helpe of their fore feet, and those again are charged
 full by the meanes of their *muffle*.

Holland. Plinie, book xi. ch. x.

He brought with him diuers things, which he ment to present
 her, with his own hands, that is to say, a parlet, a *muffler*, a cup,
 and other things.

Stow. Henry VIII. Anno 1539.

A philosopher that says, That which supports accidents is some-
 thing he knows not what; and a country-man that says, The
 foundation of the great church at Harleam is supported by some-
 thing he knows not what, and a child that stands in the dark upon
 his mother's *muff*, and says he stands upon something he knows
 not what, in this respect talk all three alike.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 347. Letter to the Bishop of Worcester.

Her fur is destin'd still her charms to deck,
 Made for her hands a *muff*, a tippet for her neck.

Pitt. The Fable of the Young Man and his Cat.

When the malefactour comes once to be *muffled* and the fatal
 cloth drawn over his eyes, we know that he is not far from his
 execution.

South. Sermons, vol. i. p. 530.

Balbutius *muffled* in his sable cloak,
 Like an old druid from his hollow oak,
 As ravens solemn, and as boding, cries,
 "Ten thousand worlds for the three unities!"

Young. Love of Fame. Satire 3.

MUG. Skinner suggests the Welsh *mwglio*, to
 warm, *q. d.* a vessel to warm liquor in. It means
 merely a *wet*, *sc.* a draught of liquor; afterwards ap-
 plied to,

A vessel for containing liquor. *Muggy* is
 Wet, damp, dank; (dense and damp with some de-
 gree of warmth.) See MUCK.

The clamorous crowd is hush'd with *mugs* of mum,
 Till all, tun'd equal, send a general hum.

Pope. The Dunciad, book ii.

He has the confidence to say, that there is a *mug-house* near
 Long Acre, where you may every evening hear an exact account of
 distresses of this kind.

Tatler, No. 180.

At other times the circling *mug*,
 Like Lethe's draught, or opiate drug,
 Will strike the senses on a heap,
 When folks talk wise, who talk asleep.

Lloyd. A Familiar Epistle to a Friend.

MUGGER. See HUGGER.

MUGIENT, from *mugiens*, present participle of
mugire, to low or bellow.

4. That a bittor maketh that *mugient* noyse, or as we term it
 bumping, by putting its bill into a reed as most believe, or as Bello-
 nius and Aldrovandus conceive, by putting the same in water or
 mud, and after a while retaining the ayr but suddenly excluding it
 again, is not so easily made out.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iii. ch. xxvii.

MUGIL, Lin.; Mullet, Fleming. In Zoology, a
 genus of animals belonging to the family *Mugiloides*,
 order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Head flat, broad, and depressed,

MUGIL. completely covered with scales; lips fleshy and indented, the middle of the lower jaw forming a projecting angle, which is received into a depression within the upper; mouth toothless, except on the edges of the tongue; gill-flaps large and prominent; body nearly cylindrical; dorsal fins short, the first opposite the anal; pectorals not elongated; branchial membrane three-rayed.

M. Cephalus, Lin.; *le Mulet de Mer*; *Cephalo* of the Italians; *Common Mullet*, Flem. Sometimes acquires ten or twelve pounds in weight; the back brownish or bluish black, the belly silvery, and striped longitudinally with eight narrow dusky streaks. It is very common in the Mediterranean and on the Western coasts of the Atlantic, but rare in the British Channel. In the Spring they enter the mouths of rivers in large shoals, so numerous indeed as to give the water a blue appearance. They are taken much in the same way as Herrings, the nets being laid in circles which are gradually narrowed, and the fish in attempting to escape are entangled in the meshes.

M. Auratus, Risso; *le Muge doré*; *Golden Mullet*. The back dusky blue; belly silvery; seven deep bands on the sides; the gill-flaps marked with an oval, golden spot; abdominal fins reddish, anal white, and caudal azure. Found off the coast of Nice.

M. Saliens, Risso; *le Muge Sauteur*; *Leaping Mullet*. Not more than a pound in weight; the body elongated, head more pointed than in the preceding species; general colour silvery, with five longitudinal azure stripes; the gill-flaps marked with oblong, golden spots. It is remarkable for the great leaps it takes when enclosed in the net.

M. Provençalis, Risso; *le Muge Provençal*; *Provence Mullet*. This fish often weighs eight pounds; the back delicate blue, the belly silvery-white; the sides marked with seven little bluish and golden rays; anal fin white, pectorals yellowish, ventrals red. Very common in the Var during Spring and Summer.

M. Tang, Bloch; *Guinea Mullet*. Back brown, sides white, marked with numerous narrow, longitudinal, yellow stripes. Found in the rivers of Guinea.

M. Plumierii; *Plumierian Mullet*. General colour yellow, but unstriped. From the Antilles.

M. Albula, Linn.; *Silvery Mullet*. General colour silvery and unstriped. Common in North America, and especially on the coast of Carolina: during the Summer it ascends the rivers in such quantities as to cover the surface of the water.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Risso *Ichthyologie de Nice*; Fleming, *British Zoology*.

MUHLENBURGIA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Gramineæ*. Generic character: calyx very minute, one or two valved; corolla two-valved, hairy at the base, exterior valve terminating in a slender bristle.

Two species, grasses, natives of North America.

MULBERRY, D. *mylbeere*; Ger. *maul-beer*; *bacca mori*, and derived from the Lat. *morus*, r into l, no unusual change. Wachter. Somner and Lye have *A. S. mur-berian*.

The trivial name of the *Morus* of Linnæus.

And ouer the olyue trees and mulbery trees that were in the valeyes was Baal Hanan the Gadarit.

Bible, Anno 1551. 1 Chronicles, ch. xxvii.

In the 5th year, he gave order for planting of mulberry-trees, and breeding of silk worms, that England might be a country, as well of silk as cloth.

Baker. King James, 1st.

MULCT, v. } Fr. *multier*; It. *multare*; Sp. *mul-*
MULCT, n. } *tar*; Lat. *multare*, to amerce. Vos-
MULCTUARY. } sius quarrels with the Etymology of
 Varro, and with good reason, but has no better to pro-
 pose.

To amerce, to impose, to exact an amercement, fine, or penalty.

How many poore creatures hast thou mulcted with death for thine own pleasure.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 116. *A Meditation on Death*.

For the offence, a mulct imposed on the possessors of Blackmore (called white-hart silver) is to this day paid into the exchequer.

Selden. Illustrations of Drayton's *Poly-olbion*, song 2.

A mulct thy poverty could never pay,

Had not Eternal Wisdom found the way.

Dryden. *Religio Laici*.

The last common branch of the king's revenue, consisted of forfeitures, both of lands and goods, in cases of treason; and fines, or some known mulctuary punishments upon other crimes which were distinctly prescribed in the Saxon laws even for manslaughter and murder itself.

Sir William Temple. Works, vol. iii. p. 142. *Introduction to the History of England*.

MULE, } Formerly also written *moyl*. Fr.
MULETEER, } *mule*, *mulet*; It. *mulo*; Sp. *mulo*; Lat.
MULISH. } *mulus*. Vossius suggests four several
 Etymologies. One, the Gr. *μῶλος*, labour, he supports
 by a reference to Pliny. See the Quotation from Hol-
 land.

The mule is a cross breed from the horse and ass; and the word is applied to other productions out of their specific course.

Mulish, met. stubborn, obstinate.

_____ & myd so gret charge perto
 Of mules, of cartis and of horse.

R. Gloucester, p. 189.

And thus after hir lordes graunt,
 Upon a mule white amblant
 Foorth with a fewe rode this queene.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. p. 56.

This is right the old embleme of the moyle cropping of thistles.
 Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Scornful Lady*, act ii. sc. 1.

Ever after they made a proverb of it and called such as were painfull and willing to do that which they were commanded without grudging *Marius moils*.

Sir Thomas North. *Plutarch*, fol. 354. *Caius Marius*.

Friday the third day of May, his lordship being amply furnished all at the king's cost with coaches, litters, mules, mulets and all other necessaries.

Stow. James, Anno 1604.

Between the hee asse and a mare is a mule engendred, and foled in the twelfth moneth: a beast of exceeding strength to beare out all labour and travell.

Holland. *Plinie*, book viii. ch. xlv.

TALB. _____ Base muleteers of France,

Like pesant foot-boys doe they keep the walls
 And dare not take up armes, like gentlemen.

Shakspeare. *Henry VI. First Part*, fol. 108.

Then from the ships proceeds

A train of oxen, mules, and stately steeds,
 Vases and tripods (for the funeral games.)

Pope. *Homer. Iliad*, book xxiii.

For Idæus directed the mulish machine

While horses drew that in which Priam was seen.

Byrom. *Epistles to George Lloyd, Esq.* epis. 3.

The creature is so sure to kick and bite,

A muleteer's the man to set him right.

Cowper. *Progress of Error*.

MULIO, in Zoology, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. Antennæ porrected, distant, triarticulate, with the basal joint short, cylindric, the second cup-shaped, the third conic, acute; head trans-

MULIO. verse; eyes elliptic; *proboscis* horizontally exerted, very long; wings expanded during repose.

MULL.

Type of the genus, *Cytherea obscura*, Fabricius. *M. obscurus*, Meigen, *Zweif. Eur.* vol. ii. pl. xvii. fig. 27, 28. About five species, all natives of Europe.

MULL, v. } *Vinum molitum*; i. e. rendered

MULSH. } milder by admixture of sugar, and having its spirit subdued by warmth. It is probably from the A. S. *mil-escian*, *mitescere*. Hanmer (on Shakespeare) says, softened, and dispirited as wine is when burnt and sweetened. Lat. *molitus*.

Mulsh, which Ray calls straw half rotten, is from the same source; to *mulsh* the roots of trees, is to lay about them straw or other litter, softened or saturated with water; also to soften or saturate the earth itself.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargie, *mull'd*, deafe, sleepe, insensible, a getter of more bastard children then warres a destroyer of men. *Shakspeare. Coriolanus*, fol. 23.

Now we trudg'd homeward to her mother's farm

To drink new cyder *mull'd* with ginger warm.

Gay. *The Shepherd's Week. Pastoral* 5. l. 105.

While gen'rous white-wine, *mull'd* with ginger warm,

Safely protects her inward frame from harm.

Jenyns. *The Art of Dancing*, can. 2.

MULL, n. } Ray, North Country words:—*Mul-*

MU'LLOCK } *lock*, dirt, rubbish. Tyrrwhitt:—dung, rubbish.

The *mullok* on an hepe ysweped was
And on the flore ycast a canevas,
And all this *mullok* in a sive ythrowe,
And sifted, and ypicked many a throwe.

Chaucer. *The Chanones Yemannes Tale*, v. 16408.

That other coffre of strawe and *mull*,
With stones mened (mixed) he filde also.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 141.

Extent.

MULL, anciently called Dreolin, the third in magnitude of the Western Islands of Scotland, is of a very irregular form, being deeply indented by Loch na Keal and Loch Scriden, and projecting towards the South-West into a long promontory called the Ross. Its extreme length, which is at the Southern side, is 30 miles, its breadth 25, its superficial extent about 420 square miles.

Aspect of the country.

In that part of the Island to the North of Loch na Keal the basis of the soil is trap, and the whole surface is hilly and irregular, presenting every where that aspect so characteristic of trap Countries in the terraced arrangement of the land, rising by numerous stages from the shores to the highest elevation, which no where exceeds 1500 feet. The shores are various in appearance, sometimes they present cliffs, at others the rocky terraces on the grassy slopes descend to the water's edge. In the bays sandy beaches occur consisting of minute fragments of shells. Picturesque scenery is seldom to be met with: but a few of the promontories on the Western side present interesting views, as they are clothed in ivy, or decorated by the scattered remains of ash and oak copses. The basaltic veins occurring in that vicinity often have singular appearances, bearing a striking resemblance to the ruins of castles, as they project in pointed fragments high above the surrounding surface, which has sunk, in consequence of the decomposition of the materials composing it. Southward of Loch na Keal the land rises on an average to the height of 2000 feet, and is bounded on its Western side by cliffs attaining generally an elevation of 1000 feet. These cliffs contain several caves, of which the largest is called Mackinnon's, from an individual of that name, who, according to the tradition of

Mackinnon's Cave.

the country people, having rashly attempted to explore its inmost depths, was never heard of more. It appears to be one of the discontinuities formed by a vein of trap which has been afterwards washed out. On the Eastern side of this part of the Island rises a group of high hills forming the mountainous tract of Torosay, visible from its elevation afar throughout the Western shores of Scotland, and almost incessantly beaten by storms and rain. Ben More, the highest mountain of Torosay, has an elevation of 3097 feet; the summit of Ben y Chat, which is next in height, is 2294 feet above the level of the sea. The Southern part of the Island is the least elevated, and in its Western extremity consists of quartz and granite, instead of trap, which predominates elsewhere. There are many small lakes dispersed over the Island, and the surface is traversed by numerous brooks, which, however, no where unite into a stream of any magnitude. Coal has been discovered in several places, but the strata are so scanty and broken as to render ineffectual many attempts made to work them for fuel. The shore affords some good refuge for shipping. At Tobermory is a creek capable of admitting vessels of considerable burden, and Loch Scriden is a road sheltered from most winds and having safe anchorage.

The thermometer, in general, ranges high in proportion to the latitude, but the climate is moister and more rainy than in any other of the Western Islands. This probably results not only from the altitude of its own hills but also from the elevation and length of the range which, on the main land, extends from Cruachan to Ben Nevis, and assists in precipitating the clouds driven from the Atlantic by the Westerly gales. The violence of these gales and the heaviness of the showers are inconceivable by those who have never witnessed their effects. This severity of the climate has frustrated attempts made to plant larch and fir in various parts of the Island, as all those trees have in a few years had their growth checked, and ultimately have been destroyed. Some centuries ago, Mull was famous for its woods; and copses of oak, intermixed with birch and hazel, still occur in many places; but the soil is at present found too shallow, and the air too stormy and inclement, to allow oak to reach the size of a timber tree. Birch, alder, and ash thrive well, but the inhabitants do not make their growth an object of attention corresponding to its importance.

In Ross the soil is rocky yet better suited for the growth of corn than other parts of the Island, where the ground, though fertile, is found to be most suitable for grazing, as even oats, the hardiest of all grain, are with difficulty brought to ripen. The mountains afford productive pasture, and even Ben More is clothed nearly to its summit with luxuriant grass. This fertility results from the prevalence of trap rocks, all of which seem to be of such a conformation as on mouldering to be converted readily into good soil. The inclination of the surface causes the abundant rains to flow quickly away, and leave a verdure instead of the heaths and coarse herbage which are produced where moisture stagnates on the ground. The farming stock of the Island is estimated at 8000 black cattle, and 15,000 sheep, besides a considerable number of horses, the breed of which is said to have been originally derived from some of those animals saved out of the wreck of a vessel belonging to the Spanish Armada. Kelp is the only material object of manufacture: the average produce is 600 tons yearly.

Agriculture.

MULL.

MULLUS.

The principal relic of antiquity is Castle Duart, once the strong hold of the M'Leans, and until lately garrisoned by a detachment from Fort William. The Castle of Aros, also built by Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, and that of Moy are striking ruins. A few cairns and rude structures in stone are memorials of the occupation of the Danes.

There is not in the Island any collection of residences to which the name of town is applicable except that at Tobermory. *Tobermory*, built in 1789 by the Society for the encouragement of Fisheries. It is disadvantageously situated as a fishing station, and as the population of the Island is not sufficiently numerous or refined to afford a market for manufactures, the buildings are for the most part unoccupied and falling to decay. Mull is divided into three Parishes, Kilfinichen, Kilninian, and Torosay, containing, in 1821, 10,522 persons remarkable for a mild and humane disposition, and such a regard for morals and obedience to the laws that a capital punishment has not taken place in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Latitude $56^{\circ} 30'$ North, longitude 6° West.

M'Culloch, *Description of the Western Islands*, 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1819; Sir John Sinclair, *Statistical Account of Scotland*.

MULLERA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dia- delphia*, order *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx four-toothed; seed-vessel necklace-formed, globules fleshy; one-seeded.

Two species, natives of Africa and South America.

MULLERIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Echinodermatous Radiata*.

Generic character. Body lengthened, covered throughout with suckers; mouth terminal, furnished with a circle of osseous pieces instead of teeth, and surrounded by retractile tentacula; oviduct opening near the mouth; anus terminal.

Type of the genus *Holothuria digitata*, Montagu, *Linn. Trans.* vol. xi. pl. iv. fig. 6.

About three species; one of which frequents the South-Western coasts of Britain.

MULLIGRUBS seems to have an application somewhat similar to that of *Maw-worm*, viz. to some unknown disease in the bowels; for which fanciful causes are assigned: the latter part of the word will then be easily accounted for; and as to the first, Dr. Jamieson is too learned.

THOM. What's the matter?

Whether go all these men-menders? these physicians?

Whose dog lies sick o' th' mulligrubs?

Beaumont and Fletcher. Monsieur Thomas, act ii. sc. 2.

MULLUS, Lin. Cuv.; *Surmullet*, Fleming. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Percoides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Body oblong, slightly compressed; head of moderate size and sloping gills; no teeth in the upper jaw, but large flat teeth in the palate; the eyes large and near each other; beneath the middle of the lower jaw, a pair of long barbs, which when at rest sink between the sides of the jaw; no spine on the opercule; three rays in the branchial membrane; the head and body covered with large and loosely attached scales; dorsal fins two, distinct from each other; ventral beneath the pectoral fins.

The fishes belonging to this and the neighbouring genus *Upeneus*, are considered by Cuvier as almost forming a distinct family from the perch-like fish among

which he first placed them. They are remarkable for the beauty of their colour, and for the delicacy of their flavour, and were held in high estimation by the Ancients. They were known to the Greeks by the name *τρίγλα*, which seems to have arisen from their dedication to the Triple Hecate, or Diana, who was sometimes called *τρίγληνη*, and to this time in many parts of Italy they are called *Triglia*. Aristotle derives this name from his assertion that they spawn thrice a year. Pliny derives their Latin name *Mullus*, from their colour resembling that of the shoes called *Mullei* worn first by the Alban Kings, next by the Republican Consuls, Pretors, Curule Ædiles, and subsequently by the Emperors of Rome, but it is more probable that the name of the shoes was borrowed from the fish. The avidity with which they were sought, and their extravagant price, are well described by the Roman Satirists. Juvenal speaks of the former in his Vth *Satire*:

*Mullus erit domino quem misit Corsica, vel quem
Tauromenitanæ rupes, quando omne peractum est
Et jam defecit nostrum mare.*

and Martial (x. 31.) of the latter:

*Addixi servum nummis herè mille trecentis
Ut bene cœnares, Calliodore, semel;
Nec bene cœnasti. Mullus tibi quatuor emptus
Librarum, cœnæ pompa caputque fuit.
Exclamare libet, non est hic improbe non est
Piscis: homo est; hominem Calliodore voras.*

Juvenal also in his Xth *Satire* mentions one as having been sold for 6000 sesterces, a sum nearly equal to £47 sterling. Seneca in his XCVth *Epistle* mentions another presented to Tiberius, who thought it better worth sending to market than eating, and which being bid for by Apicius and Octavius was carried off by the latter at the trifling cost of 5000 sesterces, or nearly £39. And Suetonius, in his *Life of Tiberius*, mentions three which together produced 30,000 sesterces, or about £234 of our money; an extravagance which induced that Emperor to establish sumptuary laws, and to tax the provisions brought into the market. Nor do these epicures seem to have been satisfied with the enormous price of their favourite fish; they delighted in having them brought alive to table in large crystal vases that they might enjoy the pleasure of seeing the varying colours of the dying fish. Seneca gives an entertaining account of such trifling, and states, that the Surmullet was thus served up, in order that it might be eaten as fresh as possible; and Galen mentions that the liver was considered the most delicious part, and was mashed up in wine as a sauce for the whole fish.

Surmullets prefer the neighbourhood of the shore to the deep sea, and are found rooting about like hogs in the sand, or mud, leaving their marks in shape of round holes. They are very cunning, and in the attempts to take them, the whole shoal often escapes by leaping over the nets. In the South of France they are often taken in weirs made of reeds and placed in the shallows. The roes are taken out, covered with salt for four or five hours, pressed between two boards or stones, and having been dried in the sun for thirteen or fourteen days, are then called Botargo.

M. Surmuletus, Lin.; *le Surmulet ou grand Mullet rayé de jaune*, Cuv.; *Striped Surmullet*, Flem. About twelve inches in length; the general colour of the back and sides bright vermilion-red, marked with three lon-

MULLUS. longitudinal golden-yellow lines which are more distinct about May; belly white, tinged with rose colour; rays of the fins more or less red, except the inner of those of the ventral, and the hinder of those of the anal fins, which are jonquil; the membrane of the first dorsal yellow; in some, both dorsal fins are marked with two deeper yellow oblique bands, in others with two brown bands; irides pale yellow tinged in some parts with red, the pupils large and black; the barbs or cirrhi are long, and when viewed through a lens appear covered with little, projecting, delicate, serrated points. This fish is found not only in the Mediterranean, but also in the British Channel, the Baltic, and the Atlantic: Commodore Byron found them in great numbers on the coast of Patagonia. It is predaceous, feeding on small fish, on crustaceous and testaceous animals, and the remains of animal substances. In some places, whence they have to be sent to a distance, they are boiled and enclosed in a paste to preserve them from the air.

M. Barbatus, Lin.; *le vrai Rouget ou Rouget barbet*, Cuv.; *Bearded or Red Surmullet*. Rather less than the preceding from which it is especially distinguished by the head being more vertical; it is of a deeper and more uniform red or carmine colour, with iridescent glossings, but unmarked with yellow stripes; the under parts are silvery; fins yellow. It is principally found in the Mediterranean, and very rarely in the British Channel. This Cuvier considers to be the fish which was brought to table by the Romans in glass vases.

M. Hascatus, Rafinesque; *Triglia di fango* of the Sicilians; *Dusky Surmullet*. The head more obtuse than in the yellow-streaked species, it is rather brown than red, the sides striped with yellow; the tail brown at its base and reddish at the tip, the other fins orange.

Schneider mentions another, the *M. Hispanicus*, of large size, with spotted dorsal fins, but places it among the not well-described species.

See Cuvier and Valenciennes, *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*.

MULTIFA'RIOUS, } Lat. *multifarius*, from
MULTIFA'RIOUSLY. } *multum*, and *fari*, *quod*
multis modis est fari; sic Græcis πολύφατος, α φάται,
fari; *deinde non sermonis tantum, sed et aliis varieta-*
tibus dicitur. Martinius. Generally,

Various, or having many variations; diversified.

When a man acts with a *multifarious* intention he must needs be distracted in his operations, and the force of his faculties being divided by the *multiplicity* of his aims, must needs be so weakened, that 'twill be impossible for him to pursue any one of them with vigour and activity.

Scott. *Christian Life*, part i. ch. iv. fol. 98.

The beauteous lake,
The pines wide-branching, falls of water clear,
The *multifarious* glow on Flora's lap
Lose all attraction.

Glover. *Leonidas*, book iv.

The generic words which abound in language assort, and (if I may use the expression) pack up under a comparatively small number of comprehensive terms, the *multifarious* objects of human knowledge.

Stewart. *Philosophy of the Human Mind*, vol. ii. ch. ii. sec. 2. p. 125.

MULTIFIDOUS, Lat. *multifidus*, in multis *partibus* fissus, from *findere*, to cleave.

Cleft, or divided into many parts.

Thus much we may observe, those animals are only excluded without sight, which are *multiparous* and *multifidous*, that is, which have many at a litter, and have also their feet divided into many portions.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errors*, book iii. ch. xxvii. p. 220.

MULTIFORM, } Lat. *multiformis* (*multus*, and
MULTIFORMITY. } *forma*, a frame, or shape.)
Having many *forms* or shapes, many appearances;
various, or divers, in *form*, shape, or appearance.

Air, and ye Elements the eldest birth
Of Nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, *multiform*; and mix
And nourish all things.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book v. l. 182.

How prophane are others? barking out a *multiformity* of oaths like hellish Cerberi, as if men could not be gallants, unless they turned devils.

Purchas. *His Pilgrimage*. To the Reader.

From that most one God flows *multiformity* of effects, and from that eternall God temporall effects.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 511. *Noah's Dove*.

That the *πολυποίκιλος σοφία*, the manifold or *multiform* wisdom of the Creatour might be displayed, acknowledged, and celebrated.

Barrow. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 180. *Sermon* 11.

You have seen, that, by virtue of that peculiar structure which brings them under these rules of interpretation, the most *multiform* of the scripture prophecies do equally with the most simple afford a positive evidence of God's providential government of the world.

Horsley. *Sermon* 18. vol. ii. p. 109.

MULTIPAROUS, bearing, or bringing forth, (Lat. *parere*,) many—at a litter. See **MULTIFIDOUS**, *supra*.

Which double formations do often happen unto *multiparous* generations.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errors*, book iii. ch. xv. p. 177.

Multiparous quadrupeds, as dogs, as swine, are furnished with a multitude of paps: whereas those beasts which bring forth few, have but a few.

Ray. *Of the Creation*.

MULTIPLY,
MULTIPLICATE,
MULTIPLICATION,
MULTIPLICITY,
MULTIPLICIOUS,
MULTIPLICIOUSLY,
MULTIPLIER,
MULTIPLYING, *n*.
MULTIPLIABLE.

Fr. *multiplier*; It. *moltiplicare*; Sp. *multiplicar*; Lat. *multiplicare*, *multiplicem facere*; to render manifold, *multiplax*, *multis plicis constans*, consisting of many folds.

To increase by many involutions, generally, to increase the number.

For *Multiplication* in ARITHMETIC, see vol. i. p. 488.

Multiplication (as in Chaucer, Gower, and Stowe) is applied, to the making of gold and silver.

pat God for hus grace. zoure grayn muelleplie.

Piers Ploukman. *Vision*, p. 135.

Here is a mitaine eke, that we may see:

He that his hand wol put in this mitaine

He shal have *multiplying* of his graine.

Chaucer. *The Pardoner's Tale*, v. 12308.

Who so that listeth uttren his folie,

Let him come forth and larnen *multiplie*.

Id. *The Chanones Yemannes Tale*, v. 16303.

For bothe troo by my salvation

Concluden in *multiplication*. Id. *Ib.* v. 16317.

And thus though that he *multiplie*

His golde, without tresorie

He is. Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 124.

It maketh *multiplication*

Of golde. Id. *Ib.* book iv. p. 114.

Some things do through our judgment pass

As through a *multiplying-glass*.

Cowley. *Ode. Of Wit*.

They [the purveyors] are the only *multipliers* in the world; they have the art of *multiplication*.

Bacon. *A Speech touching Purveyors*.

Therefore the *multiplying* of nobilitie, and other degrees of qualitie, in an over proportion, to the common people, doth speedily bring a state to necessity.

Id. *Essay* 15. p. 84.

Good deeds are very fruitfull; and not so much of their nature, as of God's blessing *multipliable*

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 55. *Meditations and Vows*. Cent. 3. p. 78.

MULTI-
FORM.
—
MUL-
TIPLY.

**MUL-
TIPLY.** Item, you commaunded *multiplication* and alchimistrie to bee practised, thereby to abait the king's coine.

Stow. *Edward VI. Anno 1549.*

**MULTI-
TUDE.**

For properly the animal [Amphisbæna] is not one, but *multiplious* or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iii. ch. xv. p. 177.

For the seed conveyeth with it not only the extract and single idea of every part, whereby it transmits their perfections and infirmities; but double and over again; whereby sometimes it *multipliously* delineates the same as in twins, in mixed and numerous generations.

Id. *Ib.* book vii. ch. ii. p. 423.

To see the *multiplicity* of books
That pester it, may well believe the press,
Sick of a surfeit.

Drayton. *The Moon-Calf.*

———— Echo with their sorrow sports;
From hill to hill from grove to grove she bounds,
And catches, breaks, and *multiplies* the sounds.

Lewis. *Statius*, book vi.

There is another thing considerable in this *multiply* number of the eye; and that is, that the object seen is not *multiplied* as well as the organ, but appears but one, though seen with two or more eyes.

Derham. *Physico-Theology*, book iv. ch. ii.

This sense [smelling] I shall dispatch in less compass than the two last, because its apparatus, although sufficiently grand and admirable, (yet) is not so *multiplious* as of the eye or ear.

Id. *Ib.* book iv. ch. iv. p. 138.

Moreover, as the manifold variation of the parts, so the *multiplicity* of the use of each part, is very wonderful.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book i. ch. v. fol. 25.

In the fecundity of the human, as of every other species of animals, nature has provided for an indefinite *multiplication*.

Paley. *Moral Philosophy*, vol. ii. ch. xi. p. 355.

MULTIPOTENT, Lat. *multipotens*, *multum*, much, and *potens*, powerful.

Having much power.

———— By Joue *multipotent*,
Thou shouldst not beare from me a Greekish member
Wherein my sword had not impresse made
Of our ranke feud.

Shakspeare. *Troilus and Cressida*, fol. 98.

MULTIPRESENCE, *multum*, much, and *præsens*, present, or being before.

A being before (sc. sensible) in many places at once.

I would that exploded opinion of Transsubstantiation, and (which is the root of it) the *multi-presence* of Christ's body, did not utterly overthrow the truth of his humanity.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 625. *No Peace with Rome*, sec. 25.

MULTITUDE, } Fr. *multitude*; It. *multitudine*;
MULTITUDINOUS. } Sp. *multitud*; Lat. *multitudo*.

A great number, a large collection or assembly of individuals; a great many.

They that weren aboute Tyre and Sydon, a greet *multitude* heryng the thingis that he dide, and camen to him.

Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. iii.

And they that dwelled about Tire and Sidon, a great *multitude*; whiche when they had hearde what thingis he did, came vnto him.

Bible, Anno 1551.

So, with this bold opposer rushes on
This many-headed monster, *multitude*.

Daniel. *History of Civil Wars*, book ii.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Cleane from my hand? no: this my hand will rather
The *multitudinous* seas incarnardine.

Shakspeare. *Macbeth*, fol. 137.

———— Plucke out
The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not licke
The sweet which is their poison.

Shakspeare. *Coriolanus*, fol. 15.

The guilt of the crime lights upon one, but the example of it sways a *multitude*; especially if the criminal be of any note or eminence in the world.

South. *Sermons*, vol. vi. p. 215.

First an all-potent all-pervading sound
Bade flow the waters—and the waters flow'd,
Exulting in their measureless abode,
Diffusive, *multitudinous*, profound,
Above, beneath, around.

Jones. *Hymn to Narayena*.

MUM,

MU'MMER,

MU'MMERY.

D. *momme*; Ger. *mumme*, *larva*;
D. *mommer*; Ger. *mummer*; Fr. *mom-
meur*. *Larvatus*, one who wears a mask. Some derive from Gr. *μορμω*, *terriculum*, (what we call a bugbear;) others from *momus*, or *mimus*, the French applying their word *mommerie*, to the sport of *momes*, or *mimes*, who deride others; and this latter Etymology seems the more probable. The Greek *Μῦμος*, the *make-game* even of his brother Gods, transmitting his name and characteristics to all the modern European Languages.

Mum, Skinner calls, an interjection indicating silence, because while we pronounce this word we draw the upper to the lower lip, and shut the mouth: it may be so applied from the silence observed by *mummers* when playing their tricks, and especially when making them a cloak for thievery.

Mome; one who cannot or will not speak; a speechless, senseless, stupid fellow.

þow mygt bet mete ye mýst. On Malverne hilles
þan gete a mom of hure mouth. til moneye be hem shewid.
Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 8.

But I must tell this tale thus for the nones long
When men crye *mumme* and keep such silence.
Gascoigne. *Flowers*. *Epitaph upon Captain Bouchier*.

And miser (he the *mome*) comes last of all.
Id. *The Fruites of Warre*.

———— And gaue on me a glum
There was amonge them no word than but *mum*.
Skelton. *The Crowne of Laurell*.

[He would] make him [the reader] wene he were walking downe to hell quicke, yf he made so much as a *mumme* against Luther's lecherye.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 424. *The First Part of the Con-
futation of Tyndall*.

To all thys geare you see good readers that this good man playeth as though he came in in a *mummary*.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 975. *The Debellation of Salem and Byzance*.

Men of suche matters make but *mummynge*.
Skelton. *The Crowne of Laurell*.

In whiche passe tyme the dukys of Amnarle, of Surrey, and of Excetyr, with the erlys of Salesbury and of Gloucetyr, with other of theyr affynyte, made provysyon for a dysguysynge or a *mammynge*, to be shewyd to the kyng (H. 4.) vpon twelfethe nyght.
Fabyan. *Chronycle*, Anno 1400, vol. ii.

For the Holy Ghost is no dome God, nor no God that goeth a *mummynge*.

Tyndall. *Workes*, fol. 13. *Prologue vpon the Fyue Bookes of
Moses*. *Leuiticus*, book iii.

Declaryng her [his natural mother] openly to be a woman geuen to carnall affection, and dissolute liuyng, which thing if it had beene true (as it was not in deede) euery good and naturall childe would haue rather *mummed* at, than to haue blasted abroad, and especially she beyng aliue.

Grafton. *Richard III. The second Yere*.

**MULTI-
TUDE.**
—
MUM.

MUM.
—
MUMMY.

As one with grieve and anguise over-cum;
And unto every thing did answer *mum*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 7.

Yet he (poore soule!) with patience all did beare;
For naught against their wills might countervail:
Ne ought he said, whatever he did heare;
But hanging downe his head did like a *mome* appeare.
Id. Ib. book vii. can. 6.

When you are hearing a matter betweene party and party, if you
chaunce to bee pinch'd with the collicke, you make faces like *mum-*
mers.
Shakspeare. Coriolanus, p. 8.

Curse not (this mad-man sayd) but sweare
That women be vntrew,
Their loue is but a *mummerie*,
Or as an April's dew,
Warner. Albion's England, book vii. ch. xxxvi.

This same truth is a naked and open day-light, that doth not
shew the masques, and *mummeries*, and triumphs of the world,
half so stately, and daintily, as candle-lights.
Bacon. Essay 1. p. 2.

"Nor did I ever winch or grudge it
For thy dear sake." Quoth she, "*Mum* budget."
Butler. Hudibras, part i. can. 3.

The *mum* club (as I am informed) is an institution of the same
nature, and is a great enemy to noise.
Spectator, No. 9. col. 2.

The temple and its holy rites profan'd
By *mum'ries*, he that dwelt in it disdain'd.
Cowper. Expostulation.

MUM, D. *momme*; Ger. *mumme*; which Skinner
calls a strong kind of beer, introduced by us from
Brunswick, and derived either from Ger. *mummeln*, to
mumble, or from *mum*, (*silentii indice*), i. e. either
drink that will make a cat speak, or drink that will take
away the power of speech.

See how the Belgæ, sedulous and stout,
With bowls of fattening *mum* or blissful cups
Of kernel-relish'd fluids, the fair star
Of early phosphorus salute.
J. Philips. Cider, book ii.

The clamorous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*,
Till all, tun'd equal, send a general hum.
Pope. The Dunciad, book ii. l. 385.

The following receipt for MUM is said to be preserved
in the Town House at Brunswick, the City which, if it
did not give birth to the liquor, claims preeminence in
its concoction.

"Take sixty-three gallons of water that has been
boiled to the consumption of a third part: brew it with
seven bushels of wheaten malt, one bushel of oat malt,
and one bushel of ground beans: when it is tunned, let
not the hogshead be too full at first; and as soon as it
begins to work, put into of the inner rind of fir three
pounds, tops of fir and birch each one pound, Carduus
benedictus three handfals, flowers of Rosa solis one
handful or two; burnet, betovy, marjoram, avens, penny-
royal, wild thyme, of each a handful and a half; of
elder flowers two handfals or more; seeds of cardamom
bruised thirty ounces; barberries bruised one ounce.
Put the herbs and seeds into the vessel when the liquor

has worked a while, and after they are added, let the
liquor work over the vessel as little as may be; then fill
it up. Lastly, when it is stopped, put into the hogshead
ten new-laid eggs unbroken or cracked, stop it up close,
and drink it at two years end."

Our English brewers use cardamom, ginger, and
sassafras, instead of the inner rind of fir; and add also
walnut-rinds, madder, red sanders, and elecampane.

MU'MBLE, v. } D. *mommelen*, *mompelen*; Sw.
MU'MBLER, } *mumla*; which Ihre considers to
MU'MBLING. } be the Ger. *murmeln*, and Lat.
murmurare, to murmur, q. v. The D. *mommelen* seems
to be the diminutive of *mommen*, (see MUM,) and thus
to mean—to speak like one wearing a mask, with his
face, his mouth confined in a mask, and hence,

To utter an indistinct, an inarticulate sound or voice;
with the mouth closed, or but little open: to eat with
the mouth so closed.

Ne momblisnesse ne sonenesse—No *mumbling* talk
nor noisy sound. Chaucer, *infra*.

Of this mat [matter] ich myghte *momely* wel longe.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 81.

And how they were accompanied with mo
Ne momblisnesse ne sonenesse also.
The poure penses were not disloged there,
Ne God wote hir place was euery where.
Chaucer. The Assembly of Ladies, p. 526.

He singes the treble part
The meane hee *mumbles* out of tune, for lack of life and hart.
Gascoigne. Flowers. Memories.

Which Barnes calleth patering, & *mumbling* of these psalmes & those
salmes without deuotion, as though he hymselfe had an yie and an
eare in euery mannes hart.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 783. *The Confutation of Frere
Barnes Church*.

Mass-momblers, holy-water-swingers.
Bale. Yet a Course, &c. fol. 88. b.

Then came the Furies with their bosoms bare,
Save somewhat cover'd with their snaky hair,
In wreaths contorted, *mumbling* hellish charms,
Up to the elbows naked were their arms.
Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

Who can endure to heare, that to the careless *mumbling* over of
some short prayers there should bee granted by John XXII. a
pardon for no lesse than a million of yeares.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 621. *No Peace with Rome*, sec. 12.

Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight zanie,
Some *mumble-newes*, some trencher-knight, some Dick
That smiles his cheeke in yeares, and knows the trick
To make my lady laugh, when she's dispos'd.
Shakspeare. Love's Labour Lost, fol. 140

She *mumbles* forth her backward prayers,
An untam'd scold of fourscore yeares.
Gay. Fable 23.

Then he thinks of Parnassus and Helicon streams
And of old musty bards *mumbles* over their names;
Talks much to himself of one Phœbus Apollo,
And a parcel of folk that in's retinue follow.
Byrom. The Poetaster.

M U M M Y.

MUMMY, Fr. *mumie*; It. *mumia*; Sp. *momia*;
Low Lat. *mumia*, or properly *amumia*, from *amomum*,
of Eastern origin, Vossius. *Et. L. L.* In the II^d Book

De Vitiis, he derives *mumia* from the Arabic *mum*,
which signifies wax. He explains it to be
The flesh of man preserved against corruption in

MUMMY. balsam or myrrh, and aloes and asphalt. It is also applied to

That which distils from *mummies*; the stuff where-with they have been long imbalmed; any gummous substance; a soft, coagulated mass.

THU. You shall grow *mummy* rascals.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Sea Voyage*, act iii. sc. 1.

Mummy hath great force in stanching blood; which may be ascribed to the mixture of balms that are glutinous.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. x. sec. 980.

Thy virtues are
The spices that embalm thee; thou art far
More richly laid, and shalt more long remain
Still *mummified* within the hearts of men,
Than if to lift thee in the rolls of fame
Each marble spoke thy shape, all brass thy name.

J. Hale. *Poems*, (1646,) p. 50.

Mummy is one of the useful medicines commended and given by our physicians, for falls and bruises, and in other cases too.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 451. *Occasional Reflections*, refl. 3. sec. 6.

Yet it were modest, could it but be said,
They strip the living, but these rob the dead;
Dare with the *mummies* of the Muses play,
And make love to them the Egyptian way.

Dryden. *Prologue* 39.

Let some soft *mummy* of a peer, who stains
His rank, some sodden lump of ass's brains,
To that abandon'd wretch his sanction give;
Support his slander, and his wants relieve!

Falconer. *The Demagogue*.

Derivation
and mean-
ing.

Moomea.
Natural
Mumia pis-
sasphaltus.

Artificial
Mummy.

MUMMY, to speak more precisely than Vossius has done above, is derived from the Persian word *Múmiyá*, which signifies bitumen or mineral pitch, the *pis-sasphaltos* (Plin. *Nat. Hist.* xxiv. 25. xxxv. 51. Dioscorid. i. 100.) of the Ancients; and, as it is always found in the bodies embalmed by the Egyptians, whence it is extracted by the Arabs, the name of the embalming substance was by an easy figure of speech transferred to the object embalmed; but as the drug has ceased to form a part of our *Materia Medica*, the word in its primary sense has now become almost obsolete. "The substance called *Múmiá*," says Abdu-l latíf, (p. 200.) "is found in very great abundance in the inside of the trunk and head of these bodies." "*Múmiá* properly so called," he adds, (p. 201.) "is a substance which flows down from the summit of mountains, mingled with the torrents which bring it down; it afterwards coagulates like mineral pitch, (*kár*.) and emits an odour like that of Burgundy pitch, (*zift*.) mixed with bitumen, (*káfr*.)" "It issues from springs," says Jálínús, (Galen,) "like mineral pitch (*kár*) and naphtha (*naft*.)" "Others say it is a kind of mineral pitch, and is called *hhidu-l jibál*, (i. e. Mountain Menstruum.) The *Múmiá* found within the cavities of dead bodies in Egypt, does not differ much in its nature from this, which may be substituted for it when difficult to be procured. The most common opinion is that the former is a mixture of Burgundy pitch (*zift*) and myrrh (*mur*.)" Abdu-l latíf's description is copied from Dioscorides, not Galen, as he, probably from an error of memory, affirms; and he seems to intimate that he did not value the Mummy, so much esteemed by many of his Countrymen, more highly than it deserves. The evidence of its extraordinary efficacy in preserving human bodies from dissolution for many Ages, was no doubt the chief cause of the high value set upon it; and, as is often the case, one strong prejudice expelled another, and zealous Musulmans, who would have shrunk from the touch of an idolater while living, eagerly swallowed fragments of his carcass when dead. Nor were the Christians, till

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a very late period, much more scrupulous or enlightened. **MUMMY** Dr. Lemery, a distinguished Member of the French Academy of Sciences, about a century ago, says very gravely: (p. 363.) *Les Mumies blanches, ou les corps dessechés sans embaumement, ne possèdent pas beaucoup de vertu*: and justly adds: *Il ne faut pas croire que la Mumie,* commune qu'on nous apporte, soit de la véritable Mumie d'Egypte, qui ait été tirée des sépulcres des anciens Egyptiens; celle-là est trop rare, et si l'on en a quelque partie, on la garde dans les cabinets comme une grande curiosité. Celle que nous trouvons chez les Droguistes, vient des cadavres de diverses personnes que les Juifs, ou même les Chrétiens, embaument, après ies avoir vuidés de leurs entrailles et de leur cervelle, avec de la myrrhe, de l'aloës, de l'encens, du bitume de Judée et plusieurs autres drogues: ils mettent sécher au four ces corps embaumés pour les priver de toute leur humidité phlegmatique, et pour y faire pénétrer les gommés afin qu'ils puissent se conserver.* It was the animal oil and volatile salts contained in the human body, upon which the good Doctor seems to have founded his belief in the powers of Mummy, which he commends as "detersive, vulnerary, resolvent, resisting gangrene, corroborative, proper for contusions, and to prevent the blood from curdling in the body." The Arabian Physicians seem to have had more reasonable notions on the subject. "The *Múmiyá* of tombs," says Ibn Baítár, "which is found in great quantities in Egypt, is nothing more than an amalgam anciently used by the Greeks, (*El-rúm*.) to preserve their dead bodies from putrefaction." He also applies the term *Múmiá* to the Jewish bitumen (*al kafr al yehúdí*) or asphaltus, and adds that the same name is also given to a kind of light, black stones found near Sen'á in Yemen, each of which contains a black fluid substance in a small cavity. It is indeed in cavities of rocks and stones that the *Múmiá* of the Persians is found, and the best is that collected in the Mummy Mountain, (*Kúhi Mumiyái*, Sir William Ouseley's *Travels*, ii. 117.) about twenty miles, or six farsangs, from Dáráb-gird or Dárá, (in 29° North and 54° 50' East,) one of the most ancient cities in that Country. A small cavern or pit about twelve feet deep, (*Geminam orgyiam*, Kœmpfer, 518.) at the foot of the mountain, is the place in which it is found; and, at the very hottest season of the year, the Governor of the Provinces of Lár and Dáráb, to the latter of which the mountain belongs, goes in great state to collect this precious substance, and send it to the Royal Treasury. Twenty powerful men set their shoulders to the huge mass of rock by which the entrance of the cavern is blocked up, and when it is removed, a man is sent in with an iron ladle to scrape the asphaltus from the crevices through which it exudes. But he is first stripped naked, and his mouth is filled with clean water, to prevent his concealing any of the *Múmiá* which he may find. The Governor and his attendants dine in a tent pitched before the mouth of the cavern, while the scarification of its walls is going on; and on issuing from the pit, the scarifier is expected to discharge the contents of his mouth in presence of the company, that they may see that no deception has been practised. A very singular and rigorous examination of his person also follows, so great is the apprehension lest any of this invaluable specific should be embezzled. The *Múmiá* is then liquefied and cleansed upon the spot, and the

True
Mumia.

* Now more correctly spelt *Momie*.

MUMMY. whole, usually about twenty-five miskáls, (a little more than four ounces,) is sealed up in a silver box formed for that express purpose, and despatched by a courier to the Court. Kœmpfer ascertained by an experiment on the leg of a fowl that its efficacy was more apparent than real; (524.) that in fact it gave an extraordinary density and induration to the periosteum, and thus enabled the animal to use its limb sooner than could have been expected; but, he adds, that, on subsequent trials, an inferior sort promoted the formation of callus even more rapidly than he thought desirable. The Persians still hold it in the same estimation, and some was brought in 1809, as a present for the Queen of England, by the Persian Ambassador, Mírzá Abú-l Hhasan; nine tó máns (about £8) being then demanded at Isfahán, for as much as would fill "a common sized walnut-shell;" (Ouseley, ii. 121.) but when its efficacy was tried by an experiment similar to that made by Kœmpfer, Mr. Sharp, Sir Gore Ouseley's surgeon, declared that he believed "the application of any common bitumen would have been attended with equal success." (Ouseley, ii. 117.)* The resemblance and supposed identity between the Persian Múmíá and the bituminous matter found in bodies embalmed by the Egyptians, as it occasioned the collection of the latter from the Catacombs, and enhanced its value in the estimation of the Arabs, so did it convince them, that a desire of procuring it was the motive which led the Franks to inquire so constantly for bodies from the Egyptian Mummy pits. Nor, till lately, could a more effectual method have been devised for causing the destruction of those precious relics, than this demand for Mummy, (Múmíá,) which, in the estimation of the Arab, was most easily to be procured by knocking the carcass containing it to pieces. Now indeed the case is widely different; and the peasants throughout Egypt, from their constant intercourse with Europeans, are well aware of the value of every appendage of a Mummy. So many also have been carefully examined, and the Catacombs containing them accurately described, that the sepulchral decorations and modes of interment used by the Egyptians are now far better known, than, till within a very few years, there was any prospect that they ever would become.

Embalmed
bodies.

Ancient ac-
counts.

It will be proper, however, before the modern discoveries are mentioned, to notice the accounts given by the Ancients. "As soon as any person of consequence dies," says Herodotus, (ii. 85.) "all the women of his family perambulate the town, accompanied by all their female relations, having their head and face smeared with mud, and beating their naked bosoms, beneath which their clothes are fastened by a girdle: the men, on the other hand, uncover and beat their breasts in like manner." A rigid abstinence from all luxuries was maintained, and the same rites were continued till the body was delivered to the embalmers; for there were functionaries legally appointed to perform that office, who, "so soon as a corpse was brought to them, showed the bearers painted wooden models, faithfully representing bodies embalmed according to the three different degrees of care and expense prescribed." The first, which represented Osiris,† was said to cost a

* Inferior kinds, called *Schebbenád* and *Champeh*, from the places in which they are found, are brought from the adjoining mountains, and all bear a great resemblance to a fluid substance which issues from a mountain three miles from Bákú. (Kœmpfer, 520.)

† Herodotus (ii. 86.) says, "The finest pattern represented him

talent of silver; (£230;) the second twenty minæ; (£76;) and the third, and humblest, a very small sum. (Diod. Sic. i. 91.) The body was then left with the embalmers; if the deceased were a male, probably on the day of his death; but if a female, three or four days later. (Herod. ii. 89.) The process of embalming occupied seventy days, the period of mourning among the Egyptians, (Gen. 1. 3.) after which the corpse was swathed in cerecloths, and returned to the family, who enclosed it in a wooden case, imitating the human form, (*ἀνθρωποειδέα*), and placed it upright against the wall in a sepulchral chamber. (*οἰκήματι θεκαίῳ*.) Whenever the body of any one who had been carried off by a crocodile, or drowned in the river, was found, the city within the territory of which it fell, was obliged to have it embalmed in the most expensive manner; and no one, except the Priests of the Nile, were allowed to touch it. (Herod. ii. 90.) "The embalmers of bodies," (*τὰ σώματα θεραπεύοντες*), says Diodorus Siculus, (i. 91.) "are artists (*τεχνίται*) who have received this art (*ἐπιστήμην*) by inheritance from their forefathers. These men, when they have delivered to the relations of the deceased an account of all that must be expended on the funeral, inquire in what manner they wish the body to be embalmed; and when they have agreed about every thing, and have received the corpse, they deliver it up to those appointed to perform the usual offices about it. First, the *drawer*, (*ὁ γραμματεὺς*), having laid the body on the ground, marks, by a line on its left flank, (*λαγόνᾳ*), how much it is necessary to cut; then the *slitter* (*ὁ παρασχίστης*) takes an Æthiopic stone,* and having made such an incision in the flesh as the law allows, immediately runs away, being pursued by those present, who throw stones at him and curse him, as if they wished to throw the horror of the action upon him; for they consider every one who commits any violence, inflicts any wound, or does any injury whatever to the body of one of his own species, as detestable. When the picklers (*οἱ ταριχευταί*) have been assembled for the purpose of embalming (*πρὸς τὴν θεραπείαν*) the opened body, one of them thrusts his hand through the incision in it as far as the breast, (*εἰς τὸν θώρακα*), and removes every thing except the kidneys and the heart; another cleanses each of the intestines, injecting palm-wine and aromatic drugs." The brain, as we learn from Herodotus, (ii. 86.) had been previously extracted through the nostrils, partly by a crooked iron, (*σιδήρῳ*), partly by the injection of drugs. (*φάρμακα*.) "When the intestines have been removed," he adds, "the cavity is cleaned out,† well soaked with palm-wine and pounded aromatics, and then is sewed up again, after it has been filled with pure myrrh pulverized, cinnamon,‡ and

Gramma-
teus.

Para-
schistes.

Taricheutæ.

whose name I think it sacrilegious to mention in such a matter." Athenagoras (*Legat.* § 25. p. 115.) understood Osiris to be the God here meant; and this is confirmed by the Legends on the monuments and sepulchral documents lately interpreted, which all begin—Osiris, or the Osirian—N. N. i. e. he who is now united with Osiris. (Champollion, *Seconde Lettre*, p. 112. *Précis*, 173. 260.)

* Egyptian pebbles, of pyromachous silex, according to M. Brogniart, Passalacqua, p. 223.

† "Strained or percolated;" the proper sense of the word (*διηθεύσαι*) used in the original, is more applicable to Larcher's version, in which *κοιλίην* is taken for the intestines, and *νηδὺν* for the cavity containing them, than that here given; but Schweighæuser, in his notes on this passage, has shown that both those words have here the same meaning.

‡ *Κασίης*, (Herod. ii. 86.) *κινναμόμῳ*, (Diodor. Sic. B. H. i. 91.) probably the *Laurus cassia*, or Bastard Cinnamon of modern Botanists.

MUMMY. the other aromatics, (*θυμιάτων*;) except frankincense. (*λίβανωτον*.) When all this has been done, they pickle (*ταριχώνουσι*) the body, covering it with natron (*λίτρω*; fixed alkali, or impure carbonate of soda) for seventy days, beyond which it is not lawful to keep it in pickle. When withdrawn from the natron, it is completely swathed with bandages of cotton cloth coated with gum, (*κόμμι*, i. e. the gum of the *Acacia vera*, or *Nilotica*, commonly called gum Arabic,) which is much used by the Egyptians as gluten. (*κόλλα*.) The latter part of the embalming process was performed, as appears from papyri lately discovered, (Peyron, *Papyri Ægypt.* i. 89.) by a peculiar class of Priests, of the lowest order, yet possessed of great privileges, and much respected by their Countrymen.* They were styled *Cholchytæ*, or *swathers*; for such is probably the meaning of their title in the Egyptian Language, and they received the body from the *Taricheutæ*, when embalmed and washed, for the purpose of swathing it, according to the prescribed rules, and delivering it in a proper state to the surviving relations. As every thing in the Religion of Egypt was symbolical, (Peyron, 82.) so, no doubt, was the mode in which the embalmed bodies were swathed. The bandages of Mummies are sometimes crossed, at others laid obliquely or straight. These and their various ornaments and appendages were all doubtless symbolical of the embalmed body of Osiris, which was carried about by Isis; (Plutarch, *de Iside et Osir.*) and Damascius (Phot. *Biblioth. Cod.* ccxlii.) expressly calls these "the bandages (*περιβολαί*) of Osiris." The intestines, of which the abstraction alone is mentioned by Herodotus and Diodorus, were, as we learn from Porphyry, (*De Abstinentiâ*, iv. 10.) enclosed in a box, which was thrown into the Nile after one of the embalmers had uttered this prayer: "O Sun, Sovereign Lord, and all ye Gods who have given life to men, receive me, and suffer me to dwell with the eternal Gods. I have continued during my whole life to worship the Gods as I was taught by my forefathers; I have always honoured those who engendered this body; I have killed no man; I have never embezzled that which was intrusted to me. I have done no other evil. If I have been guilty of any other fault in the course of my life, whether in eating or in drinking, (I was so) not for the sake of myself, but for the sake of these things!"

Funeral. The Funeral, which was sometimes deferred for several months, was no less remarkable. "The relations of the deceased," says Diodorus, (i. 92.) for Herodotus has not noticed these singular rites, "announce the day of his Funeral to his judges, relations, and friends, and fix it by saying that on such a day he will cross the lake of his Nome. The judges then come, more than forty in number, and place themselves on a semicircular seat prepared on the other side of the lake; and the *baris*, or sacred barge, is launched, having been previously prepared by those who have the direction of these rites. The *baris* is guided by a steersman, (*πρωρεὺς*;) called by the Egyptians, in their own Language, *Charon*. After the barge has been launched, before the coffin containing the dead body is placed in it, whoever pleases is allowed by the law to bring his accusations. If any therefore come forward, and prove that the deceased led a wicked life, the judges pronounce sentence against

him, and his body is excluded from the usual interment; but the accuser, should it appear that he brought an unjust accusation, falls under very heavy penalties. When no accusation is brought, or the accuser is convicted of calumny, the relations, laying aside their mourning, pronounce an encomium on the deceased, saying nothing about his family, as is usual among the Greeks, because they think that all Egyptians are equally noble; but enlarging upon his education and instruction from his infancy; his piety, integrity, temperance, and other virtues after he attained manhood; and entreating the Infernal Gods to receive him as an inhabitant of the abode of the Blessed. The multitude joins in this prayer, and unites in extolling the glory of the deceased, as one who will dwell for ever with the Blessed in Hades. Those who have private sepulchres place their bodies in the cells (*θήκαις*) prepared for them; those who do not possess one, build a new chamber in their house, and place the coffins upright against the most solid wall of that chamber. The bodies of those who have been debarred from sepulture, either on account of the charges brought against them, or of debts unpaid, are deposited in their own dwellings; and sometimes, when their children's children have become wealthy, and they themselves have been cleared of criminal charges and debts, they obtain a splendid Funeral." The accuracy of these details appears distinctly on unfolding Mummies still preserved, and the contents of the records attached to them, or delineated on their coverings, imperfectly as they can yet be deciphered, still further corroborate this testimony. The bodies examined by the French while in Egypt (De Sacy, *Abdu-l latif*, p. 269.) had all an incision on the left side for the extraction of the entrails, and the women had their arms stretched out straight, while those of the men were crossed over their breasts. But few travellers have been more diligent or successful in their researches than Signior Giuseppe Passalacqua,* of Trieste; to his observations, therefore, we are indebted for the further details on this subject.

Every City had a general *Necropolis*, or Cemetery, with very few exceptions, on its Western side, always above the level of the water in the highest inundations, and usually excavated in the side of the Great Libyan chain of hills which forms the Western boundary of Egypt. That of Thebes, the Great Diospolis, vastly exceeds, as might be expected, all the rest in extent and magnificence. The contrast between the external simplicity and internal magnificence of these Tombs is peculiarly striking. The entrance of the galleries or pits leading to them, which is usually blocked up by large stones, is not distinguished by any outward mark or ornament; and in many cases, if not in all, the approach was carefully concealed. (Passalacqua, 119. 191.) The only Royal Tombs hitherto discovered, are the *Bîbân-el-mulûk*, (Royal Gates,) near Thebes, in a dreary rocky valley separated from the rest of the Necropolis by a chain of hills. Of the forty Tombs mentioned by Strabo, (xvii. l. 46.) and forty-seven by Diodorus, (i. 46.) twenty-five only have been traced in modern times. Nor can this

Entombment.

Modern accounts.
Necropolis, or Public Cemetery.

* M. Peyron (p. 84.) justly supposes that the honours mentioned by Diodorus (i. 91.) as given to the *Taricheutæ*, were really paid only to the *Cholchytæ*.

* It is said, that the splendid Collection of Egyptian antiquities exhibited by him at Paris, the catalogue of which fills an octavo volume, would have been brought to this Country in preference to France, but for the heavy duty to be paid on landing it. Such taxes add little to the revenue, but are a heavy drawback on knowledge; it is therefore creditable to the Government of France that they do not exist in that Country.

MUMMY. create any surprise, as the Historian last-named says, that only seventeen were remaining in the time of Ptolemy, son of Lagus, (300 B. C.) "most of which had been ruined," he adds, "at the time when we visited (*παρεβόλομεν*) those places in the 180th Olympiad." (60-59 B. C.) That discovered by Belzoni, is apart from the rest, and was probably not comprehended within those numbers. The opening in the face of the rock leads through long and narrow passages, sometimes horizontal, at others inclined at a considerable angle, and at others forming a staircase to chambers from ten to twenty-five feet high, and proportionably long and wide. The sides of these passages are usually ornamented with bas-reliefs, and often communicate with small sepulchral chambers; but those to which they lead are richly painted and sculptured, and are often passage-cells connected with corridors, staircases, or gradual descents, which terminate in the most spacious and majestic chamber, containing the remains of a sarcophagus, which shows that this was the place where the body of the Prince was deposited. The barbarous spoiliations of Cambyses, nearly five centuries before the beginning of our era, probably left few of these depositaries untouched; and the sarcophagi, in both the Royal Tomb and the Pyramid opened by Belzoni in 1817, though the approach to them was carefully closed, had been completely rifled. A hollow wooden statue of the Mitred Osiris, placed in an erect position, near the sarcophagus, usually contained a very large roll of papyrus, covered with the funereal ritual, sometimes, but very rarely, both in the hieroglyphic and hieratic character. The Mummy of the King himself appears to have been preserved in a sarcophagus of alabaster; and around it were placed small wooden images of Mummies, representing those of his friends and family deposited near him. The Pyramids, which we know to have been the mausoleums of the Memphitic Dynasty, were probably considered as symbolical representations of mountains, and were traversed by corridors and chambers, constructed in the same manner as those hewn out of the natural rock near Thebes.

Private sepulchres. The Tombs of distinguished families or individuals are not less extensive and splendid than the Royal sepulchres, but are mingled with common burial-places, and placed in the middle of the general Cemetery. Their decorations also are executed in an inferior style, yet those of the private sepulchres at Thebes are equal to the best in the Necropolises of Abydos, Heliopolis, Hermopolis, &c. Most of these Tombs have one or more pits in some place not likely to attract notice; and these pits, which are always rectangular, and of various depths, terminate in the entrance of one or more small sepulchral chambers, generally filled up with rubbish, fragments of Mummies, Mummy-cases, &c.; melancholy evidences of the barbarism and cupidity of those who ransacked these hiding-places in search of treasures. The outer face of such Tombs is sometimes, though rarely, ornamented with bas-reliefs and hieroglyphic legends, though their inmost chambers have been so carefully concealed; and the observer is thus reminded of the splendid Temple which formed the Tomb of Osymandyas, (Diod. Sic. i. 47.) whose statue seemed, by the inscription beneath it, to defy the spectator to discover where his body lay. A few of the least conspicuous of these chambers have been found unopened: their contents were, in some cases, much injured by the effects of time; in others, they contained very fine Mummies symmetrically

arranged, and accompanied by large and remarkable Tomb-stones, (*stélé*), with other funereal decorations. The burial-places belonging to private families were probably those, which, accessible only by pits, are found singly, and dispersed in different parts of the Necropolis. They have usually one or more sepulchral chambers on opposite sides at the bottom, or in different stages one over the other. In these chambers the Mummies are found as originally placed; and it is remarkable that, with very few exceptions, all are laid horizontally, not vertically, contrary to the express declaration of Diodorus. The principal Mummy is always placed in the centre of the chamber, or at the bottom of the pit, the rest in parallel lines near each other, and almost always with their feet turned towards the entrance.

There are in every Egyptian Necropolis hitherto explored, catacombs distinguished from the rest by their vast extent; consisting generally of a simple corridor from eight to ten feet wide, varying in height, and penetrating far into the body of the mountain from which it is excavated. These galleries run in every direction, and are sometimes made to terminate by turnings and slopes at an opening beneath their entrance. They differ from each other merely in the number of chambers occurring from time to time, in occasional projections or cavities in their walls, and in the pits found here and there within them. Their extent, simplicity of structure, and total want of ornament, as well as the immense quantity of broken Mummies which they contain, all show that these were the Public Cemeteries of the neighbouring City. Those of Thebes are large enough to admit many thousand bodies, and still to leave room for passengers; and in most cases they bear evident marks of the action of fire. Wherever these crypts are sufficiently uninjured to give a notion of their original state, the Mummies in them are found heaped upon each other with no other covering than a simple wrapper of cloth. In Thebes alone, fragments of coffins and sepulchral ornaments occur in the ruins of these Public Cemeteries; and M. Passalacqua had the good fortune to find in one of them, some perfect Mummies inclosed in coffins, and decorated with curious or valuable ornaments. He had observed, that the Public Tombs had almost always a large front cut perpendicularly in the side of the mountain with a broad horizontal platform hewn out of the rock before their entrance. Guided by these indications, he discovered near his lodging at Gúrnah, (*Kúrnah*), a front nearly twenty feet high and thirty feet wide. The whole of it, as well as the terrace before it, had been carefully concealed by stones, sand, and earth. Its entrance in the centre, about nine feet wide, and nearly as high, was closed by a wall of unbaked bricks, which showed no signs of their having ever been displaced. Before this entrance there were buried a number of little wooden figures, representing Mummies inclosed in coffins, and intended, no doubt, as indications of the bodies deposited in this sepulchre. On removing the wall, the whole entrance from top to bottom, was found to be filled with Mummies and coffins in a good state of preservation, heaped one upon another. On displacing those which obstructed the passage, others appeared in various degrees of preservation, piled one upon another, all along the sides of the corridor, which extended horizontally, with the same dimensions, for fifty feet into the hill. Here the earth from above was found to have fallen in. M. Passalacqua, however, did not lose courage; but by means of planks and beams prevented the

General Cemetery.

Unopened gallery.

Al Kurnah.

MUMMY. influx of fresh earth, and made a covered way, through which his labourers could remove the stones and sand obstructing their progress. Four days were employed in examining the part of the gallery still entire, and in a few more, they made a narrow passage through the rubbish into its continuation further inwards. An Arab crept in with a flambeau, and the noise of the stones which rolled under him as he slid down, together with the echo of his footsteps as he advanced on the other side of the breach, immediately created a suspicion of what proved to be the fact, that there was a greater void beyond it. All had been ransacked and burned. On penetrating further in a straight line for about 100 feet, the gallery was found to divide into two diverging branches, which, by turnings and an insensible inclination towards a level from ten to fifteen feet lower, gained a direction opposite to that of the entrance. The left gallery terminated without any issue not far from its commencement. That on the right led at length, by many windings, to a vast sepulchral chamber, which communicated with a Tomb above by means of a rude ascent. This chamber had been discovered, and was used as a hiding-place for his property, by the Arab who inhabited the Tomb above, which was probably the original entrance to this extensive catacomb. It was there that, amidst the most ordinary Mummies, those belonging to Artists were found. They were distinguished by the instruments indicative of their occupations, inclosed in their coffins: beside the Painter lay his pallet; the Scribe had his brush and colours; the Land-surveyor, his measuring-cord; the Hunter his bow and arrows; the Fisherman his net; the Labourer his wooden hoe. It was there also that one of the most richly ornamented Mummies yet discovered was found. In a few instances the dead were buried separately at different depths from three to ten feet, and sometimes, but rarely, apart from, though near the family catacomb. The former were probably debtors or malefactors, the latter dependents of the family.

Mummy cases.

Covering of Mummies.

The coffins, or cases, are usually in the form of a Mummy, and sometimes doubled, or trebled, or even quadrupled; those of a rectangular form are least common. Stone, wood, or a kind of *papier-mâché* made of strips of cloth glued together are their ordinary materials. Some are quite plain; others covered with hieroglyphics within and without. Those of stone have their hieroglyphics engraved either in intaglio or relief. The Mummies of women were sometimes buried in cases made for men, and *vice versa*; the exterior, moreover, is no just criterion of the state of the interior, for plain, unornamented cases have been found to contain the richest Mummies. In general, the bottom only of these cases is movable, and the inner ones are slit, and laced through their whole length behind. All the Mummies now found are enveloped in some kind of covering, either a simple wrapper, or one or more of the above cases. The body is swathed in long, narrow bandages, having the legs and arms sometimes separately bound up, at others without any intervening substance. Sometimes large pieces of cloth are laid over these bandages, and fastened by narrower strips bound round them. The more ornamented Mummies which have no case are usually covered with a mosaic of coloured glass beads into which various amulets are occasionally worked up. One in M. Passalacqua's Collection (No. 1534.) represents the face and head of the Mummy; its broad neck-lace; a sacred beetle with expanded wings; a winged

Divinity standing; the Four Genii of Amenti, (Hades,) and a column of hieroglyphics. The Mummies with Greek inscriptions are either 1. in every respect similar to those strictly Egyptian, or distinguished by gilding on their faces, and gold sheaths on their fingers; or 2. they differ entirely in style and position from those of the genuine Egyptians. The outline of the body in the latter is much less distinct than in the former, the coffin of which is almost always rectangular and painted white, and has the name of the deceased in red or black Greek letters, and few, if any, hieroglyphics on the cover. The amulets also, which are made of wax, are gilt in the Greek, but not gilt in the Egyptian Mummies. These peculiarities appear to mark different epochs, and if MS. documents are found with such Mummies, some clue to their respective Ages may hereafter be discovered. The body is always laid flat on its back, with its arms either crossed over its breast, straight along its sides, or one bent and the other straight. The first is the case with grown up women, the second with men. The left hand of the Egyptian is always clenched and often contains a ring or amulet: the Greeks have each hand straight and open. In the process of embalming, the sphenoid and ethmoid bones at the upper part and back of the nose were broken, in order to facilitate the extraction of the brain, which was replaced by a mixture of silicious sand and asphaltus with a very small quantity of clay. (Pass. 286.) The abdomen, when cleared, was filled with chips and sawdust of cedar, and a small quantity of natron; and Diodorus expressly says, (i. 9.) that such drugs were used as would not only secure the preservation of the body for a length of time, but also give it a fragrant odour. All the natural orifices in the head were filled with little bits of cloth, and in Greek Mummies small plates of silver gilt were laid upon the eyes and mouth. (Pass. 185.) Either placed on the ground near the Mummy, or buried in cases made expressly for them, there are usually four jars, the covers of which represent the head of a man, a baboon, (*cynocephalus*), a jackal, and a hawk, placed two and two, and looking towards each other. These are the four Genii of the Infernal Regions, Amset, Hapi, Sumautf, and Kebh-Sniv, (Cailliaud, iv. 54.) of which little figures in wax, together with the eye symbolical of Osiris, are usually found in the empty cavity of the trunk. This is the more worthy of observation, as the above-mentioned vases commonly contained the bowels of the deceased, embalmed with a mixture of sand and asphaltus. (Pass. 286.) These vases, commonly called by Antiquaries *Canopi*, are found in or near the sepulchre. Above it are buried cylindrical earthen vessels two feet long, and six inches in diameter, filled with little packets of natron mixed with cedar dust and bloody rags alternately. These are supposed to be the rags used to wipe the embalmer's fingers, preserved thus carefully, that not a drop of blood should be lost.*

Position of body.

Embalming process.

Canopi.

Bloody rags.

A short description of the unopened sepulchre discovered by M. Passalacqua, and of the Mummy of Ammonius brought from Egypt by M. Cailliaud, will still further illustrate, though at the hazard of a few repetitions, this subject hitherto so imperfectly understood. On carefully examining a place in the great central valley of the Necropolis at Thebes, the former of those travellers suspected that a Mummy-pit was con-

* Perhaps the Egyptians identified the blood with the life of the animal. Compare *Gen.* ix. 4.

MUMMY.
Unopened
Tomb.

sealed under the rubbish. A quadrangular pit with due dimensions was soon found, cleared out, and at the depth of six feet a doorway made its appearance; but alas! when the chamber into which it opened, was explored, half-burnt coffins showed that devastation had been at work there of old, and the modern excavators seemed to have laboured in vain. M. Passalacqua was, however, too persevering to be easily disheartened. Another doorway on the opposite side might be looked for: he probed the soil with his *jerid* (palm-rod) and found they had not reached the bottom. After half an hour's work, the top of another doorway was seen, it was walled up. Passalacqua's heart beat high, the Arabs worked hard, the wall was laid bare, and he could hardly resolve to have it knocked down. Mohammed his faithful attendant had no sooner thrust his head through a hole, than he shouted out for joy, "Come down, come down, and see the finest things we have ever seen in all our searches!" Passalacqua lost no time, scrambled down without a ladder, was blinded by too rapid a passage from broad daylight into utter darkness, could see nothing when he had crept into the Tomb, and was almost stifled for want of air. When recovered from his extasies he called Mr. Madox, a Londoner, who happened to be there, and Yanni d'Anastási, Mr. Salt's collector, to come and witness his good fortune. Five or six feet below the surface of the ground, they discovered the mouth of the pit; six feet deeper on its Southern side, was the entrance to the ransacked chamber, and just below it, on the opposite side, that which had never been opened, blocked up with unbaked bricks. When they had been removed, a chamber four feet high, five feet six inches wide, and nine feet six inches long, appeared containing a large wooden coffin placed at an equal distance from the side walls, on the left side of which were lying on the ground an ox's head with the blade-bone and other bones of the right shoulder, four earthen vessels, and two large dishes covered with small cakes of a blackish paste placed on beds of sycamore twigs, the leaves of which were still perfect. Between these dishes, and a third like them, was a small female statue in an erect posture, corresponding with a similar one on the opposite side, placed between the models of two boats or barges. Between the head of the coffin and the wall there was just room enough for a wooden pillow. The coffin, when opened, was found to contain two more, one within the other, in the innermost of which was the Mummy. The outer coffin, made of sycamore-wood, is curved, and three inches nine lines high at its upper, two inches eight lines at its lower and angular extremity. It is two feet six inches wide, and seven feet four inches six lines long, is adorned with a cornice, and has nearly the shape of the canopy (*naos*) held over Divinities when receiving homage or oblations. Six square laths of wood placed under the coffin, raised it some inches from the floor of the chamber. This external case is painted within and without; the picture of a house or palace is repeated outside in various compartments, separated by a column of hieroglyphics which appear to signify, "..... deceased, devoted to the great God Osiris, Lord of the House of Amenti." Inside, there are on the cover sixty-five columns of hieroglyphics in red and black, bordered by stripes of different colours; and on the sides and bottom, inscriptions, frizes, and compartments filled with pictures, each explained by a hieroglyphic legend above. The legends all begin from the head of

Outer
coffin.

the Mummy towards which the figures in the hieroglyphics are every where turned. The second coffin has a very heavy lid, angular without, and concave within. It is, like the former, covered with paintings and legends both inside and outside. The characters here appear to be hieratic, and from the quantity of bows, arrows, &c. represented with large numbers annexed, it is probable that the deceased was a manufacturer of arms. The third coffin is ornamented much in the same way as the first; and the eye, symbolical of Osiris, appears only on the doors painted on the left side, that on which the body was opened; and as Osiris presides over Amenti or Hades, these gates probably signified "the Gates of Hell." The Mummy contained in it, rolled up in a fringed sheet, had a very plain collar of glazed earthenware round its neck, and there was lying upon its breast a small wooden statue of a man very simply attired, apparently a Priest, and probably an image of the deceased, as the inscription beneath, when interpreted, will perhaps ascertain. The body crumbled away when moved and exposed to the air.

MUMMY.
Second
coffin.

Third
coffin.

The Mummy brought from Egypt by M. Cailliaud, is in a high state of preservation; and contained among other wrappers a piece containing three napkins which had never been used, and were so perfect as to bear washing; there were also some shirts which had been pieced and mended. A long fringed scarf was found marked with the letters AM, the initials of the deceased: for he was of a Græco-Egyptian family as the style of the decorations showed. Small plates of gold representing the eyes and tongue were found on his eyes and mouth, which was carefully closed in compliance with the Grecian usage, (Letronne in Cailliaud, iv. 13.) instead of being left open as was usual among the Egyptians. An olive wreath of copper gilt encircled his temples. His breast, body, and arms were gilt. The outline of the face is more nearly perpendicular, and the forehead less inclined than in Egyptian Mummies. The hair, fine and curly, retains all its pliancy. On the coffin is an inscription in Greek capitals thus transcribed by M. Letronne: Πετεμένων ὁ καὶ Ἀμμώνιος Σωτήρος Κορνηλίου Πολλίου, Μητρὸς Κλεοπάτρας Ἀμμωνίου, ἐτῶν εἴκοσι ἐνὸς, μηνῶν δ' καὶ ἡμερῶν εἴκοσι δύο, ἐτελεύτησε ἱεὺς Τραϊανοῦ τοῦ κυρίου, Παῦμι η'. i. e. Petemenou, that is to say Ammonius, son of Soter, son of Cornelius Pollius and Cleopatra, daughter of Ammonius, died aged 21 years, 4 months, and 22 days, on the 8th day of Payni, in the year 19 of our Sovereign Lord Trajan (2 June A. D. 116.) The grandfather of Petemenon, as appears from another coffin taken from the same sepulchre, was Archon or Chief Magistrate of Thebes; which accounts for the splendour of his funereal ornaments. His grandmother (Philút) and sister-in-law (Sarapút) appear to have been of Egyptian origin; we learn, therefore, from these monuments, says M. Letronne, that under the Roman Government there were distinguished families of a mixed descent established in Egypt; and that such were employed by the Romans in the administration of the Country. We learn, also, from the decorations of this Mummy, that the Greeks, on adopting the Religion of Egypt, still retained many usages peculiar to themselves. The sepulchre in the hill near Kurnah where these Mummies were found, (one of which was purchased by Mr. Grey and another by Mr. Salt,) contained two more, and the coffin of a third, procured by Mr. Salt, and one or two by Drovetti. The Antiquaries, therefore, at Paris and Turin, where

Cailliaud's
Mummy.

MUMMY. Salt's and Drovetti's collections are now preserved, will have opportunities of collecting more data from these remains which have already thrown so much light on the state of Religion and civilization in Egypt under the Romans.

Sepulchral
Ritual.

Beneath the first folds of the bandages round this Mummy a roll of papyrus was so placed as to be visible on removing the lid of its case. It is about 19½ inches deep by 8¾ in breadth, and is docketed on the outside with the name of the deceased in the Greek and Demotic characters, and the title of the roll; viz. "The manifold transmigrations of Petemenoph born of Cleopatra." It is an extract or abridgement of the Sepulchral Ritual in a very indifferent hand, as is usually the case in papyri of so late a date. The Complete Ritual, as found with the larger and more ancient Mummies, is entitled *Jom an Rôu na hort hem hrû ré, i. e.* "Book of the Gates concerning the Manifestation to Light;" and contains a complete collection of precepts relative to the embalming and entombing of the dead, with prayers to the Divinities presiding over Amenti (Hades) and the Mystic regions inhabited by the Soul before it recommences its transmigrations. The whole, or a considerable part of this Ritual, is found with the older Mummies; and the extracts from it become shorter in proportion as the Mummies are more modern; M. Champollion the younger has thus translated that which was attached to the Mummy of Ammonius. (Cailliaud, iv. 29. pl. lxi. No. 2 and 3.)

(1.) To him Osiris Pet-amen-oph, (*i. e.* Ammonius,) born of Cleopatra, also named Genneticè. (Γεννητική.)
(2.) Great is the God Ré (the Sun) by his diadems! Great is Atmú by his productions! Great is Osiris Pet-hem-p-Amente-s, (inhabiting the West, *i. e.* Dionysus,) by his sceptre of Pas-sú-Ré! Be propitious to him, (Ammonius,) ye who guard the gates of (3.) the Western Country; ye the two guardians of the divine mothers of the dwelling of Siú, (the Stars, *i. e.* Spirits,) guardians of the gates of the divine dwelling where are the lotuses, the water, and the divine barge; (*bari*;) be propitious to him, thou, Anubis, son of Osiris, guardian (4.) of the guardians of the gates of the two divine generators of the dwelling of Siú; be favourable to him, ye, Gods of the regions of Matos, assessors of Osiris, assessors in the dwelling of Oskh, (the harvest,) the two divine (Goddesses of) Truth in the fields of Oên-ro; (Elysium;) be thou favourable to him, Goddess Hathor, (Venus,) who art the Goddess Neïth (5.) in the Eastern Country, and the Goddess Smé (Justice) in the lotuses and the waters. . . . of the Western Country; be propitious to him ye Gods of the dwelling of Siú, your domain; be propitious to him, (Gods) (6.) who watch beside Osiris! Great is your father the Sun! the Hawk of the Universe, (*i. e.* the active principle of the Universe,) who hath made manifest you and himself in the dwellings of Sóp! Great is Horus, the Son of Isis, (7.) the son of Osiris, who is upon . . . his dwelling for ever! Great is Har-oëri, (Arueris,) Lord of the Solar Spirits, beneficent eye of the Sun, &c. In the following line (8.) there are invocations of Horus twice-beloved, master of the dwelling of Sakhem; (9.) of the (Goddess) sovereign guardian of the regions of Matos, who drives away the impure; of the God Thoth, the second Hermes, the God A. (10.) The Gods of the dwelling of Siú, are then besought to cause the Soul of Petamenoph to be admitted into heaven with the Spirits of the supreme Gods; (11. 12.) the God Atmú is entreated to

receive him; (13.) may he (Aramonius) be purified in the holy waters of the dwelling called Thy-oëri, like the Oëri of Oëris, (Chief of Chiefs,) who are in the regions of Masj; may he be led into all the regions of Masj, where there are all the Gods and Goddesses of the Upper Region! (14, 15.) and enter into the lower regions of Osiris, Lord of the West, with the other Gods of Pas-sú-Ré, (16.) when his Soul will be placed on the *bari* (barge) of years. (17. 18.) Thoth is entreated to conduct him and do for his Soul what he did for Osiris, when he died during his manifestation on Earth. (20 to 25.) Six different invocations of the God A (Thoth) follow, entreating him to recommend the deceased to the Divinities of the eight regions over which he presides; then two supplications to the Lord of Shop-Ri, (the second Hermes,) and to Phtha, (Vulcan,) father of the Gods, (26.) entreating him to be favourable to Ammonius, to open his mouth and cover his eyes as he (Phtha) did to Sokhari-Osiris in Thy-núb, (the golden habitation.) (27 to 30.) The Spirit of the divine Koht, the lion-headed Goddess of Memphis, the beloved of Phtha, is then supplicated to watch over the mouth, the feet, and the arms of Petemenon, and to open the gates of heaven for him, as she did for the Gods and Goddesses. (31.) Anubis is also besought to open for him the gates of the abode of Souls over which the Genii of the Sbê-heth preside; that is, the twenty-one gates which lead to the Palace of Osiris. (32 to 36.) Prayers are offered up for his admission into the different dwellings of the divine Spirits, especially that of Phtha. (36.) A final invocation of Thoth then commences: "Great is the divine Ibis manifested by Phtha, he who opens the gates of the visible world! Preserve his head; preserve his breast; preserve his mouth; preserve his arms, &c.; keep for him a house with food, beverage, oxen, geese; (38.) keep for him pure water; keep for him his eye for the visible world; keep for him his eye for the Region of Kel; (where the Souls are judged;) vivify him by the bread of the God Sv, (Saturn,) slake his thirst (39.) by the waters of the God Hap móú; (Nilus;) give him to drink, as a medicine, the waters called Jor; drench him with milk; grant to him wine; (40.) receive him: The transmigrations. . . . Great is the powerful God manifested in the World! . . . (41.) . . . they are for ever great!" The earthly and material images with which these invocations are filled, can all, says M. Champollion, (p. 44.) be proved to be symbolical; their materialism is only apparent; but, as he justly adds, the Psychological system of the Egyptians cannot be developed in any satisfactory manner, till we are better acquainted with the rank and offices of the Divinities, Demons, or Spirits, with whom their Upper and Lower Regions are peopled.

The figures painted on the cases of this Mummy have all, as might be expected, a relation to the subject of the Ritual, viz. the trial which the Soul was to sustain, and the Deities by whose intervention it was to pass through the different stages of its progress towards a second birth. Near the upper part of the outer case is a sacred barge, (*bari*;) on which is the beetle, a symbol of Phtha or Thore, Father of the Gods, upon the disk of the Sun, to which the head of the deceased is consecrated; and the disk is encircled by a serpent, the emblem of Eternity; two nameless Deities being seated on each side of it. Near the feet is the same symbol of Phtha, their guardian, (Cailliaud, iv. 40.) and beneath it are two jackals (emblems of Anubis) with the key of Hades hanging

Paintings,
First
Mummy
case.

MUMMY. from their necks. On one side of the lid, the lower region is typified by a bunch of lotus flowers. Osiris Petempamentes,* *i. e.* the Western or Infernal, is seated on his throne, beside his wife and sister Isis. An altar covered with flowers, loaves, fruits, and liquids, is before them; and Anubis, whose pshent (tiara) marks his rank in the upper regions, (heaven,) presents the deceased as a suppliant before the Judge of Amenti, (the West, *i. e.* the Infernal Regions.) This is to represent the trial of his *corporeal* offences as he appears here in his *bodily* form: the trial of his *mental* transgressions is represented on the other side, where Osiris, in the character of Phtha-Socharis,† indicated by a hawk's head, surmounted by the inner part of the pshent and two coloured plumes, (*Pantheon Egypt.* pl. ii.) is sitting as Judge, and before the altar stands the soul of the deceased in the form of a hawk with human hands and head, on which the funereal cone and lotus are seen. The Soul, thus symbolized, is pleading its cause, aided by Smé, (Truth and Justice,) represented by a female figure with a plume (the symbol of Smé) in the place of a head. The seven gates guarded by seven Genii, having a hawk's, baboon's, man's, jackal's, crocodile's, lion's, and vulture's head, are the Sbé Héth, or Seven Gates mentioned in the Ritual. They were situated in the fields of Oën-ro before the Palace of Osiris. (*Great Ritual*, iii. 2. iv.) These guards are twenty-one in number; and one of them is the God Otmú, with the title of Hfé, *i. e.* the serpent, and the form of a winged dragon with human arms and legs. Inside of this case, near the head, is the hawk with expanded wings sailing through the starry sky, and bearing a red disk, *i. e.* Phré, the Sun, symbolical of the Spirit which gives life and action to the Universe. Over the feet, is the Goddess Hathor, (Venus,) in the form of a yellow cow, couchant on an altar; in an act of adoration before her, is a bird with a human head crowned by a disk, *i. e.* one of the purified Spirits united with the Sun, whose leader is Haroëris, (Arueris,) "the beneficent eye of the Sun." This figure is probably meant to represent the Soul of Ammonius raised to that exalted rank in the course of its transmigrations. On the bottom of this case is Netphé, distinguished by the vase (*i. e.* the letter N) on her head, seated with her daughter Isis, and Hathor, in the Glebakh, (*i. e.* Persea,‡) pouring out streams of nourishment for the blessed. At her feet are the guardian jackals, emblems of Anubis. On the right side of the same coffin, the disk of the Sun, in the centre of which is Ammon-Cnuphis, (the intellectual Sun,) is borne on a sacred *bari* drawn by four jackals, and adored by four baboons, (*cynocephali*), the former referring to the solstices; the latter to the equinoxes. On the left side, the *bari*, accompanied as before, bears an image of

MUMMY. the Sun and Moon united. The interior of this case has also astronomical symbols. In the centre is the Goddess Tpé or Tiphé (*i. e.* the heaven personified) extending her arms and legs as if to occupy all space. Over her head, rays of light issue from the Sun placed in the sign of Capricorn, to indicate (January) the month in which Ammonius was born.* The serpent-headed beetles near the brow of Tiphé are still uninterpreted, but probably conceal some Astrological mystery. Twenty-four female figures, twelve on the right, and twelve on the left, each having a solar disk on her head, represent the twenty-four hours of the astronomic day; eight are painted yellow, eight green and eight red; the meaning of which is not yet known.† On the wrapper round the body of Ammonius, the central figure is that of Osiris-Socharis, with his complexion, as usual, green; and near his head the *baris* or sacred boats of the Sun and Moon, symbolized by a right and a left eye. The God is adored by two images of the deceased, in the form of Mummies only half bandaged up. On the right and left are all the Deities who take a part in the final judgment. On the right, Osiris-Serapis and his wife Isis; on the left Anubis, crowned with the pshent, presents the deceased to the God. Further towards the right, Thoth is recording the sentence on his tablets, and, on the left, appears the Egyptian Cerberus, a compound of a crocodile, lion, and hippopotamus, the guardian of the Palace of Osiris. Near him, the four sons of Osiris, his assessors in Amenti; Amset with a human head; Hapi with an ape's; Sûmautf with a jackal's and Keb'h Sniv with a hawk's, having blue, green, or yellow fillets in their hands, as if ready to bandage up the bodies of the deceased, whose intestines were considered as peculiarly their property.

The period at which the Art of Embalming ceased to be exercised in Egypt, has not yet been ascertained. St. Augustine, in the latter half of the IVth century, speaks (*Sermo*. 120. c. 12. *Op.* v. p. 1411.) of Mummies as being prepared in his days, and says they were called *Gabbara*; we may, therefore, conclude that till the Religion of Egypt had been supplanted by Christianity, this Art, together with others connected with their sacred rites, was still preserved by the Egyptians. Though Jacob Israelites. (*Gen.* 1. 2.) was embalmed as well as his son Joseph, (*Gen.* 1. 26.) the custom does not appear to have prevailed among the Jews, (*2 Chron.* xvi. 14. *Jerem.* xxxiv. 5.) and they seem to have bound up the bodies of the dead in cere-cloths, (*ὀθονία, κείρια*, *John* xi. 44. xix. 40.) with aromatic substances, (*ἀρώματα*), more for the purpose of counteracting the disagreeable consequences of putrefaction, than with any hope of preventing it.

The practice of embalming was not peculiar to the Egyptians. The Mummies of the Guanches in the

* Petempamentes (Πετμπάμηντες. Letronne, *Recherches*, p. 345.) is the Dionysus or Bacchus of the Greeks, and in Coptic Pete-m-p-amente signifies 'he who belongs to the Amenti,' 'he who presides over Amenti.' This is a very sufficient evidence that the Coptic was the vernacular Language of Egypt 150 years before the commencement of our era.

† Socharis (Σόχαρις) occurs in a passage of Cratinus quoted by Hesychius, (v. Παμύλης,) but the passage is so corrupt that nothing can be made of it, and, as it stands, Socharis seems to be a feminine name, not a masculine name.

‡ Still called Lebakh by the Arabs. It is the Hejlj (spelt Agihalid in Alpinus) or *Balanites Egyptiaca*, the *Ximema Egyptiaca* of the earlier Editions of Linnæus, and of the *Hortus Bengalensis*; the *Hingan* of the Hindus. De Sacy, in the notes on Abdullatif, (p. 17.) has proved that the *Persea* is the *Lebakh* of the Arabs; and Delille (*Flora Egyptiaca*, fig. 28.) has shown that it is a new genus.

* Pet-amen-oph, or Petemenon, (Ammonius,) was born 12 Tybi, (12 Jan.) A. D. 95, in the 15th year of Domitian, not in the 5th of Hadrian, as M. Champollion (Cailliand, iv. 51.) says. It may also be remarked that this Zodiac is evidently Astrological, as are all others hitherto discovered in Egypt, which all belong to the Roman period: Astrology, as Letronne has justly observed, (*Ecclaireissements*, p. 98.) was a Chaldaean Science, scarcely known among the Greeks before the beginning of our era: never much in vogue among them, but eagerly cultivated by the Romans so soon as they had any intercourse with the East.

† If the Egyptians subdivided their months into halves, these figures might represent the Year, and then this triple division would indicate the three Seasons; the green the first, red the second, and yellow the third, marked by a garden, a house, and water, in the hieroglyphic character. On other monuments the hours of night are represented as following a crocodile, the symbol of Darkness and the West. (Horapollo. i. 70. 89.)

MUMMY. Canary Islands have been already noticed in this Work, (xix. 231.) and it is a mistake to suppose that when removed from their coverings, they "fall to dust." Many have been brought into Europe, and every one who has seen the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge, will recollect the specimen which is preserved there, and is still entire. It is deserving of notice that the Guanches were an African race, a branch of the widely extended Berbers, who appear, from time immemorial, to have occupied both sides of Mount Atlas, and the Oases in the Great Desert. (Sahrá.) Their Language, moreover, has some points of resemblance to the Coptic, though it is not yet sufficiently known to admit of any positive judgment, as to further traces of affinity. The ancient Peruvians possessed a similar Art, and Garcilasso de la Vega* was allowed, before he left his Country in 1579, to see the bodies of his Royal ancestors, who were placed in a sitting posture with their hands crossed upon their breasts. Something of the kind has also been observed among the Abipones in another part of South America. The natives of Nukahiva, in the Marquesas, as we learn from M. Krusenstern, (i. 173.) harden, and thus preserve the bodies of their friends by continual friction with cocoa-nut oil during nine months; after which, the body is broken in pieces and deposited in a chest in the Moraï or burying place. A somewhat similar custom also was noticed by Captain Cook at Tahiti; and he mentions the extraction of the intestines, which seems to have been overlooked by the Russian circumnavigator. The mere desiccation of dead bodies, as is practised in some parts of Europe, cannot be considered as a branch of this Art, since it is owing to some peculiar local advantages rather than to any exertion of skill, and is very defective in one essential point, the prevention of distortion. The lead cellars (*Bleikellers*) at Bremen, crypts of the Cordeliers at Toulouse, vaults of the Abbey at Quedlinburg, and grottoes in the Convent of Capuchines near Palermo, are all celebrated for their antiseptic properties. Honey also is said to have been occasionally used by the Egyptians for the preservation of bodies, (Abdul latif, 148. 199.) and glass by the Æthiopians, (Herod. iii. 24. Diod. Sic. ii. 15.) rock crystal, or some fusible and transparent mineral, being probably the substance employed, unless the whole account be fabulous: it is likewise affirmed that in modern times, Kerkring preserved the body of an infant by enclosing it in amber.

Embalming
in the
Middle
Ages.

The practice of embalming the bodies of Princes and persons of distinction, was probably introduced, with Christianity, from the East, but could not have been established in the West before the downfall of Paganism. Its commencement, therefore, may be dated from the IVth century, while the Art was yet flourishing in Egypt; whence it was probably communicated to other Countries. Of the processes used in the Middle Ages little is known. A copious application of salt, ardent spirits, wine, and vinegar, or the immersion of the body in a balsamic solution, the air having been carefully excluded, are supposed to have been the methods most frequently adopted; but the bodies of those who died within the limits of that period (A. D. 300 to 1500) have seldom been found in any very high degree of preservation. The coffin of Edward IV., who died in 1483, when opened in 1789, contained nothing but a skeleton,

a little brown hair, and a small quantity of fluid arising, as appeared on analysis, from decomposition. Among the processes adopted within the last half century the following are most worthy of notice. William Hunter's (Crell, *Neue Entdeck.* x. 55.) consisted in, first, injecting into the inguinal arteries this mixture: oil of camomile, two parts; oil of lavender, eight parts; and oil of rosemary, sixteen parts; or pure oil of turpentine, coloured with a little cinnabar: it was injected with such force as to fill even the cellular membrane. After a short time, the intestines were carefully removed, cleansed, and dried, the arteries cleared of blood and the injected mixture, by a powerful friction of the body, preparatory to the infusion of an antiseptic mixture, consisting of oil of turpentine, six pounds; turpentine, five ounces; cinnabar, eleven ounces; camphor, two ounces; alcohol, three pounds. The muscular parts were next carefully washed with this mixture, and the vessels of the intestines filled with it; they were then replaced, and every cavity filled with a powder composed of yellow rosin or pitch, ten pounds; saltpetre, six pounds; and triturated camphor, five ounces. Some of the above mixture was then poured into the pectoral and abdominal cavities, the skin sewn up again, and all the orifices of the body, including the eyes, cleansed and filled with the powder as above; and lastly, spirit of camphor, and then oil of rosemary and lavender were well rubbed in over the whole surface of the body. Thus prepared it was laid in a coffin half-filled with roasted and pulverized gypsum, bits of camphor being scattered about, and open phials of ethereal oil placed round. The coffin was then well closed up. After a lapse of four years the gypsum was renewed; and again, if necessary, for the complete desiccation of the body. Boudet, who was commissioned to embalm the bodies of the French Senators, prepared 1st, a powder consisting of tan, deflagrated culinary salt, Peruvian bark, cinnamon, and other astringent and aromatic substances, asphaltus, benzoë, &c. The tan in the proportion of one-half and the salt of one-fourth of the whole weight. 2dly, alcohol saturated with camphor. 3dly, camphorated vinegar mixed with the above. 4thly, a varnish composed of balsam of Peru and Copaiba, liquid storax, oils of nutmeg, lavender, and thyme. 5thly, alcohol saturated with muriated mercury. When all these preparations were ready, an incision was made in the great cavity, and the intestines were removed, the head opened in the common manner for the extraction of the brain, the intestinal canal divided, deep incisions made in the bowels, and all washed, after having been well cleansed, with camphorated vinegar and camphorated spirit of wine, and then sprinkled with the powder No. 1. Deep incisions were next made in the outer surface of the great cavities and lengthways in all their muscles, which had been previously washed with camphorated vinegar and camphorated spirit of wine, and afterwards touched with a solution of corrosive sublimate. The cavities and incisions were then coated with the varnish No. 4, sprinkled with the powder, the intestines replaced, the cavities filled with the powder, and the integuments sewn up, those lying over bones being internally varnished and powdered. The whole outer surface having been varnished and sprinkled with powder, the body was swathed with cere-cloths, varnished, powdered, and laid in a leaden coffin, the cavities being all filled with the prepared powder, and the cover was then soldered down. M. G. H. Ritter proposes

Ritter's
method.

* Not the Spanish Poet of that name, but a native of Cuzco who wrote a *History of Peru and the Incas*.

MUMMY. (*Encyklopæd. v. Balsamiren*) to use a solution of arsenic, distilled water, and spirit of wine for the injection into the arterial system; and to cleanse carefully all the cavities of the body after the removal of their contents. The whole outer surface should be bathed with the same solution till the skin is quite dry. The body in the mean time should be frequently turned, and from the third to the eighth day constantly kept in a room heated to the temperature of 86° (Fahrenheit.) On the ninth every remnant of moisture should be removed from the cavities, and replaced by the following liquid balsam and aromatic powder. 1. Canadian turpentine, four pounds; balsam of Copaiba, half a pound; oil of cinnamon, eight ounces; oil of nutmegs, four ounces; spirit of wine, so much as is necessary to give the mixture a proper consistency. 2. Dried leaves of marjoram, thyme, and sage, two pounds each; Peruvian bark, one pound; ginger, cloves, and nutmegs, half a pound each; all to be reduced to a very fine powder. When the preparation is complete, the body should be sewn up tight in fine linen, the face covered with a linen mask, and the whole thickly laid over with the above balsamic varnish, before it is placed in the leaden coffin and soldered down. It is probable, however, that now a more simple, expeditious, and economical process might be devised by the use of pyrolignous acids or chlorurets of lime.

Mummies of birds, &c. For the Mummies of sacred animals, asphaltus seems to have been the principal ingredient used by the Egyptians. Arsenic, or arsenic and alum, pulverized and mixed with wood ashes, are the most convenient desiccatories for the skins of large animals, but, where bone or flesh remains, spirit of camphor and oil of turpentine must be first rubbed in. For the preservation of birds, Cuckham recommends a varnish of turpentine, oil of turpentine and camphor, and a dry application of musk and corrosive sublimate, one part each; saltpetre, alum, and purified sulphur, two parts each; black pepper and coarsely ground tobacco, four parts each. Chaptal recommends the injection of sulphuric ether through the beak with a syringe. Drapiez takes dry soap, made of kali and blubber, and moistens it with a solution of camphor and musk, in alcohol, and with this liniment,

MUMP, v. See MUMBLE. To speak, to eat, to MUMPS, } move the lips with the mouth nearly
Mu'MPER. } closed; consequentially, to beg.

Also the trivial name of a kind of quinsy, (*Cynanche*), from its swelling the chaps.

TER. The tailor will run mad upon my life for't.

PED. How he mumps and bridles; he will ne'r cut clothes again.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Maid in the Mill, act iii. sc. 1.

I speak
Not out of passion neither (leave your mumping,)
I know you're well enough.

Id. The Woman's Prize, act iv. sc. 1.

ELDER LO. Not such another as I was, *Mumps*; nor will not be.
Id. The Scornful Lady.

Where's Junius?

PETILL. In's cabin,
Sick o' th' mumps, sir.

Id. Bonduca, act i. sc. 2.

All other trades demand, verse-makers beg;
A dedication is a wooden leg;
And barren Labeo, the true mumper's fashion,
Exposes borrow'd brats to move compassion.

Young. The Love of Fame. Satire 4.

bathes all the skin when cleansed of fat, sprinkling pulverized soap between the feathers, and placing the bird in a moist place, after which it is dried a second time. Culinary salt dissolved in one-third of its weight of water has been found sufficient for the preservation of anatomical preparations, and spirit of wine has long been used for subjects of small bulk meant to be preserved entire; but great care must be taken to keep the vessels filled with it, air-tight; and the softness and colour of the preparations will be preserved by the addition of one-fifth part of dilute ammoniated alcohol.

Abdollariphi Historiæ Egypti Compendium, Oxon. 1800, 4to.; *Relation de l'Egypte par Abd-allatif, traduite par M. Silvestre de Sacy*, Paris, 1810, 4to.; *Plinii Naturalis Historia*, Ed. Harduin; *Dioscoridis Opera, a Saraceno*, Francofurt. 1598, fol.; *Lemery, Dictionnaire des Drogues Simples*, Amsterdam, 1716, 4to.; *Ibn Baïtar, Dictionary of Simples*, MSS. (quoted by De Sacy); *Sir William Ouseley, Travels*, Lond. 1821, 3 vols. 4to.; *Kæmpfer, Amœnitates Exoticæ*, Lemgov. 1712, 4to.; *Herodoti Historia*; *Diodori Siculi Bibliotheca Historica*; *Passalacqua, Catalogue des Antiquités Découvertes en Egypte*, Paris, 1826, 8vo.; *Peyron, Papyri Græci Regii Taurinensis Musei Egyptii*, Taurini, 1826, 4to.; *Plutarchus de Iside et Osiride*, a Squire, Cantab. 1744, 8vo.; *Photii Bibliotheca*, Rothomag. 1653, fol.; *Porphyrius De Abstinentiâ ab esu Animalium*, Traj. ad Rhen. 1765, 4to.; *Horapollinis Hieroglyphica a Corn. de Pauw*, Traj. ad Rhæn. 1727; *Letronne, Recherches pour servir à l'Histoire de l'Egypte*, Paris, 1823, 8vo.; *Id. Eclaircissements Historiques*, Paris, 1825, 8vo.; *Cailliaud, Voyage à Méroé*, Paris, 1827, 4 tom. 8vo.; *Philosophical Transactions*, xlv. 571. liv. 3.; *Archæologia*, xv. 301.; *Rouelle, in the Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences*, A. D. 1750, p. 123.; *Recueil Périodique*, iv. 299.; *Graves, Pyramidographia*, p. 49.; *Munimenta Vetusta*, iii. 1. pl. 7, 8; *Krusenstern, Voyage*, i. 173.; *Cook, Third Voyage*, ii. 52, 53.; *Brydone, Tour*, ii. 66.; *Blainville, Travels*, iii. 357.; *Herbinus, Cryptæ Kiovienses*; *Crell, Neue Entdeckungen, der Chemie*, xi. 56. 177.; *Rozier, Observations sur la Physique*, xxvii. 61.; *Langguth, De Mumiis Avium*, Viteburg, 1803, 4to.

They have had no way left for getting rid of this mendicant perseverance, but by sending for the beadle, and forcibly driving our embassy "of shreds and patches," with all its mumping cant, from the hospitable door of cannibal castle.

Burke. Works, vol. viii. p. 274. *On a Regicide Peace.*

**MUNCH, or } Fr. manger; It. mangiare, to eat.
MONCH. } To eat, to chew, to masticate.**

And some would monche hir meat all alone,
Ligging a bed.

Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, p. 235.

A saylor's wife had chestnuts in her lappe,
And mouncht, and mouncht, and mouncht: Giue me, quoth I.
Shakspeare. Macbeth, fol. 132.

Now again, I hear the pit-a-pat of a pretty foot through the dark alley: no, 'tis the son of a mare that's broken loose, and munching upon the melons.
Dryden. Don Sebastian, act iii. sc. 3.

**MUN'DANE, } Fr. mondaine, mondanité; It.
MUNDA'NITY. } mondano, mondanità; Sp. mun-
dano; Lat. mundanus, from mundus, the world.
Worldly.**

MUMMY.
—
**MUN-
DANE.**

MUN-
DANE.
—
MUNICH.

The pompous wealth renouncing of *mondain* glory.
R. Gloucester, p. 579. *Appendix*, No. 2.

And so fynished hee his dayes for folowinge of his pleasaunce
mondynne.

Skelton. The Boke of three Fooles. The third Foole.

Here I give to understand,
(If e'er this coffin drive a-land)
I, king Pericles, have lost
This queen, worth all our *mundane* coast.

Shakspeare. Pericles, act iii. sc. 1.

We must now proceed to give a more full and perfect account of these three several fates, or hypotheses of the *mundane* system before mentioned, together with the grounds of them.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. i. p. 7.

The love of *mundanity*, wherein do indeed reside the vital spirits of the body of sin, the onely subject of the prince of this age's empire.

Mountague. Devoute Essayes, *Treat.* 20. part i. sec. 1. p. 376.

MUNDIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diadelphia*, order *Octandria*, natural order *Polygalææ*. Generic character: calyx glumaceous, five-leaved, persisting, the two interior leaves wing-shaped; corolla, petals three, slightly joined at the base; the middle petal hooded; stamens seven to eight, slightly villose.

One species, *M. spinosa*, a shrub, native of the South of Europe. *Decandolle*.

MUNDIFY, } Fr. *mondifier*; It. *mondifi-*
MUNDIFICATION, } *ficare*; Sp. *mundificar*; Lat.
MUNDIFICATIVE, *adj.* } *mundare*, (from *mundus*.) to
MUNDIFICATIVE, *n.* } cleanse.
To cleanse, to purify.

The leaves of the wild olive reduced into a cataplasme, serveth well to cleanse and *mundifie* where need is.

Holland. Plinie, book xxiii. ch. iv.

And so doth fire cleanse and purifie bodies, because it consumes the sulphureous parts, which before did make them foul: and therefore refines those bodies which will never be *mundified* by water.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book vi. ch. xii.

The juice both of the braunches and hearbe itself as also of the root, is singular for to scour the jaundice, and all things els which have need of clensing and *mundification*.

Holland. Plinie, book xxiv. ch. vi.

The powder of this stone [the calamine] is commended principally in medicines for the eyes, for a gentle *mundificative* it is, and cleanseth the ulcers and sores incident unto them.

Id. Ib. book xxxvi. ch. xxi.

Stale butyr that hath been long kept, is mingled in many compositions: for by nature it is astringent, emollient, incarnative, and *mundificative*.

Id. Ib. book xxviii. ch. ix.

MUNICH, in German *München*, the Capital of the Kingdom of Bavaria, is situated on the left bank of the Isar, in a plain enclosed to the East by a range of low hills. In consequence of its elevation, amounting to 1920 feet above the level of the sea, and the vicinity of the Tyrolese Alps, the temperature is low in proportion to the latitude and the weather often harsh, variable, and unfavourable to health. It is a well-built city, having, in addition to many handsome streets, several fine Squares. Abundance of water is supplied by canals and conduits from the Isar; and the streets are paved, provided with *trottoirs*, and well lighted. The greatest ornament of the city is the Royal Palace, 540 feet long and 280 broad, of the Doric order, built externally in a lofty and magnificent style, and internally finished with much elegance and splendour. The King's Cabinet of miniatures is rich, and the Maximilian Gallery is among the most celebrated in Europe. Of the twenty-two Churches of Munich the most worthy of notice is that of Our Lady, which contains thirty altars,

a number of valuable pictures, and a curious monument of the Emperor Lewis the Bavarian. It has two turrets 330 feet high, from the top of which the view is extensive and beautiful. There are two public Theatres in Munich. The Royal Academy was founded and munificently endowed in 1757 by the Elector Maximilian Joseph III. Under its management is placed the Royal Library, containing 8500 MSS. and 400,000 volumes, among which are many of the earliest specimens of Printing. Besides this are the following Institutions devoted to Art or Science. A Royal Museum of Painting, a Cabinet of Medals, a Museum of Natural History, a Botanic Garden, an Observatory, and Schools of Chemistry and Anatomy. In 1826, the University was removed from Landshut to Munich; in addition to which there is a Central School of Polytechny and a Royal Institute of Instruction, containing the Schools, 1st, of Philology, 2dly, of Medicine, 3dly, of Veterinary Science, 4thly, an establishment for the gratuitous instruction of poor students from all parts of Bavaria. The charitable Institutions of Munich are still more praiseworthy than the scientific. The Hospital has accommodations for 700 patients, besides 60 chambers for the use of those whose easier circumstances permit them to remunerate the charity. At an establishment founded in pursuance of the suggestion of Count Rumford, provisions are daily distributed to above 600 paupers, and such as wish to avoid publicity in their solicitations, are allowed to carry off their portion from a wicket unobserved by any eye. Such liberality might be expected to encourage mendicity, but checks so judicious and effectual are applied, that perhaps no city suffers less from this evil. Culpable vagrants are immediately apprehended and placed in a well-managed House of Industry; and the destitute children of both sexes are taken charge of by proper persons, and maintained and educated at the public expense. There is little either of commerce or manufactures in Munich, and such of the inhabitants as have no independent income, derive their support from the revenue expended by the Court and the wealthy residents. It is a Bishop's See. Population, in 1825, 75,000. Latitude 48° 7' North, longitude 11° 35' East.

München, Von Müller, Mainz, 1816, 1817, 2 vols. 8vo.; Huber, *München im Jahr* 1819.

MUNICIPAL, } Fr. *municipal*; It. *municipale*;
MUNICIPALITY, } Sp. *municipal*; Lat. *municipalis*;
Municipes, a munere capiendo, sic appellantur, and were thus, *muneris cum populo Romano honorarii participes. Municipalis lex, quæ propria est cujusque municipii*. See Vossius. *Municipal*, as now used, is

Of or pertaining to a town or township; to a district of a certain number of towns; and (as by Blackstone extended) to one whole State or Nation.

The greatest part of this booke is bestowed in the description of the colleges and collegiate houses founded in this citty, for the professors of the *municipall* or common law of this land.

Stow. Works, fol. 961. *Geo. Buck to Sir Edward Coke*.

Episcopacy is and hath long been settled in this kingdom, and (as it were) incorporated into it, and enwoven into the *municipall* laws of this land.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 544. *The Modest Offer*, &c.

Municipal law is also "a rule of Civil conduct." This distinguishes *municipall* law from the natural, or revealed; the former of which is the rule of moral conduct, and the latter not only the rule of moral conduct, but also the rule of faith.

Blackstone. Commentaries. Introduction, sec. 2.

MUNICH.
—
MUNICI-
PAL.

MUNICI PAL. We provide first for the poor, and with a parental solicitude, we have not relegated religion (like something we were ashamed to shew) to obscure *municipalities* or rustick villages.
 —
 MUNITE. *Burke. Works*, vol. v. p. 195. *Reflections on the Revolution in France*.

MUNI'FICENCE, } Fr. *munificence*; It. *munifi-*
 MUNI'FICENT. } *cenza*; Sp. *munificencia*; Lat. *munificentia*; applied to libe-
 MUNI'FICENTLY, } rality or largess, in *munis fa-*
 MUNI'FIC. } *ciendis*, i. e. in exhibiting the usual public Games to the
 people; and then generally to
 Liberality, generosity, bountifulness.

By *munificence*, Spenser means *defence* or *fortifica-*
tion, from *munio*, and *facio*: and Warton justly calls
 it an injudiciously coined word.

This land invaded with like violence,
 And did themselves through all the North display:
 Untill that Locrine for his realmes defence,
 Did head against them make and strong *munificence*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 10.

That God doth graciously accept, and *munificently* recompence
 our good works even with an incomprehensible glory, wee doubt
 not.

Hall. Works, vol. ii fol. 12. *The Old Religion*, ch. v. sec. 2.

Who [King Edward the Sixth] is not to be mentioned, without
 particular honour, in this house, which acknowledges him for her
 pious and *munificent* founder.

Atterbury. Sermon 2, vol. i. p. 79.

But our princely guest
 Must though impatient, for a time defer
 His voyage, that with due *munificence*
 Our gifts may be prepar'd.

Fenton. Homer Imitated.

To thee, *munific* ever-flaming Love!
 One endless hymn united nature sings.

Blacklock. Hymn to Divine Love.

From a thorough conviction of this truth, our *munificent* bene-
 factor Mr. Viner, having employed above half a century in amassing
 materials for new modelling and rendering more commodious the
 rude study of the laws of the land, consigned both the plan and
 execution of these his public-spirited designs to the wisdom of his
 parent university.

Blackstone. Commentaries. Introduction, sec. 1. p. 27.

The institution of a school of statuary in the house of a young
 nobleman [the Duke of Richmond] of the first rank rivals the
 boasted *munificence* of foreign princes.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. *Preface*, p. xii.

MUNITE, } Fr. *munir*, *munition*; It. *munire*,
 MUNITION, } *munizione*; Sp. *municion*; Lat. *mu-*
 MUNITING, n. } *nitio*, from *munire*, to enwall, or sur-
 MUNITY, } round with walls, (*muris*), to defend,
 MUNIMENT. } to fortify.

To defend, to fortify, to strengthen, to secure.

Muniments; securities, writings, evidences, records,
 as securities for right or title.

The distroyer is come before thy face keep thy *munition*, loke to
 the way, make (thy) loynes strong: increase (thy) strength
 mightily. *Geneva Bible*, 1561. *Nahum*, ch. ii. ver. 1.

By protractyng of tyme and longe space Kyng Henry might
 fortifie & *munite* all daungerous places and passages w^t souldiours
 & men of warre. *Hall. Henry VII. The eleventh Yere*.

The archbishop answered that hee tooke nothing in hand against
 the king's peace, and he was in armour, & *munited* with men only
 for feare of the king whome hee coulde not safely come vnto to
 speake. *Stow. Henry IV. Anno 1405*.

Upon a day, as she him sate beside,

By chance he certain *muniments* forth drew,

Which yet with him as relickes did abide,

Of all the bounty which Belphebe threw

On him, whilst goodly grace she did him shew.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 8.

Men must be ware, that in the procuring or *munition* of religious
 unity they do not dissolve and deface the lawes of charity and of
 humane society. *Bacon. Essay 3*, p. 16.

MUN-
STER.

To those I may answer, that I have put up these colours in deed,
 that those vessels I would speak with, might not fly from piety at
 first sight, as from an enemy to pleasure, that speaking with them,
 I might shew them how devotion coming and possessing our minds,
 doth rather compose the *munition*, then infringe the true liberty of
 our affections.

Mountague. Devoute Essayes, Treat. 4, part i. sec. 2. p. 35.

This action of our death especially
 Shows all a man. Here only he is found.
 With what *munition* he did fortify
 His heart.

Daniel. A Funeral Poem upon the Death of the Earl of Devonshire.

I [do] confess a Beaumont's book to be
 The bound and frontier of our Poetry:
 And doth deserve all *muniments* of praise,
 That art, or engine, or the strength can raise.

Jonson. On the Poems of Sir John Beaumont.

The inward firmness of one must be corroborated by the exterior
munitions of the other. *South. Sermons*, vol. vii. p. 75.

The defenced city shall be desolate: no defence or *munition* can
 keep out a judgment, when commissioned by God to enter.

Id. lb. vol. viii. p. 110.

MUNNOZIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syn-*
genesia, order *Superflua*. Generic character: calyx
 bell-shaped, tiled with narrow, three-cleft scales; down
 pilose; seeds truncated, striated.

Four species, natives of Peru.

MUNSTER, a possession of the Prussian Monarchy,
 and one of the three Circles of Westphalia, is bounded
 on the North-West by the Kingdom of the Netherlands,
 North-East by Hanover, East by the Circle of Minden,
 South by that of Aensberg, South-West by Cleves.
 The superficial extent is 2688 square British miles,
 maintaining a population of 353,283 individuals, of
 whom 319,026 are Roman Catholics, 31,958 Protes-
 tants, and 2304 Jews. It is divided into the following
 districts:—

	Population.	Chief Towns.	Population.	Lat. N.	Long. E.
Munster.....	46,867	Munster.....	18,218	51° 58'	7° 32'
Ludinghausen..	28,900	Ludinghausen..	1,324	51 46	7 26
Recklinhausen..	36,332	Recklinhausen..	2,223	51 37	7 10
Kosfeld.....	34,989	Kosfeld.....	5,455	51 57	7 9
Borken.....	34,467	Borken.....	2,083	51 50	9 50
Ahaus.....	33,470	Ahaus.....	1,103	52 4	9 16
Steinfurt.....	34,402	Steinfurt.....	1,856	52 9	7 20
Teklenburgh..	33,076	Teklenburgh..	901	52 31	
Warendorf....	29,496	Warendorf....	3,958	51 57	
Beckum.....	28,492	Beckum.....	1,943	51 45	

The Circle of Munster is remarkably level, containing
 extensive sandy tracts, which are, however, judiciously
 employed in the culture of such crops as do not require
 great fertility of soil. Turnips and similar green crops
 for the food of cattle are extensively grown; still a con-
 siderable proportion of the ground is rich, and there
 both corn and flax are largely produced. The latter is
 one of the staple articles of the Country, as the object
 both of agricultural and manufacturing industry, afford-
 ing support to above 10,000 weavers. There are no
 forests but many small woods in Munster; the fuel
 however consists principally of peat and coal, of which
 there are productive beds worked to a considerable
 extent. The rivers are the Lippe, Ems, Emster, Werre,
 Berkel, and Aa. The places of importance, in addi-
 tion to the chief towns already mentioned, are, in the
 district of Munster, *Graven*, population 3434; *Notteln*,
 population 2906; in the district of Ludinghausen,
Senden, population 2016; in the district of Reckling-

MUN-
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MU-
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hausen, *Boer*, population 4506; in the district of Kosfeld, *Dulmen*, population 2013; in the district of Steinfurt, *Rheina*, population 2254.

MUNSTER, the chief town of the district and circle of the same name, as well as of the Province of Westphalia, is situated on the Aa. The ramparts form a delightful promenade, being through their whole circuit ornamented with four rows of luxuriant trees. The Archiepiscopal Palace, built on the former site of the citadel, is a handsome edifice surrounded by beautiful gardens. There are ten churches besides the cathedral; in that of St. Lambert may be seen the three cages in which the bodies of those notorious fanatics, John of Leyden, Knipperdoling, and Krechting were exposed. The Council-house is adorned by a handsome Gothic façade, and its principal apartment is kept in the state in which it appeared in 1648, when the assembled envoys signed the celebrated Treaty of Westphalia, by which Religious toleration was established in Germany. The town is well built with broad and regular streets: it has a University attended by 400 students, under the instruction of a Director and ten Professors. This Institution is provided with a Library of 25,000 volumes, a Botanic Garden, and a Collection for the study of the Fine Arts. Munster was formerly a place of more importance than at present, having been an influential member of the Hanseatic League. At the time of the Reformation it was noted as the focus of the outrageous and fanatic spirit of innovation which, under the influence of the Anabaptists, threatening Society with ruin, created apprehensions unfavourable to the cause of Religious improvement. After this ebullition, the People attempted to render Munster a free town, but their warlike Prelate, John of Gallen, in whom the sovereignty vested, reduced them to obedience. The majority of the townsmen is at present Roman Catholic; but the number of those who profess Protestantism is increasing, as well from the influx of people professing that Faith, as from its influence in consequence of being the Religion of the ruling power. Munster is advancing in population and wealth, deriving great commercial advantages from the Ems having lately been made navigable, and connected both with the town and the river Lippe by two well-projected canals. Mallinkrodt, *Geschichte Geologie und Statistik von Westphalen*, Dortmund, 8vo. 1816; *Beyträge zur Geschichte und Verfassung des Herzogthums Westphalen*. Damst. 8vo. 1803.

MUNTINGIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Tiliaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted; corolla, petals five; berry five-celled.

One species, *M. calabura*, native of Jamaica.

MURÆNA, from the Greek *μύραινα*, Lin. Bloch; *Eel*, Pen. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Anguilliformes*, order *Malacopterygii Apodes*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Body snake-like, furnished with pectoral fins, underneath which are the narrow lateral branchial apertures.

The fishes belonging to this genus are distinguished from the *Gymnothoraces* in having pectoral fins, which however are small, and their branchial apertures being of greater size. Among themselves there is some variation as to the extent of the dorsal and anal fins, but hardly sufficient to divide them into distinct genera.

a. *Anguilla*, Thunberg. *True Eels*.

Have the dorsal and anal fins elongated beyond the tail, so as to form a pointed caudal fin; and some of

them have the dorsal fin commencing far behind the pectorals, with the upper jaw very short; such are

M. Anguilla, Lin.; *l'Anguille Vulgaire*, Lacep.; *Common Eel*, Shaw. The back dusky green, the belly whitish, inclining to yellowish or brownish, according to the water in which they live; sometimes they are speckled with deep brown. They are found only in fresh water, but indifferently in streams or ponds; feed by night upon the spawn of fishes, insects, &c.

According to Cuvier the *Lepidopus Diaphanus* of Risso is an Eel, and belongs to this division.

With the same disposition of the dorsal fin some have the upper jaw longest; as the

M. Longicollis, Cuv.; *M. Myrus*, Lacep.; *Long-necked Eel*.

Some of the Eels have the dorsal fin arising either close to the pectoral fins or immediately with them, and the upper jaw always the longer. Of these are the

M. Conger, Lin.; *le Congre Commun*; *Conger Eel*, Pen. Occasionally attains the length of eight or nine feet, and the thickness of a man's leg, and weighs a hundred pounds; its back dusky, the belly whitish, the lateral line consisting of numerous white dots; the dorsal and anal fins edged with black. It is found throughout the European seas; its flesh is very coarse, and little esteemed.

M. Myrus, Lin.; *le Myre*; *Rondeletian Eel*, Shaw. Is very similar in its form to the Conger Eel, but much smaller, and distinguished by some small spots on the nose, a streak across the occiput, and two rows of dots along the nape of a white colour; the dorsal and anal fins white with a black edge. Found in the Mediterranean, as are also the following, described by Laroche and Risso.

M. Balearica vel Cassini.

M. Mystax.

M. Nigra.

M. Strongylodon, Schneid.

β. *Ophisuri*, Lacep. *Snake Eels*.

In this division the dorsal and anal fins do not reach quite to the end of the tail, which remains pointed and finless; in some the pectoral fins are of the ordinary size, and the teeth pointed; such are

M. Serpens, Lin.; *le Serpent de Mer*, Salv.; *Snake Eel*, Shaw. About five or six feet long, and as thick as a man's arm, with a slender, pointed muzzle; brown above, silvery beneath; the lateral line dotted. Found in the Mediterranean.

M. Ophis, Bl.; *Spotted Eel*, Shaw; and the *Ophisurus Punctatus* of Cuvier, from Surinam, belong to this division.

In some of this division the teeth are obtuse, and the pectoral fins are so small as almost to escape observation, and thus lead from the *Murænæ* to the *Gymnothoraces*; such are the

M. Colubrina, Boddaert; *M. Annulata*, Thunberg; *Murenophis Colubrinus*, Lacep.

M. Fasciata, Thunb.

M. Maculosa, Cuv.; *Ophisurus Ophis*, Lacep.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Lacepede, *Histoire des Poissons*; Bloch, *Ichthyologia* a Schneider; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*.

MURALTIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diadelphia*, order *Octandria*, natural order *Polygalææ*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved, somewhat unequal; corolla, petals three, united; the middle two cleft, lobes blunt; germen with four horns, two-valved, two-celled.

Four species, natives of the South of Africa.

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MURCIA.

MURCIA.

Extent and boundaries.

Mountains.

Rivers.

Segura.

Sangonera.

Aspect of the country.

MURCIA, a Province of Spain, in the State documents of which Country it is styled "the Kingdom of Murcia." It lies between $37^{\circ} 10'$ and $39^{\circ} 10'$ latitude, and between $50'$ and $3^{\circ} 5'$ West longitude, is 110 miles in length, the same extent in breadth, and has an area of 7770 square British miles. It is bounded on the North-West by La Mancha, North by Cuenca, East by Valencia, South-East and South by the Mediterranean Sea, West by Granada. Much of the country is mountainous. The Spanish Geologists have divided the mountains of the Peninsula into seven groups, or systems, as they style them. Of these the Iberian Range, stretching from Biscay in a South-East direction, the Marianian Range, or the *Sierra Morena*, running nearly under the 38th parallel of latitude, and the Bætic Range, or *Sierra Nevada*, lying more to the South, and almost parallel to this last, as well as to the coast of the Mediterranean, all join in Murcia. The elevation of this uniting group, which bears the name of the *Sierra de Segura*, is in general moderate, though some summits about the town of Segura are covered with snow throughout the year: the Pico de Peñalosa is ascertained to have an altitude of about 2300 feet. In the North-Western part of the Province is the ridge which in this part of the Peninsula divides the waters flowing to the Atlantic from those received by the Mediterranean; as the Guadalimar, a tributary of the Guadalquivir, falls down the Western side, while the Segura proceeds Eastward. The Xucar, a considerable river flowing Eastward for some distance, forms the Northern boundary of Murcia. The Segura, however, is the only river that can be considered to belong to the Province, which it completely traverses from West to East, accompanied by fertility and picturesque beauty in all parts of its course. It rises amidst rocky mountains near the town of Segura; and after receiving the tributary waters of the Mundo Taibilla and Moratalla, passes into the Kingdom of Valencia, where it falls into the Mediterranean, having completed a course of 170 miles. It is not navigable, unless that term can be applied to it in consequence of timber being floated down it during floods; but the productiveness of the Huerta of Murcia, a tract extending along the course of the Segura, and every where exhibiting a luxuriant growth of the most valuable objects of cultivation, results from the irrigation afforded by this river. The Sangonera is a stream also rising in the West, and flowing Eastward. Part of its water is conveyed to the sea by means of a canal passing to Carthagena, but most of it, dispersed over the country in innumerable water cuts, is lost by absorption or evaporation; a small quantity is conveyed by these canals to the Segura, but the Sangonera itself has no natural channel to the sea. Besides these there are no streams of a size greater than brooks; and much of the country is, from want of water, a waste as dreary and barren as the deserts of Africa. Of this nature is part of table-land, or *Paramera*, stretching between Carthagena and Granada. In such parts the cactus is in general the sole vegetable production, though the scene is sometimes enlivened by copses of cistus, rosemary, lavender, and similar aromatic shrubs. A tract of the same nature, under the name of *El Campo*, extends from the City of Murcia to the coast. It is enclosed to the North and East by a low range of calcareous mountains, consisting generally of alabaster, or limestone, formed of petrified *echini* and bivalve shells

dissimilar from those at present to be found in the contiguous sea. In the Northern part of the Province there is an extensive plain, the continuation of the table-land of Castille. Lakes are as rare as in other parts of Spain. A salt lake is situated near Villena; and some shallow pieces of water rendered the neighbourhood of Albacete very unhealthy, until drained by means of a canal, which, about eight miles long, thirty feet wide, and seven feet and a half deep, conveys the superfluous waters into the Xucar; and besides salubrity, confers fertility on the country from the aid which it affords to irrigation. On the coast a shallow inlet, the Mar Menor, or Encansada of Murcia, extends about three miles in breadth and ten in length, separated from the sea by a narrow spit of sand, like those which enclose the *Hafs* of the Southern shore of the Baltic, and the *Lagunes* of North America. A narrow strait gives admittance to small vessels, which find good anchorage here, and shelter from the waves.

The sea-shore is low and sandy from the Eastern extremity to Carthagena, where it assumes a bolder character. The haven of Carthagena is the best in Murcia, and indeed in Spain. The celebrated Doria used to say that he knew but of three good ports—June, July, and Carthagena. It is very large and deep, and land-locked on the East and West by two ranges of hills, and on the North by the eminence on which the town is built. The Island of Escombrera, (the *Scombraria* of the Ancients,) lies before the entrance, and breaks the violence of the waves. In the entrance a ridge of sunken rocks causes risk to navigators not acquainted with the coast. Forts on the headlands at each side command the passage, though not with complete effect in consequence of the breadth, which is about a mile. The coast Westward to the confines of Granada consists for the most part of cliffs rising precipitously from the sea, and scarcely admitting a landing except at the port of Aquilas. From what has been stated it results that there are three ports in the extent of coast amounting to eighty miles. Cape Palos, though a striking object from its projecting far into the Mediterranean, is not of great elevation.

The principal mineral productions are lead, alum, sulphur, and a few precious stones. The Romans formerly wrought silver mines near Carthagena, and very extensive excavations evidence the activity of their operations, but the superior productiveness of the American mines at present prevents such employment of labour and capital. In the neighbourhood of Almazaren is found a soft, fine, unctuous, red clay used for polishing mirrors, and employed to mix with tobacco for the purpose of diminishing its volatility, and giving it that softness and moisture which makes the Spanish mixture so favourite an article with those addicted to the use of snuff. The surface of the mountains is in many places a mere calcareous rock, incapable of culture from a deficiency of vegetable mould; and as the extent of such tracts is considerable from this cause, as well as from the want of water on the table-lands and the coast, two-thirds of the lands are totally unproductive. Where there is water, however, the soil is one of the most productive in the world. There are natural hot baths at Archena and at Monbuy, and in various parts of the Province springs impregnated with sea-salt, and some containing such other mineral admixture as renders them serviceable in the medical treatment of diseases.

MURCIA.

Sea-coast.

Mineralogy.

MURCIA. The heat in Summer is very great, and, when the Solano or South wind blows, nearly insupportable. During the prevalence of this wind, which corresponds with the Sirocco of Italy, and comes loaded with noxious gases, and totally deprived of moisture by its passage over the African desert, the Sun is dimmed, and the atmosphere presents the appearance of a dull, blue haze. The air is hot like the blast of a furnace, and scorches the vegetable productions, whilst the fish lie gasping on the warm surface of the water. The land animals suffer exhaustion, sometimes so great as to produce death; in the human race the intellectual faculties often become temporarily deranged, and many individuals are attacked by swooning or vertigo. Such at the same time is the nervous excitement which it produces, that its duration is invariably attended by an increase of debauchery and crime. At other times during the Summer months, the heat, though very great, is not prejudicial to health or longevity, though it greatly accelerates the period of puberty, insomuch that it is not uncommon that girls should become mothers at twelve or thirteen years of age; and, as is the usual result of such premature development, their personal attractions early fade away. On the coast, intermittents and other febrile diseases sometimes prevail; and the yellow fever, introduced from America, has occasionally made frightful ravages. Rain falls very seldom in the low grounds; ice and snow is almost unknown, and the Winter is described as a delightful season, healthful, and of moderate temperature, while the country is adorned by fresh verdure and orange groves in full bearing.

Natural productions. The wild quadrupeds of Murcia are few; principally wolves, foxes, wild swine, and a few small species of the genera *Felis* and *Mustela*. The productions of the vegetable kingdom, however, are varied and important, supplying some of the most valuable articles of commerce. Palms are extensively planted; and in the season of gathering the crop, the trees, laden with gold-coloured bunches of dates, exhibit an amusing picture, as the peasants are suspended by means of ropes from the boughs for the purpose of reaching the fruit. It is a common practice to wrap boughs of this tree in matting, until, by the exclusion of light, the leaves become completely blanched, when the branches are cut for the purpose of exportation to Italy, where they are in demand for decorations on Palm Sunday. The alkalescent salts, which, under the names of soda and barilla, this Country supplies to commerce, are obtained principally from two plants, glasswort (*Salicornia*) and barilla. (*Salsola sativa*.)

Barilla. Barilla affords the most valuable salt for bleaching, as the others are too acrid, and contain a large proportion of muriate of soda; its cultivation, however, is troublesome and expensive, as the ground must be well manured, and subsequently allowed to lie fallow for a year before the plant be sowed. It grows to the height of about four inches, and spreads out into a number of sprigs resembling samphire. The colour is a dark green, turning slightly brown when the crop is fit for cutting. The ashes are obtained by piling the plants several feet above a shallow pit and burning them, when the residuum falls down in a liquid mass red hot; and after some days, during which it is left to cool, is sent to market. The less valuable kinds are generally much more productive; and one species, the Gazul, requires little labour, and neither irrigation nor manure. **Esparto.** the *spartum* of the Ancients, (*Stipa tenacissima*.) a sort of tough rush, is produced in abundance about Carthagena. Of forty-

five purposes to which, according to the Spanish writers, it is applied, the most important and extensive is the making of cables, which are cheaper and more durable than those of hemp, and have the valuable quality of floating on the water. In the North-Western part of the Province are extensive woods of pine, oak, and other valuable timber, the remains of the great forest, which, so late as the last century, covered that quarter. About the middle of the XVIIIth century a Commission, appointed by the Crown to preserve the timber for the service of the Royal Navy, ascertained that there were then 458,000,000 trees; but in consequence of the neglect of those appointed to protect them from devastation, the number has sunk to about 44,000,000. The mulberry thrives remarkably well; and there are above 350,000 of those trees, which supply food for so great a number of silkworms, that 40,000 ounces weight of eggs are yearly produced.

Swinburne observes, that he has never seen elsewhere a plain exhibiting so luxuriant and beautiful vegetation as the Huerta of Murcia, or valley through which the Segura flows. Innumerable water-courses and tanks, the production of Moorish industry, dispense and preserve this invaluable agent in agriculture; and such is the advantageous result from its employment, that where there is an unlimited supply of water, wheat will produce the amazing return of a hundred-fold. As the attention of the cultivator is much directed to the production of oil, fruit, silk, and barilla, not more than 160,000 quarters of wheat are annually produced, and the quantity requisite for the consumption of the inhabitants is supplied by the importation of 300,000 quarters. The staple produce is silk, of which 250,000 pounds are reeled every year, and nearly the whole sent away in a raw state. Maize and barley are cultivated to a considerable extent; and the carob, (*Ceratonia*), or St. John's bread, an esculent produced in pods borne on a tree, is used as food both for cattle and for the labouring people. Its taste is slightly sweet but rather insipid, and its nutritive powers are but moderate. Wine of excellent quality, and in considerable quantity, is made, especially in the Northern part. There is a great profusion of all the fruits suited to the warmer part of the temperate zone, and the quality is almost unequalled; so that, besides affording an important and delicious ingredient in the diet of the inhabitants, they constitute a great article of export. The principal are grapes exported both in their natural state and prepared as raisins, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, Seville oranges, pomegranates, figs, almonds, hazel-nuts, pistachio-nuts, chestnuts, capers, sweet acorns. Pulse is produced in great quantities, and forms a large proportion of the diet of the inhabitants, in addition to melons, gourds of various sorts, and onions.

Hassel states the value of the most important produce as follows:—

	Florins.
Corn	7,926,750
Olive oil	540,000
Wine	600,000
Alkaline salts	93,750
Saffron	84,375
Silk	2,343,750
	11,588,625
or, taking the florin at 2s.	£1,158,862

MURCIA.

Woods.

Huerta of Murcia.

Irrigation.

Amount of agricultural produce.

MURCIA. About one-sixth of the lands belongs to Ecclesiastics. Grazing is not much attended to. The principal live stock is sheep and goats. Like the rest of the Spaniards the people of Murcia are very fond of swine's flesh, and have a proverb, "No good dish without bacon, no good sermon without St. Augustin." Yet from some mismanagement the number of hogs is not very great. Miñano states the farming stock as follows: Oxen 22,240, horses 6314, mules 22,710, sheep 368,338, goats 282,874, asses 48,361, hogs 37,766, stocks of bees 39,060. Some cochineal is produced, and the sugar-cane is cultivated rather as a variety in diet when used fresh, than for the production of sugar. Cork and nutgalls are supplied in large quantities from the woods. The salt-works produce annually 42,000 bushels of that indispensable article.

Political organization and divisions.

Murcia, in military affairs, forms part of the *Capitaneria* of Valencia, in Civil matters it is subject to the jurisdiction of the Chancery of Granada. It is a Diocese the Bishop of which, bearing the title of Carthage and Murcia, is suffragan of Toledo; his income is estimated at about £5000 per annum. There are 101 Parish Churches, 91 Religious Houses, besides 14 Eleemosynary Establishments. The number of the regular Clergy is 3002, of the secular 1571. The population of the Province 455,400, inhabiting 102,971 houses; there are, consequently, 55 persons to each square British mile. It is divided into nine *Partidos* bearing the names of their chief towns, which are respectively:

	Population.
Albacete	11,874
Cartagena	13,000
Chinchilla	13,598
Cieza	6,856
Hellin	8,229
Lorca	40,366
Murcia	35,390
Segura della Sierra	3,998
Villena	9,563

Almanza and *Carthage* have been separately noticed.

Lorca.

Lorca, the *Eliocroca* of the Romans, is the largest, most populous, and probably the richest place in the Province. It contains a Collegiate and seven other Churches, seven Convents for men, and two for women, a Royal College, and a Citadel in a commanding position. It cannot boast of architectural beauty, as its streets are narrow and ill built. It is seated on the banks of the Sangonera, a shallow and scanty stream, but invaluable for the means of irrigation and consequent fertility which it affords. In the close of the XVIIIth century a vast work was projected for conveying into the Sangonera the waters which flow into the upper part of the Guadalentin: but after some progress had been made in its execution, the difficulties which presented themselves were so great as to cause the undertaking to be relinquished. In 1802 a dreadful calamity visited the town. Some projectors had collected into an extensive reservoir the torrents descending from the surrounding hills, and hoped to derive a great profit from the assistance which the collected water would give to irrigation in time of drought. The pressure unfortunately was too great for the wall of the reservoir, and it consequently gave way, so that the town was inundated, many houses and much property destroyed, and above six hundred people drowned. The

pecuniary loss on this occasion was estimated at above £600,000. During the time when the piratical powers of Barbary were formidable, this part of Spain suffered much from their ravages, and Colmenar in his account of Lorca mentions a singular circumstance which occurred in one of their incursions. A body of Algerine Corsairs having penetrated into the Country surprised and drove off a herd of horses, having made the keeper prisoner. He being allowed to ride, selected a mare, and when mounted, instantly set off at full speed followed by all the horses of the herd, each bearing an Algerine, who, not being provided with bridles, and not having courage to throw themselves off, were borne headlong into the midst of the town of Lorca where they were made prisoners. The arms of Lorca have the following motto in Leonine verse:

*Lorca solum gratum castrum super astra locatum,
Ense minans pravis, regni tutissima clavis.*

It lies in 37° 41' North latitude, 1° 36' West longitude.

Murcia, the Capital of the Province, is seated on the Segura, which divides it into two unequal parts connected by a handsome bridge. The embankment constructed to restrain the inundations of the river is about twelve feet broad, fourteen high, and one-third of a mile in length, and forms a delightful promenade. There are some other walks tastefully laid out, and in consequence of the luxuriant fertility and exquisite beauty of the neighbourhood, the views from them are of uncommon variety, richness, and picturesque effect. The town is large, and well built in a handsome style, with wide streets well paved and lighted. It contains a Cathedral and ten other Churches, twelve Convents for men, nine for women, five Colleges, and the Palace of the Bishop. The Cathedral is large and in a massive style, with handsome portals of red marble in the Corinthian order. It has, externally, a singular decoration, a huge chain wrought in stone extending round the building. The steeple is lofty, and has on the outside an ascent so gradual and broad that the top may be reached on horseback, or in a wheel-carriage. Thirty-two Statues with a profusion of well-executed arabesque ornament various parts of the building. On the walls are suspended the banners of such Jews as have from time to time been burned here by the sentence of the Inquisition. Murcia lies in 38° North latitude, 1° 11' West longitude.

The people of Murcia, according to Miñano, are tall, well made, and with handsome features. They are considered to possess talents for war and literature, and remarkable for a kind disposition. He doubts the justice of the charge of apathy and indolence often made against them, and observes, that they are active and persevering where encouraged by a prospect of *dulce lucellum*; and that, throughout the most inclement nights, they will continue abroad regulating the irrigation of their fields. The voice of travellers, however, is unanimous against the people of Murcia on these points, and the fact that almost the whole of the rich exports of the Country are sent out in a raw state, is unquestionable evidence of the small extent of manufacturing industry. Colmenar and Peyron give striking accounts of the rough manners and customs of the people, especially in the tract about Lorca. The inns, (*posadas*), generally kept by Gypsies, afford accommodation far inferior to that which the hostels of Britain are represented in contemporary records to have yielded five hundred years ago. The first apartment which the traveller

MURCIA.

MURCIA. enters is a stable filled with asses and mules, among which he must make his way to the kitchen, a large square room usually with a pyramidal roof open at the point to allow exit for the smoke. A range of stone benches along the walls serve, during the day, as seats for the muleteers, who usually crowd these places, and at night are occupied as bedsteads by the innkeeper's family as well as his guests. In the middle of the room is the fire fed with straw, wood, and dried cow-dung, and the cookery is confined to frying every sort of food in a profusion of bad oil. Those who wish for more retirement must content themselves with a close, dingy cell styled a chamber, and if furnished at all, having no other accommodation than a wretched mattress, and a scanty and dirty coverlet. By an unaccountable regulation of police there is a positive prohibition against the supply of provisions at the inns, so that the traveller must bring all with him. Murcia is assessed to contribute to the Royal Treasury the sum of 3,581,250 reals, or £42,646.

Historic
outline.

Murcia can scarcely be considered to have a distinctive History. Its possession was long and obstinately contested by the Romans and Carthaginians. In the II^d Punic War it was the scene of the sanguinary campaigns which terminated in the slaughter of the Roman armies, and the death of the brothers Cneius and Publius Scipio. Africanus, the son of Publius, subsequently avenged the death of the unfortunate commanders by totally defeating the Carthaginians, whom he drove out of the Country, placing it permanently under the dominion of the Romans. It remained an unmolested Province of the Roman Empire, until the

fall of that colossal structure, when it was first overrun by the Alani, who, in the VIIth century, were expelled by the Gothic King Suinthila. On the Moorish invasion its Governor, Theodemir, made an advantageous capitulation, and the new possessors, in admiration of his valour and conduct, styled the Country Tedmir, a name which it retained so long as their dominion lasted. Some, however, suppose that the appellation Tedmir was given from the palms abounding in Murcia, as in Arabic the word signifies that tree. It was wrested from the Moors in the beginning of the XIVth century by James II. King of Arragon, and from him passed by cession to the Crown of Castille. It then merged permanently in the Spanish Monarchy. During the Moorish insurrection in the reign of Philip II. it had its share of resistance and chastisement, and when the Mohammedans were expelled by order of Philip III. a large number were expatriated from Murcia, though some families of the obnoxious race are said still to lurk in the woods and mountains. Those who are desirous of minute information on the local history of the Province will find it detailed in *Cascales Discursos Historicos de Murcia*, fol. Murcia, 1621.

Colmenar, *Délices d'Espagne*, Leide, 1715, 6 tom. 12mo.; *Nouveau Voyage en Espagne par* — (Peyron,) Paris, 1782, 8vo., 2 tom.; Swinburne, *Travels in Spain in the Years 1775 and 1776*, 4to., London, 1779; *Elementos de la Geografia &c. de Espana y Portugal por* Antillon, 8vo., Madrid, 1808; *Diccionario Estadístico y Geográfico de Espana y Portugal por* Minano, Madrid, 1826—9, 8vo., 11 tom.

MURDER, v. or } A. S. *myrthrian*; Goth. *maur-*
MURTHUR, } *thrjan*; Ger. *morden*; D. *moor-*
MURTHUR, n. } *den*; Sw. *moerda*; Fr. *meurtrir*.
MURTHURER, } It is Mr. Tooke's opinion that the
MURTHURING, n. } noun *murther* is the A. S. *morthē*,
MURTHEROUS, } the third person singular of the
MURDERMENT. } A. S. verb *myrr-an*, to mar;
(see **MORTAL**, and **MORROW**, *ante*;) but it seems more probable that the Goth. and A. S. verb *maurthrjan*, *myrthrian*, were formed upon this third person, and the English noun and verb from it. The primitive meaning of the Goth. and A. S. verb is to dissipate, to disperse, to spread abroad, to scatter: and *morthē*, *quod dissipat*, (*subaud. vitam*;) that which dissipates, dissolves, and consequently *destroys* life. See **MIRTH**. To *murder* then is,

To mar, to destroy; to destroy life, to kill, to put to death.

For the Legal distinctions of *Murder*, see **HOMICIDE**. See the Quotation from Blackstone.

þe kȳnge's brēþren, Aurele and Ambrose,
Dradde, for here eritage, *ymorþred* for to be.

R. Gloucester, p. 110.

More *murþre* are nas (was not ere) in so lute stounde.

Id. p. 559.

Suich was þe *morþre* of Einesham (uor bataile non it nas.)

Id. p. 560.

And ho so *morþrerþ* a goud man ne þȳnkeþ in myn in wit.
He for doþ þe light þat oure lorde lokeþ to have worsheþ of.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 334.

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MURCIA.
MURDER.

O blessing God that art so good and trewe,
Lo how that thou bewreyest *mordre* alway
Mordre wol out, that see we day by day.

Chaucer. *The Nonnes Preestes Tale*, v. 15057.

Shew fauour lady and be not merciless,
Least ye be called a common *murderess*.

The Nine Ladies Worthy. Imputed to Chaucer.

The treson of the *mordring* in the bedde.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 2003.

Lo this, quod he,
My ladie Dionyse hath bede,
Thou shalt be *murdred* in this stede.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book viii. p. 260.

Slain is the *mordrer* and the *mordrice*
Through very trowth of rightwisnesse.

Id. *Ib.* book viii. p. 265.

The iustice of bloude shall flee the *murtherer*, as sone as he
fyndeth hym.

Bible, Anno 1551. Numbers, ch. xxxv.

With the slaughter and *murdermente* of howe manye persons, is
the seigniourie of some one citie now and then gotten into mennes
handes and possession?

Udall. Luke, ch. iv.

EVAN. Am I still hated?

Hast thou no end, O fate, of my affliction?

Was I ordain'd to be a common *murdress*?

And of the best men too.

Beaumont and Fletcher. A Wife for a Moneth, act v. sc. 1.

In the end a conspiracie was made for the *murthering* of him, and
by the senators executed.

Holinshed. Works, vol. vi. ch. i. p. 125.

If Phocas be a coward (said the Emperor Mauritius) then is he
murtherous.

Ralegh. History of the World, fol. 588.

2 Y

MURDER.
MUREX.

The first great disturbance in the world after the fall of man was by a *murderer*; whom the vengeance of God pursued to that degree, that he professed that his punishment was greater than he could bear, though he himself could not say, that it was greater than he had deserved. *South. Sermons*, vol. xi. p. 40.

He delights to commission his curse to arrest a bloody Ahab, just as he is going to take possession of the price of blood, and to dash out the brains of a *murderous* Abimelech in the very head of his army. *Id. Ib.* p. 46.

Diana's vengeance on the victor shown,
 The *murdress* mother, and consuming son.
Dryden. Palamon and Arcite.

The name of *murder* (as a crime) was anciently applied only to the secret killing of another; (which the word *moerda* signifies in the Teutonic language;) and it was defined, *homicidium quod nullo vidente, nullo sciente, clam perpetratur.*

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iv. ch. xiv. vol. iv. p. 195.

This [amercement] was an ancient usage among the Goths in Sweden and Denmark, who supposed the neighbourhood, unless they produced the *murderer*, to have perpetrated or at least connived at the *murder*; and, according to Bracton, was introduced into this kingdom by King Canute, to prevent his countrymen the Danes from being privily *murdered* by the English. *Id. Ib.*

Cruel with guilt, and daring with despair,
 The midnight *murderer* bursts the faithless bar,
 Invades the sacred hour of silent rest,
 And leaves, unseen, a dagger in your breast.
Johnson. London.

MURE, *v.* } Fr. *murer*, *muraille*; It. *murare*,
 MU'RAL, } *murale*; Sp. *murar*, *mural*; Lat. *mu-*
 MU'RAGE, } *rus*, a wall, *muralis*. *Murus*, anciently
 MU'RING, *n.* } written *mærus*, is derived by Scaliger and
 Vossius from Gr. *μοῖρα*, *pars*, *rata scilicet cujusque civis*
pars, Scaliger; *quia quisque pro ratâ parte muros, ex-*
truebat, reficiebat, ac tutabatur.

To wall or enwall; to compass or surround with walls; to fortify, to strengthen; to enclose, to shut up.

By Stat. William I. c. 30. citizens and burgesses to whom the King (Edw. I.) or his father had granted *murage* to enclose their walls, are declared subject to forfeiture and fine for taking such *murage* otherwise than granted. See in Rastall. Tolles.

At last, when as he found his force to shrink,
 And rage to quail, he tooke a muzzle strong
 Of surest yron, made with many a linke;
 Therewith he *mured* up his mouth along,
 And therein shut up his blasphemous tong.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 11.

It is a witty and good observation of Gregory that the prophet prays, set a door before my lips; a door, not a wall: he would not have his tongue *mured* up for all occasions.

Hale. The Enemies of the Cross of Christ. Sermon 13.

Other durst not front the battle of the Macedonians, which was so strongly imbattered on every side, and so *mured* in with a wall of pikes, presenting their armed heads on every side a man could come, that it was impossible to break them.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 213. *Paulus Aemilius.*

Walls are either entire and continual, or intermitted; the entire *muring* is by writers diversly distinguished.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ. Elements of Architecture, part i. p. 19.

Moreover, hee [Dentatus] woun 26 crowns or triumphant chaplets, wherof 14 were civick, for rescuing of Roman citizens in jeopardy of death; 8 of beaten gold; three other of *murall*, for mounting first over the enemies wall.

Holland. Plinie, vol. i. ch. xxviii.

Where you desire *mural* fruit-trees should spread, garnish, and bear, cut smoothly off the next unbearing branch.

Evelyn. Kalendarium Hortense. January.

MUREX, in Zoology, a genus of *Gasteropodous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell oval or oblong, canaliculated at the base, with rough, spinous, or tubercular veins;

aperture rounded or oval; three or more varices in each turn of the spine, the lower ones uniting obliquely with the upper into longitudinal rows; *operculum* horny.

Type of the genus, *M. erinaceus*, Linnæus; Pennant, *Brit. Zool.* vol. iv. pl. lxxix. fig. 1. Inhabit various seas; the type is found on the coast of Britain; the genus is distinguished by having three rows of ridges on each whorl; many of the species are of lively colours, and of considerable size.

MURICARIA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliculosa*, natural order *Cruciferae*. *Generic character*: calyx segments erect; petals entire, equal, seed vessel coriaceous, globular, one-celled, one-seeded, spiny; seeds globular.

One species, native of the North of Africa. Decandolle.

MURICIA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Monocla*, order *Syngenesia*. *Generic character*: male flower, calyx five-parted; corolla, petals five; filaments three: female flower, calyx and corolla as the male flower, berry one-celled, seeds orbicular, tuberculated.

One species, a large shrub, native of Cochinchina.

MU'RMUR, *v.* } Fr. *murmurer*; It. *mormorare*,
 MU'RMUR, *n.* } Sp. *murmurar*; Lat. *murmurare*;
 MU'RMURER, } Gr. *μωρμύρειν*, properly spoken of
 MU'RMURING, } flowing waters, a little roughened.
 MU'RMUROS. } Vossius does not think from the
 verb *μωρμύρειν*, to flow, but formed from the sound. And
 the application certainly is

To make the noise, to utter the sound of roughly or hoarsely flowing water; or a similar noise or sound: to utter an indistinct, continuous, hoarse sound: met. to utter the sounds of complaint, repining or discontent; to complain, to repine.

As many heds, as many wittes ben
 They *murmured*, as doth a swarme of been,
 And maden skilles after hir fantasies.

Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10517.

Murmur also is oft among servants and grutchen when hir soveraines bidden hem do leful thinges.

Id. The Persones Tale, p. 156.

And with that soun he herd a *murmuring*
 Ful low and dim, that sayde thus, "victorie"

Id. The Knights Tale, v. 2435.

Hir name is *murmure* and compleint,
 Ther can no man hir chere peint
 To sette a glad semblant therin.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 27.

But wordes dare I speake none,
 Wherof she might be displeased:
 But in myne herte I am diseased
 With many a *murmure*, God to wote.

Id. Ib.

Make ye no *murmuration*.
 Though I write after this facion.

Shelton. The Boke of Colin Clout.

Those *murmurers* against God, as soone as they repented were healed of their deadly woundes, thorough lookynge on the brasen serpent onely, without medicine or any other help.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 14. *Prologue to Leviticus.*

Great *murmuring* ther arose in Inglande bitwene the noble herôs and y^e kyngs counsell.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. vi. p. 4.

The silver-sounding instruments did meet

With the base *murmure* of the water's fall.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 12.

But as they shewed themselves no lesse than ingrat infidels in the behalfe, so the Lord considered their vnthankfullnesse, and gaue them euer since such scarsitie, as the greatest *murmurers* haue now the least store.

Holinshed. Works, vol. i. p. 392. *The Description of England*, ch. viii.

MUREX.
MURMUR.

MURMUR.
MUS.

But with his clownish hands their tender wings
He brusheth oft, and oft doth mar their *murmurings*.
Spenser. Faerie Queen, book i. can. 1.

What, if God, willing to show the riches of his mercy, calls and
accepts of some at the very last hour of the day, and rewards them
equally with those that came in at first; have we any thing to
reply against such a proceeding, or to carp at his justice, or *murmur*
at our brother's felicity?

South. Sermons, vol. ix. p. 220.

By long obedience he confest
That serving her was to be blest
Ye *murmurers*, let True evince
That men are beasts, and dogs have sense!

Prior. True's Epitaph.

This should silence the proud regrets and *murmurings* of our
hearts, at the absoluteness of God's decrees and purposes: for why
may not his decree be as absolute as his power?

South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 241.

Round his swoln heart the *murmurous* fury rolls.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, book xx.

Yet hark, how through the peopled air
The busy *murmur* glows!

Gray. Ode on the Spring.

In the mean time I shall make a shew of some of my defences, if
it be only to convince the *murmurers*, that I shall not capitulate upon
the first summons.

Observer, No. 91.

MURR, } Skinner from Lat. *mori*; Minshew
MU'RRAIN. } from Gr. *μαραινειν*, *tabescere*. It is
from the A. S. *myrr-an*, to *mar*: to dissipate, to de-
stroy.

The old noun *murr*, was applied to that which *mars*
or destroys, (*sc.* the speech or utterance.) *Murrain*:
to that which destroys life: a destructive disease,
plague, pestilence.

And God on hem sendeþ oþer meschaunce *moreyne*.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 42.

The hande of the Lord shal be vpon thy catel which thou hast in
y^e felde, with a mighty great *morayne*.

Bible, Anno 1551. Exodus, ch. ix.

The wodhackle that singeth churre
Horsly as hee had the *murre*.

Skelton. The Boke of Philip Sparow.

This plague of *murrein* continued twenty-eight yeare ere it ended,
and was the first rot that euer was in England.

Stow. Edward I. Anno 1257.

His cattle must of rot and *murren* die,
Blotches and blaines must all his flesh emboss,
And all his people.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book xii. l. 179.

In the latter part of the book he relates the diseases incident to
cattle; and ends with the description of a fatal *murrain* that for-
merly raged among the Alps.

Dryden. The Georgics, book iii. The Argument.

I then had plann'd a life
Where wealth attends the middle stage,
And rest and comfort wait on age,
Where rot and *murrain* ne'er commence.

Cotton. Fable 6.

MURRAYA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decan-*
dria, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Hesperides*. Generic
character: calyx five-parted; corolla, petals five, bell-
shaped; nectary encircling the germen; berry one-
seeded.

One species, *M. exotica*, native of the East Indies.

MUR'REY, *adj.* } From Fr. *morée*, *morel*, *mo-*
MU'RRY, *n.* } *reau*; It. *morello*; Sp. *morado*,

so called from the colour of the *Moors*, *sc.* obscure or
dark, or rather from the colour of the mulberry, (*mori*,)
verging from red towards black. Skinner. Menage
prefers the former.

The chanons of the same chappell in their mantles of *murrey*, and
roundlet of S. George.

Stow. Edward IV. Anno 1476.

The leaves of some trees turne a little *murray* or reddish; and
they be commonly young leaves that do so.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. vi. sec. 512.

So stibium or glass of antimony, appears somewhat red in glass,
but in its powder yellow; so painted glass of a sanguine red will
not ascend in powder above a *murrey*.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors, book ii. ch. i. p. 58.

On the other side with a shippe, called the Tryumphe, with a
case of *murrey* velvet, weighing three score and thirteen ounces.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. Appendix, sig. x.

And add beside a *murry*-colour'd vest,
Which, in their places, may receive the pest.

Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 6.

MURRION. See MORION.

MURUCUIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class
Monadelphia, order *Pentandria*, natural order *Passi-*
floræ. Generic character: calyx five-parted, coloured,
furrowed; corolla, petals five; crown of filaments
simple, tubular, truncated; fruit a large berry on a foot-
stalk.

A genus allied to *Passiflora* containing three species,
natives of St. Domingo.

M U S.

MUS, Lin. Cuv.; Rat, Mouse, Pen. In *Zoology*, a
genus of animals belonging to the family *Claviculata*,
order *Rodentia*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth two in either jaw,
those of the lower narrower and more pointed; molar
three on a side above and below; of the upper, the first
has six blunt tubercles, the first two of which are placed
in transverse lines, and the next three in a second, and
the sixth singly in a third; the second and third molars
have four tubercles, of which one is placed in front,
another behind, and two in the middle situated obliquely
from without to within; of the lower, the first has five
tubercles, a single one in front, the others in pairs, the
second four in pairs, the third three, one in front, and a
pair of tubercles behind; tail moderate sized or long,

ringed, scaly, and generally but little covered with hair;
front feet four-toed with a rudimental thumb, hind feet
five-toed; claws falcular.

Linnæus and Pallas have included almost all the
smaller gnawing animals under this generic term, but
they have been separated by Gmelin, Illiger, and
Cuvier into numerous genera, and the genus *Mus* has
been restricted only to such as exhibit the characters al-
ready mentioned. They differ materially in size, varying
between twelve and two and a half inches. They are
distinguished from the Dormice by the obtuse form of
their head, by their less prominent eyes; from the
Hamsters by not having cheek-pouches; from the
Jerboas and others by the equal length of their legs,
which are furnished with delicate toes armed with slender

MUS.

and pointed claws; the toes are not webbed like the Water Rats, nor have they the edges furnished with strong hairs like the Musk Rats. The length of the tail is very various, in some it exceeds, in others equals, and in some is less than that of the body; it is round at its root, tapers towards the point, and the skin covering it is disposed in rings or verticillated scales, between which a few hairs are implanted, but not sufficient to cover the stump of the tail, by which they are distinguished from the laterally flattened tail of the Musk Rat, and the horizontal expansion of that of the Beaver; and by its slight covering from the well-clad tail of the Jerboa and the Water Rat. The greater number of Rats are covered with coarsish hair, but some few have the hair spiny. In their habits, they are omnivorous, feeding indiscriminately on grain, roots, fresh and putrid animal matter, and hence are very frequently found in butchers' shops and slaughter-houses; but when impelled by hunger, they attack each other and the stronger feed on the weaker. Some of them, but not all, lay up store of winter provisions, in burrows which they construct a slight distance below the surface of the ground. They multiply with great facility, and some of them live in the woods and fields, whilst others follow the steps of man, and colonize every part of the Globe in which he settles, becoming one of his greatest pests; their increase on shipboard is often to such extent that it becomes necessary to unlade the vessel completely in order that these troublesome companions may be put to flight, or destroyed by starvation, which is the only remedy for their total removal.

M. Giganteus, Hardwiche; *le Rat Géant*, Desmarest; *Bandicote Rat*, Pen. This is the largest species of the whole genus, the body including the head twelve inches, and the tail of equal length: body thick and arched, so that it has the appearance of a young pig; the muzzle rounded, the lower much shorter than the upper jaw, the incisive teeth very broad; the ears pretty large, rounded, naked, and the lower edge folded; body covered with close hairs of a dusky brown on the back, grey on the belly, and black on the legs; the outer toe of the hind feet very broad and high upon the leg; the tail slightly covered with hair, but quite naked for an inch from its tip, and marked with many indistinct rings. It lives about houses, making great ravages in the gardens and farm-yards, where it destroys not merely grain, but young poultry; it is said to undermine houses, in burrowing, so as to make them fall. It is found on the Malabar and Coromandel coast, in the Mysore, and in Bengal, between Calcutta and Hardwar, and is eaten by the poorer natives.

M. Decumanus, Lin.; *le Surmulot*, Buff.; *Brown Rat*, Pen. About nine inches long, the tail of same length; head, back, and sides light brown, mingled with tawny and ash; the sides lighter, and under parts dingy-white; feet naked and dirty flesh-colour; the front feet four-toed, with a claw instead of the fifth; on the tail may be counted two hundred rings. The Brown Rat is originally native of India and Persia, whence it was introduced into England about the year 1730; in France it did not make its appearance till twenty years after, but since that time it has spread in every direction, and has been imported even into America. They had not penetrated into Russia and Siberia in 1766, but at that period were observed, according to Pallas, coming up from the Westward to the towns of Jaitzkoi, Gorodok, and Astracan, filling the whole bed of the Wolga, and

infesting the houses so that nothing could escape. Like the Water Rat they swim and dive readily, and burrow on the sides of ponds and streams; feed on fruit and corn, and will destroy poultry and game, and if other food cannot be procured, fight and destroy each other. They are very fierce and courageous, and if they cannot escape, will turn and defend themselves boldly, fastening with their teeth on their pursuer. During Summer they live in the fields, but in Winter resort to houses. They have almost completely destroyed the Black or English Rat, and are not unfrequently called Norwegian Rats, but why does not appear. It is said that they have great aversion from the smell of Rabbits and Guinea pigs, which are sometimes kept for the purpose of driving them away. Both in England and France they are now exceedingly common.

M. Javanus, Hermann; *Javan Rat*. About the size of the Brown Rat, but with a shorter tail, of a reddish-brown colour above, with white under parts and legs; the root of the tail is very hairy, but the rest of it covered with large scales. From Java.

M. Indicus, Geoff.; *Indian Rat*. About the size of the Brown Rat; the upper parts and legs greyish-red; under parts greyish. Found at Pondicherry.

M. Alexandrinus, Geoff.; *Alexandrian Rat*. About six inches long, with a tail of eight inches; greyish-brown above tinged with rusty, under parts ashy-grey; legs same colour as the back; tail naked, encircled with a hundred and thirty or forty rings; some of the hairs on the back are remarkable for being flattened and grooved, thus making a transition to the Spiny Rats. About the neighbourhood of Alexandria.

M. Pilorides, Desm.; *Velvet Rat*. A little smaller than the Brown Rat, and of similar form, but its coat is of a bright, shining black colour, except the chin, the throat, and the root of the tail, which are pure white. It is a native of Martinique. It has often been confounded with an animal bearing the same name, and mentioned by Rochefort in his *Travels*, and included by Pennant and Erxleben among the Cavies.

M. Rattus, Lin.; *le Rat*, Buff.; *Black Rat*, Pen. Length of the body seven inches, of the tail rather more; its coat is finer than that of the preceding, of an iron-grey, nearly black above, and cinereous beneath, with a few white hairs on the upper part of the feet. Some varieties are quite black, others yellowish, and some white or albinos. It is carnivorous; makes its nest in a hole near the chimney, and lines it with wool, bits of cloth or straw; is very courageous, and during rutting time often fights fiercely with its fellows. This was formerly the most common European species, but has given way to the Brown Rat, which exterminates it wherever they meet. It does not seem to have been known to the Ancients, and Cuvier imagines it was not known in Europe before the Middle Ages. It was introduced into South America about 1544, during the Viceroyalty of Blasco Nunez, and is now a great nuisance throughout that continent. It was probably imported into this Country from France, as the Welsh still call it *Llygoden Frengig*, or the French Mouse. They are very common in the Society Islands, and at Otaheite are extremely numerous, feed on the bread fruit, and are said to attack the natives when asleep; they are held in great detestation, and the fruit which they have run over is not eaten.

M. Caraco, Pall.; *Caraco Rat*, Pen.; *Characho* and *Jike-Cholgonach* of the Mongols. Body about six inches

MUS.

MUS. and a half long; tail four and a half; colour reddish, mingled with grey, deeper on the back than the sides, under parts ashy-white, the legs dingy-white; tail brown above, ashy beneath, and having a hundred and fifty rings; the toes of the fore-feet, and the middle three of the hind, slightly webbed. It inhabits the Eastern parts of Siberia, and especially Mongolia, and is thought to have come from the Eastern parts of Asia and the Southern Provinces of China. It swims well, and burrows on the banks of rivers and ponds.

M. Brasiliensis, Desm.; *Brasilian Rat*. Much smaller than the Black Rat; the hair short and soft, of a brownish-yellow colour on the back, almost tawny on the sides, and grey beneath; the tail a little longer than the body.

M. Musculus, Lin.; *le Souris*, Buff.; *Common Mouse*, Pen. This elegant though destructive little animal is almost too well known to require description; the length of its body is about three inches and a half, and the tail of nearly equal length; the colour of its sleek, soft coat is above and on the sides ashy-black shot with yellow, each hair being deep ash at its root and throughout the greater part of its length, then merging to yellowish and tipped with black; all the under parts light ash tinged with yellow, especially about the vent; the tail covered with short and very fine hair. Several varieties of this species are found, a very common one of which are the White Mice with red eyes, which are merely albinos; others are yellowish, some light grey, some deep black, and others spotted with white. They are sometimes found in the woods, but most commonly in houses, and are amongst those animals which almost invariably accompany the steps of man. They burrow among the floors, in the walls amidst the plaster, forming long and very complicated galleries, in which they nestle during the day, but during night steal out in search of food. They increase rapidly, the female producing five or six young several times during the year. Nothing seems to come amiss to them; animal or farinaceous food, books, leather, and even linen, are continually subjected to the destructive attacks of such as live in houses, whilst those which inhabit the woods feed on roots and wild fruit. They do not become torpid by cold, and are found as well in the frozen regions of Iceland as in the warm climate of Egypt. This species was the *Mus* of the Ancients.

M. Sylvaticus, Lin.; *le Mulot*, Buff.; *Field Mouse*, Pen. Larger than the preceding, the body measuring above four inches, and the tail three and a half; the head larger and longer, the eyes more full and prominent; the ears of greater length and width, and the legs higher; the upper parts of the body, of the head, the sides of the head and neck, and the external surface of the limbs covered with short, fine, tawny hairs mingled with black; the sides of the muzzle, under parts of the head and body, and insides of the limbs whitish, tinged with ash wherever the fur is longer; on the chest a little tawny spot mingled with blackish, tail brown above and whitish beneath. Like the preceding, they are subject to variety of colour. They never frequent houses, but are found in woods, fields, and gardens, where they burrow and lay up great store of Winter food, nuts, acorns, corn, &c., the scent of which attracts pigs, which do considerable mischief in their endeavours to rifle these magazines. Field Mice are very destructive to corn, and especially to beans which have been just sown, and hence in some parts of England they are called *Bean Mice*. They are common in Europe, and

also in the United States of America, and make their nests either in thick tufts of grass, or just below the surface.

M. Leucopus, Rafinesque; *American Field Mouse*, Richardson. Is considered by the latter author as the representative of the European Field Mouse; it varies from three and a half to rather more than four inches in length, and the tail from two to nearly three inches; the upper parts of the body are brown-black, darkest on the head and back, the sides approaching to yellowish-brown, and with the hips sometimes to reddish-brown; the upper lip, a space on each side of the mouth, the chin, the under parts, insides of the thighs, legs, and feet white; the tail thickly covered with short hairs which hide the scales, its upper surface dark black-brown, under white. This little animal is often mistaken by Europeans for the English Mouse, the peculiarity of its tail being overlooked. It hoards grain and lumps of fat, depositing them in shoes left by the bedside, in the pocket of a coat, nightcap, a bag hung against the wall, &c. Frequently also, Dr. Richardson states, barley was found deposited in drawers, through chinks which were too small to admit the entrance of the animal, and often in a single night as much was laid up as equalled the Mouse in size, making it probable that more than one animal was engaged in the business. In gardens they do much mischief by tracking the maize recently sown, and collecting it into heaps under the loose earth by the side of a stone or a piece of wood. They are found as high as Great Bear Lake, and so soon as a fur post is established they are observed to domicile themselves in the houses; they extend across the American Continent from Hudson's Bay to the mouth of Columbia River, and are, perhaps, not uncommon in the United States. Pennant considers it merely as a variety of the *M. Sylvaticus*.

M. Agrarius, Pall.; *Corn Mouse*, or *Shitnik* of the Russians. About the size of the Field Mouse; head and body ferruginous with a dusky line extending along the back; belly and limbs whitish, the hind legs surrounded with a dusky circle just above the feet. In Russia is found about the villages and corn fields, in Siberia in the woods. Sometimes they are migratory, of which an instance occurred in 1763, or 1764, in which they ravaged the Country about Casan and Ausk; entered the houses, and even carried away bread from the table. They burrow just below the surface of the earth, giving it somewhat the appearance of mole-hills, and forming long galleries, at the end of each of which is a chamber where they lay up their stores, consisting of various kinds of seeds.

M. Vagus, Pallas; *Wandering Mouse*, Pen. Between two and three inches long, with a tail of three inches; pale ash above mixed and waved with black, and with a black line along the ridge of the back; ends of the limbs whitish. Inhabits the Tartarian Deserts, and occasionally wanders about in large flocks migrating from place to place during night. It is seen as high as latitude 57°, about the Irtysh, in beech woods; it is easily affected by cold, and sleeps rolled up on cold nights even in the month of June. It lives in the fissures of rocks, under stones, and in hollow fallen trees.

M. Betulinus, Pall.; *Beech Mouse*. Rather less than the former; the upper parts ashy-rust mingled with dusky, tip of the nose red, with a dark streak along the back, under parts pale ash. Found in the same district as the preceding, and runs up trees, to the branches

MUS.

MUS. of which it clings by the tail. Desmarest considers this and the preceding but as one species, and calls it *M. Subtilis*.
MUSA.

M. Campestris, Desm.; *le petit Mulot, ou Mulot des Champs*, Buff. *Short-tailed Mouse*, Pen. This very nearly resembles the last species, but differs from it in having the tail more than half an inch shorter, instead of half an inch longer than the body; the roots of the hairs on the upper parts of the body are greyish-slate, and their tips tawny, but on the sides the latter colour fades; the under part of the neck, chest, belly, and legs white; the tail scaly and slightly covered with grey hairs. It lives in burrows at a little distance from villages.

M. Messorius, Shaw; *le Rat des Moissons*, Desm.; *Harvest Mouse*, Pen. Two inches and a half long, the tail two inches more; very similar to the preceding; the upper parts very tawny, as is also the tail; under parts and legs white; a yellowish-grey, longitudinal streak on the sides of the body separates distinctly the tawny colour of the back from the white belly. It prefers rocky districts, but spreads over the fields, making great destruction among the corn. During Summer it builds a spherical nest of blades of corn, which it suspends either among the stalks of corn or on high grass, and in Winter it burrows very deep, making a round nest which it lines with moss. Desmarest thinks that it is probably the same species as the *M. Pendulinus* of Hermann, on account of the similarity of its manners. It is found in Germany and England, especially in Hampshire.

M. Soricinus, Hermann; *le Rat Nain*, Desm.; *Dwarf Mouse*. Is about the same size as the preceding, but the tail equals the length of the body, and it is characterised by the great elongation of the muzzle; the upper parts are yellowish-grey, the under white. It is found about Strasburg.

M. Striatus, Lin.; *Oriental Mouse*, Pen. About half the size of the Common Mouse; is of a grey colour and marked with twelve longitudinal rows of pearly spots from the head to the rump. It is found in India and Guinea.

M. Barbarus, Lin.; *Barbary Mouse*. Brown, marked with ten slender whitish lines on the back; the fore feet only three-toed with a rudimental thumb. Native of Barbary.

M. Pumilis, Sparrman; *Lineated Mouse*, Pen. General colour cinereous-brown; forehead and occiput black, from the latter four black lines extend along the back; tail light coloured and small. Found in the Sit-

sicamma Forest on the Slangen River far to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

M. Minutus, Pall.; *Little Mouse*, Pen. Little more than two inches long, the tail not so long; upper parts deep tawny with a whiteness at the corner of the mouth; under parts white; feet grey. Found in the temperate parts of Russia and Siberia, in the fields, barns, and among the beech forests.

Two other Rats are described by M. Rafinesque Smaltz, as existing in Sicily, but Desmarest thinks they probably belong to the Dormice. They are the

M. Frugivorus, Rafinesq.; *Frugivorous Mouse*. Of which the fur is brownish-red, with a few longer brown hairs above, and white beneath, the tail of equal length with the body, brown, ringed, ciliated and cylindrical. It lives on fruit, and builds in the trees.

M. Dichrurus, Rafinesq.; *Square-tailed Mouse*. Tawny, mingled with brownish above and on the sides; belly white; head marked with a brownish band; tail brown above, white beneath, rather squarish, like that of the Shrews. It lives in the fields, and falls asleep during the Winter.

The following Rats are remarkably distinguished from the preceding by the increased hardness and roughness of some of the hairs on the back, which resemble spines, and seem to connect this genus with the Porcupines.

M. Perchal, Gmel.; *le Rat Perchal*, Buff.; *Perchal Rat*. Above a foot in length, and the tail eight or nine inches; upper parts of the body deep brown, the under parts grey, lighter on the neck and belly; the fore legs very strong. It inhabits the houses at Pondicherry, and is occasionally employed by the natives as food.

M. Cahirrinus, Geoffr.; *Cairo Rat*. Body four inches long, and tail of the same length; its back covered with rough spines of a deep ash-grey colour, becoming softer on the sides and the colour inclining to red; throat and belly whitish-grey; feet dirty white; tail greyish, scaly, with a few scattered grey hairs. Native of Cairo.

The American Rats mentioned by Molina are not sufficiently characterised, according to Cuvier, to determine their proper station, but they are all included by Desmarest in this genus.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Desmarest, *Mammalogie*; Pennant, *History of Quadrupeds*; Richardson, *Fauna Boreali Americana*.

MUSA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Musæ*. Generic character: calyx a one-leaved sheath, many-flowered; corolla of one strap-shaped, five-toothed petal, nectary of one leaf, opposite the petal; berry many-seeded, inferior, in some of the flowers: sometimes the stamens or pistil are abortive.

There are four species of this genus, natives of Tropical Countries, where their magnificent foliage adds very considerably to the beautiful scenery produced by the luxuriant vegetation.

M. paradisiaca, the plantain tree, is a native of the East Indies, and is cultivated very generally in hot Countries, and constitutes a large proportion of the food

of the inhabitants. The root of the plant is perennial, but the shoots are annual, and rise to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet, one leaf, and its stalk is as much as a man can carry. The fruit is about the size of a cucumber, and is produced in long pendent bunches, one on a plant.

M. sapientum, the Banana, is also cultivated for its fruit, which is very grateful.

MUSCA, in Zoology, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* incumbent, three-jointed; the third joint elongate, obtuse, prismatic, compressed; the base of the latter with a plumose, dorsal seta; *abdomen* ovate, setose; wings two, divaricating, with a transverse nerve at the apex.

MUS.
MUSCA.

MUSCA. Type of the genus, *M. domestica*, Linnaeus; Degeer, *Ins.* vol. vi. pl. iv. fig. 5—10.

MUSCICAPA. A very numerous genus, containing upwards of fifty European species, of which at least thirty are found in Britain.

MUSCADEL, } Fr. *muscadell*, *muscat*; It. *mos-*
MUSCADINE. } *catello*, so called either from their scent of *musk*, or because flies (*muscae*) feed eagerly upon them; in confirmation of the latter the *Uvæ Apianæ* of Pliny are referred to. See Menage and Skinner; and the Quotation from Pliny.

And at night to banquet with dew (as they say) of all manner of fruits and confections, marmelade, succad, grene ginger, comfeittes,

sugar plate, with malmesay & romney burnt with sugar, synamon & cloues, with hastarde, *muscadell* and ipocrasie. Tyndall. *Workes*, fol. 229. *Exposition upon the sixth chapter of Mathew.*

As touching the *muscadell* wines, (*Apianæ*) they tooke that name of bees, which are so much delighted in them, and desirous to settle and feed of them. Holland. *Plinie*, book xiv. ch. ii.

Most decoctions of astringent plants, of what colour soever, do leave in the liquor a deep and *muscadine* red.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book vi. ch. xii. p. 412.

This will buy brawn this Christmas yet, and *muscadine*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Loyal Subject*, act iii. sc. 4.

The fluid and finer part of the mixture passing through in the form of a liquor, high coloured, almost like *muscadine*.

Boyle. *Workes*, vol. iii. p. 118. *Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*, part ii. ch. ii. ess. 5.

MUSCA.
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MUSCICAPA.

MUSCICAPA.

MUSCICAPA, from the Latin *musca*, a fly, and *capio*, I take, Lin. Tem.; *Flycatcher*, Pen. In Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Dentirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak of moderate size, strong, angular, depressed at the base, and more or less wide, compressed at the tip, which is strong, hard, curved, and deeply toothed; long, rough bristles at the base of the beak; nostrils ovoid, basal, lateral, covered partially by bristles directed forwards; tarsi rather longer than the middle toe; three toes in front, of which the lateral are generally of equal length, and the outer connected at its base with the middle, and one toe behind; the first alar quill the shortest, the second longer, the third and fourth longest.

A large proportion of the birds forming this genus belong to warm climates, and exhibit great variation in the form of their beak, dependent on the different kinds of insects upon which they feed. In some the beak becomes flattened and elongated so as nearly to approach the *Todi*; in others it runs on the one hand to the broad-based beak of the *Platyrhynchi*; in others to the strong curved beak of the *Edolii* and *Lanii*; some pass to the slender delicate beaks of the *Sylviae*, whilst others run towards the *Tamnophyli* and *Myotheræ*. In their habits the Flycatchers approach the Shrikes, being of a quarrelsome and spiteful disposition, driving away from their haunts all other insectivorous birds, and even chasing each other. They feed on flies and other winged insects, which they take on the wing, but never on the ground, and rarely even on the leaves of trees. In Europe, for the most part, they live alone in the forests, upon the tops of the trees, and lay but once a year.

They have been divided into Geographical sections, as they are generally distributed in particular districts, and do not pass from one to the other.

Sect. I. European Flycatchers.

M. Grisola, Lin.; *le Gobe Mouche proprement dit*, Buff.; *Spotted Flycatcher*, Pen. Rather larger than the Common Sparrow; the upper parts ashy-brown; the forehead inclining to whitish; the feathers of the head marked with a longitudinal brown streak; throat and middle of the belly white; sides of the neck, chest, and belly marked with longitudinal ashy-brown streaks. The Spotted Flycatcher makes its appearance in England and France in the Spring and leaves us about Sep-

tember, when the dipterous insects on which it feeds become scarce. It is of a dull aspect and naturally fierce, never sings, but utters a piercing, disagreeable cry. It lives in the woods, and builds its nest of moss, wool, or hairs, intermingled with roots, in the hollows of rotten trees, and sometimes in holes of walls, or even in bushes, and lays five or six eggs bluish-white spotted with rust colour. It is common throughout Europe.

M. Albicollis, Tem.; *M. Atricapilla*, Gmel.; *le Gobe Mouche à collier de Lorraine*, Buff.; *White Collared Flycatcher*. The size of a Sparrow; the top of the head, cheeks, back, lesser wing-coverts, and all the tail quills deep black; the forehead, a broad collar on the back of the neck, and all the under parts pure white, excepting the rump, in which is mingled some black; on the alar quills near their origin a white band, and the middle and lesser wing-coverts white, the latter tipped with black on their inner edge. Such is the Spring plumage of the old male; from which the female differs, in having all the upper parts greyish-ash, except a very small ashy-white space on the forehead, the externally white great wing-coverts, and the two lateral caudal quills, which are edged with white; all the under parts are pure white; the white collar on the neck does not exist, and is merely indicated by the ashy colour being lighter at that part than elsewhere. In Winter the male assumes the same plumage. This bird is found more commonly in the central than in the other parts of Europe, it is less frequently seen in Germany, and the North of France, and never in Holland; it is occasionally, but by no means frequently, found in England. It lives in thick and extensive forests, builds in the holes of trees, and lays five or six greenish-blue eggs, dotted at the larger extremity with delicate brown spots.

M. Luctuosa, Tem.; *le Traquet d'Angleterre*, Buff.; *Pied Flycatcher*, Pen. Size of the last; all the upper parts and the tail quills deep black; the forehead and under parts clear white; the wings black, their middle and greater coverts white, and the inner webs of the latter tipped with black. Previously to the plumage of the male acquiring its deep black colour, numerous grey feathers are observed scattered about on a black ground; the alar and caudal quills are blackish, and merely the outer two of the latter edged with white; in the second year the outer caudal quill alone is edged with white, and in the third, in which the plumage attains its perfection, neither of the caudals have the white edge. The old female has no white mark on the wing, the upper

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CAPA.

parts are of a uniform ashy-brown, and the three lateral caudal quills are edged with white: the same characters also distinguish the young and the males in Winter, and have been described as a separate species under the name *Motacilla Ficedula*, Gmel.; the *Becfigue* of Buffon.

There is great difficulty in distinguishing the Pied from the White Collared Flycatcher. In Summer the males are easily distinguished after the second Spring moult, the latter having the neck completely encircled with a white collar, whilst the former has the back of the neck still black. Of the females, the White Collared is distinguished by the little white patch on the wings, whilst the Pied Flycatcher has none; and as to the caudal quills, in the White Collared the two outer have a more or less broad white edge according to their age, whilst the Pied has the outer three edged with white. They are commonly found in the Southern parts of Europe, along the Mediterranean, in the central parts of Germany and France, rarely in England, and never in Holland. They live in woods, in parks, and even in gardens, in Italy among the olive and fig-trees, and build their nests in the united branches of adjoining trees, and lay about six eggs of a very light greenish-blue colour. They feed on flies and other little insects, which they pick off the surface of ripe fruit and leaves; Vieillot, however, states, that these birds feed rather on the pulp of the fruit than on insects.

M. Parva, Bechstein; *le Gobe Mouche Rougeâtre*, Tem.; *Little Flycatcher*. About half an inch shorter than the preceding; the upper parts of a reddish-ash colour, which assumes a bluish tinge about the ears; alar quills ashy-brown; the middle four caudal, and the tips of the lateral blackish, the latter white from their roots; the throat, front of the neck, and chest bright rust; the sides reddish; the other under parts white; the beak and legs brown; the hairs at the base of the beak very long. In the female all the colours are paler. These birds are very rare in Europe, and are found only in the extensive forests of Germany, where they remain just long enough to bring up their young; but towards the East they are common.

Sect. II. Asiatic Flycatchers.

M. Cyanocephala, Gmel.; *Blueheaded Flycatcher*, Lath. About the size of a Linnet; the head deep blue, almost black, the throat and upper parts of the body deep red, the under parts light brown; the tail forked. From the Ile de Luçon.

M. Sinensis, Gmel.; *Chinese Flycatcher*, Lath. Rather larger than a Sparrow; is distinguished by a white streak, which, proceeding from the angle of the upper mandible, encircles the black top of the head.

M. Subflava, Vieill.; *Oranor Flycatcher*. About the size of our Linnet, but the body is more slender, and the tail very long; the head, throat, and upper parts black, glossed with bluish-grey, the under parts, rump, lateral tail feathers bright orange; legs and claws blackish-brown. Native of Ceylon.

M. Melanictera, Gmel.; *Ceylonese Flycatcher*. The size of a Goldfinch; the head and cheeks black; chest yellow; back yellowish-ash; alar and caudal quills blackish; legs pale blue. Native of Ceylon, where it is called *Malkala Kourla*, and is kept in cages on account of its singing.

M. Aëdon, Gmel.; *Musical Flycatcher*. About the size of a Nightingale; the upper part of the body rusty-

brown, the under white; tail ashy-brown, the central quills of which are of equal length, but the others shorter. It is found especially among the rocks and in the valleys of Eastern Tartary, and its nightly song is compared by Pallas to that of a Nightingale.

M. Cantatrix, Tem.; *Singing Flycatcher*. Rather larger than the Common Sparrow; the beak flat, and in form of an elongated cone on its upper surface; the tail long, and its quills equal, and not more than a third covered by the wings; a narrow, azure-blue stripe passes across the forehead above the eyes, in the male; the lore velvet-black; the top of the head, neck, back, wings, and tail white; the remiges and under parts of the tail black; throat, front of the neck, and under parts light ferruginous. In the female the lore and ocular circlet are whitish, the head and neck ash, the back olive. It is found in the woods of Java, where it sings very sweetly.

M. Miniata, Tem.; *Vermilion Flycatcher*. In the male the top of the head and the throat are black, and of a steel-like lustre; the upper part of the back and scapulars golden-red; the lower part of the back, chest, belly, rump, and under surface of the wings very bright vermilion-red; alar quills vermilion, tipped with black, and caudal black, tipped with vermilion, and slightly graduated. In the female the colours are more dingy. Found in the mountains of the interior of Java.

M. Flammea, Forster; *Parus Peregrinus*, Sparrman; *P. Malabaricus*, Lath.; *Flaming Flycatcher*. This species is connected with the preceding, and with the Oranor Flycatcher, by its graduated tail; the head, nape, back, part of the wings, the four central caudal quills, and the origins of the lateral ones, in the adult male, shining black; the other parts of the tail, the alar quills, the chest, and under part of the body orange. The female has the forehead and rump olive-yellow; the top and back of the head, the nape, and back blackish-ash, and all the under parts yellow. Native of Java, Sumatra, Banda, Ceylon, &c.

M. Javanica, Gmel.; *Longtailed Javan Flycatcher*. About the size of the common Flycatcher, but with a very long and rounded tail; beak, legs, upper part of the throat, and caudal quills black, except their tips, which are white, as is also the belly. From Java.

M. Hirundinacea, Tem.; *Swallow-like Flycatcher*. The upper parts black, with blue glossings, the under white in the male; the female has the upper parts deep brown and blackish.

M. Rosea, Vieill.; *Rosy Flycatcher*. Head, back, and wing-coverts grey, the rump and upper surface of the tail grey, tinged with rose colour; the chin and throat white; front of the neck and chest rose colour, several of the alar quills reddish-brown, which is best seen when the wings are closed; tail graduated, the outer webs partly red. In those which are considered females, a jonquil-yellow replaces the red. From Bengal.

M. Hyacinthina, Tem.; *Hyacinthine Flycatcher*. About the size of a Sparrow, and similar in form to the common European Flycatcher; lore black, forehead, throat, and chest brilliant azure-blue; top of the head, back of the neck, and all the upper parts beautiful blue, slightly inclining to ash; alar and caudal quills brown, edged with bluish; belly and other under parts bright ferruginous. In the female the upper parts and wings are tinged with greenish-ash, and the under with rose

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colour. From the Timor Islands in the Indian Archipelago.

To the Indian species may also be added, the *M. Carinata* of Swainson, and the *M. Obscura*, *Indigo* and *Banyamas*, enumerated by Horsfield in his *Zoological Researches in Java*.

Sect. III. *African Flycatchers.*

M. Cyanomelas, Vieill.; *Blue-black Flycatcher*. Both sexes have crests, which are elevated when they expand the tail in a similar way to the Turkeys; in the male the crest and neck are black with a bluish tint; the back and rump bluish-grey; the wings crossed by a white stripe; under parts clouded with bluish-grey on a white ground; beak and legs bluish-black; irides cinnamon colour. The female has the scapulars, wings, and tail light brown. These birds are found about the Cape of Good Hope, in the forests of Anteniquoi, and in the Mimosa woods of Cafreland; the male utters a little, shrill, lisping cry, *schrett, schrett*.

M. Lunulata, Le Vaill.; *Spectacled Flycatcher*. Has the same mode of expanding the tail as the last mentioned; the eyes surrounded with a white circlet resembling spectacles; the upper parts of the body brown; the male has the upper part of the neck black, which extends down on the white under parts.

M. Scita, Vieill.; *Zizit Flycatcher*. Has the same size and elegant form as the Longtailed Titmouse; the general plumage is bluish-grey above, and white beneath; a black streak passes from the beak to the ears; the middle of the throat and chest slightly clouded with reddish, but in the female is not seen till the feathers are separated. It is found in Cafraria, especially in the Great Namaquois, and on the banks of the Orange River, where it discovers itself by the cry *zizizit*, among the tufts of bushes, in which it lies in ambush for the gnats, and on their approach it is seen flying about with great agility.

M. Undulata, Gmel.; *Undulated Flycatcher*. According to Le Vaillant this so closely resembles the common European Flycatcher, as to be easily confounded with it. Whilst Vieillot finds it so similar to the Flycatchers described by Buffon as coming from the Isle of France, that he thinks them the same species. The distinctive characters, however, according to Le Vaillant, are, in this having the outer caudal quills shorter, whilst in the European they are longer, and render the tail slightly forked, and in having only fourteen instead of seventeen alar quills. It is very common in the Anteniquoi Country and on the coast of Natal: the cry of the male is *tzirer chrest*.

M. Stellata, Vieill.; *Stellated Flycatcher*. The head bluish-grey; between the beak and eye on each side a little white star, and a collar of the same colour at the lower part of the neck; upper parts olive-green, under yellow. In the Spring the male utters a cry similar to that of the Chaffinch. They build in trees, in the forking of the lower branches, a nest composed of interlacing grass covered with moss, and lined internally with fine roots.

M. Aurea, Vieill.; *Golden Flycatcher*. Upper parts azure-blue; under orange-red in the male, white in the female. They are rather fierce, feed on caterpillars and spiders, and make their nest in the forks of the Mimosa branches; their cry is *pict-pict-piereret, piereret*.

M. Pistrinaria, Vieill.; *Miller Flycatcher*. The male

is about the size of the greater Titmouse, of a reddish-brown colour, clouded with olive on the head and upper parts of the body; wings and tail blackish, edged with white; a black streak passes through the eyes; a white band separates the black throat and chest, the sides are red, the other under parts white. The female is rather smaller, and has the throat, breast, and belly ferruginous-red. In the neighbourhood of the Anteniquoi Country they are found, and the male utters a rough cry, *grerrrrar, grerrrrar*, very similar to the grating of a pair of millstones, and hence the Dutch colonists have called them Moolenars or Millers.

M. Pririt, Vieill.; *Pririt Flycatcher*. The same size as the last, and like it the chest of the male has a large black mark; the white of the throat and front of the neck descends on either side, forming a kind of collar; the top of the head and upper parts of the body are slaty-grey; the under parts white. It is common on the Eastern and Western coasts of Africa. Both the latter species approximate to the *Saxicola*.

M. Cærulea, Lath.; *Cærulean Flycatcher*. The head, back, and front of the body azure-blue, excepting two black spots, one on the nape and the other on the chest; the belly is white: the female is of a lighter blue, but unspotted with black. This bird is found on the coast of Natal and in Cafreland; it builds on the tops of trees, amongst the thickest branches, a nest consisting externally of moss and internally of fibrous twigs.

Sect. IV. *American Flycatchers.*

M. Canadensis, Lath.; *Canadian Flycatcher*. About four and a half inches long, therefore not quite so large as our Common Sparrow; the middle of the top of the head black, the occiput ash; the back, upper tail-coverts, and under parts of the body yellow, spotted on the front of the throat with black; rump whitish; alar and caudal quills brownish-grey. Canada.

M. Cristata, Vieill.; *Motacilla Crist.* Gmel.; *Sylvia Cristat.* Lath.; *le Figuier Huppé*, Buff.; *Crested Flycatcher*. Four inches long; the upper parts of the body whitish-grey, the under brown inclining to green; the crest consists of little rounded feathers, edged with white on a brown ground. Found in the open districts of Guiana.

M. Atra, Gmel.; *Black Flycatcher*. The head blackish, as also the alar quills, which are edged with white; chest ash, and belly pale yellow; legs black. It is found about New York, and there called the Bee Eater, from its feeding on those insects.

M. Fuliginosa, Lath.; *Dusky Flycatcher*. Brown above, white beneath, except the chest, which is yellow. From Cayenne.

M. Virgata, Lath.; *Striped Flycatcher*. Top of the head yellowish; upper parts brown; the wings crossed with two rusty bands; under parts ash, marked with little, longitudinal, brown spots. From Cayenne.

M. Agilis, Gmel.; *Agile Flycatcher*. About four inches and a half long; has the form and colour of the European Yellow Wren, but the beak is flattened. From Cayenne.

M. Ruticilla, Lath.; *Yellow-tailed Flycatcher*, Edwards. Same size as the last; head, throat, upper parts of the body, and tail black; the roots of the caudal, the middle of the alar quills, and the sides of the chest, orange yellow, this in the female is simply yellow, and the black replaced with deep grey and brownish-black. In the

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Summer it is found in the United States, from Autumn to Spring in Mexico and the Great Antilles.

M. Alector, Pr. Max. de Neuwied; *Alectorian Flycatcher*. Is remarkable for the disposition of its tail-feathers in two vertical planes, in which it resembles the *Alectores*. Vieillot formed of it a new genus, under the name *Alectrurus*, but De Neuwied and Temminck consider it as belonging to the Flycatchers. The male has the forehead and cheeks marbled with black and white, all the other upper parts and a semicircular badge on the sides of the chest deep black when the moult is perfect, but till then varied with brown; the shoulders, roots of the alar quills, and part of their outer webs, the throat, and under part of the body white; caudal quills black, the middle two have their webs elongated into a delicate thread half an inch in length. The female differs from the male in having the tail always pendent, slightly arched, and in form of an inverted groove; the upper part of the body dull brown, the throat white, the semicircular badge reddish, and the other under parts reddish-white. Its habits are similar to those of the Flycatchers. From the Brazils and La Plata.

M. Diops, Tem.; *Double-eyed Flycatcher*. Has a yellowish-white spot between the beak and the eye, giving the appearance of a second eye; the upper mandible is brown, the under white; upper parts of the body light green, slightly inclined to olive; edges of the alar and caudal quills olive; throat and chest ashy-grey; belly white. From the Brazils.

M. Eximia, Tem.; *Beautiful Flycatcher*. Top of the head bluish-ash; ocular circlet white; lore and throat varied with green and white; front of the neck and chest yellowish-green; upper part of the body light green. From the Brazils.

M. Flammiceps, Tem.; *Flaming Flycatcher*. The feathers on the top of the head longish, those of the centre in the male of a fiery colour, in the female rusty; all the upper parts golden-brown, with spots of the same on the whitish ground of the neck and chest; the wings black-brown, and their coverts crossed with little reddish bands; tail brown. From the Brazils.

M. Gularis, Natterer; *Gorgeted Flycatcher*. Top of the head and back of the neck blackish-ash; cheeks light red, which is extended above the eyes and on the sides of the neck; back, alar and caudal quills greenish; throat and under parts ash. This species leads from the *Muscicapæ* to the *Todi*. From the Brazils.

M. Straminea, Natt.; *Straw-coloured Flycatcher*. About three inches and a half long; the male has a little reclining crest, white in the centre and blackish on the edges; cheeks leaden, nape ash, back ashy-olive; wings and tail blackish edged with white; throat and chest light ash, under parts straw colour. This species very nearly approaches the *Pari* in the form of its beak. From the Brazils.

M. Sternera, Tem.; *Slender-tailed Flycatcher*. About four inches long; the lore, forehead, and band which passes through the eyes pure white; the feathers on the head and neck black with white edges; the general colour is rusty-red, with black streaks upon the upper parts; the blackish tail is tipped with white; the throat and middle of the belly yellowish-white; beak and legs black. Temminck has some doubts in placing this species among the Flycatchers, on account of the plane surface of its mandibles, in which it resembles the *Meriones*, and of the shortness of its wings, and the length of its tail, which is graduated and consists of very delicate feathers. It comes from Brazil.

M. Cæcio, Pr. Max. de Neuw.; *Leaden Flycatcher*. The male is almost completely bluish-ash, and the beak black; the female has the head, neck, and back tawny-brown; the chin whitish; belly deep rust; wings and tail brown. Temminck thinks this had better be placed in the last section of the *Laniæ*, or with the *Myotheræ*, its tarsi being but little longer than those of the latter, and its beak less strong than some of the former.

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M. Rhodoptera, Lath.; *Rosy-winged Flycatcher*. Back brown; head feathers slender and spotted with black; the middle of the alar and the greater part of the caudal feathers rose colour; under parts white; beak and legs brown. From New South Wales.

M. Rufifrons, Lath.; *Rufous-fronted Flycatcher*. About the size of a Nightingale; the forehead, cheeks, dorsal region, and origin of the caudal quills deep rufous; top of the head pale brown; wing-coverts, part of the caudal quills, belly, and rump, and other under parts, yellowish-white, spotted with black. It makes its appearance in New South Wales about November, and is called the Burriel.

M. Coccinigastra, Lath.; *Red-bellied Flycatcher*. Rather larger than our Common Sparrow; the forehead and eyes included in a large black spot; chin and sides of the neck white; upper parts of the body olive; wings partly white, partly black; tail long, its quills white, except their base, which is black, the middle two are completely black; chest and belly deep red; beak and legs brown. New South Wales.

M. Melanocephala, Lath.; *Black-headed Flycatcher*. The head and neck black; the under parts of the body white, streaked on the chest with black.

M. Barbata, Lath.; *Black-cheeked Flycatcher*. The upper part of the body brown, the under yellow; tail very long.

M. Flavigastra, Lath.; *Yellow-bellied Flycatcher*. About the size of a Sparrow; the back and wing-coverts slaty-grey, alar and caudal quills black; under parts of the body pale yellow.

M. Cucullata, Lath.; *Hooded Flycatcher*. The head profusely covered with black feathers, which give it the appearance of great size; the upper parts of the body of the same colour; the under white.

M. Australis, Lath.; *Ash-brown Flycatcher*. Upper parts ash-brown; under parts yellow.

All the above are from New South Wales: the following from the South Sea Islands.

M. Nigra, Gmel.; *Black Flycatcher*. About five and a half inches long; entirely black. Found at Otaheite and the Sandwich Islands.

M. Erythrogastra, Lath.; *Carmine-bellied Flycatcher*. Head, neck, back, wings, and tail black; forehead and middle coverts white; chest and belly carmine; rump reddish. In the female those parts are brown which in the male are black; chest and belly pale orange; sides and anal quills yellowish-white.

M. Obscura, Lath.; *Dusky Flycatcher*. About seven inches long, three inches of which belong to the tail; the prevailing colour is brown, inclining to reddish on the belly.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*, and *Planches Coloriées*; Le Vaillant, *Ornithologie d'Afrique*; Latham, *General History of Birds*; Pennant, *British Zoology*.

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MUSCIPETA, from the Latin *musca*, a fly, and *peto*, I seek, Cuv., Tem.; *Flyseeker*. In Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Dentirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak long, very much flattened from above downwards, and often swelling at the sides; upper mandible with a very obtuse ridge hooked and curved on the lower; its tooth very feeble; lower mandible much depressed and pointed towards the tip; base of the bill beset with long hairs which often exceed its whole length; nostrils basal, open, and slightly hidden by the long hairs; wings of moderate size, the first three quills graduated, the fourth and fifth the longest; legs slight, of moderate length or short; lateral toes of unequal length, the outer united to the middle as far as the second joint, the inner only at the base.

The birds forming this genus have been separated from the Flycatchers by Cuvier and Temminck on account of the greater width and comparative weakness of their beak, the length of the hairs situated about its base, and the unequal length and connection of the lateral toes. They are generally of slender make, and therefore only capable of catching insects. Some are furnished with crests on the head or long feathers in the tail, and some have a remarkable membranous circlet about the eyes. None are found in Europe.

Sect. I. Asiatic Flyseekers.

M. Plumbea, Tem.; *Todus Plumb.* Pallas; *Plumbeus Flyseeker*. About the size of a Wren; leaden-grey above, becoming dusky towards the head, milk-white beneath; the alar and caudal quills black, the former and the secondary coverts edged with white, as are also the lateral caudal quills; beak cinereous. From Surinam.

M. Paradisea, Tem.; *Upupa Paradisea*, Gmel.; *le Promerupe*, Buff.; *Paradise Flyseeker*. About the size of a Starling; head and neck shining black; the top of the former adorned with a crest two inches long; the back, shoulders, wings, rump, and tail pale brown; under parts and under tail-coverts pale ash; caudal quills three inches long, except the middle two, which are fourteen inches. Native of India.

M. Borbonica, Tem.; *le Gobe Mouche huppé de l'Isle de Bourbon*, Buff. *Bourbon Flyseeker*. Rather larger than our Common Sparrow; head greenish-black, glistening with violet; back, lesser wing-coverts, and tail pale brown; alar quills black edged with brown, middle coverts black with a rufous tip, greater coverts black tipped with white; beak grey; legs dusky. From the Isle of Bourbon.

M. Mutata, Cuv.; *le Schet-all*, Buff.; *Schet Flyseeker*. About the size of a Finch; the head crested; bluish streak above the eyes; head, neck, and back greenish-black, the latter varied with white; under parts white; wings black, streaked in the middle with white; tail wedge-shaped, seven inches and a half long, the two middle quills exceeding the length of the others by more than four inches, and marked with a black spot at the tip, the others white on their inner and black on their outer web; beak and legs black. From Madagascar.

M. Philippensis, Cuv.; *Philippine Flyseeker*. About the size of a Nightingale; the upper part of the body greyish-brown, the under white; above each eye a white stripe.

M. Luzoniensis, Cuv.; *Luzonian Flyseeker*. Head, throat, upper part of the neck, back, wings, and tail black, inclining to violet; chest, belly, and sides blackish-

grey; on the middle of each wing a white spot; beak and legs black.

M. Flavicollis, Cuv.; *Yellow-necked Flyseeker*. About six inches long; forehead and spot on the cheeks black; ocular circlet yellow, as is also the neck, which assumes a reddish tinge on the sides of the chest; upper parts of the body and belly green, the latter marked with three yellow spots; wings and tail blackish with yellow edge, the latter much forked; beak red. From China.

M. Cyanea, Cuv.; *Blue Flyseeker*. About the size of a Wheatear; the general colour of the male is deep blue, except the belly and rump, which are red; the beak black and the legs brown; in the female the upper parts are bluish-grey; the throat, the front of the neck, and chest red. From the Isles of Timor.

Sect. II. African Flyseekers.

M. Afra, Cuv.; *African Flyseeker*. About seven inches and a half long; upper part of the head red streaked with black; wings and tail red; other parts of the body dingy yellow, marked irregularly with blackish spots. From the Cape of Good Hope.

M. Deserti, Cuv.; *Desert Flyseeker*. In form this bird resembles the Long-tailed Tit; the whole plumage soot coloured, beak pale yellow, and legs black; the tail once and a half as long as the body. Found in the African Deserts, on the borders of the river Hevi, and towards the source of the Quamodacka.

Sect. III. American Flyseekers.

M. Petechia, Cuv.; *Petechial Flyseeker*. About the size of the Crested Lark; the head, upper parts of the body, wings, and tail deep brown; under parts transversely undulated with white and grey tinged with rusty-brown, which becomes reddish on the tail-coverts; tail square. From Martinique.

M. Armillata, Cuv.; *Ringed Flyseeker*. Rather more than six inches in length; ocular circlet and spot on each side of the throat white; head and upper parts slaty-grey; alar and caudal quills blackish, of the latter the three outer partially white; under part of the body rusty-brown, around the lower part of the legs a beautiful yellow ring. From the Antilles, and especially common at Martinique.

M. Spadicea, Cuv.; *Brown Flyseeker*. About six and a half inches long; the head and upper parts of the body reddish-brown; under parts dusky; rump yellow.

M. Cinnamomea, Cuv.; *Cinnamon Flyseeker*. Is very similar to the preceding. Both are found at Cayenne.

M. Cayanensis, Cuv.; *Cayenne Flyseeker*. The male has a long occipital crest of a beautiful orange colour; throat white; under parts jonquil-yellow.

M. Martinica, Cuv.; *Martinique Flyseeker*. General colour brown above and ashy beneath; it has a crest consisting of feathers, which are white at the base and brown at the tip, but is only visible when the bird erects its feathers.

M. Fusca, Cuv.; *Dusky Flyseeker*. Tip of the head blackish; upper parts of the body and sides of the chest dingy grey; middle of the chest and under part of the body white; the head of the female is dingy grey.

M. Forficata, Cuv.; *Swallow-tailed Flyseeker*. Size of the Common Lark, and has the tail of equal length with the body, its outer quills the longest, and diminishing to the middle; head and back very light grey, with a reddish tinge; greater wing-coverts blackish, lesser

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ashy, both edged with white; alar quills black with reddish edges; caudal quills velvet-black; under parts of the body white.

M. Ruficapilla, Cuv.; *Redheaded Flyseeker*. More than five and a half inches long; the head deep rufous; and upper parts of the body almost entirely reddish and brown; under parts longitudinally spotted with black and white. It lives permanently in Paraguay among the bushes, and is not shy.

M. Colon, Cuv.; *Planter's Flyseeker*. Five inches long; the middle two caudal quills extending three inches and a half further, have their middle barb-less, and their origin and tip furnished only with short webs; the other five on either side of equal length with each other, and webbed as usual; plumage almost entirely black. Never quit the great Forests of Paraguay, do not hide themselves, but hunt for insects among the higher branches of withered trees.

M. Cyanirostris, Cuv.; *Blue-beaked Flyseeker*. Nearly six inches long, the plumage black, and the beak blue. It may be observed flitting about the borders of woods, among the bushes in search of insects.

M. Nigricans, Cuv.; *Blackish Flyseeker*. Of similar size to the last; the head, neck, and back blackish; the throat and belly white; front of the neck and chest, sides and rump, spotted longitudinally with blackish and reddish-white; legs black.

M. Icterophrys, Cuv.; *Green and Yellow Flyseeker*. About six inches long; a yellow streak above each eye; upper parts of the body deep green, under parts bright yellow.

M. Punctata, Cuv.; *Dotted Flyseeker*. Body dotted with white; alar quills edged with green, their upper coverts with white, as also are the outer edges of the external caudal quills.

M. Varia, Cuv.; *Varied Flyseeker*. Head blackish, but when the feathers are raised, they are seen orange and white; upper parts of the body blackish; belly and under wing-coverts pale yellow; on the remaining under parts they are blackish in the centre with white edging on the front of the neck, and pale yellow elsewhere.

M. Rubra, Cuv.; *Red Flyseeker*. Body crimson, front of the neck reddish-white, chest and belly white, tinged with yellow.

M. Sibilator, Cuv.; *Hissing Flyseeker*. About seven inches long; top of the head black; upper part of the neck and the back brown in the middle, on the sides and the rump deep green; alar quills blackish with white edges; tail nearly black.

M. Phaenoleuca, Cuv.; *Yellow-crowned Flyseeker*. Principal part of the head and the tail black; on the head a yellow crown surrounded with white; back and upper parts brown; under white.

M. Psalura, Tem.; *Yetapa Flyseeker*. About five inches and three-quarters long; the feathers of the head have no webs, are rough and of a leaden colour, as also are the neck and chest; upon each ear is a spot of bright rust, which descends on the sides of the neck forming a kind of collar; back and upper wing-coverts blackish; alar and caudal quills brown and white intermingled, with a reddish spot on the wings. The tail of this bird is very long, and it possesses the remarkable property of being able to stop its flight suddenly by expanding the tail like the blades of a pair of scissors. It lives in small companies among the marshes, and utters a hissing note; it runs along the ground in search of worms and insects, on account of which habits it differs remarkably

in its habits from the genus among which Vieillot has placed it.

M. Melanops, Cuv.; *Black-eyed Flyseeker*. The male has a crest consisting of very long silk-like feathers; the sides and back of the head, and the upper part of the neck and body are brown; the under parts reddish-white. This bird is shy, and merely seen flying from one wood to another in Paraguay.

M. Caudacuta, Cuv.; *Narrow-tailed Flyseeker*. Little more than four inches long; top of the head blackish, streaked on the edges with brown; neck and back also blackish, the feathers of these parts edged with red; under parts golden-white mingled with red; beak and legs black.

Sect. IV. Oceanic Flyseekers.

M. Lutea, Cuv.; *Yellow Flyseeker*. About five and a half inches long. The general colour of the plumage ochrous-yellow, with a tinge of black on the wings and tail; beak leaden; legs ash with black claws.

M. Passerina, Cuv.; *Passerine Flyseeker*. Upper parts dingy black, under whitish.

M. Novæ Hollandiæ, Cuv.; *New Holland Flyseeker*. Seven inches long; brown above, white beneath; a yellow streak passes from the eye to the ear.

M. Caledonica, Cuv.; *Caledonian Flyseeker*. Six inches long; upper parts olive-green; under parts dingy white and yellow.

M. Nævia, Cuv.; *Wavy Flyseeker*. Eight and a half inches long; back waved with black and whitish; under parts white.

M. Flabellifera, Cuv.; *Fantailed Flyseeker*. Six and a half inches long; plumage mostly olive; about the neck a white collar; under parts of a rusty tinge inclining to white towards the lower part of the belly; tail wedge-shaped, its lateral quills white: it spreads its tail as it flies, and is so bold as to pursue the gnats even on people's heads. It is a native of New Zealand, and called by the natives *diggo wagh-wagh*.

M. Ochrocephala, Cuv.; *Yellow-headed Flyseeker*. Rather more than five inches long; the head, neck, and chest of a golden-yellow colour; upper parts of the body yellowish-green, except the rump, which is ash; under parts white.

M. Melanopsis, Cuv.; *Black-faced Flyseeker*. Six inches long; forehead and face velvet-black; front of the neck and upper part of the body deep grey; under parts bright red; beak greenish with a blue base. New South Wales.

M. Barbata, Cuv.; *Bearded Flyseeker*. Eight or nine inches long; almost the whole plumage pale green; from the corner of the mouth a black stripe passes above the eyes and behind the head where it is edged with yellow. New South Wales.

M. Pectoralis, Cuv.; *Pectoral Flyseeker*. Seven and a half inches long; general colour yellow; part of the head, the sides of the neck and chest black; throat and front of the neck white.

Dumeril doubts whether the *Djou*, or *Muscicapa Crepitans* of Latham, on account of its feeding principally on honey, and its pugnacious disposition, belongs to this genus.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Vieillot, *Histoire Naturelle des plus beaux Oiseaux Chanteurs de la Zone Torride*; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*, and *Planches Coloriées*; Latham, *General Synopsis of Birds*.

MUSCI-
PETA.

MUSCLE
—
MUSE.

MUSCLE, Fr. *muscle*; Sp. *musculo*; Lat. *musculus*, *ab similitudine aliquâ muris*. Vossius, *a tenui, quo mures referunt, strepitu*. Junius, who observes that *μύες* was the general denomination of shell-fish, ἀπὸ τοῦ μύειν, from their shutting themselves up.

Frydays and fastyng dayes ferthyngworth of *muscles*
Were a feste for suche a folk.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 152.

A *muskel* in a blewe shell, had enclosed a margarite perle, the most precious, and best that euer tofore came in my sight.

Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, book i. p. 471.

The *mussel* often trimm'd
With orient pearl within, as thereby Nature show'd,
That she some secret good had on that shell bestow'd.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 25.

ESLIP. And here's a chain of whittings' eyes for pearls,
A *muscle-monger* would have made a better.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Rule a Wife and have a Wife, act iv. sc. 1.

MUSCLE, Fr. *muscle*; It. *muscolo*; Sp. *musculo*; Lat. *musculus*; Gr. *μῦς*; because it resembles a skinned mouse; or the fish so called. See **MUSCULARITY**, **MUSCULOUS**. Vossius. More probably from the Greek verb *μύειν*, to cover; because the *muscles* cover or clothe the bones. Cotgrave calls the Fr.

Muscle: the instrument of voluntary motion, compounded of sinews, veins, arteries, tendons, and flesh, and having a skin peculiar to itself.

And with fell tooth accustomed to blood,
Launched his thigh with so mischievous might
That it both bone and *muscles* ryved quight.

Spenser. Astrophel.

The tendinous (fibers) are parallel and direct between the two ends of a *muscle*. And upon these the far greater stress of the muscular action doth depend.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book i. ch. iv. sec. 14. fol. 19.

The guts of a sturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and *muscularity*.

Id. Museum.

The uvous coat or iris of the eye hath a *muscular* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil or sight of the eye.

Ray. Of the Creation, part ii. p. 291.

And therefore almost the whole *muscular* flesh of the body is bestow'd upon the tail and back, and serves for the vibration of the tail, the heaviness and corpulency of the water, requiring a great force to divide it.

Id. Ib. part i. p. 176.

She [Sculpture] saw the head,
Breathing the hero, small, of Grecian size,
Scarce more extensive than the sinewy neck;
The spreading shoulders, *muscular* and broad.

Thomson. Liberty, part v.

[Isaac Fuller] understood the anatomic part of Painting, perhaps equal to Michael Angelo, following it so close, that he was very apt to make the *muscelling* too strong and prominent.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting vol. iii. ch. i. p. 7.

This part was very bad, and the colouring of the Saturn too raw, and his figure too *muscular*.

Id. Ib. p. 10.

MUSE, v. Fr. *muser*, *musard*; It. *musare*; in
MUSE, n. Dutch *muysen*. From Lat. *mussare*, or
MU'SARD, Gr. *μύζω*, from *μύειν*, *claudere*. Skinner.
MU'SER, It is more probably formed upon the
MU'SEFUL, noun *muse*, Lat. *musæ*: and intended
MU'SELESS, to denote (see **AMUSE**, and **MUSICK**)
MU'SING. To follow the *Muses*, to be contemplative or thoughtful, as one who follows the *Muses*; to meditate, dwell upon, keep the mind fixed or employed upon; to weigh, to ponder.

Musard, one who *muses* or spends his time in *mus-ing*; a dreamer.

Muse, the noun, is sometimes applied to the Poet.

Comen is þe Sarazin to speke with Sir Edward,
Clad in cloþes fyn, himself is a *mosard*.

R. Brunne, p. 229.

Desherite Edward of alle his seignorie,
Of Jon Baliol *musard* sulk was his courtesie.

Id. p. 266.

The more ich *muse* þer on. *mýstiloker* hil semeþ.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 190.

Farisees hirden the puple *musyng* of hem thise thingis.

Wiclif. John, ch. vii.

And whanne he hadde seide these thingis iewes wenten out fro him and hadden mych questioun, either *musyng* among hemself.

Id. Dedis of Apostles, ch. xxviii.

For he *mused* so in the well,
That shortly the sooth to tell,
He lou'd his owne shadow so,
That at last he strafe for wo.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 182.

O lady mine, that called art Cleo,
Thou be my spede fro this forth, and my *Muse*,
To rime well this till I have do;
Me needeth here none other art to vse.

Id. Troilus and Creseide, book ii. p. 237.

All men hold thee for *musarde*.

Id. The Romant of the Rose, p. 200.

To *muse* in his philosophie
Sole without companie.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 82.

As he laye *musyng* on a nyght
Of the tidinges, which he herde,
He thought assaie howe that it ferde.

Id. Ib. book viii. p. 252.

Sir, leave your *musyng* and come into y^e hall, if it please you, your dinner is all redy.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. lxxvii. p. 99.

At this question, all the Lords sate sore astonied, *musyng* much by whom this question should be meant, of which euery man wist himselfe cleere.

Stow. Edward V. Anno 1483.

So may some gentle *Muse*
With lucky words favour my destin'd urn:
And, as he passes, turn
And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud.

Milton. Lycidas, v. 29.

And touching this matter, it is reported that the theater being full of people, Phocion walked all alone upon the scaffold where the players played, and was in great *muse* with himself: whereupon, one of his friends seeing him in one of his *muses*, said unto him, Surely Phocion thy mind is occupied about somewhat.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 624. Phocion.

It is to be wonder'd how *muselless* and unbookish they were, minding nought but the feats of war.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 143. Of Unlicens'd Printing.

There flowry hill Hymettus, with the sound
Of bees' industrious murmur, oft invites
To studious *musyng*.

Id. Paradise Regained, book iv. l. 246.

The morning, we know, is commonly said to be a friend to the *Muses*, but a morning's draught is never so.

South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 356.

Meanwhile, in *musical* mood
Absorpt in thought, on vengeance fix'd he stood.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, book xviii.

Here Grief with holy *musings* may converse
In sounds, that best shall greet the glorious hero's herse.

Warton. Ode 10.

Then, Goddess, guide my pilgrim feet
Contemplation hoar to meet,
As slow he winds in *musical* mood,
Near the rush'd marge of Cherwell's flood.

Id. Ode 11.

MUSE.

MUSE.

Say, scenes of science, say, thou haunted stream,
(For oft my *Muse-led* steps didst thou behold)
How on thy banks I rifled every theme,
That Fancy fabled in her Age of gold.

Mason. *Elegy 3. To the Rev. Mr. Hurd.*

Hesiod.

The MUSES, as we learn from the *Theogony* of Hesiod, the eldest authority on such matters, dwell on Mount Helicon, where they dance round its dark fountain and the altar of Saturn, bathing in Permessus, or Hippocrene, or Olmeius. Flying abroad by night, and enveloped in clouds, they chant the praises of the Gods; and in one of those "visitings" they taught Hesiod himself his song, presenting him with a laurel branch, as Burns afterwards, in like manner, received a holly from his inspiring Genius. Concerning themselves they stated to the Ascræan Bard that they were in the habit of delighting Jupiter by their songs in his state at Olympus; where they related to him things past, present, and to come, amid the smiles and approbation of the attendant Deities. They drew their birth from a nine days' intercourse between Jupiter and Mnemosyne, Queen of Eleuther, a part of Bœotia, who in due season produced nine daughters in Pieria. Besides their customary abode on Helicon, they had a splendid Palace allotted for their residence on the summit of Olympus, in the immediate neighbourhood of Cupid and the Graces. Hesiod then gives their names in three memorial lines, from the last of which it appears that Calliope takes precedence of her sisters, and hence she is the *Regina Calliope* of Horace.

Κλειώτ', Εὐτέρπητι, Θάλιᾳτι, Μελπομένητι,
Τερψιχόρῃτι, Ἑρατώτι, Πολύμνιατ', Οὐρανίῃτι,
Καλλιόπῃ, ἥ δὲ προφειριστάτῃ ἴσθιν ἅπασάνων. (77.)

Clioque, Euterpeque, Thaliaque, Melpomeneque,
Terpsichoreque, Eratoque, Polymniaque, Uranique,
Calliopeque, illas inter quæ maxima Musa est.

Calliope is the assessor of Kings; and together with her Sisters she pours suavity of speech upon the lips of such Rulers as they delight to honour, so that their decisions are regarded with reverence. The Muses also are the solacers of human cares; and the old Poet has expressed himself on this point in glowing and melodious verse, sufficiently proving that he believed and acknowledged, and, as there can be little doubt, had satisfactorily experienced the truth of his assertion. Some of the commentators have been unwilling to leave Hesiod in full possession of this strain of higher mood, and have ascribed the lines to Homer. Their commencement is always printed in the short, and probably fragmental Hymn of the latter Bard *To the Muses and Apollo*.

ὃ δ' ὀλβιος ὕμνῳ Μῦσαι
φιλοῦνται· γλυκερὴ οἱ ἀπὸ στόματος ῥέει αὐδὴ.
εἰ γὰρ τις καὶ πένθος ἔχων νοσηδὶ θυμῷ
ἔζηται κραδίη ἀπαχήμενος, αὐτὰρ ἀοιδός,
Μουσῶν θεράπων, κλέῃα προτέρων ἀνθρώπων
ὑμνήσῃ, μάκαρές τε θεὸς οἱ Ὀλύμπῳ ἔχουσιν,
αἵ ψ' ὅγε δυσφρονέων ἐπιλήθεται, ἐδὲ τι κηδίων
μύμνηται, ταχὺς δὲ παρέτραπε δῶρα θεῶν. (96.)

Theocritus.

The sentiment of Hesiod, as may readily be supposed, became a favourite with later Poets, and it has been reechoed frequently, and in various forms. Even the Cyclops in Theocritus admits the power of the Muses as a sedative of the pangs of Love; for the Poet in his opening means no doubt to express the feelings of the one-eyed Lover.

ὣδ' ἐν ποσσὶν ἔρωτα πιφύκει φάρμακον ἄλλα,
νικίᾳ, ἔσ' ἔγχριστον ἱμοὶ δοκί, ἔσ' ἐπίπαστον,

ἢ καὶ Πιερίδης· κῦφον δὲ τι τῶτο καὶ ἀδὺ
γίνεται ἀνθρώποις.

MUSE.

Callimachus has condensed Hesiod's thought with unexampled beauty in the last distich of the Epitaph which probably was intended for his Father's monument. (*Epig.* 22.) After stating that the Son of Callimachus, who lies beneath, was the Father of another Callimachus, who *ἤειπεν κρείσσονα βασκανίης*, silenced even Envy by his Song, he adds,

Οὐ νέμισις, Μῦσαι γὰρ ὄσους ἴδον ὁμμάτι παῖδας
ἄχρ' εἰς πολὺς ἐκ ἀπείθιντο φίλους.

And the expansion of this idea by Horace in his noble Ode *Quem tu Melpomene semel*, must be familiar to every reader. It should be added, that Callimachus in another Epigram, cited by Natalis Comes, but which we do not find in the Poet's own Works, distributes to the several Muses by name the Arts over which they preside. He has been followed by Ausonius. (*Edyl.* 20.)

It has been remarked that Homer, when opening his Catalogue of the Grecian forces, invokes the Muses; because so numerous were the men of valour among his Countrymen, that memory, unless divinely assisted, could scarcely do them all full justice. When he reviews the Trojans, on the other hand, he contents himself with mere human powers, for Hector was almost the only hero whom he had to bring forward. It may be doubted whether this refined compliment is more than imaginary; but perhaps belief in it is strengthened by the few occasions in which the aid of the Muses is solicited afterwards; and the particular persons concerning whom it is required, viz. when the Poet is preparing to speak of the deeds of Agamemnon, (*Λ.* 218.) of other Greeks, (*Ξ.* 508.) and lastly of Hector when about to fire the fleet. (*Π.* 112.)

The origin of the general name of these Goddesses, Etymology. as implied by Theognis, may be traced to their spirit of inquiry and investigation.

Χρὴ Μουσῶν θεράποντα καὶ ἄγγελλον, εἴτι περισσὸν
εἰδίη σεφίης, μὴ φθονερὸν τελέειν,
ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν ΜΩΣΘΑΙ, τὰ δὲ δεκνύσαι.

So also Plato, in *Cratylus*, p. 406. Plutarch, *de Fraterno amore*, gives ὁμοῦ οὔσαι, from their concord and agreement. Diodorus Siculus (*iv.* 7.) μνέω, from their power of initiating their votaries in the mysteries of knowledge. Others μαιῶσθαι, from their invention.

Apollodorus says little about these Ladies; we find in him a catalogue of their names, a mention of Mnemosyne as their mother, the priority of Calliope, a few of their adventures, and notwithstanding their reputed virginity, a register of their children; thus among the most illustrious, for of others we need scarcely take note, Orpheus was a son of Calliope. Clio became enamoured of a youth named Pierus, in consequence of the revenge of Venus, at whom she had sneered on account of her passion for Adonis. The issue of this Muse was Hyacinthus, a youth unhappy on more accounts than his premature death, if all that Apollodorus states concerning him be credited. Thamyras, one of his admirers, hazarded a contest with the Muses; the conditions of which were the love of each if he vanquished, the surrender of whatever they might please to deprive him if he were beaten; and he went away after the decision, without eyes and without his skill in harping. Rhesus, the victim of Diomedes's attachment to the turf, sprang from an amour between

Callimachus.

Homer.

Apollodorus.

Their children.

MUSE. Euterpe and the River Strymon, a point in which Euripides (*Rhesus*, 347.) agrees with Apollodorus, although Homer names Eioneus as the Father; (*Il.* K. 435.) the Corybantes from Thalia and Apollo; and the Sirens from Melpomene and Achelous. (*T.* 3.) So that Urania is the only one who preserved her maiden honour inviolate, or to speak more cautiously, who has not been detected in maternity. In another place, the same writer tells us that the Sphinx was taught her plaguy Riddle by the Muses, who might have been better employed than in promulgating it. The rash daring of Thamyris the Thracian is noticed by Homer. (*Il.* B. 595.) The scandal attaching to these Ladies of Parnassus has not escaped Juvenal, who sarcastically alludes to it,

*narrate Puella
Pierides; prosit mihi vos dixisse Puellas.* (iv. 35.)

Lucian. Strange to say, however, they have escaped scot free from Lucian, no great respecter of divine personages in general. In a Dialogue between Venus and Cupid, the Goddess asks him how it happens that he has never directed his shafts at the Muses; and he answers in terms very respectful to their reputation, but which, perhaps, the sly Satirist meant to be interpreted in modern parlance, that they are rather too *blue* for him: *αἰδοῦμαι αὐτάς, ὃ μήτηρ, σεμναὶ γὰρ εἰσὶ, καὶ ἀεί τι φροντίζουσι.*

Euripides. Euripides has sometimes been mistakingly supposed to affirm that Harmonia was the mother of the Muses, and that they were born in Attica; but the fine passage in the *Medea*, (827.) upon which the notion rests, probably means no more than that they were brought into Attica to be *educated* by Harmonia. Musgrave, indeed, denies that *φύγεῖν*, the word employed by the Poet, is ever used otherwise than in the sense *gignendi*; but even if this were clear, it may be remarked that Euripides is speaking of Athens when he says that *there* (*ἐνθά*) Harmonia, &c. the *εννέα Πιερίδες*. Now if he had supposed the Muses to have been born in Attica he never would have called them *Pierides*; and if they were born in Pieria, Harmonia could not have been their mother in Attica; *φύγεῖν*, therefore, most probably is used in a peculiar sense.

Diodorus Siculus. Most writers of approved authority, says Diodorus Siculus, call the Muses daughters of Jove and Mnemosyne; a few of the Poets, among whom is Alcman, speak of Cœlum and Terra as their parents. There is like dissension about their number; some count three, others, far more to be trusted, nine. He then presents some dull and sufficiently obvious derivations of their several names.

Plutarch. Plutarch, in his *Symposiaca*, has a long Chapter (viii. 14.) on the question why the Muses are nine in number. To the suggestion of one of his interlocutors, Herodes, of the abstract fitness of that number, on two very fanciful accounts, first as being the square of the first uneven number, and secondly as being unevenly uneven, *i. e.* itself an uneven number, and divisible into three equal uneven numbers, Ammonius replies with a smile, that he might add because of the composition of the number 9 from two cubes, 1 and 8; or from two triangles, 3 and 6, but that such a reason bears no more upon the Muses than upon other Deities who are *not* nine. It might, therefore, be almost equally sound reasoning to pronounce that they are nine, because there are nine letters in the name of their mother M, n, e, m, o, s, y, n, e. Ammonius next observes that the Ancients had no more than three Muses, not because there are

only three Musical modes, the diatonic, the chromatic, and the enharmonic; nor because there are three Musical intervals, *netè*, *mesè*, and *hypatè*; but because there are three chief genera of Knowledge, namely, Philosophy, Oratory, and Mathematics. In the time of Hesiod, further ramifications had taken place, and he therefore extended the number of presiding Goddesses according to the triple subdivision which the three leading heads admitted. Thus Mathematics included Music, Arithmetic, and Geometry; Philosophy, Ratiocination, Morals, and Physics; and Oratory, the Arts of the Rhetorician, (*τὸ ἐγκωμιαστικὸν*), of the Counsellor, (*συμβουλευτικὸν*), and of the Judge: (*δικανικὸν*;) and this trifling continues much in the same strain to the end of the Chapter.

Cicero notices three distinct Families of Muses, four born from the eldest Jupiter, Thelxiopè, Aædè, Archè, and Meletè; the nine which are most commonly known, from the third Jupiter and Mnemosyne; and nine more also with the same names (who therefore are altogether supererogatory) from Pierus and Antiopa. (*De Nat. Deorum*, iii. 21.) Hyginus, in the Preface to his Fables, speaks of a mother, who, till our own days, has not often been considered by common fame to stand in the relation of grandmother to the sons of the Muses, namely Moneta. The same writer makes them umpires of the contest between Apollo and Marsyas. (*Fab.* 165.)

Pausanias dwells longer than is his general custom upon the history of the Muses. Ephialtes and Otus are said to have been the first who consecrated Helicon to them, and offered sacrifices to their divinity; but those primitive worshippers acknowledged no more than three, Meletè, Mnemè, and Aædè; that is to say, Thought, Memory, and Song. Pierus the Macedonian increased the number to nine, whether from his own discretion, or from the warning of an Oracle, or from obedience to the discipline of the Thracians, who were more skilled in Religious lore than the Macedonians, is not certain. Some think (we believe Aristotle is of the number in his *Tract de Choris*, iii.) that Pierus had nine daughters, named respectively after the Muses, and that it is from the children of those Pierides (lawfully begotten) that the reputation of the maiden damsels of Castaly has unjustly suffered. On Helicon stood a marble statue of Euphemè, the nurse of the Muses. (ix. 29.)

Among the Moderns, Spenser, a great innovator on received Mythology, has twice named Apollo and Mnemosyne as parents of the Muses; although in other places he has adopted their most commonly acknowledged descent.

MUSET, Steevens refers to the Fr. *trouée*, in Cotgrave, "A gap or *muset* in a hedge."

The many *musits* through the which he goes,
And like a labyrinth to amaze his foes.

Shakspeare. *Venus and Adonis.*

MUSEUM, Gr. *μουσεῖον*, a place dedicated to the Muses, to Literature, to Philosophy; to the preservation of rare and curious articles.

Of *museums*, galleries of paintings and statues, public libraries, &c. I need only say that they exist in almost every town in Italy, and open an ample field to the exercise of observation and curiosity.

Eustace. *Italy*, vol. i. p. 66. *Preliminary Discourse.*

MUSHROOM, Fr. *mouscheron*. Salmasius thinks they are so called a *musco*, because they grow *ubi brevissima est herba, et plerumque nonnisi muscus*, where

MUSE.
—
MUSH-ROOM.

MUSH-ROOM. the herbage is very short, and scarcely aught except moss. Applied (met.) to

MUSK. Any thing of sudden growth from lowly origin.
The mushrooms have two strange properties; the one that they yeeld so delicious a meat; the other, that they come up so hastily, as in a night, and yet they are unsown.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. vi. sec. 546.

Mean while the king did not neglect Ireland, being the soyle where these mushrooms and vpstart weedes (that spring vp in a night) did chiefly prosper. Id. *King Henry VII.* fol. 138.

But as for such mushroom divines, who start up of a sudden, we do not usually find their success so good as to recommend their practice. South. *Sermons*, vol. iv. p. 63.

MU'SICK, } Fr. *musique*; It. and Sp. *mu-*
MU'SICAL, } *sica*; Lat. *musica*; Gr. *μουική*,
MU'SICALLY, } from *μῦσα*, *musa*. J. Scaliger from
MU'SICALNESS. } *μῦσιν*, or *μῦσιν*, *ed notione*, qui signi-
ficat cupidè ac cum impetu in aliquid ferri, to be borne along with eagerness and violence. See in Vossius other conjectures, and the Quotation from Taylor's Plato.

Alle pe musons in musyk. ich made hure to knowe.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 189.

For the armony
And sweet accord was so good musike,
That the uoice to angels most was like.

Chaucer. *The Flower and the Leaf*, p. 395.

And of musike also the note
In man's voyce or softe or sharpe,
That fonde Juball.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv. p. 113.

And she, more sweet then any bird on bough
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,
And strive to passe (as she could well enough)
Their native musicke by her skilful art.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 6.

Therein the merry birds of everye sorte
Chaunted aloud their chearefull harmonie,
And made amongst themselves a sweete consort,
That quickned the dull spright with musical comfort. Id. *Ib.* book ii. can. 5.

The sweet lip'd sisters musically frighted,
Singing their fears, are fearfully delighted.

Crashaw. *Music's Duel*.

And I thinke
The nightingale if she should sing by day
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musitian then the wren?

Shakspeare. *Merchant of Venice*, fol. 183.

She said;—in air the trembling music floats,
And on the winds triumphant swell the notes:
So soft, though high, so loud, and yet so clear,
Ev'n listening angels lean from heaven to hear.

Pope. *The Temple of Fame*.

How soft the music of those village bells,
Falling at intervals upon the ear
In cadence sweet, now dying all away,
Now pealing loud again and louder still,
Clear and sonorous, as the gale comes on!

Cowper. *The Task*, book vi.

Thine too those musically falling founts,
To slake the clammy lip.

Dyer. *Ruins of Rome*.

The peculiar musicalness of the first of these lines, in particular, arises principally from its consisting entirely of iambic feet.

Dr. Warton. *Essay on Pope*.

The name of the *Muses*, and universally that of *music*, was derived, as it seems, from *μῦσθαι*, to enquire, and from investigation and philosophy.

Taylor. *The Cratylus of Plato*, p. 60.

MUSK, } Fr. *musc*; It. *muschio*; Low Lat. *mus-*
MU'SKY. } *cus*; in Arabic *mosch*, or *musch*. The word is applied to a perfumed substance said to be obtained from an animal of the same name. *Musky*,

Sweetly scented, or perfumed, sweetly odoriferous, **MUSK.**

Their vessels of yuory comprehendeth al their combes, their muske balles, their pomander pottes, &c. **MUSKET.**

Bale. *Image of bothe Churches*, part iii.

And yet, as Paracelsus encourageth, ordure makes the best musk, and from the most fetid substances may be drawn the most odoriferous essences.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iii. ch. xxvi. p. 216.

And though the problem of Aristotle enquire why none smells sweet beside the parde? yet later discoveries add divers sorts of monkeys, the civit cat and gazela, from which our musk proceedeth. Id. *Ib.* book iv. ch. x. p. 253.

There eternal Summer dwells,
And West winds, with musky wing,
About the cedarn alleys fling
Nard and cassia's balmy smells.

Milton. *Comus*, l. 989.

The glowing violet,
The musk-rose and the well attir'd woodbine,
With cowslips wan that hang their pensive head,
And every flower that sad embroidery wears.

Id. *Lycidas*, l. 146.

Jove! what a coyle these muske-wormes take to, to purchase another's delight? for, themselves, who bear the odours, have ever the least sense of them.

Ben Jonson. *Cynthia's Revels*, act v. sc. 4.

Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Nor amber, but a rich result of all;
So she was all a sweet, whose every part,
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's art.

Dryden. *Eleonora*.

Thee April blithe as long of yore
Bermuda's lawns he frolick'd o'er
With musky, nectar-trickling wing,
(In the new world's first dawning spring)
To gather balm of choicest dew.

Warton. *Ode 11*.

MU'SKET, } Fr. *mosquet*; It. *moschetto*; Sp.
MUSKETE'ER, } *mosquete*.
MUSKETO'ON. } A very small species of hawk was so called, from *moschetto*, a little fly, or a troublesome stinging fly, as Warburton expresses it. And a musket (or small gun) is supposed to be a further consequential usage.

Some shall stop muskets, and so kill a foe.

Donne. *Upon Mr. Thomas Coryat's Crudities*.

He will never come within the signe of it, the sight of a cassock, or a musket-rest againe.

Ben Jonson. *Every Man in his Humour*, act ii. sc. 5.

* Colonel Thomas Morgan; whose veteran troops were the first perfect harquebusiers of our nation, and the first who taught us to like the musket.

Oldys. *Life of Sir Walter Raleigh*, fol. 12.

Raleigh leaving his gally, took eight musketiers in his barge, and with Gifford and Calfield in their wherries, having eight musketiers more, enter'd the mouth of that river. Id. *Ib.* fol. 80.

Quoth he, "My head's not made of brass,
As Friar Bacon's noddle was;
Nor like the Indian's skull so tough,
That, authors say, 'twas musket proof."

Butler. *Hudibras*, part ii. can. 1.

And into pikes and musqueteers
Stamp beakers, cups, and porringers?

Id. *Ib.* part i. can. 1.

One of them ventur'd upon him (as he was going to church, accompanied with the chief magistracy,) and shot him with a musketoon dead in the place.

Wood. *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii. fol. 338.

MUSKETS do not appear to have been in general good repute with the English Military writers of the XVIIth century. Sir Roger Williams, who published his *Briefe Discourse of War* in 1590, states indeed, that they are "the best small shot that ever were invented;" and

MUSKET. that 500 Muskets are better than 1000 Calivers; few armours being of sufficient proof to resist them at 10 or 12 score yards. His contemporary, Sir John Smythe, in his *Instructions, Observations, and Orders Mylitarie*, differs widely from the above judgment. "The Mosquetiers," he says, should be ordered "to charge their Mosquets with 5 or 6 round hailshot of war, of the heighth of Reistre's pistol bullets, which are called by the Spaniards *Perdigones de guerra*; (partridge-shot of war;) and that they do thrust between the powder and the haileshot some convenient quantity of brown or soft paper, or something else to restraine and keep the powder close together, and then to put in the round haileshot of warre, and againe to thrust after the same a convenient quantity of browne paper, or something else to keep the haileshot close together, and to restraine both powder and shot; in such sort as therby the powder may carry the haileshot the further, and give the greater blow, which within 10, 15, or 20 paces is of great effect. But in this case the Mosquetiers must take great heed that they do not overcharge their peeces with powder, nor with above the number of 5 or 6 haileshot of warre at the most, as aforesaid; least that their peeces should break or recoile, and so overthrow them to the trouble of the piquers from under whose piques they are to discharge their peeces;" taking especial care "so as they give no volee at the enemy above 20 paces at the furthest." (30.) The same writer afterwards contends, that 1500 archers would readily break 3000 Musketeers, if the trial were made in an open and plain field; for that the Musketeers, "if they meane to worke any effect, of necessitie must stand still to discharge their peeces, during which time of their standing still they shall, to their great error and mischiefe receive the continuall volees of the archers arrowes upon all parts of their bodies, in such sort as the archers, there is no doubt, being well instructed and led in their troupes by their Captaines and other officers, would, with great facilitie, with a verie few volees of arrowes breake all the Mosquetiers, although they were of a far greater number. For although Mosquets will carrie their bullets point and blanke a great deale further distance then archers are able to work any effect with their arrowes, yet their wonderfull uncertenties are such and so manie, as against archers, reduced into great numbers of troops, and assailing them in motion with infinite volees of arrowes, they would be found to be of a wonderful and incredible small resistance against the blows of such innumerable arrowes as aforesaid." (155.)

The excellent Knight then recommends that "Mosquetiers be elected of such men as are of good force and strength of bodie, although they were but of meane stature,"—"in respect of the heaviness of their weapons and furniture,"—"and I would wish that they should be everie waies apparallled, and that they should weare theyr swords in strong girdles, without any daggers, and that they should be armed with the like morrions to the harquebuziers before mentioned." These morrions are not the least important portion of their attire; they are to be "upright or sharp, fast tied with a red scarf under their chins after the Spanish fashion, all white and graven, or at least white ungraven, and in no wise any black morrions, because that the white doth beutifie the soldiers more, and is of greater terror in the eie and sight of the Enemy."

Harquebuziers, no less than Archers, are preferred by the same authority to Musketeers, on account of the

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heaviness of the piece used by the latter, which often "overmaistring his forces, doth make him to shoot just either at the centre of the Earth, or else at the seven stars, without doing any hurt to the enemy. Besides that when he hath once or twice discharged, to recharge againe, it doth not onlie, through the great length and heaveth of his peece, require a much longer time then for a harquebuzier to recharge his harquebuz, but also doth so weary the Mosquetier, that it doth bereave him of his forces, in such sort as he is to work in a manner no effect other than by his seldom discharging, to make a great noise." (157.)

The unwieldiness of this most cumbrous weapon when first employed with a matchlock and rest, may be well perceived in the *Wapen Handelinghe* of Jacob de Geyn, published in French, German, Dutch, and English, in 1619. Each of the movements in the Musket exercise is explained at large, and illustrated with a well-executed figure; and of these movements there are no less than forty-three! We may content ourselves with one instruction, that of "Give fire." "Here he shall present well, and hold the Musket and the rest in the left hand, bearing the right arme or elbow somewhat up, and turning a little the body to the left side, the left knee bowed and the right legge straight, and this not onely for fashion's sake, but also that the Musket may be hold (held) and shoot off the surer. Besides must be regarded, that when he will present, he set the Musket hard, not against the shoulder, but against the brest, for it is so more gracefull; besides, he shall not laye his cheeke to the stocke before he have set the Musket to his brest, because it hath other wayes no grace, much less can he shoote surely, but to the contrarie, for the most part slubbers it over in haste."

Sir John Smythe renews his attack in his *Discourses*, and informs us that Muskets were first used in Italy about the year 1530, "as I have divers times heard auncient Captaines of the Italian and Spanish Nations say, and that at that time they were employed for the defence of places fortified, as also out of trenches against places fortified being besieged; which were very natural places, and of greatest effect for that weapon. Howbeit since that time they have been used in most armies in the field, both on horsebacke and on foote, but chieflie on foote; but never in anie great number untill the Duke of Alva came to governe the Lowe Countries, who greatlie encreased the number of that weapon for soldiers on foote. To the which encrease of Mosquetiers he long before had perswaded with the Emperor Charles; howbeit he could never bring it to passe, because there were divers great and notable Captaines, such as the Marquesse of Guast, Don Fernando Gonzaga, Juan Baptista Castaldo, Antonio Dorea, and the Marquesse of Marinan, with divers other principal men of his Councell of Warre, that did utterlie mislike the encrease of that weapon for the field, as too burdensome and heavie for soldiers to use in battailes or great encounters; but for within tounes besieged, or out of trenches against places fortified, they did greatlie allow of them. (13.) The Spaniards accordingly were long reckoned the most skilful Musketeers in Europe, never however shooting at more than 8 or 10 score." The defects of the Musket, continues Sir John Smythe, are, that if the soldiers "in taking their sight doo faile butt the length of a wheate corne in the heighth of their point and blanke, they worke none effect at the marks that they shoote at, although they be verie great." The Muskets "also

MUSKET. being discharged but 7 or 8 shootes in hast, doo growe hote, and then doo worke small effect but daunger o the soldiers that doo occupie them." The powder moreover, if ill corned, "furreth the peeces and carrieth the bullet poynt and blanke but a little way, and many times goe not off at all." The match also frequently "giveth no fire to the touch powder." Unless the mouth of the piece be kept elevated the bullet often falls out; "whereupon it happeneth that many Mosquetiers, thrusting nothing after their bullets to keep them close to the powder, doe in vain discharge the powder without the bullets." The pieces also require a very troublesome attention to cleanliness. Moreover, in the field few Musketeers can be prevailed upon to use wadding, so that they "doo discharge much of the powder whole out of their peeces unfired, unless the powder be marvellous dry and good." "Besides all which defaults and defects the Mosquet in wet weather in the field does not work any effect." "All which so many imperfections of Mosquetiers as are before declared, with manie others that I omit, are the causes that upon manie great skirmishes and encounters that have been verie hot, and continued manie houres with new supplies on everie side, it hath often happened that in discharging on both sides manie thousand bullets, within 3, 4, or 5 scores and neerer, there hath not been on both sides slaine and hurt with bullets thirtie men; which greatlie argueth the insufficiencie of these kinds of weapons for batailles and great encounters."

Notwithstanding these pointed strictures, the Musket, as is well known, has become the chief weapon of modern infantry. Grose informs us, on the authority of Sir Thomas Kellie, in his *Art Militaire*, 1621, that the barrel of a Musket in those days was four feet in length, and the bore capable of receiving bullets twelve to the pound. The Rests, for the pieces were too heavy to be used without them, were carried on a march in the right hand, or hung upon it by a loop. Sometimes these Rests were armed with a tuck, (called a swine's feather,) which issuing from the head, if the Musketeers were in line, acted as a bayonet, and protected the front against cavalry like a palisade. The powder was carried in small wooden, tin, or leather boxes, each containing one charge; twelve of which, fixed to a belt worn over the left shoulder, were called *bandileers*; and to prevent the burning matches from being seen in the night they were carried in small metallic tubes pierced with numerous holes; from these tubes were derived the match boxes till within a few years worn by the English Grenadiers. The match was often carried lighted between the head and the crown of the hat, or in the pocket; and it is no matter of surprise, therefore, that it often

lighted his bandalier,
And woefully scorched the hacbutteer.

The cost of a Musketeer's equipment in 7th Charles I. was made out, as below, by a Council of War.

	s.	d.
For a new Musket, with mould, worm, and scowrer.....	15	6
For a Musket rest	0	10
For a new Bandalier with twelve charges, a primer, a priming-wire, a bullet-bag, and a strap, or belt, of two inches in breadth	2	6
	18	10

MUSLIN, Fr. *mousselin*; so called from a town in Mesopotamia named *Moussul*, where Muslin was first manufactured.

In half-whipt *muslin* needles useless lie,
And shuttle-cocks across the counter fly.

Gay. *Trivia*, book ii. l. 339.

MUSOPHAGA, from *musa*, a banana, and *phagw*, I eat, Isert; *Banana Eater*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the order *Scansores*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak short, strong, and wide; its ridge elevated, often very highly, always arched, and notched at the point; extremity of the lower mandible angular; nostrils basal, close to the ridge of the beak, partly closed by a horny substance, often covered and hidden by the frontal feathers; legs strong, tarsus as long as the middle toe; lateral toes of equal length, the outer reversible, all three connected by a rudimental membrane at the base; first three alar quills graduated, the fourth and fifth longest.

The birds forming this genus were divided into two genera by Illiger, under the names *Corythaix* and *Musophaga*, and this arrangement has been followed by Vieillot (who has substituted the title *Opæthus* instead of the former) and by Cuvier. The distinction stated to exist between the two consists in the beak of the *Musophagæ* forming a disc covering part of the forehead, which does not exist in the *Corythaices*, whilst their head is crested, which is not the case with the *Musophagæ*. According to Vieillot the beak of the latter is thicker, slightly triangular at the base, carinated above, slightly inclined at the tip, and the nostrils completely bare and uncovered by feathers. Temminck, however, includes all under the single genus *Musophaga*, and the variation cannot be so great as Vieillot imagines, since Cuvier, though dividing the genus like Vieillot, places in one genus some of the species enumerated by the latter author in the other.

All the *Banana Eaters*, which have in one instance been improperly called *Plantain Eaters*, belong to Africa, and feed on the two species of Banana, *Musa Paradisica* and *Sapientum*; they fly sluggishly, and move their wings very frequently without making much progress; but they vault from branch to branch of the forest trees, among which they live, with great agility, and run up their trunks with much quickness. They build in hollow trees; both male and female participate in the process of hatching, and their young ones follow them a considerable time.

M. Persa, Tem.; *Cuculus Persus*, Lin.; *le Touraco de Guinée*, Buff.; *Cape Banana Eater*. About the size of a Woodpecker; general colour grass-green; two white streaks enclose the eye; the crest green tipped with white, and disposed in a fanlike shape similar to that of the Manakins; (*Pipra*;) alar quills bright red; beak dusky red; legs and feet cinereous. Found in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope. It is of a lively and inquisitive disposition, following Man without fear, and hopping from branch to branch, at the same time uttering a cheerful cry. It builds in hollow trees, and lays four eggs of a bluish-white colour.

M. Buffoni, Tem.; *le Touraco Buffon*, Vieill.; *Buffon's Banana Eater*. Above each eye a black spot, crest tufted and inclined backwards; upper part of the back, under part of the body, green; wings, rump, and tail violet-blue. From Africa, but from what part is not known.

M. Paulina, Tem.; *Opæthus Erythrolophus*, Vieill.;

MUSLIN.
MUSOPHAGA.

MUSO-
PHAGA.
—
MUSS.

Pauline Banana Eater. The crest bright red tipped with white; cheeks white; general colour bright green, deeper on the body and tail, lighter on the belly, middle alar quills bright red, those on the outer edge violet; beak yellow; legs ash. From Southern Africa; it is often brought alive to Europe.

M. Violacea, Lath.; *le Touraco Violet ou Masqué*, Le Vaill.; *Violet Banana Eater*. About eighteen inches long, one-third of which belongs to the tail; the beak extends to the top of the head, forming a kind of mask, the upper part of which, however, according to Latham, is not attached to the skull, and in Le Vaillant's plate is surrounded with short hairs directed forwards; it is of a yellow colour, and the base of both mandibles covered by a naked skin or broad red caruncle, which occupies the place of the lore, and reaches behind the eyes; but in Latham's figure these parts are covered with feathers. The head is not crested, but covered with short, close feathers, which descend along the nape, and, like the rest of the body, are violet, glossed with purple, except the alar quills, which are crimson; the tail is long and cuneiform; the legs and claws black-brown. From Guinea and Senegal.

M. Gigantea, Vieill.; *le Touraco Géant*, Le Vaill.; *Gigantic Banana Eater*. About twenty-five inches long; beak strongly toothed and orange coloured; it has a fine black crest glossed with blue, and capable of elevation; cheeks, back of the head, neck, shoulders, and other upper parts very brilliant blue; chest yellowish-green; belly, femoral and anal feathers cinnamon; alar quills deep black at their tips; caudal black at their origin, ferruginous in the centre, and black at their tips; legs, toes, and nails black. Lesson considers the species described by Vieillot as the *M. Cristata*, to be identical with this.

M. Variegata, Vieill.; *Phasianus Africanus*, Lath.; *le Touraco huppé col*, Le Vaill.; *Variegated Banana Eater*. Eighteen inches long; ocular circlet feathered; beak black; crest but indistinct, placed on the back of the neck like a mane, consisting of long, narrow, very delicate, blackish-brown feathers edged with white; the head and neck, to the chest, chestnut-brown; upper part of the back and scapulars ashy-grey, with a longitudinal streak down the centre of each feather; alar quills black and white; under parts white, and each feather streaked with black; caudal quills slaty-grey, tipped with black; legs, toes, and nails black. In the female the colours are not so vivid. From Senegal.

See Vieillot, *Analyse d'Ornithologie*; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Latham, *General Synopsis of Birds*.

MUSS, Fr. *mousse*; the play called *musse*. Mr. Nares observes, that *musse* is one of Garagantua's Games, book i. c. xxi.; and is mentioned again, iii. 40. "*a Muscho inventore*." In our Poets it is used as equivalent to

A scramble.

Authority melts me of late. When I cried, ho,
Like boyes unto a *musse*, kings would start forth,
And cry, "your will."

Shakspeare. *Anthony and Cleopatra*, fol. 357.

Cos. Buy any peares, very fine peares, peares fine.

(Nightingale sets his foote afore him, and he falls with his basket.)

Cox. Gods so! a *musse*, a *musse*, a *musse*, a *musse*.

(Cokes falls a scrambling, &c.)

Ben Jonson. *Bartholomew Fayre*, act iv. sc. 2.

Bauble and cap no sooner are thrown down,
But there's a *muss* of more than half the town.

Dryden. *Prologue to the Widow Ranter*. (By Mrs. Behn, 1690.)

MUSSÆNDA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Rubiaceæ*. Generic character: corolla funnel-shaped, stigmas two, rather thick; berry oblong, two-celled, many-seeded; seeds in four sets, stamens inserted into the inside of the tube of the corolla.

Two species, natives of the East Indies.

MUSSINIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Frustranea*. Generic character: calyx simple, many-leaved, cylindrical, toothed; petals of the radius strap-shaped; receptacle villose; down pilose.

Six species, natives of the South of Africa.

MUST, anciently written *mote*, *moste*; A. S. *mot*, *most*; Ger. *mussen*; D. *moeten*, *moetten*. The old Eng. *mote*; A. S. *mot*; Ger. *mussen*, were used as we now use both *may*, and *must*, (*posse*, *oportere*, *necessè esse*.) and are of the same origin as *mought*, *mote*, *q. v.*

To be behoveful, needful, necessary: to be bound or obliged; to be under a necessity.

"We *mote*," he sayde, "be hardy, & stal worþe, & wyse,
gef we wol habboure lyf, and holdeoure franchise."

R. Gloucester, p. 155.

For if I preche the gospel glorie is not to me, for nedeliche I
mote doon it; for wo to me if I preche not the gospel.

Wiclif. 1 *Corinthians*, ch. ix.

For this ye knowen al so wel as I,
Who so shall telle a tale after a man,
He *moste* reherse, as neighe as ever he can.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 734.

On of us two *most* bowen doutelees:
And sith a man is more resonable
Than woman is, ye *mosten* ben suffrable.

Id. *The Wif of Bathes Tale*, v. 6024.

Wherefore they *musten* of necessitee,
As for that night departen companie.

Chaucer. *The Nonnes Preestes Tale*, v. 14998.

As ever *mote* I drinken win or ale,
Who so is rebel to my judgement,
Shal pay for alle that by the way is spent.

Id. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 834.

This open thyng whiche is befall
Concludeth hym by such a wey,
That he the faith *moste* nedes obey.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. p. 50.

The *must* three times together; I wear as sharp steel as another
man, and my fox bites as deep, *musted*, my dear brother.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *A King, and no King*.

Much thou hast yet to see, but I perceive
Thy mortal sight to faile; objects divine
Must needs impaire the wearie human sense.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book xii. l. 10.

Of systems possible, if 'tis confest
That wisdom infinite *must* form the best,
Where all *must* fall or not coherent be,
And all that rises, rise in due degree;
Then, in the scale of reasoning life, 'tis plain,
There *must* be, somewhere, such a rank as man.

Pope. *Essay on Man*, ep. 1. l. 45.

Where then shall Hope and Fear their objects find?

Must dull suspense corrupt the stagnant mind?

Must helpless man, in ignorance sedate,

Roll darkling down the torrent of his fate?

Must no dislike alarm, no wishes rise,

No cries invoke the mercies of the skies?

Johnson. *The Vanity of Human Wishes*.

MUST, Fr. *mouste*; It. and Sp. *mosto*; Lat. *mustum*; Gr. *μόσχος*, young, new. *Mustum* is applied

MUSS.
—
MUST.

MUST. to any thing, not wine merely, *new*. *Must*, in English,
to
MUS-
TELA. New wine, or other fermented liquor, in its uncleansed
state.

And othere scorniden, and seiden for these men been full of *must*.
Wiclif. The Dedis of Apostlis.

As touching *musts* or new wines, the first and principall difference
of them lyeth in this, That some by nature are white, others
blacke, and others againe of a mixt colour between them both.

Holland. Plinie, book xxiii. ch. i.

The *must*, of pallid hue, declares the soil
Devoid of spirit; wretched he, that quaffs
Such wheyish liquors; oft with colic pangs,
With pungent colic pangs distress'd he'll roar,
And toss, and turn, and curse th' unwholsome draught.
J. Philips. Cider, book i.

MUST, v. } From the Fr. *moiser*; Lat. *mucere*.
MU'STY, } To be or become foul, by confine-
MU'STINESS. } ment from air, or by disuse; to be or
become fusty, stale, stagnant.

Whē his wordes be wel sifted, men shall find little fine flowre in
thē, but all very *mustie* branne, not worthie so muche as to fede
either horse or hogges.

*Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 694. The Second Part of the
Confutation of Tyndall.*

Pistachoes, so they be good, and not *musty* joyned with almonds
in almond milk; are an excellent nourisher.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. i. sec. 50.

PETIL. Any mirth,
And any way, of any subject, Junius,
Is better than unmanly *mustiness*.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Bonduca, act i. sc. 1.

Then he thinks of Parnassus, and Helicon streams,
And of old *musty* bards mumbles over their names;
Talks much to himself of one Phœbus Apollo,
And a parcel of folk that in 's retinue follow.

Byrom. The Poetaster.

MUSTA'CHE, } Fr. *moustache*; It. *mostacchio*;
MUSTA'CHIO. } Sp. *mostacho*; from Gr. *μύσταξ*,
the upper lip, and hair growing upon it.
The hair or beard grown upon the upper lip.

Your braue *mustachyos* turnde the Turkey waye.

Gascoigne. Councell to Master Bartholomew Withipoll.

They not over-wise brought word that the duke's army were most
of them priests; for they saw their faces all over shaven; the
English then using to let grow on their upper lip large *mustachios*,
as did anciently the Britons.

Milton. Works, vol. ii. fol. 120. The History of England, book iv.

MUSTARD, Fr. *moustarde*; It. *mostardo*; Sp.
mostaza; a *musto et ardore*. J. Scaliger. See Menage,
Dict.

The trivial name of the *Sinapi* of Linnæus.

The kyngdome of heauen is lyke unto a grayne of *mustarde-seed*
which a man taketh and soweth in his felde, which is the least of
all seedes.

Bible, Anno 1551. Matthew, ch. xiii.

As for the *mustard* that sprung up in the Isle of Ely, though
there had never been any in that country, yet might it have been
brought down in the channels by the floods, and so being thrown
up the banks, together with the earth, might germinate and grow
there.

Ray. Of the Creation, part ii. p. 346.

M U S T E L A.

MUSTELA, Lin., Illig., Tem.; *Polecat, Weasel*,
Marten, Pen. In Zoology, a genus of animals belong-
ing to the tribe *Digitigrada*, family *Carnivora*, order
Sarcophaga, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth six in each jaw;
the second lower outer one narrower, and set further in
than the others, cuspid, sharp, conical, and large; molar
in the upper jaw on each side four or five, of which the
anterior two or three are sectorial and slightly conical,
the last but one the largest, sectorial, tricuspid on the
outer edge, and on the inner having a little distinct tu-
bercle; the last a transverse, tubercular grinder; in the
lower jaw five or six, the first small and deciduous, the
following two or three sectorial and conoid, the last but
one the largest, sectorial, and tricuspid, the last point
being very little elevated and increased by a little poste-
rior process, the last a small, circular, tubercular grinder.

The animals which compose this genus are distin-
guished from all other of the Carnivorous Family by the
length and slenderness of their bodies and the shortness
of their legs; their neck is extremely strong and thick,
nearly equalling that of the head; their body and
limbs are extremely supple, so that they twist about like
worms, whence they are called *Vermiform Animals*, and
insinuate themselves into extremely narrow holes in
search of their prey. They walk on the tips of their
toes, climb walls and trees by means of their sharp claws,
and when endeavouring to escape pursuit, fly with the
swiftness of an arrow by long leaps. All have anal
glands, the secretion from which, in the *Polecat, Weasel*,
and others, is extremely offensive, whilst in some, as
the *Marten* and *Pine Marten*, it affords an agreeable

perfume. They live a solitary life, some in the neigh-
bourhood of human habitations, others only in forests,
or near the brinks of streams. All of them are extremely
sanguinary, as they will often destroy much more
than they can eat, for the mere purpose of sucking
blood, which they prefer to the flesh. They steal upon
their prey when at repose, dart upon it with great quick-
ness, and fastening with their sharp teeth, remain firmly
attached, and are carried away with the animal, if suffi-
ciently strong to be capable of dragging away its tor-
mentor, (as the hare will do when seized by a *Weasel*,)
and will not leave it, till the blood is completely
drained.

The genus, as arranged by Linnæus, contained a vast
number of animals differing not only in habits, but also
in many important organic points; thus he included the
Otters of Storr, the *Skunks* of Cuvier, together with the
other individuals contained in the genus of *Weasels* now
to be described; which has been further divided into
two by Cuvier, the *Weasels*, *Putorius*, and the *Martens*,
Mustela; from the circumstance of the latter having two
molar teeth more in each jaw, and the true carnivorous
molar of the lower jaw having an additional little tu-
bercle on its inner edge, which, he states, indicate a
diminution in the ferocity of their disposition. The di-
vision, however, seems rather arbitrary, and therefore,
with Illiger and Temminck, they will be here described
as a single genus, merely dividing them, from this cir-
cumstance, into two sections.

They are found in all parts of the world, but more
especially in the temperate and colder Northern regions,
where their fur becomes extremely fine and thick, and in

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Norway and Siberia forms an extensive article of commerce.

Sect. I. *Putorii*.—Polecats or Weasels.

Carnivorous molar without an internal tubercle; two false molars above and three below.

M. Putorius, Lin.; *le Putois*, Buff.; *Fitchet* or *Polecat*, Pen. About seventeen or eighteen inches in length from the nose to the root of the tail, which is six more; it is the largest of the species; ears rounded with white tips; circumference of the mouth and sides of the nose white; forehead and space between the corners of the mouth and ears white mingled with brown; head, body, legs, and tail dark reddish-brown, or chocolate colour, nearly black, becoming lighter on the belly and hinder part of the chest. The Polecat lives in woods or thick brakes, either in old rabbit burrows or forming a shallow burrow about two yards long, which usually terminates amid the roots of trees; sometimes it is found under hay-ricks and in barns, and in Winter occasionally even in houses. It brings five or six young at a birth, and these towards the end of the Summer are capable of providing for themselves. The Polecat steals out at night, and is but rarely seen in the day-time; it is a great enemy to young poultry and game, especially Rabbits, the blood of which it is extremely fond of, so that it will often destroy more than it can eat; indeed, a couple of these animals will often destroy a whole warren. It occasionally feeds on fish also; an instance of this kind is mentioned by Bewick, in which a Polecat having been tracked in the snow from a river to its hole, was found to have deposited there eleven Eels. The Polecat is extremely nimble, runs quickly along the ground, which is almost touched by its belly, and will climb walls with great readiness; in jumping, it arches its back, and springs with much power. It is rarely hunted but in Winter, when its footsteps are easily followed in the snow. Most commonly it is taken in box traps set in ditches or under walls, the ends of the trap being fenced up aslant, for four or five yards, and two or three yards wide with earth and bushes, so that it shall not pass without entering the trap. When thus placed, a trail of Rabbits' paunches should be drawn from one trap to the other, and the trap itself baited with a piece of broiled red herring hung up over the bridge, both ends of the trap being also rubbed with it; it is also right to have the ends of the trap painted white, and rubbed over with the entrails of any animal, which will prevent Hares from entering it, at the same time that it assists in luring the vermin. Though the smell of the Polecat when alive is so rank as to be proverbial, yet its skin when dressed with the hair on, is used as fur for making tippets. It is found throughout the temperate regions of Europe, and according to Pallas, there is a whitish variety found in Russia and Siberia.

M. Furo, Lin.; *le Furet*, Buff.; *Ferret*, Pen. Is by some Zoologists considered as merely an albino variety of the Polecat; its length is fourteen inches, and the tail five; the head is narrower, and the nose sharper than in the Polecat; its colour is pale or whitish-yellow, and the eyes red and fiery. The Ferret is, according to Strabo, originally a native of Africa, and is at present known in Barbary by the name of *Fimse*; it was introduced into Spain for the purpose of destroying the Rabbits by which that country was overrun, to which it is a most unsparing enemy, generally only sucking the blood, and seldom tearing the body. They breed twice

a year, bringing five or six at a time, but they degenerate and lose their ferocity unless crossed with the Polecat, a method not unfrequently adopted by warreners, and the produce is of much darker colour than the Common Ferret. They are easily tamed, but are very soon irritated, and when angry are very apt to bite severely. As they suffer much from cold, they require to be kept in boxes filled with wool, of which they form for themselves a comfortable bed, where they sleep throughout the greater part of the day, and when they wake towards evening are fed with bread and milk. They are never found wild in England. When employed in rabbiting, they are muzzled before being put into the burrows, so as to prevent them from destroying the Rabbits, which sometimes happens when they slip the muzzle off; in this case they are liable to be lost, for as soon as they are satiated they do not come out, but fall asleep, and there continue unless smoked or dug out; if this cannot be effected, they live in the warren, preying at their pleasure throughout the Summer, but are destroyed by the Winter cold. They are extremely hostile to Rats also, for which purpose they are often kept in barns and granaries.

M. Sarmatica, Pall.; *le Putois de Pologne ou Perouasca*, Cuv.; *Sarmatian Weasel*, Pen. In its general form similar to the Polecat, but its head is narrower, the body and tail more lengthy, and the fur much shorter; it is about fourteen inches long, and the tail six, the ears short, round, and edged with long white hairs; circumference of the mouth white; the head, under surface of the body, and feet black; a white band crosses the forehead above each eye, extends backwards beneath the ears, along the sides of the neck down to the throat; from the back of the head a yellow stripe passes down obliquely towards the shoulders, and above it is a second; the upper parts of the body brownish-black striped and spotted with dusky yellow; tail full of dusky hairs intermingled with some longer white ones, its tip black. Found in Poland, especially in Volhynia, in the Southern parts of Russia, between the Dnieper and Volga, and in Asia in the Caucasian mountains and Georgia, and by report in Bucharria also. It is very voracious, preying by night upon Marmots, Mice, and other small animals, of which it first sucks the blood; it commonly lives in deserted holes of other animals, though itself capable of burrowing; is very active, moving along by jumps; is fierce, untamable, and watchful; when enraged erects its tail, and becomes extremely fetid; is said to bring four or eight young at a birth.

M. Sibirica, Pallas; *le Putois de Sibérie*, Cuv.; *Siberian Polecat*, Pen. Of a more slender form than the Polecat, and rather resembling that of the Stoat; is about twelve inches long, and the tail six; the face black, but about the nostrils whitish, and spotted towards the eyes, and sometimes about the throat; the general colour is deep yellow, approaching to fox colour; tail full of hair, and darker than the body; soles of the feet thickly covered with fur; the fur is longer and coarser than in the Polecat. It is found on the wooded mountains, from the Altaic mountains to the river Amur and the Lake Baikal; in manners it resembles the Sable, but is not found so far Northward. By the Russians it is called *Chorok*.

M. Erminea, Lin.; *le Roselet ou Hermine*, Buff.; *Stoat* or *Ermine*, Pen. The Stoat is about ten inches long, the tail five inches, and tipped with black; the edges of the ears and tips of the toes yellowish-white,

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upper parts of the body reddish-brown, throat, breast, and belly white. Such is its Summer coat, and it is then called by the French *Roselet*, whilst we distinguish it by the name *Stoat*. But in Winter, it becomes white, except the tip of the tail, which retains its black colour, occasionally in England, but always in higher Northern latitudes; it is then called the *Ermine*, and now and then improperly the *White Weasel*; whilst in the mountains of Southern Asia and Persia, according to Pallas, it retains its brown colour throughout the year. It is found in the Northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America, where it exists down to the middle districts of the United States. In England the Stoat does not frequent houses, but haunts woods and hedges, especially such as border brooks. In America, however, it follows the fur-hunters, domesticating itself in their houses, and is heard through the night incessantly pursuing the White-footed Mouse. Captain Lyon mentions having seen them hunt the footsteps of this little animal like a Hound after a Fox, and he describes their burrowing in the snow, which is pushed up in the same way as Mole tracks: the passages run in a serpentine direction, and near the hole or dwelling place the circles are multiplied so as to render approach to them more intricate. In the severe cold of 1730 and 1744, these hardy animals were compelled to migrate further South. But few Ermine skins are now brought from America, as their value does not compensate for collecting them, but they are a great article of commerce in Norway and Siberia, especially in the latter, where they are found in vast numbers among the birch woods, but never in those of pine or fir; here they are either shot with blunt arrows or taken in traps, consisting of two flat stones propped by a stick to which a baited string is attached, and readily giving way on the least touch of the bait, the stones fall and kill the animal. In manners it resembles those of the Common Weasel.

The *Mustela Nivalis*, Lin. Is by some authors considered as a variety of the Ermine, and by others as a distinct species; it seems only to vary in size, being somewhat smaller than the Ermine.

M. Vulgaris, Lin.; *la Belette*, Buff.; *Common Weasel*, Pen. About six or seven inches in length, its tail two and a half more, and its height two and a half inches, so that it is nearly four times as long as its height, which gives it especially the vermiform shape assigned to the genus. It is so like the preceding species in size and in its Summer clothing, that it is often mistaken for it, but is distinguished by the tail being shorter, and never tipped with black, and by the edges of the ears, and the tips of the toes, not being white as in the Stoat. The ears are small and rounded, the whole upper part of the head and body, and the sides, reddish-brown; the throat and belly white; beneath each corner of the mouth is a brown spot. It inhabits the greater part of Europe, is common in Siberia as far as Kamtschatka, and in America so far Northward at least as the Saskatchewan River, according to Dr. Richardson. During Winter it becomes white in the Fur Countries, and is not distinguished by the traders from the Ermine. The Weasel readily takes up its residence, during Winter especially, near habitations, for the purpose of living on poultry-yards and dovecots; but in warmer weather it retires to plantations, where it makes its nest either under the roots or in the hollow of a tree; it brings four or five young at a time, which are found in Spring hidden in a bed of straw or stubble. In Scotland it is called the

Whitred. The Weasel is very destructive to young birds, poultry, and Rabbits; will attack Snakes, Water-rats, Moles, and Field Mice, of which it destroys great numbers; Pennant mentions eighty-five of the latter newly killed, which were found in a hole believed to be that of a Weasel: it also is very destructive to eggs, which it sucks with great avidity. It will follow a Hare, and sometimes hunt it in packs; to Rats it has also a great liking, haunting the water-side near corn-mills in search of them, and almost sure of being found wherever is a swarm of Rats, pursuing them into their holes, for which its small size especially fits it. Towards evening it may be seen stealing out from its hole in search of prey, and if it enter a hen-roost it does not attack the old but only the young birds, and the eggs, for the latter of which it will even kill the hen which endeavours to protect them; it carries its prey away, and does not feed on it till it becomes putrid; and in support of its preference for putrid matter, Buffon mentions the fact of a Weasel and its young ones taken in a nest made in the putrid carcass of a Wolf hung on a tree. It is remarkably active, and will readily run up a wall; its motions consist of unequal leaps, and in climbing a tree it first springs up it, several feet from the ground. In taking its prey it darts on it in the same manner, and destroys it by sucking its blood, but the aperture is so small, as scarcely to be seen. The Weasel may be tamed so as to feed out of the hand, and follow like a dog; it soon learns to know persons, and will lick the hand which feeds it. The plan to be adopted in effecting this is to stroke the animal gently over the back, and if it attempt to bite, threaten or even beat it. Perhaps it might be domesticated if its strong scent were not minded, and would then be of great service in destroying Rats and Mice, in places which a Cat cannot enter on account of its size.

From the warmer climates there are described four species.

M. Africana, Desm.; *le Putois d'Afrique*, Cuv. *African Weasel*. Ten inches in length, with a tail six inches long; the upper parts chestnut, the under yellowish-white; a very narrow chestnut streak arising at the chest passes along to the hind part of the belly dividing it into two whitish parts; the white on the edges of the lips ascends a little on the cheeks; the tail is chestnut throughout. Habitation uncertain.

M. Striata, Cuv.; *le Belette rayée*; *Striped Weasel*. About the size of the Common Weasel; the upper parts are deep brown, marked longitudinally with five parallel narrow white stripes, throughout the whole length of the back; under parts pale greyish-white; the root of the tail brown and the rest white. From Madagascar.

M. Nudipes, F. Cuv.; *le Putois du Java*, Cuv.; *Naked-footed or Javan Weasel*. Rather smaller than the common Polecat; the whole body except the head and tip of the tail covered with fur of a golden-yellow colour; the head and tip of the tail yellowish-white. The most remarkable character of the animal is its naked feet; in the Weasels generally the soles of the feet are hairy except the cuticular tubercles, but in the Javan species the whole sole including the parts between the tubercles is bare, and thus it approaches the Plantigrade Order, although it only walks on the points of the toes. From Java.

M. Zorilla, Gmel.; *le Zorille*, Buff.; *Zorilla*. About sixteen inches long, and the tail ten inches; the ground colour is black, marked with regular white spots and

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stripes; a white spot is on the forehead, and each side of the head, the latter passing from the eye to the root of the ear, the edge of which also is white; on the top of the head is a white spot from which proceed four white stripes; these pass along the body and terminate at the tail; the lateral stripes are broader than those in the middle, and all widen towards the rump, where, by their separation, they leave a black spot of a trapezoid form; the tail is long and bushy, black as far as the middle, and white the remaining half; the claws of the fore feet are very strong, those of the hind in part covered with hairs. It is found at the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called the Badger or Polecat. They are often confounded with the *Zorillo* or *Mariputa* of South America, to which they are very similar. From the other Weasels they are remarkably distinguished by their disposition to dig and burrow in the earth. This circumstance has led M. F. Cuvier to arrange them in a distinct division of this genus.

M. Vison, Cuv.; *le Vison*, Buff.; *Vison Weasel*, Pen.; *Jackash*, Hearne. Length seventeen inches; the tail eight more; the head depressed and small; the nose short, flat, and thick, which together with its having the same number of false molars as the Weasels, show its situation among them, although Cuvier has placed it with the Martens; the neck is long, slender, and very flexible. The fur is short on the head, and longest on the hind part of the body and tail, the latter of which gradually tapers to the tip like that of the Otter: the fur consists of a dense brocoli-brown down, intermingled with long and strong hairs, the tips of which form a smooth coat on the body and tail, and conceal the former; the lower jaw is white, with a narrow brown mark towards the tip, and sometimes the throat has irregular white markings; the surface of the fur is chocolate or umber-brown, paler on the head and belly, but deepening on the hind part of the back and tail to blackish-brown; the whiskers are shorter than the head, very strong, and of the same colour as the fur. The legs are short, the toes connected by short webs, hairy above and beneath; the claws nearly straight, sharp, and white, but scarcely project beyond the fur. The Vison is common throughout the whole breadth of the American Continent; it was found on the banks of the Mackenzie River so high up as latitude 66° by Richardson, and he thinks it reaches up to the mouth of the river in 69°; Pennant states it is met with so far South as Carolina. It brings from four to seven young at a birth. The Vison lives much in the water, and when pursued prefers sheltering itself there to endeavouring an escape by land, on which it moves but slowly; its short, smooth fur, Otter-like tail and short legs, point out its aquatic habits. During Summer it preys on small fish, fish spawn, fresh-water mussels, &c. but when the waters are frozen in Winter, it will hunt Mice on land, and even travel a great distance over the snow in search of a rapid or fall, where the water is not frozen. It is not very timid in the water, and will approach a canoe for mere curiosity, but dives immediately on the flash of a gun. When irritated, it emits a smell nearly as fetid as that of the Skunk. The Vison is easily tamed, and then appears to be fond of warmth, and sleeps much during the day; is fond of being caressed, but is very easily offended, and will then bite sharply. Dr. Richardson mentions having seen one which passed the day in the pocket of a Canadian woman, and looked out occasionally when its attention was excited by any noise. At present the furs are of no

value, and although taken from the Indians are destroyed immediately afterwards. The same author states that he cannot ascertain whence the term Vison has arisen, but in a list of furs presented by a Montreal merchant to Kalm, in 1749, mention is made that the "*Visons* or *Foutereaux* are a kind of Martens, which live in water."

Sect. II. *Mustelæ*.—Martens.

An additional false molar on each side in the lower jaw; and a little tubercle on the carnivorous molar.

M. Martes, Lin.; *la Marte*, Buff.; *Marten*, Pen. About eighteen inches long, and the tail ten more, or twelve, if taken to the extremity of the hair; the head of a more elongated form than in the Weasels, brown mingled with red; ears wide, round, and open; the body covered with a thick, long, brown fur, the roots of which are ash coloured, the middle bright chestnut and the tips black; throat and breast white; belly same colour as the back but paler; fur on the tail very long especially at the tip, where it seems thicker than elsewhere and darker; the legs and upper part of the feet chocolate, the under part covered with thick down like that on the body; claws white, large, and sharp, well adapted for climbing trees, in which it here constantly lives. The colour of the Marten varies to ash according to its age and the different seasons in which it is taken. The skin and excrements of the Marten have a fine musky smell. It lives solitarily in the woods and never approaches habitations; but deposits its young either in the nests of birds, or in the *drays* or nests of Squirrels, and in Winter very often shelters itself in Magpies' nests. It is found throughout Europe, and it is said also in North America. The Marten is the most handsome of our indigenous beasts of prey; its motions are very elegant and nimble; and its eyes lively. The Marten, like other animals of this genus, feeds on Rats, Mice, and other vermin; poultry, game, and small birds are its common food; it will not refuse grain, and is fond of honey. It brings four to six young at a birth, which as they grow it feeds with fresh eggs and live birds, which it brings to the nest. When taken young, it is easily tamed, and is very good tempered; but its attachment cannot be relied on, as at the first opportunity it will escape to its native woods. Buffon mentions that a Marten which he tamed drank frequently, sometimes remained awake for two days, but at other times remained asleep as long; and that when preparing to take repose it folded itself round, covering its head with its tail. The scent of the Marten is very sweet to Hounds, and it is the best animal to enter young Foxhounds with: by running the thickest bushes it teaches them to run cover. When closely pursued it climbs a tree, and its agility is very great, for though frequently dropping from the tree into the midst of the pack of Hounds intent on catching it, but very few instances occur of its being taken. They make great havoc among Pheasants, which they attack whilst at roost. The best mode of catching them is with the steel trap baited with a piece of Pheasant or Wood-pigeon; but some prefer the box trap. It is called also the *Martlet*, *Martern*, and *Mertrich*, in different districts in England, where it is not very common: in Wales it is called *Belagraig*, or Rock Marten, from being supposed to live in the rocks.

M. Foina, Lin.; *le Fouine*, Buff.; *Pine Marten*, Pen. About twenty inches in total length, eight of which belong to the tail; all the upper parts are yellowish

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brown, but the head is paler; tips of the ears and cheeks white; throat and breast yellow; tail bushy and of a deeper colour than the body. It inhabits Europe, across the American Continent from Hudson's Bay to the Straits of Tschuktschi, but it is not found on the Asiatic side of the Straits till Catherinebourg, a district of Siberia West of Tobolsk, and 25° West longitude distant from America. It is very rare in England, but in Scotland, where it inhabits the pine forests, it is, according to Pennant, the only one known. It is sometimes met with in Merionethshire and Caernarvonshire, where it is called *Bela goed*, or Wood Marten. It prefers colder regions, and is very common in the North of Europe, and especially in North America, but it does not extend further North than 68° latitude, where the woods cease; and for the same reason it is very rare on the Chepewyan, or Barren Lands, North of Churchill River, and East of Great Slave Lake, as also in the Tschuktschian Country as above noticed. It is found so low down as New England; but is most abundant where the trees have been killed by fire but remain standing. The mountainous and woody district of the Nipigon, North of Lake Superior, is noted for its black and valuable Marten skins. The Pine Marten feeds on Mice, Partridges, and Hares, and in Summer on the eggs of small birds; nor does it reject carrion, and often destroys the stores of meat and fish laid up by the Indians. When pursued and unable to escape, it sets up its hairs, arches its back, shows its teeth, and makes a hissing noise like the Cat; will seize a Dog firmly by the nose and bite so hard, that a Dog, unaccustomed to it, will allow its escape. They burrow in the ground, and bring from four to seven young at a litter towards the latter end of April. The fur of the Marten is fine, and often dyed to imitate sables and other costly furs; its importance as an article of commerce may be judged of by the fact, that a hundred thousand skins are annually exported from the Fur Countries. About Hudson's Bay they are taken in small log traps, which fall on and kill them; the best bait for this is a Partridge's head with the feathers on.

M. Zibellina, Lin.; *la Zibeline*, Buff.; *Sable*, Pen. In size equal to the Marten, but differs from it in having the tail shorter than the hind legs; the whiskers long and the ears rounded; the feet large, and the fur extending even under the toes, the claws of which are white; the tips of the hairs are black but ashy towards their roots; as to colour, the edges of the ears are yellowish, the chin white, ashy, or yellowish; the coat is generally brown, sometimes tawny, and occasionally quite white, which is perhaps dependent upon the time of year. They are found in Siberia, Kamtschatka, and some of the Kurile Islands between the latter Country and Japan; live in holes in the earth, or in the roots of trees, and occasionally form nests in trees; prey by night feeding principally on Hares, but also on Ermines, Weasels, and Squirrels during Summer, and on birds in Winter; in Autumn on huckleberries, and cranberries, at which time their coat is out of condition, as this vegetable food induces a kind of itch, to relieve which they rub themselves against the trees and injure their fur.

Their fur forms a very valuable article of commerce, and are worth from one to ten pounds a piece; they are considered to be in season from November to February, at which time the fur is the longest. The longer hairs are called *Os* by the Russians, and the

longer and blacker these are, the more valuable is the skin; shorter hair is found about the roots of these and is named *Podosie*, and the more there is of this kind the less valuable is the skin; the lower parts both of the *Os* and *Podosie* are called *Motchka*, which in the best skins is black in the *Os*, and grey or reddish in the *Podosie*, and when the latter, the skins are but of little value. Besides these two kinds, there is also a third sort of hair, a kind of wool called *Podsada*, which if in large quantities considerably deteriorates the skin, as it prevents the longer hairs being turned in any other than the natural direction; for one of the valuable properties of the Sable skins consists in their fur lying smooth in any given direction. The fresh skins have a gloss or *bloom* as it is called, which dies off from the older furs. The best skins are brought from Nertchisk and Yakutsk, especially about the river Ud, from the neighbourhood of which a single skin will often fetch twelve or fourteen pounds. The finer furs are sent to Russia, and the coarser to China, and are generally sold in pairs. The bellies, about two fingers broad, are sold in pairs and tied together by forty pieces, which fetch from one to two pounds; tails are sold by the hundred, at the rate of from four to eight pounds. The worse furs are often dyed, and the Chinese are especially clever in this process, so that both the imparted colour and the gloss are retained; but this manufacture is discovered by the crisping or twisting of the hair during the process which prevents their lying flat. In the more common Russian mode of dying or fumigating the skins the cheat may be easily ascertained by rubbing the hair with a moist linen cloth which imbibes the colour; and also by the speedy loss of the gloss.

Sable hunting is carried on by parties of from five to fifty persons, who divide themselves into smaller companies each provided with a leader, but all subservient to one general director. Each party is provided with a boat, a Dog and net for every two men, and a baking vessel. They pass up the rivers towing their boats against the stream till the hunting country is reached, where they disembark and build huts, in which they remain till the frost sets in, and with the first snows the season commences. Before separating for their different journeys, the hunters assemble together, and a prayer for success is offered to the Almighty. They then penetrate into the woods, marking the trees as they proceed, in order readily to find their way back, and in their progress build huts of trees, and cover them with snow; near to these they form the traps, which consist of pitfalls with a loose board placed across the top, and baited with fish or flesh; they proceed onwards building huts and traps in their course, till they reach the extent of their hunting expedition, and successively return to inspect the traps and skin the game which has been caught, but which must only be done by the chief of the party. Another mode also of taking Sables is practised: a piece of timber is placed horizontally between two trees, and upon it another aslant, and slightly supported at one end by a pole, from which extends a rod to which a bait is attached; this when meddled with disturbs the whole apparatus, and the slanting board falls and kills the animal. When Sables become scarce, the hunters track them in the snow to their holes, the entrance to which they net, and occasionally sit for two or three days watching with great patience for their prey. The first Sable taken is dedicated to the Church, and called God's Sable. When the hunting is over

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they return to head-quarters, make their reports to the director, and divide the booty: here they continue till the river be cleared of ice by the breaking up of the frost and then return home.

It does not appear that the Greeks or early Romans ever made use of furs; but about the year of our Lord 522, when Totila, King of the Visigoths, reigned in Italy, the Seuthons, a people of Modern Sweden, found means of transmitting to the Romans the precious skins of Sables, *Saphilinas pelles*, as mentioned by Jornandes *De Rebus Geticis*. Furs were subsequently used for lining the tents of Princes, and in 1252, Marco Polo found those of the Cham of Tartary lined with Ermines and Sables; the latter of which he calls *Zibelines* and *Zambolines*, and says that they, together with other valuable furs, were brought from Countries far North, from the Land of Darkness, and from regions almost inaccessible from morasses and ice. In Wales, furs were highly esteemed so early as the time of Howel Dda, who began to reign in 940. In the following century furs became still more fashionable, and when Godfrey of Bulloign, and his followers, on their way to the Holy Land, appeared before the Greek Emperor Alexis Comnenus, he was struck with the richness of their dresses, *tam ex ostro quam aurifrigio et niveo opere harmelino et ex mardrino grisioque et vario*. In England, as elsewhere, this disposition for wearing fur increased to so great an extent that, in 1337, it was enacted by Edward III. that no person should make use of it unless he could afford to spend a hundred pounds a year.

M. Canadensis, Lin.; *le Pekan*, Daubenton; *Fisher* or *Pekan*, Pen. Length twenty-three inches, and the tail including the fur ten more; head of a strong, roundish appearance, and contracted suddenly to form the nose; the eyes placed where the head curves in to form the nose, so that they seem to be placed more obliquely than they really are; ears edged with white, low, semicircular, and far apart. The fur is fine and downy towards the roots, and of a greyish or clove-brown colour, yellowish-white above, and very bright blackish-brown at the tip; is short on the head, but on the body as long though

not so fine as that of the Pine Marten, from which it further differs in the great length of the tail. So much white is seen on the head, shoulders, and fore part of the back, that they appear quite hoary, but the colour deepens towards the tail; the under parts and legs are brownish-black, but the sides of a lighter colour; the tail is covered with long black fur; frequently there is a white spot on the throat between the fore legs, and another between the hind, but these are not constant; the fore legs are short and strong; all the toes are connected with a short web, which is hairy both above and beneath: the claws strong, curved, and sharp. It has a musky smell similar to that of the Marten, but stronger. A variety is sometimes found which is entirely white, except the brown feet and nose. The Pekan is found from Pennsylvania to Great Slave Lake, and Dr. Richardson thinks extends completely across the American Continent. Its manners are very similar to those of the Marten, climbing trees with great facility, but it differs from the Marten which prefers the driest spots in Pine forests, by living in damp places near the water, but it does not seek its food there, although like that animal it will feed on dry fish. It feeds principally on Mice; is said to prey upon Frogs during Summer time; but its favourite food is reported to be the Canada Porcupine, which it kills by biting the belly.

Considerable numbers of the skins of this animal are annually sold by the Hudson's Bay Company under the name of *Woodshocks* or *Fishers*; how the Pekans have gained the latter title it is not easy to imagine, for they are not amphibious, and feed only on the smaller animals. Hearne calls them *Wejack*, which, as well as *Woodshock*, is a corruption of their Cree name *Otchæk*.

Several other species are enumerated by Linnæus, Buffon, and Pennant, but they are very confused, and require confirmation before they can be admitted.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Pennant, *History of Quadrupeds, Arctic and British Zoology*; Illiger, *Prodromus Mammalium*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Richardson, *Fauna Borealis Americana*.

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MU'STER, v. } Ger. *mustern*; D. *monsteren*;
MU'STER, n. } Sw. *moenstra*. Anciently written
mostre, It. *mostrare*; Fr. *faire un monstre*; Sp. *hazer una muestra*; from the Lat. *monstrare*, to show. Cotgrave calls the noun *monstre*, a *muster*, view, show, or sight. To *muster* is, consequentially,

To assemble or collect together, for view or review; and, generally, to assemble or collect together, to bring together.

Meddled my merchaundise. and mad a good *moustre*.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 100.

That such a nombre gadred into one
Of worthie knights, neuer was sein,
Whan they in feere were *moustred* in a plein.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, part iii. p. 599.

And so they went and *mostred* before the Castil of Arde, the
whiche was well furnysshed with Englysshemen.
Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 254. p. 377.

When *muster* day, and foughten fieldes are odd.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

I cōmaunde you in his name, that ye make to morowe your
mustres, and in likewise so shall we do ours.
Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 304. p. 453.
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Upon festivals and play-times they should exercise themselves in the fields, by riding, leaping, fencing, *mustering*, and training.
Cowley. A Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy. The School.

The last great *muster*, ('twas before ye serv'd here
Before the last duke's death, whose honour'd bones
Now rest in peace,) this young prince had the ordering
(To crown his father's hopes) of all the army.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Loyal Subject, act. i. sc. 1.

FALS. Shadow will serue for summer: pricke him: for wee haue
a number of shadowes to fill vppe the *muster-booke*.
Shakspeare. Henry IV. Third Part, fol. 87.

Though thou wert *muster-master* of the land.
Ben Jonson. The Vnder-wood. An Elegy.

All that were able, from 20 years old and upwards, being listed in the *muster-roll*, followed their trades, or other business, till they were called to war.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book iv. ch. iv. sec. 15.

In short, it is the great plague of the world, [deception] which takes wrong measures and makes false *musters* almost in every thing.
South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 353.

Again in 1 Corinth. vi. 9, 10. we have a *muster-roll* of as vile sinners, as sin could make, or hell receive; fornicators, idolators, adulterers, thieves, covetous, drunkards, extortioners.
Id. Ib. vol. viii. p. 350.

MUSTER.

MUTE.

Prone on the lowly grave of the dear man
She drops; whilst busy meddling memory,
In barbarous successions, *musters* up
The past endearments of their softer hours,
Tenacious of its theme.

Blair. *The Grave*.

MUTE, *v.* } Fr. *muable*; It. *mutabile*; Sp.
MU'TABLE, } *mudabile*; Lat. *mutabilis*; from *mu-*
MUTAB'LITY, } *tare*, to change;
MUTA'TION. } That can or may be changed or

altered; changeable, alterable, fickle, unsteady, inconstant.

The which destinable causes, when they passen out from the beginninges of unmovable perueiaunce, it mote nedes be that they ne be not *mutable*, as thus. Chaucer. *Boecius*, book iv. p. 442.

For if her whele stint any thing to tourne,
Than cesseth she Fortune anone to be:
Now sith her whele by no way may sojourn,
What wost thou of her *mutabilitie*?

Id. *Troilus and Creseide*, book i. p. 235.

And here I vow me, faithful, true, and kind,
Without offence of *mutabilitie*
Humbly to serve, while I have wit and mind.

Id. *The Court of Love*, p. 372.

Wenest thou that these *mutations* of fortune fleten without governingour. Id. *Boecius*, book i. p. 413.

A christian king vse in suche case (for the consideration of their former estate and *mutable* chaunce of the warre) to shewe much humanitie to the.

Sir Thomas More, *Workes*, fol. 1240. *The third Booke of Comfort against Tribulacion*.

Is not here a sudden *mutation*.

Barnes. *Workes*, fol. 343. *Against worshipping Saints or Images*.

Tob. Not one of my dragon's wings left to adorn me,
Have I *muted* all my feathers.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Little Thief*, act iv. sc. 1.

It may be, gnats and flies have their imagination more *mutable*, and giddy, as small birds likewise have.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. viii. sec. 698.

What man that sees the ever-whirling wheele
Of change, the which all mortall things doth sway
But that thereby doth find, and plainly feele,
How *mutability* in them doth play
Her cruell sports to many men's decay.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*. Of *Mutabilitie*, can. 6.

But all that moveth doth *mutation* love.

Id. *Id.* book viii. can. 7.

For in both there seemes to be a valuation of time; which whether in case of *mutation*, or sale, may justly be suspected for unlawful.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 788. *Cases of Conscience*, dec. 1. case 4.

It [political wisdom and prudence] depends upon the uncertain wills and fickle humours, the mistaken and *mutable* interests of men, which are perpetually shifting from one point to another, so that nobody knows where to find them.

Tillotson. *Works*, fol. 496. *Sermon* 41.

Now there is a passage from death to life and from a state of weakness and corruption to a state of glory and immortality, which can never suffer by tribulation or infirmities, or the disorder and *mutability* of this state.

Stillfleet. *Sermon* 3. vol. iii. p. 126.

Their *mutable* complexions carry
The looks of anger, hope, and joy;
Just as the scenes around 'em vary,
Pleasures delight, or pains annoy.

Cooper. *The Temper of Aristippus*, epis. 2.

And, studious of *mutation* still discard
A real elegance, a little us'd,
For monstrous novelty and strange disguise.

Cowper. *The Task*, book ii.

MUTE, *v.* } Fr. *mutir*, *esmeutir*; seems formed
MUTE, *n.* } upon the noun *esmeute*, a motion or
MU'TING *n.* } commotion; and to be employed, phy-

sically or medically, as to *move*, a *motion*, now in English are. And thus,

Mute, that which is *moved*, (*motum*;) sc. out of the bowels. And see FALCONRY.

Upon the oake, the plumbe-tree and the holme,
The stock-dove and the blackbird should not come,
Whose *muting* on those trees does make to grow
Rots-curing hyphear, and the misseltoe.

Browne. *Britannia's Pastorals*, book i. song 1.

According unto ancient tradition and Plinie's relation, the bird not able to digest the fruit whereon she feedeth; from her inconverted *muting*, ariseth this plant of the berries where of birdlime is made wherewith she is after entangled.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book ii. ch. vi. p. 110.

And I knew not that there were sparrows in the wall, and mine eyes being open the sparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes and a whiteness came in mine eyes.

Bible. *Modern Version*, Tobit, ch. ii. v. 10.

With hooting wild
Thou causest uproars; and our holy things,
Font, table, pulpit, they be all defil'd
With thy broad *mutings*.

More. *Life of the Soul*, vol. ii. p. 119.

And nigh an ancient obelisk
Was rais'd by him, found out by Fisk,
On which was written, not in words,
But hieroglyphic *mute* of birds.

Butler. *Hudibras*, part ii. can. 3.

MUTE, *adj.* } Fr. *muet*, *mut*; It. *muto*; Sp. *mudo*;
MUTE, *n.* } Lat. *mutus*: which Scheidius derives
MU'TELY, } from Gr. *μύειν*, *claudere*, to close, to
MU'TENESS. } stop; having a reason for its applica-
tion similar to that for the English *Dumb*, q. v.

Having the organs of speech *dammed* up, stopt, or closed; and thus, speechless, silent.

She said eke, she was fain with him to mete,
And stode forth *muet*, milde, & mansuette.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book v.

She was so true, as women been echone,
And also close and *muet* as stone.

Lidgate. *The Story of Thebes*, part iii. p. 592.

Lyke your pus cat parrot can *mute* and cry.

Skelton. *Speak Parrot*.

We may fitly transfer the apophthegme of Simonides, from painting unto dancing, and say thus, that a dance is a *mute* poesie, and poesie a speaking dance.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 656. *Of Symposiaques*, quest. 15.

Hail native Language that by sinews weak
Didst move my first endeavouring tongue to speak,
And mid'st imperfect words with childish trips,
Half unpronounc'd, slide through my infant lips,
Driving dumb silence from the portal door,
Where he had *mutely* sat two years before.

Milton. *At a Vacation Exercise*.

The soberest and best govern'd men are least practis'd in these affairs; and who knows not that the bashful *muteness* of a virgin may oft-times hide all the unliveliness and natural sloth which is really unfit for conversation.

Id. *Works*, vol. i. p. 171. *The Discipline and Doctrine of Divorce*, book i. ch. iii.

To the indictment here upon, he prays council might be allowed him to plead the illegality of it; which being denied him by the judges, and the sentence of a *mute* threatened, he at length gave into court his exceptions ingrossed in parchment.

Wood. *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii. fol. 304.

The bear, the boar, and every savage name,
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,
Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blissful bower,
And, muzzled though they seem, the *muties* devour.

Dryden. *The Hind and the Panther*.

Regularly a prisoner is said to stand *mute*, when, being arraigned for treason or felony, he either, 1. makes no answer at all: or, 2. answers foreign to the purpose, or with such matter as is not

MUTE.

MUTE. allowable; and will not answer otherwise: or, 3. upon having pleaded not guilty, refuses to put himself upon the country.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iv. ch. xxv.

Bribe him, to feast my *mute-imploring* eye,
With some proud lord, who smiles a gracious lie!
A lie to captivate my heedless youth,
Degrade my talents, and debauch my truth.

Smollett. Advice, a Satire.

The **MUTES**, or dumb attendants of the Seraglio, are usually represented in Tragedies, in which the scene is laid at Constantinople, as executioners. From Sir Paul Rycaut's account, however, that odious office by no means belongs to them. "Besides the Pages there is a sort of attendants to make up the Ottoman Court called *Bizebani*, or Mutes, men naturally born deaf, and so, consequently, for want of receiving the sound of words, are dumb. These are by number about 40, who are lodged by night amongst the Pages in the two chambers; but in the daytime have their stations before the Mosque belonging to the Pages where they learn and perfect themselves in the language of the Mutes, which is made up of several signs, in which by custom they can discourse, and fully express themselves; not only to signify their sense in familiar questions, but to recount stories, understand the fables of their own Religion, the laws and precepts of the Alchoran, the name of Mahomet, and what else may be capable of being expressed by the tongue. The most ancient amongst them, to the number of about eight or nine, are called the Favourite Mutes, and are admitted to attendance on the Haz Oda, who only serve in the place of Buffoons for the Grand Segnior to sport with, whom he sometimes kicks, sometimes throws in the cisterns of water, sometimes makes fight together like the combat of Climeas and Dametas. But this language of the Mutes is so much in fashion in the Ottoman Court, that none almost but can deliver his sense in it, and is of much use to those who attend the presence of the Grand Segnior, before whom it is not reverend or seemly so much as a whisper." Book i. c. 8.

MUTE, in *Law*, is one who being arraigned upon an indictment of Treason or Felony, and asked whether he be guilty or not guilty of the charge, either makes no answer at all, or, what is equivalent thereto, makes an answer foreign to the purpose. When a prisoner behaves in this way, the first step is to impanel a Jury to try whether he be dumb from the visitation of God, or be silent from obstinacy. If the Jury find that he is dumb, the trial must proceed as if "not guilty" had been pleaded. If, however, the Jury find that his silence proceeds from obstinacy, the case is different. In cases of High Treason, and of all Misdemeanours, obstinate silence hath always subjected the prisoner to be treated as if he were convicted, but now by Stat. 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 28. sec. 2. the Judge may in these cases, if he think fit, order a plea of "not guilty" to be entered, and proceed with the trial as if the prisoner had pleaded. In all other cases of felony the prisoner by obstinately refusing to plead could formerly have escaped conviction with its consequences, amongst which the forfeiture of the lands to the lord was one of the most important; but the alternative was dreadful. For upon the jury's finding that he was silent from malice, judgment of the *peine forte et dure* was passed against him; which judgment was that the prisoner be taken back to prison; be put into a low, dark chamber; be laid naked on his back upon the floor; have a weight of iron, as much as he could bear *and more*, placed upon

him; have no sustenance, save only three morsels of the worst bread on the first day, and three draughts of standing water on the second, and be so kept, with such sustenance on the alternate days, until he answered, or (as the judgment afterwards more appropriately expressed it) until he died. But now by Stat. 12 Geo. III. c. 20. instead of the *peine forte et dure*, the prisoner is to be treated as if he were convicted, except when the Judge thinks fit to direct a plea of "not guilty" to be entered, and to proceed with the Trial, which, as in cases of High Treason, Misdemeanour, and Piracy, he is authorized to do by 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 28. sec. 2. See *Blackstone, Commentaries*, vol. iv. p. 324.

MU'TILATE, } Fr. *mutiler*; It. *mutilare*; Sp. *MUTILA'TION*. } *mutilar*; Lat. *mutilare*, from *mutilus*, i. e. *captus aliqua parte corporis*, from *mutus*, dumb. See **MUTE**, *ante*.

To take away, cut off, in any way deprive of, some part of the entire body; to maim, to dismember.

Yea we are much bound vnto him, although he haue made vs imperfect and *mutilate*.

Frith. Workes, fol. 90. *A Treatise vpon the Sacrament of Baptisme.*

As I haue declared you before in my preface, I will not in any worde wyllinglye mangle or *mutilate* that honourable man's worke.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1291. *A Treatise vpon the Passion.*

Any one that will take but a little pains in examining the nature of them, may be fully satisfied that the scriptures are hereby, neither *mutilated* or depraved.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book v. ch. i. sec. 40. p. 289.

For we observe the *mutilations* are not transmitted from father unto son; the blinde begetting suche as can see, men with one eye, children with two; and cripples *mutilate* in their own persons do come out perfect in their generations.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book vii. ch. ii.

Because the loss or *mutilation* of an able man, is also a loss to the commonweal.

Ralegh. History of the World, book v. ch. iii. sec. 2. fol. 680.

He [Coluthus Lycopolites] is said to have been the author of several poems; none of which have come down to us except this, which in many passages is corrupt and *mutilated*.

Fawkes. Notes to the Rape of Helen.

When a man is in eminent danger of the *mutilation* of a leg or an arm, or the like, it is lawful to prevent the loss of either by the death of the assailant.

South. Sermons, vol. x. p. 239.

The rhapsodies of Homer were scattered up and down amongst the cities of Greece, which the itinerant poet had visited, and were necessarily in a very *mutilated* state, or recorded in men's memories after an imperfect manner and by peace-meal only.

Observer, No. 120.

MUTILLA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* longer than the head, filiform, situated in the front of the head, the first and second joints elongate; maxillary *palpi* longer than the maxillæ; head large; *abdomen* oval in both sexes, convex, the second segment large; *thorax* cubical; wings with one marginal and three submarginal areolets; wanting in the females.

Type of the genus, *M. Europea*, Linnæus; Donovan, *Brit. Ins.* pl. vi. fig. 212. Several species, most of which inhabit the warmer and the more temperate regions; few only have as yet been detected in Britain, where they seem to affect sandy districts.

MU'TINE, or } Fr. *mutiner*; It. *mutinare*; Sp. *MU'TINY*, } *amotinarse*. Skinner says from *MUTINE'ER*, } *motus*, a motion, or from *mutire*, to *MU'TINOUS*, } murmur. His first conjecture seems *MU'TINOUSLY*. } the more rational, i. e. from *motus*.

MUTE.
MUTINY.

MUTINY. but through the verb *mutir*, *esmeutir*, to move; *esmeute*, a motion or commotion.

To move or commove; to raise a commotion, to (insurge or) make an insurrection; to rise, *sc.* against authority.

This was good for Maximilian, if he could have seen the people *mutined*, to arrest fury, and prevent dispaire.

Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 86.

He staid the legion at Bebricum being hardly withholden from *mutining*, because he would not lead them to fight.

Savile. Tacitus, book ii. ch. ix. fol. 65.

Doe like the *mutines* of Jerusalem,
Be friends awhile.

Shakspeare. King John, fol. 6.

Great prince, it is within your power with ease,
To remedy such fears, such jealousies,
And rid you of such *mutineers* as these.

Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book i.

Then brought he forth Sedition, breeding stryfe
In troublous wits and *mutinous* upore.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 9.

The same soldiers, who in hard service and in the battle, are in perfect subjection to their leaders, in peace and luxury are apt to *mutiny* and rebell.

South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 83.

Hugh Peters held a discourse with the arch-rebel his master upon the *mutinying* of the army about St. Alban's.

Id. Ib. vol. vi. p. 28.

In 1486, Bartholomew Diaz, a Portuguese captain, with three ships attempted the discovery of India by the coast of Africa; but, harassed by tempests, his crew *mutined*, and having discovered the river del Infante, on the Eastern side of Africa, he returned to Europe.

Mickle. Discovery of India. Appendix.

On the 14th of April, 1797, Lord Bridport, the admiral, unsuspecting of the *mutiny*, making a signal to prepare for sea, the seamen of his own ship, instead of weighing anchor, ran up the shrouds, and gave three cheers, which were instantly answered from the other ships.

Belsham. History of Great Britain. George III. Anno 1797.

MUTINY on board of a merchant vessel was not formerly punishable by death in this Country; but now by Statute 11 and 12 William III. c. 7. sec. 9., made perpetual by 6 George I. c. 19., it is enacted that, if any seaman or mariner who shall in any place where the admiral has jurisdiction, lay violent hands on his commander, whereby to hinder him from fighting in defence of the ship and goods committed to his charge, or shall confine his master, or make or endeavour to make a revolt in the ship, shall suffer pains of death, loss of lands, goods and chattels, as pirates, felons, and robbers upon the seas ought to have and suffer. Offences of a similar nature, such as the running away with the ship, or any barge, boat, ordnance, ammunition, goods, or merchandises, the yielding of them up voluntarily to pirates, the bringing of seducing messages from pirates, enemies, or rebels, the confederating with or attempting to corrupt any commander or mariner to yield up or run away with the ship, &c., the turning pirate or going over to pirates, are by the same Acts punishable in the same way. By other Statutes, the wilful destruction, casting away, or burning of any ship, with intent to injure the owner, is punishable with death. In case of Mutiny the master is justified in using means sufficient to repress it, and if the death of any of the Mutineers ensue, the master is justified, provided the force which he uses be fairly required by the exigency of the occasion; and the master's conduct is not to be scanned too nicely, as it must be borne in mind that he is generally far removed from all assistance, and that his own safety and

that of the ship and cargo chiefly depend upon the due maintenance of his authority. **MUTINY.**

Mutiny in the Royal Navy is punishable under the provisions of the Statute 22 George II. c. 33. which contains the rules or *Articles* of the Navy. Among the numerous offences enumerated in that Statute, those which partake of the character of Mutiny are as follows: the running away with the ship, or any ordnance, ammunition, or stores belonging thereto, the making or endeavouring to make any Mutinous assembly, the uttering of any words of sedition or Mutiny, the concealing of any traitorous or Mutinous design, the striking of a superior officer, or drawing or offering to draw or lift up any weapon against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, the presuming to quarrel with a superior officer, being in the execution of his office, or the disobeying of any lawful command of a superior officer. All the above offences are punishable with death; with regard to some, and those the least heinous of them, the Court Martial has a discretionary power of awarding a less punishment. The behaving with contempt towards a superior officer, being in the execution of his office, the concealing of traitorous or Mutinous words spoken by any to the prejudice of his Majesty or Government, or the concealing of any words, practice, or design, tending to the hinderance of the service, and not revealing the same to the commanding officer, and the endeavouring to make a disturbance on account of the unwholesomeness of the victual, or on any other ground, are punishable with such punishment as a Court Martial shall think fit to award.

Mutiny in the Army is punishable under the *Mutiny Act*. This Act authorizes his Majesty to keep a standing army on foot, the doing of which in time of Peace, without the consent of the two Houses of Parliament, is against Law; it fixes the number of the men, and it empowers his Majesty to proceed by Martial Law against those who offend in the particulars enumerated in the Act or against the Articles of War; a power which in time of Peace is derived solely from the Act, for it is a principle of the Constitution, that no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any punishment within this realm by Martial Law, or in any other way than by the judgment of his peers, and according to the known and established Laws of the realm. The Mutiny Act always contains a proviso, that it shall only continue in force for one year; by which means it is competent to either of the three branches of the Legislature to refuse to renew the Act when it expires, and by so doing to prevent the Army from being continued on its former footing. Though this power is considered by constitutional lawyers of the greatest importance, as affording to each branch of the Legislature a check upon the other two, it has happily never been put into execution, and the Act, with alterations suited to the occasion, is regularly passed every year, the last Act being 1 William IV. c. 15.

By this Act the King is empowered to make Articles of War, *i. e.* rules or orders, for the better government of the Army. The Navy in this respect has an advantage over the Army, for while the Articles of War for the regulation of the latter are left by the Mutiny Act to the discretion of the King, those for the regulation of the former are, as has been stated above, fixed and ascertained by the Act of Parliament 22 Geo. II. c. 33. The Mutiny Act, however, provides that no offence shall be made punishable with death except those which are

MUTINY. specified therein. These are, Mutiny and sedition; not endeavouring to suppress the same; not giving information of the same to the commanding officer; misbehaviour before the enemy; shamefully abandoning or giving up a post; compelling the commanding officer so to do; leaving one's post before relieved; being found sleeping on one's post; holding correspondence with any rebel or enemy; entering into terms with the same without the license of his Majesty or of the commanding officer; striking or using violence towards a superior officer, being in the execution of his duty; disobeying any lawful command of a superior officer; and deserting.

The Mutiny Act does not exempt any officer or soldier from being proceeded against by the ordinary course of Law; on the contrary, it enacts that any commanding officer who shall neglect or refuse, upon application, to deliver over to the Civil magistrate any officer or soldier accused of any capital crime, or of any offence which is punishable by the known laws of the land, or shall wilfully neglect or refuse to assist the officers of justice in apprehending such offender, shall, upon conviction thereof in any of his Majesty's Courts at Westminster, Dublin, or Edinburgh, be deemed to be *ipso facto* cashiered, and shall be utterly disabled to have or hold any Civil or Military office or employment within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in his Majesty's service.

The Act settles the constitution and powers of Courts Martial; it contains regulations relating to the enlistment of recruits, the billeting of the soldiers, and the apprehension of deserters; and it provides, that no person enlisted as a soldier, shall be taken away from the service for a debt under £30, but the details are too long for admission into our Work.

MUTISIA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Superflua*, natural order *Corymbiferae*. Generic character: calyx cylindrical, imbricated with broad scales; flowers of the disk three-cleft; anthers terminating in five bristles; receptacle naked, down plumose (leaves cirrhose.)

Eleven species, natives of South America,

MUTTER, v. } In D. *muyten*; Lat. *mutire*; to
MUTTER, n. } speak as one *mute*, or having the
MUTTERER, } organs of speech stopped or ob-
MUTTERING. } structed. See MUTE.

To speak inarticulately, indistinctly.

With that he smote his hedde adowne anone
And gan to muttre, I nat what truely.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book ii. p. 241.

Perchaunce some open mouth will mutter now and than.

Gascoigne. *Flowers. A Gloze vpon this Text, Dominus ejus opus habet.*

Now do they persecute them for keepyng the cōmaundementes of God, in mariage, in receiuinge meates with thanksgeuing, & not in goyng out to seke Christ here and there in theyr masses & mutterynges, in theyr outward coloures and shaddowes.

Bale. *Image*, part ii. sig. f. v.

They muttered extremely that it was a thing not to bee suffered, that for a little stirre of the Scotts, soone blowne ouer, they should bee thus grinded to powder with payments.

Bacon. *King Henry VII.* fol. 163.

Whose leaves still mutt'ring as the air doth breathe
With the sweet bubbling of the stream beneath,
Doth rock the senses.

Drayton. *Henry Howard to Lady Geraldine.*

The roaring voice of winds, the billows rave,
Nor all the mutt'ring of the sullen wave,
Could once disquiet, or her slumber stirre.

Brown. *Britannia's Pastorals*, book i. song 3.

Where sounding strings and artful voices fail,
The charming rod and mutter'd spells prevail.

Addison. *Epilogue to Lansdown's British Enchantress.*

The words of a mutterer, saith the Wiseman, are as wounds,
going into the innermost parts of the belly.

Barrow. *On the Decalogue. IX Commandment.*

MUTTON, Fr. *mouton*; *aries castratus*; from Ger. *mutzen*, *truncare*, and this from *mähen*, to cut. See *Mutzen* in Wachter, and *Mouton* in Menage. Applied now

To the flesh or meat of sheep; formerly to the animal itself.

And gaf hem echone
Coupes of elene gold. and coppes of selver
Rynges w^t rubies. and op^r riche giftes
The leste of here meyne. a moten of golde.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 39.

The wolfe in peace with the motton.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. p. 16.

Fyue flocks of sheepe could scarce maintaine
good mutten for his house.

Gascoigne. *Flowers. A Gloze vpon this Text, Dominus ejus opus habet.*

Also by reason of the murren that fell among the cattell, beefes
and muttons were vnresonable priced.

Holinshed. *Edward II.* Anno 1317.

For the offenders and breakers of the law were condemned to
pay for a penalty, the value of five oxon and two muttons.

Sir Thomas North. *Plutarch*, fol. 87. *Publicola.*

At the great triumph and entry made, the captain or generall that
triumpheth as a conqueror, did offer the sacrifice (by the old orders
and ancient customs of Rome) one or diuers oxon: where at the
second triumph called the ovation, he onely sacrificed a mutton.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 265. *Marcellus.*

The felon thus of old, his name to save,
His pilfer'd mutton to a brother gave.

Falconer. *The Demagogue.*

MUTUAL, } Fr. *mutuel*; It. *mutuo*; Sp. *mutual*;
MU'TUALLY, } Lat. *mutuus*. Varro says the Romans
MUTUA'LITY. } had the word from the Sicilian, *μοῖτον*,
which Vossius thinks is formed of *μοῖ τέον*, or *μοῖ τόν*,
mihi tuum.

Interchangeable, reciprocal.

Well let this passe, and thinke vpon the ioye,
The mutuall loue, the confidence, the trust,
Whereby we both abandoned annoye,
And fed our mindes with fruites of louely lust.

Gascoigne. *Dan Bartholmew of Bathe.*

He neyther seeth assemblies, nor can assigne and proue any
cōspyracy & mutuall promise in assisting eche other about the
procurement of any thyng at all good or badde.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1019. *The Debellation of Salem
and Byzance.*

Th' uncertain Commons touch'd with inward care,
As though his sorrows mutually they bare.

Drayton. *England's Heroical Epistles. Queen Isabel to King
Richard II.*

Her goodly wares of mercenary masses, of pardons and indul-
gences of the mutuall good works of their pretended holy men
and women.

More. *Ant. against Idolatry*, ch. x.

Among unequals what society
Can sort, what harmony or true delight?
Which must be mutual, in proportion due
Giv'n and received.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book viii. l. 385.

God, in the nature of each Being, founds
Its proper bliss, and sets its proper bounds:
But as he fram'd a whole, the whole to bless,
On mutual wants built mutual happiness:
So from the first eternal order ran,
And creature link'd to creature, man to man.

Pope. *Essay on Man*, epis. 3. l. 112.

MUTTER.

MUTUAL.

MUTUAL.

MY.

May I, at least, the sacred pleasures know
Of strictest amity; nor ever want
A friend, with whom I *mutually* may share
Gladness and anguish, by kind intercourse
Of speech and offices. *J. Philips. Cider, book i.*

The sciences are said, and they are truly said to have that *mutual*
connexion, that any one of them may be the better understood for
an insight into the rest. *Horsley. Sermon 1. vol. i. p. 8.*

MU'ZZLE, v. } Anciently written *mosel*. Fr.
MU'ZZLE, n. } *museliere*; It. *musoliera*. From Fr.
museau, It. *muso*, which Skinner thinks may have been
formed from the A. S. *muth*, the mouth. *Muzzle* is
applied to

The mouth; and to any thing to fasten, close, or
confine the mouth. To *muzzle*,

To do any thing with the *mouth* or *muzzle*; to fasten,
to bind, to constrain the mouth.

And like a greyhound the *mosell* and the head.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, part iii.

About his char ther wenten white alanns,
Twenty and mo, as gret as any sterc,
To huntun at the leon or the dere,
And folwed him, with *mosel* fast ybound.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2135.

Thou shalte not *mosel* the oxe that treadeth out the corne.
Bible, Anno 1551. Deuteronomy, ch. xxv.

Or who will *muzzle* that unruly bear
Whose presence strikes our people's hearts with fear?
Drayton. Queen Margaret to the Duke of Norfolk.

At last, when as he found his force to shrinke
And rage to quaille, he took a *muzzle* strong
Of surest yron made with many a lincke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 12.

How wretched is the fate of those who write!
Brought *muzzled* to the stage, for fear they bite.
Dryden. Prologue to the Pilgrim. Prologue 42.

Of a black *muzzle*, and long beard, beware;
And let a skilful barber cut your hair.
Id. Ovid. Art of Love.

MY, } Fr. *mien*, *mon*; It. *mio*; Sp. *mio*;
MINE, } Lat. *meus*; Gr. *ἐμὸς*; Goth. *meins*;
MYSELF. } A. S. *min*; D. *myn*; Ger. *meyn*; Sw.
min. See ME.

Of or belonging to *me*.

Ac for *me my self*, ich wol soþ segge of þis dede.
R. Gloucester, p. 30.

For mon þou art y wis,
To wynne get a kyngdom, wel beter þan *myn ys*.
Id. p. 13.

þe dede þat I did ille, *my* foly it was,
I praye þe with gode wille, forgýue *me* þat trespas.
R. Brunne, p. 163.

And ich schal sende þow *myselfe* Seynt Michel *myn* aungel.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 194.

I *mysilf* bi the soule serue to the lawe of God, but bi fleishe to
the lawe of synne. *Wiclif. Romayns, ch. vii.*

And Jhesus seide to her, what to *me* and to thee womman? *myn*
our cam not yet. *Id. John, ch. ii.*

Jesus sayde vnto her: Woman, what haue I to doe with thee?
Myne houre is not yet come. *Bible, Anno 1551.*

And for to maken you the more mery,
I wol *myselfen* gladly with you ride,
Right at *myn owen* cost, and be your gide.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 805.

I maie not stretche vp to the heuen
Myn honde ne set al in euen,
This worlde which euer is in balance.
It stant not in *my* suffisance
So greate thinges to compasse.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 16.

And for to proue it is so
I am *my selfe* one of tho
Which to this schole am vnderfonge.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 16.

When I was yet a child, no childish play
To *me* was pleasing, all *my* mind was set,
Serious to learn and know, and thence to do
What might be publick good; *myself* I thought
Born to that end, born to promote all truth,
All righteous things; therefore above *my* years,
The law of God I read, and found it sweet.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book i. l. 202.

If God shall be pleased to make *me* his almoner, and the conduit
by which his goodness may descend upon *my* distressed neighbour;
though the charity be personally *mine*, yet both of us have cause
to thank God for it, I that I can be virtuous, and he that he is re-
lieved. *South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 75.*

When a man deceives *me* once, says the Italian proverb, it is his
fault; when twice, it is *mine*.

Horne. Works, vol. vi. p. 66. Discourse 5. note.

MYA, in Zoology, a genus of *Acephalous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell equivalve, transverse, gaping
at both ends; left valve with a large, compressed,
rounded tooth, projecting almost vertically, and a hollow
in the other valve; ligament entire; interior mantle
united before; foot thick, posterior.

Type of the genus, *M. truncata*, Linnæus; Pennant,
Britt. Zool. vol. iv. pl. xli. fig. 14. Several species,
four of which inhabit Britain; they burrow in the sand,
and project their long tube to the surface.

MYAGRUM, in Botany, a genus of the class *Tetra-*
dynamia, order *Siliculosæ*, natural order *Cruciferae*.
Generic character: calyx rather erect; corolla, petals
oblong, scarcely larger than the calyx; pouch coriaceous,
valveless, cells alternately fertile and barren.

Seven species, natives of the South of Europe.

MYCETEA, in Zoology, a genus of *Coleopterous*
insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* about as long as the
thorax, the basal joint large, robust, subcylindric; the
second small, slightly elongate, cylindric; the third to
the eighth shorter, more slender, and of uniform length;
the ninth rather large, transverse, cup-shaped; the
tenth still larger, subglobose; the eleventh very large,
ovate-obtuse; *palpi* short, minute, the terminal joint
subulated; head subquadrate, convex; eyes small,
slightly prominent; *thorax* short, transverse, emarginate
anteriorly, the lateral margins slightly rounded, entire,
with a distinct elevated line parallel thereto on the disc;
elytra ovate, convex, punctate-striated, entire, acute at
the apex; body convex; legs rather short; *tibiæ* simple;
tarsi anterior, with an appendage at the base.

Type of the genus, *Dermestes fumatus*, Marsham.
Stephens, *Illust. Brit. Entom. (Mandibulata.) vol. iii.*
pl. xvii. fig. 1. One species only, which inhabits Britain,
frequenting damp cellars, &c.

MYCETOBIA, in Zoology, a genus of *Dipterous*
insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrected, cylindric,
sixteen-jointed, with the two basal joints distinct; eyes
kidney-shaped; *stemmata* three, frontal, unequal, approx-
imating, placed in a triangle; *tibiæ* with the sides un-
armed.

Type of the genus, *M. pallipes*, Meigen, vol. i. pl. viii.
fig. 10. Four species, two of which are indigenous.

MYCETOCHARIS, in Zoology, a genus of *Coleop-*
terous insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* slightly filiform; *palpi*
four; anterior securiform; posterior clavate, truncate;
labium rounded, entire; head short, round; body

MY.

MYCETO-
CHARIS.

MYCETO-CHARIS. linear-elongate, slightly convex, pubescent; legs moderate; *tarsi* heteromorous, the terminal joint entire, not bilobed.

MYC-TERIA.

Type of the genus, *Cistela linearis*, Illiger; Panzer, *Faun. Germ.* vol. xxv. fol. 16. Six or eight European species, of which one at least inhabits Britain; they are all found in decaying trees, amongst fungi.

MYCETOPHAGUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* scarcely as long as the thorax, gradually incrassated to the apex, the five last joints forming an indistinct, perfoliated club, the four basal joints of which are cup-shaped, the last more or less elongate-ovate; *palpi* with the last joint rather incrassated, subtruncate; head small, triangular; eyes slightly prominent; *thorax* transverse, rather convex, broadest posteriorly and closely applied to the base of the *elytra*, which are subovate; body ovate, slightly convex; *tarsi* filiform, four-jointed; the males with the anterior three-jointed only.

Type of the genus, *Chrysomela 4-pustulata*, Linnæus; Donovan, vol. vi. pl. 185. fig. 5. About ten species, of which eight inhabit Britain, feeding upon fungi and agarici.

MYCETOPHILA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrected, compressed, sixteen-jointed, with the two basal joints distinct; eyes oblong; *stemmata* three, indistinct; *tibiæ* furnished at the apex with spurs; posterior with the sides spinous.

Type of the genus, *M. lunata*, Fabricius; Meigen, vol. i. pl. ix. fig. 15. Nearly fifty species, subsisting in their larva state upon fungi, above half of which have been discovered in Britain.

MYCTERIA, from the Greek *μυκτήρ*, a nose, Lin., Cuv.; *Jabiru*, Ray, Lath. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Cultrirostres*, order *Grallæ*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak long, conical, compressed, slightly curved upwards, smooth, strong, and pointed; mandibles straight, the upper trigonal, the lower much thicker and inclined upwards; gape of moderate size; nostrils longitudinal and narrow; head and neck more or less bare; *tarsi* reticulate; front toes connected by membrane.

This genus differs little from the *Cranes*, except in the curving of the beak, which Temminck asserts does not really exist in nature, but only in the bad delineations of the animal; he therefore includes the whole genus with the *Cranes*, as does Illiger. In their habits they closely resemble the *Cranes*.

M. Americana, Lin.; *le Jabiru*, Buff.; *American Jabiru*, Lath. About the size of a Swan, and four feet and a half high; beak thirteen inches long and three wide at the base, black, pointed, and cutting; head and neck covered with featherless black skin, with a few small whitish feathers on the occiput, and having a red spot at the lower part; the neck thick, skin wrinkled, and so placed as to have the appearance of a Cow's dewlap, whence, according to Azara, arises the term *Jabiru*, which, in the Guarani language, signifies any thing distended with air. The twelve caudal quills are equal, and reach slightly beyond the wings. The general colour white, and around the neck a red collar, but this loses its colour in drying; the legs are black. In the young bird the neck is partially covered with feathers, but as it attains its full plumage, which occurs in the

third year, all these feathers fall off; and till that time the plumage is greyish with a tinge of rose colour. The *Jabiru* is found in the marshy districts of South America, and especially in Guiana; it is very voracious, and feeds entirely on fish and reptiles. It builds its nest in large trees, by carefully knitting the long branches together, and the female there lays two eggs; when hatched, the young are fed with fish brought by the parent birds, which also show great courage in defending them.

M. Senegalensis, Lath.; *Senegal Jabiru*. Rather larger than the preceding; the beak is red at the tip, and otherwise white throughout, except a black spot at the base and a white stripe on each side; the plumage white, except the scapulars, which are black, as are also the neck and legs. Lesson considers it to be the same as Temminck's *Ciconia Ephippiorhyncha*, which, as he happily observes, is *nom barbare, difficile à prononcer et à orthographier*. It inhabits the Western coast of Africa.

M. Australis, Lath.; *Australian Jabiru*. About the size of the American species; the head and neck are clad in blackish-green feathers, but the throat is half naked and red in the adult: the plumage is white, except the head and neck, and the black scapulars, the wing and tail-coverts. From New Holland.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Latham, *General Synopsis of Birds*.

MYCTERUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* linear, composed of eleven obconic joints, nearly of equal size and length, the second, as is very usual, being the shortest, and the third longest, they are placed a little eccentric, so as to appear serrated within; head produced anteriorly into a rostrum, which is not very long; eyes prominent; *thorax* obconic; *elytra* ovate, slightly convex; *tarsi* pentamerous.

Type of the genus *M. griseus*, Fabricius; Clairville, *Ent. Helv.* vol. i. p. 124. pl. xvi. One species only, which is sometimes found abundantly in Switzerland; it also occurs in Britain, but is very rare.

MYCTRIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Brachyurous Crustacea*.

Generic character. *Antennæ* small; *pedipalpi* with the exterior joints very large, foliaceous, and hairy; *thorax* suboval, truncate behind; legs hairy, simple; anterior with the base of the joint bent; forceps large; *abdomen* not terminated by a fin.

Type of the genus, *M. longicarpus*, Latreille. Native of the Indian Seas.

MYDAS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrected, five-jointed, with the two basal joints small, the following cylindric, the terminal one clavate, with an indistinct style at its extremity in a hollow; *proboscis* exerted; wings two.

Type of the genus, *M. filatus*, Fabricius; Degeer, vol. vi. pl. xxv. fig. 6. Many species, one only of which is European.

MYGALE, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Arachnoida*.

Generic character. *Palpi* projecting, pediform, inserted at the extremity of the jaws; mandibles robust, with their points bent downwards; jaws two, elongated; *labium* small, quadrate; eyes eight; body large; legs long, stout.

Type of the genus, *M. avicularia*, Latreille; Shaw, *Gen. Zool.* vol. vi. pl. 129. The species are of large

MYC-TERIA.

MYGALE.

MYGALE size, but not very numerous; they are said to build their nests of silky tubes or bags in holes in the ground, or in trees, and the type devours ants, and sometimes, it is affirmed, small birds; the latter inhabits South America.

MYGALE, from the Greek *μυογάλη*, a shrew, Cuv., Geoffr.; *Desman*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Insectivora*, order *Sarcophaga*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth, in the upper jaw two, sharp and triangular, in the lower four, long, narrow, and parallel, with truncated crowns, the middle two smaller than the outer; cuspid none; molar, in the upper jaw seven, in the lower four false on each side; in the upper three true pointed, in the lower six of the same on each side; the muzzle sharp, with a projecting, flattened, movable nose, having nostrils at its tip; eyes small; auricles deficient; body clothed with long hair; tail compressed; feet five-toed, webbed, plantigrade; the soles bare; hind feet hairy on their outer edge; claws falcular.

The individual animal on which this genus was founded was for a long time bandied between the Musquashes, Beavers, and Shrews, till shown by Cuvier, and more at length by Geoffroy, to possess distinct generic characters. The Desmans bear the same relation to the Shrews that the Musquashes do to the Campagnols, but are larger, and lead an aquatic life. The form of their skull rather approaches that of the Moles than the Shrews, in not terminating so pointedly; the nasal bones are much elongated, and the gristly part of the nose so much lengthened as to resemble a trunk, and is as movable as that of the Elephant; they have no auricle, which indicates, together with the webbing of the toes, their aquatic habits. The greater portion of their existence is spent in and under the water, and they never willingly get on land; but if they pass from one pond to another, it is only by subterranean canals, or by the ditches which connect them. They prefer pools, lakes, and other quiet waters, in the banks of which they form a burrow, the entrance from which is below the surface of the water, and immediately after they work slightly upwards, and form numerous windings to the extent of five or seven feet, so that only part of their habitation is under water; here they live either solitarily, or in pairs, according to the season. They never come to the surface of the water, except at pairing time, when they grow bold, sport upon the banks, and amuse themselves in scrambling among the rushes. They are thought to feed on the roots of the *Nymphaea*, and on sweet rush, but Pallas never found any thing in their stomach except the remains of larvæ and worms. As they do not become torpid in the Winter, they are much inconvenienced by the freezing of the water, and if there be any small apertures in the ice many may be seen anxiously striving to find room to breathe; if they cannot do this, they have only the air in their burrows to consume, and are soon suffocated. They possess a strong musky odour, to such extent, indeed, as to flavour those Pikes and Silures which prey on them.

M. Moscovitica, Geoffr.; *le Desman*, Buff.; *Musky Shrew* or *Long-nosed Beaver*, Pen.; *Russian Desman*. Length of the body eight inches, and of the tail six inches and three-quarters; the colour of the upper parts is dusky, and of the under parts white; the tail at its root is, as it were, constricted, but soon becomes cylindrical, and swells out like a bulbous root, but soon

diminishes, and gradually tapers to the tip, and as it diminishes in size, it becomes more and more flattened laterally; it is sparingly covered with scales, like the tail of the Beaver, and in the intervals between them there are a few short hairs. It is found in the Volga, and in the neighbouring lakes from Novogorod to Saratof. It feeds on the larvæ of water insects and leeches, which its long and flexible nose enables it readily to scoop out of the mud. Its fur is considered valuable, as, like that of the Beaver, it consists of long hairs, with a fine down at the roots. They are very common near Nizney Novogorod, and sold at the rate of a rouble a hundred. The skins are put into chests amongst clothes to preserve them from moth, and they are supposed to protect the wearers from infection.

M. Pyrenaica, Geoffr.; *Pyrenean Desman*. Four inches long, and the tail four and a half; all the upper parts of the body are chestnut-brown, the sides brownish-grey, and the belly silvery-grey; the tail is not at all constricted at its root, but gradually diminishing and cylindrical for three-fourths of its length, beyond which it is compressed laterally; it is covered with short hairs which lie close upon it; the claws are twice as long as in the preceding species; the front toes only half-webbed, and the outer hind toe also similarly loose. It was discovered by M. Desrouias, in the neighbourhood of Tarbes, at the foot of the Pyrenees.

See Geoffroy, *Annales du Musée*, vol. xvii; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*.

MYGINDA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Tetragynia*, natural order *Rhamn*. Generic character: calyx small, four-parted; corolla, petals four; stigmas two to four; seed-vessel a one-seeded globular drupe. Six species, natives of the West India Islands.

MYLABRIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, terminated by an arcuate mass, ending in a point; head large, heart-shaped; neck distinct; *thorax* subcordate; *elytra* flexible, deflexed, subrounded; *tarsi* heteromorous, with entire joints.

Type of the genus, *M. decempunctata*, Fabricius; Olivier, *Ent.* vol. iii. pl. i. fig. A; pl. ii. fig. 18. A rather numerous genus, frequenting temperate regions; none of the species are found in Britain.

MYLÆCHUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* incurved, rather shorter than the thorax, the two basal joints distinctly stouter than the following, cylindric; the third a little elongate, obconic, the three following least, the fourth being cylindric, the fifth and sixth somewhat transverse, the eighth, ninth, and tenth being nearly equal, and the eleventh largest, with its apex rounded; *palpi*, maxillary, with the basal joint subulate; labial with the terminal joint obtuse; *thorax* subtrapeziform; *tarsi* pentamerous, anterior in the male with the three first joints dilated; posterior *femora* of the male with a small triangular acute tooth beneath.

Type of the genus, *M. brunneus*, Latreille, *Genera Crust. et Ins.* vol. ii. pl. viii. fig. 11. One species only, which has been taken in Britain but very rarely.

MYLOCARIUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed; corolla, petals five, stigma three-angled, sessile, capsule superior, two or three-winged, three-celled; cells one-seeded, seed subulate.

MYGALE
—
MYLOCARIUM.

MYLOCA- One species, *M. ligustrinum*, a large evergreen shrub, native of North America.

MYODOCHA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hemipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* slightly thickened towards their extremities, quadriarticulate; *rostrum* with four distinct joints; head ovoid, with a distinct neck; *tarsi* triarticulate, with the first joint elongate.

Type of the genus, *Cimex tipuloides*, Degeer, *Mémoires*, vol. v. pl. xxxv. fig. 18. One species, found in France, and it has been said also in England, but evidently without authority.

MYONIMA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*. *Generic character*: calyx small, nearly entire; tube of the corolla short, border four-parted; seed-vessel a drupe, five-celled, cells four-seeded.

Two species, natives of the Isle of Bourbon.

MYOPA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrect, triarticulate, with the first joint cylindric, the second clavate, with the base compressed, the third globose, with a simple dorsal style; *stemma* three; *haustellum* exerted, filiform, elongate, geniculated at the base and in the middle; wings incumbent, parallel.

Type of the genus, *M. ferruginea*, Meigen, vol. iv. pl. xxxvii. fig. 11, 12. About twenty-five species, of which eight are found in Britain: they frequent flowers.

MYOPHONA, from the Greek *μύια*, a fly, and *φωνή*, a voice, Tem. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Conirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak very large, strong, and hard, furnished at the gape with some rough hairs, and little feathers turned forwards; nostrils oval and closed by a broad membrane; wings rounded and of moderate size; alar quills nearly equal, but the third the longest; tail rounded; *tarsi* very long.

There is but one species of this genus yet described by its founder,—

M. Metallicus, Tem.; *Metallic Myophone*. About twelve inches long; of a deep blue-black, and shining like steel; beak bright yellow; legs black. From Java.

See Temminck, *Planches Coloriées*.

MYOPORUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dydynamia*, order *Angiospermia*. *Generic character*: calyx five-parted; corolla bell-shaped; border spreading, rather unequal, five-parted; seed-vessel a drupe, one or two-seeded; nuts two-celled.

Four species, natives of Islands in the South Seas.

MYOPOTAMUS, from the Greek *μῦς*, a mouse, and *ποταμός*, a river; Commerson. *Coypu*, Molina. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Claviculata*, order *Rodentia*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Head large, muzzle obtuse; ears small and rounded, incisive teeth large and tinged with yellow; molar compound, with flat crowns, four in each side in both jaws, and increasing in size from the first to the last; tail long, conical, strong, scaly, and slightly covered with hair: feet five-toed, the thumb of the fore feet very short, the other toes unconnected; hind feet webbed.

The single species of which this genus consists, very much resembles, in its general character, the Beavers, so that by some authors it has been included among them; it however differs remarkably in the conical form of the tail.

M. Bonariensis, Comm.; *le Coui*, Geoff.; *Coypu*, Mol. In size equal to the Otter; the back chestnut-

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brown, sides ferruginous, and belly light brown. It lives in burrows on the banks of rivers, and swims well; it also frequents houses; is easily tamed, attaches itself to those who treat it kindly, and is content when domesticated; when abused it utters a peculiar, shrill cry. It is found throughout the greater part of South America; and its fur, which is called *Raconda*, is used for making hats.

See Cuvier, *Regne Animal*; Pennant, *History of Quadrupeds*.

MYOSCHILOS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*. *Generic character*: calyx five-leaved, coloured; corolla none; stamens inserted into the receptacle; stigma two or three cleft; drupe one-seeded, crowned by the calyx; nut one-celled.

One species, *M. oblonga*, a native of Chili. An infusion of the leaves is used by the natives; it possesses similar medicinal properties to Senna.

MYOSERIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æqualis*, natural order *Compositæ*. *Generic character*: receptacle chaffy, chaff capillary; involucre cup-shaped; down hairy, sessile.

One species, *M. purpurea*, native of Tauria.

MYOSOTIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Boraginæ*. *Generic character*: calyx five-cleft; corolla salver-shaped, five-cleft, slightly emarginate; mouth of the tube closed with five convex, conniving scales; seeds smooth or spiny.

More than twenty species, mostly natives of Europe.

M. arvensis, *M. scorpioides*, *M. rupicola*, and *M. palustris*, (an elegant little plant with light blue flowers, generally known as the "Forget me not,") are natives of England.

MYOSURUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Polygynia*, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*. *Generic character*: calyx five-leaved, deciduous, each leaf with a spur at the base; petals, or rather nectaries, five, consisting of a nectariferous claw with a spreading, lanceolate border, seeds numerous.

The only species is *M. minimus*, a native of England. *Eng. Bot.* 435.

MYOTHERA, from the Greek *μύια*, a fly, and *θηράω*, I hunt, Illig., Tem.; *Palikour*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Dentirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak long, conical, straight, strongish, convex above; ridge slightly convex, point suddenly curved, notched, longer than the lower, which is straight, conical, and slightly elevated towards the tip: nostrils basal, lateral, partially closed by membrane; legs long or moderate, slender; lateral toes equal, the inner connected as far as the first joint, the outer only at its base; wings short and much rounded; the first three quills equally graduated, fourth and fifth the longest; tail short and equal, or long and graduated.

The principal characters of this genus consist in the length of the legs and the shortness of the tail, which distinguishes it from the Thrushes, whence the genus was originally taken by Illiger. The form of their beak varies much; in some it is thick and arched, in others straighter, and in some it is slender and pointed: as to the general form of this organ, it allies them to the Shrikes, but its comparative slenderness restricts them to insect food. Cuvier differs from Temminck in confining the genus only to such individuals as have the tail very short. The Palikours, the

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common title by which these birds go in Guiana, do not fly much on account of the shortness of their wings, but they run or hop along the trees with great quickness. They are found in South America and in Java, in the depths of retired woods in the neighbourhood of large ant-hills, on whose tenants they principally feed. Their nests, which are hemispherical, consist of dried grass closely interwoven, and from two to four inches in diameter, which are suspended by two sides to shrubs about two or three feet from the ground, and in them are deposited three or four roundish eggs. The natives of Guiana call them Palikours, and the colonists Little Partridges.

M. Grallaria, Illig.; *Turdus Rex*, Gmel.; *Corvus Grallarius*, Shaw; *le Roi des Fourmiliers*, Buff.; *King of the Palikours*. About seven or eight inches long, and about the size of a Quail; beak strong, rather more than an inch in length, and nearly half an inch thick at its base; upper mandible convex and notched; around the legs a narrow, featherless garter; wings, when folded, reaching to the tip of the tail; upper parts of the body brownish-red, clouded with blackish and light brown; throat and front of the neck sombre brown; from the corners of the mouth a white, triangular streak passes on each side of the neck, and on the chest there is a patch of the same colour; belly and rump whitish-red; beak and legs brown. Of this species Vieillot has made his genus *Grallaria*. This bird is found in Guiana and the Brazils, living solitarily in the vicinity of the large ant-hills, on the inhabitants of which it feeds: it builds its nest in bushes, and lays three eggs. It is the rarest of the genus, and is called King of the Anteaters by the inhabitants of Cayenne, on account of its size, and because it seems to be master over the other species.

M. Tinniens, Illig.; *Turdus Tinniens*, Gmel.; *le Grand Bêfroi*, Buff.; *Alarm Palikour*. About six inches and a half long; tail short, and extending half an inch beyond the wings; upper mandible slightly notched and hooked, of the same length as the lower; upper part of the body pale brown, under parts white, the feathers of the chest edged with grey; tarsi and toes leaden; beak black above and whitish beneath. Native of Cayenne, in the mountainous and woody districts of which it may be heard morning and evening singing in a very loud note, which much resembles the repeated strokes of an alarm bell, for the space of an hour.

M. Colma, Tem., Cuv.; *Turdus Colma*, Gmel.; *le Colma et Tétéma*, Buff.; *Spotted-necked Palikour*. About seven inches long; upper parts brown, and beneath brown mingled with grey; throat white spotted with grey, on the back of the neck a reddish transverse stripe. Buffon considers the Tétéma to be merely a variety of the Colma without the spots on the neck, or, perhaps, that it is the male, the Colma being the female of the same species.

M. Formicivora, Tem. Cuv.; *Turdus Formicivorus*, Gmel.; *le Fourmilier Palikour*, Buff.; *Common Palikour*. Six inches long, about the size of a Lark; the grey-brown feathers covering the head and upper part of the body have a reddish edge, except on the middle of the back where is an oblong, black spot; bend of the wing white, middle coverts brown, surrounded with reddish, great coverts black edged with yellowish-white, forming a transverse band of that colour on the wing; throat, neck, and front of the chest black; cheeks white spotted with grey, and extending from them on each side a similar white streak, which diminishes as it descends,

and surrounds the black throat, neck, and chest; belly cinereous, ocular circle blue; tail rufous. Native of the forests of Guiana. It is very nimble, but does not fly any distance, and has much of the manners of the Creepers, climbing up the trunks of trees, and supporting itself with its outspread tail; its tremulous note is occasionally broken by a short, shrill cry. It builds a better nest than either of the other species, covers it externally with moss, and deposits in it eggs about the size of Sparrows' eggs, of a brown colour, and spotted at the broader end.

M. Lineata, Cuv.; *Turdus Lineatus*, Gmel.; *le petit Bêfroi*, Buff.; *Speckled Palikour*. About five and a half inches long; the tail reaching nearly an inch beyond the wings; upper part of the body olive, lighter on the rump; alar and caudal quills brown; throat white; chest and belly grey, spotted with reddish-brown; wing-coverts marked with the same; beak and legs dusky. Native of Cayenne.

M. Aurita, Tem.; *Turdus Auritus*, Lath.; *le Fourmilier à Oreille Blanche*, Buff.; *White-eared Palikour*. About four inches and three-quarters in length, the tail not quite half an inch; the top of the head brown, the sides and throat black; from the angle of the eye on each side descends a white streak to the sides of the neck; upper parts of the body olive and reddish intermingled; under parts rufous and grey. From Cayenne.

M. Nævia, Tem.; *Pipra Nævia*, Lath.; *le Fourmilier Tacheté de Cayenne*, Buff.; *Spotted Palikour*. About four inches long; upper parts of the body, wings, and tail brown; breast spotted with black; the wings marked with two white bands, the tail tipped with the same; throat black, chest white; abdominal and anal regions orange. South America. Of this and the preceding species, Vieillot forms his genus *Conopophagus*.

M. Albifrons, Tem.; *Pipra Albifrons*, Lath.; *le Plumet Blanc*, Buff.; *White-faced Palikour*. From five to six inches in length; head furnished with a white crest; face and throat surrounded with a white line; neck, middle of back, and wings cinereous inclining to black; other parts of the body and tail cinnamon inclining to orange. From Cayenne.

M. Surinamensis, Tem.; *Sitta Nævia*, Gmel.; *la Sittelle Grivelée*, Buff.; *Surinam Palikour*. Six inches long; head leaden-blue; throat white; upper parts leaden, under glaucous; wing-coverts dotted with white above; legs dusky. From Surinam.

M. Andromeda, Tem.; *Andromeda Palikour*. About the size of a Thrush, six inches in length; ocular circle naked, auricles spotted with black and white; of a uniform bluish-brown above with black crescents on the tips of the feathers; wings olive-brown; chest grey; middle of the belly white; sides grey edged with deep black; beak black; legs brown. From Java and Sumatra.

M. Capistrata, Tem.; *Bridled Palikour*. Five and a half inches long; head black; above each eye an orange stripe; cheeks brownish; on the throat a blue streak; chest bright tawny; other parts tawny-brown. From Java.

M. Melanothorax, Tem.; *Blackbreasted Palikour*. Five inches long; tawny-brown above; wings rufous, and marked with a white spot; cheeks and throat white; sides of the neck spotted with black; at the top of the chest a black band; belly tawny. From Java. The two preceding species Cuvier thinks belong to the Thrushes, as also the three following.

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RA. *M. Malura*, Natterer; *White-tailed Palikour*. Length five and a half inches; tail long and graduated; beak slender; general colour brownish, spotted with black; upper part of the wings marked with three white stripes; belly cinereous-olive; in the female, the upper part of the body is olive and reddish streaked with black. From the Brazils.

M. Rufimarginata, Tem.; *Red-winged Palikour*. In the male the head is brownish-ash, with a streak above the eyes; cheeks and throat light grey; upper parts olive, under yellowish; wings brown, the coverts tipped with white, the quills light chestnut; tail graduated, the quills brown, with white outer edges and tips; in the female the head is rufous. Brazil.

M. Ferruginea, Tem.; *Chestnut Palikour*. Five inches long; the top of the head bright black, crossed with a white stripe; forehead and beneath the eyes white; back reddish-brown; all the body of a more or less reddish-ochrous colour; wings brown, the quills tipped with white; tail graduated, caudal quills black tipped with white. From the Brazils.

M. Mentalis, Tem.; *Gorgetted Palikour*. Four inches long; greenish-brown above, yellowish beneath. From the Brazils. The two preceding Cuvier considers to belong rather to the Shrikes.

The *Myothera Novæ Zelandiæ* of Lesson is a Flycatcher. Besides these, there are several other new species.

See Illiger, *Prodromus Avium*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*, and *Planches Coloriées*; Latham, *General Synopsis of Birds*.

MYOXUS, from the Greek *μῦς*, a mouse, and *ὄξυς*, sharp, Schreber; *Dormouse*, Pen. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Claviculata*, order *Rodentia*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth two in each jaw; the upper broadish and not grooved, the lower narrow and much sharper; molar teeth four on a side in each jaw, with distinct fangs and crowns marked with two kinds of transverse ridges by a double line of enamel; nose sharp; ears of moderate size; tail long, sometimes very hairy and round, at other times flattened horizontally, and the hairs standing out on the sides like the webs of a feather, and sometimes tufted at the tip; feet four-toed in front, with a rudimental thumb, five-toed behind; claws falcular.

The Dormice are of an elegant form, and much resemble the *Mures* in their appearance. They feed on all kinds of fruit, and climb trees with great facility in search of them. During the greater part of the day they sleep, and come out only at night. Having stored their holes with nuts, acorns, chestnuts, corn, &c., they fall asleep on the approach of cold weather, and remain torpid during the Winter, except occasionally waking to feed, after which they soon fall asleep again. They are found both in Europe and America, and seem to form the intermediate link between Rats and Squirrels.

M. Glis, Schreb.; *Sciurus Glis*, Lin.; *le Loir*, Buff.; *Fat Dormouse*, Pen. About the size of a Rat, and covered with soft hair; ears large, oval, and nearly bare; eyes very prominent, and edged with black; whiskers black and two inches long; upper part and sides of the head, neck, and back, the outer surface of the limbs, and the tail almost completely grey, and mingled with black and silvery; the hairs of these parts being at their lower half cinereous, and the remaining portion in some being very bright grey to their tip, and in others grey

with black tips; under parts, insides of the limbs and feet white, tinged with tawny, and some few hairs silvery; under surface of the tail also whitish. It is found in the South-Western parts of Russia, Germany, Southern France, Switzerland, Italy and Greece, but not in cold climates; it lives in the forests, climbs trees with great facility, and springs readily from branch to branch. It feeds on acorns, chestnuts, walnuts, &c., and it is said also on eggs, and even on small birds. It builds its nest in the hollows of trees and in the chinks of rocks, and brings four or five young at a birth. It becomes completely torpid at five degrees below zero, and remains asleep during the whole Winter. Pennant states that during this time it grows very fat, which must be a mistake, as it would oppose the regular law governing hybernating animals; his only authority is Martial's *Epigram*, book xiii. ep. 59.

*Tota mihi dormitur hyems, et pinguior illo
Tempore sum, quo me nil nisi somnus alit.*

This Dormouse was considered a delicacy by the Roman gourmands, who had their *Gliralia*, or feeding places, for the purpose of fattening them properly.

The *M. Dryas* of Schreber is considered by Cuvier to be the same species as the last.

M. Nitela, Gmel.; *Mus Quercinus*, Lin.; *le Lerot*, Buff.; *Garden Dormouse*, Pen. About an inch shorter than the last; the eyes surrounded with a large black circle reaching to the ears, which are longer than those of the Fat Dormouse, and the nose rather more pointed; behind the ear a black spot, and before it a little yellowish-white one; the upper parts of the body, and outside of the limbs, tawny-grey, becoming lighter on the sides; throat and whole under surface tawny-white; tail covered with hairs, at first short, but increasing in length towards the tip, all of it black, except the tip, which is white. Is found in France and the South of Europe, in Poland and Prussia, in the gardens, and sometimes in houses; feeds on pulpy fruits, such as peaches, apricots, apples, pears, &c., and also on nuts, peas, and beans, which it stores up in its nest built in holes of walls or hollow trees. It brings five or six young at a birth. During the Winter they collect in parties of eight or ten, and sleep together in the midst of their food.

M. Avellanarius, Gmel.; *le Muscardin*, Buff.; *Common Dormouse*, Pen. About the size of a Mouse; head broader, nose sharper, eyes larger, and ears shorter than either of the preceding; ears round and naked, eyes full and black; the upper parts light tawny and flaxen coloured; belly and under part of the head yellowish; throat nearly white; tail flattened, the hairs being placed on the sides similarly to the barbs of a feather, and of a dusky red colour. This is the only species found in England; it inhabits Europe generally so far as Sweden. It lives in the hedges, makes its nest in a hollow tree near the bottom, or in a thick bush, consisting of grass woven together and of a round form, with a conical aperture at top. It brings three or four young, which soon quit the nest for habitations of their own; here they deposit their store of nuts, and coiling themselves up like a ball, pass the Winter in a torpid state. When feeding, they sit up and hold their food like a Squirrel.

M. Virginicus, Reich; *Virginian Dormouse*. Same size as the last; head long, flattened, nose sharpish; whiskers numerous, of unequal length, the shorter ferruginous, the longer yellow at the base with dusky or

MYOXUS. black tips; ears large and oval, transparent and naked at the lower part, covered above with thick yellow hair; upper parts dusky rufous, under hoary. From the foot of the Alleghany Mountains.

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M. Murinus, Desm.; *Murine Dormouse*. Rather larger than the Common Dormouse; the fur of a complete mouse-colour, lighter beneath than above, the tips of the hairs on the belly being whitish; tail as long as the body, and flattened horizontally, the hairs placed symmetrically on each side. From the Cape of Good Hope.

M. Coupeii, F. Cuv.; *Lecoupe's Dormouse*. About same size; upper part of the body and tail pale yellow; belly white; tail very hairy. Perhaps only a variety of the preceding. From Senegal.

M. Cattoirii, F. Cuv.; *Lecattoire's Dormouse*. About as large as the Fat Dormouse; upper parts hoar-dusky, under whitish-red; above the eye a broad black stripe; tail short and covered with very thick, long hairs. From Senegal.

M. Lineatus, Siebold; *Striped Dormouse*. Six inches and a half long; the tail four and a half; the back is marked with five longitudinal stripes. From the Island of Jesso.

Besides these, several other species are mentioned which require confirmation. Perhaps the *Mus Frugivorus*, and *Dichrurus*, mentioned by Rafinesque, Smaltz, and already described in the genus *Mus*, belong to the Dormice, but the structure of their teeth must be ascertained before this can be decided.

Shaw mentions another species, *M. Africanus*, the *Earless Dormouse* of Pennant, but its cleft upper lip, its very flat head and obtuse nose make it probable, that it belongs to the Squirrels.

A fossil species has been found in the limestone formation of Paris, which Cuvier calls the *M. Spelæus*, and is about the size of the Common Dormouse.

See Schreber, *Säugethiere*; Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Pennant, *History of Quadrupeds*.

MYRIAD, Fr. *myriade*; Lat. *myrias*; Gr. *μυριάς*, which nearly corresponds with the Lat. *infinitus*, or *sexcentum*, and is used for any number that cannot easily be counted. Lennep.

But O how fall'n! How chang'd
From him, who in the happy realms of light
Cloth'd with transcendent brightness didst outshine
Myriads though bright.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book i. l. 57.

How came the transactions of so many *myriads* of years [eternity] to be swallowed up in such deep silence and oblivion?

South. *Sermons*, vol. ix. p. 89.

His lofty stature, where a *myriad* shine,
O'ertops and speaks a majesty divine.

Parnell. *The Gift of Poetry*.

MYRIADENUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed, hid between the bracteal leaves; joints of the pod round, numerous, one-seeded, not bursting.

One species, *M. tetraphyllus*, native of Jamaica. Decandolle.

MYRIANTHUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monoecia*, order *Monadelphia*. Generic character: male flower, calyx, four-parted, segments concave; no corolla; filaments cylindrical, the apex three-parted,

anthers three: female flower, berry inferior, twelve or fourteen celled; margin of the seeds winged.

One species, *M. arborea*, native of Africa.

MYRIASPORA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Melastomaceæ*. Generic character: calyx very hispid, tube ovate, border bursting into five broad irregular lobes; anthers gibbous at the base; style filiform, seed-vessel an ovate globular berry, five-celled, seeds numerous.

Two species, natives of Brazil. Decandolle.

MYRICA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dioecia*, order *Tetrandria*, natural order *Rhamnii*. Generic character: male flower, a catkin with concave scales; no corolla: female flower as the male; styles two, berry one-seeded.

Nine species, natives of both hemispheres. The most interesting is *M. Gale*, a native of England; it is an elegant shrub, growing in boggy situations; the fruit and leaves are very fragrant.

MYRICARIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Tamariscinæ*, Decandolle. Generic character: calyx five-parted; corolla, petals five; stamens alternately short; style very short, seeds with a plumose apex.

Five species, natives of Europe. Decandolle.

MYRIOPHYLLUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monoecia*, order *Polyandria*, natural order *Holoragææ*. Generic character: male flower, calyx four-leaved; corolla, petals four; stamens eight: female flower as the male; pistils four; style none; seeds four, naked; flowers in axillary whorls.

Six species, natives of watery places in both hemispheres. *M. spicatum* and *M. verticillatum* are natives of England.

MYRISTICA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dioecia*, order *Monadelphia*, natural order *Lauri*. Generic character: male flower, calyx none; corolla bell-shaped, three-cleft; filaments columnar; anthers six to ten, connate: female flower as the male; style none; stigmas two; seed-vessel a drupe; nut arillate; one-seeded; seed large.

A genus containing about ten species, natives of the East and West Indies. The most remarkable is *M. moschata*, a tree with smooth, oblong, pointed leaves, producing the aromatic nutmeg, which is the seed of the tree: it is a native of the Moluccas.

MYRMECIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Gentianæ*. Generic character: calyx bell-shaped, five-toothed; corolla tubular, throat inflated; five glandules surrounding the base of the germen; capsule two-celled, two-valved, many seeded.

One species, *M. scandens*, native of the woods of Guiana. The cavities of the trunk and branches are usually filled with ants.

MYRMECINA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* remote, geniculated, hairy, thirteen-jointed, the basal joint short, as long again as the second, which is subglobose, third and following oblong, terminal joint the longest, elongate-conic; *labrum* large, notched anteriorly; mandibles wanting; *maxillæ* dilated; *palpi* four-jointed; labial *palpi* tri-articulate; wings four, with the marginal cell of the superior pedicled; legs long.

Type of the genus, *M. Latreillii*, Curtis, *Britt. Ent.* pl. 265. One species, a native of Britain.

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MYRME- MYRMECODES, in Zoology, a genus of Hyme-
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Generic character. *Antennæ* slender, rather longer than the head, which is rounded; mandibles porrected, arcuate, without teeth; *palpi* very short, three or four jointed, the terminal joint obsolete; maxillary *palpi* stouter, scarcely visible, somewhat conic, labial cylindric; *thorax* elongate-cubic, a little narrowed behind, composed of three segments, the first segment receiving the second.

Type of the genus, *Tiphia pedestris*, Fabricius. Inhabits Australasia.

MYRMECOPHAGA, from the Greek *μύρμηξ*, an ant, and *φάγω*, I eat, Lin.; *Anteater*, Pen. In Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Vermilinguia*, order *Edentata*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. No teeth of any kind; head not broader than the neck; nose much elongated and roundish; mouth very narrow; tongue very long, roundish, and projectile; body covered with coarse hair; tail of moderate length, in some species prehensile; fore legs longer and stronger than hind legs, which have four or five toes, whilst the former have only two or four, but all are connected with each other as far as the claws, which are falcular, and those of the fore legs very large.

The Anteaters are remarkable for the extremely small size of their mouth, and the total absence of teeth; their tongue is very long and taper, and can be darted from the mouth to a considerable extent; it is covered with a quantity of stiff, glutinous secretion, and when thrust into an Ant's nest, these animals become entangled in it, and the organ is then retracted into the Anteater's mouth. The tail is in some species clothed with long hairs throughout, but in others it is bare towards the tip, and prehensile. Their claws are very long and curved, and well adapted for tearing up the ground or covering of the nests which they seek to rob; but in walking, they are folded into the soles of the feet against a large callosity, and the animal does not walk on the sole, but on the outside of the foot. Their motions are very slow; some of them live entirely on the ground, whilst others climb trees, in which their prehensile tail very much assists them. They feed entirely on Ants and Termites; bring only a single young one at a birth, which they carry about on their backs; and are found only in America.

M. Jubata, Lin.; *le Tamanoir*, Buff.; *Great Anteater*, Pen. Length from the nose to the root of the tail four feet, the tail itself three feet; legs short and thick, the toes only distinguished by the large, sharp, and crooked claws with which they are armed, and which are doubled obliquely downwards when at rest; the head is very thin and taper, the mouth extremely small, being hardly more than an inch wide; the nostrils very close, and in shape resembling the letter C; the eyes rather small, deep set, and the lids not furnished with lashes; the ears small and round; the hair on the head very short, but on the body from two to three inches long, as stiff as hog's bristles, and collected into a kind of mane on the ridge of the back, to the extent of six or eight inches; tail round, covered with very large and crisp hairs from twelve to eighteen inches in length, and falling vertically on either side like a plume of feathers. The general colour of the head is grey and brown; of the upper part of the body and tail brown mingled with dingy white; an oblique streak of black edged with white arises from the chest on each side, passes over the shoulders to the loins, and gradually

diminishes in breadth as it passes backwards; chest and belly deep brown, inclining to black; the fore legs dingy grey mingled with brown, with one spot of black on the tarsus and another on the toes; hind legs nearly black. The Great Anteater inhabits Brazil, Peru, and Guiana; it lives solitarily, except at breeding time, and brings but one at a birth; it runs slowly, and swims over large rivers, at which time it flings its tail over its back, as it does also when caught in the rain, of which it is afraid. It feeds on Ants, and Dampier, who calls it the *Ant Bear*, says, "It lays its nose down flat on the ground, close by the path that the Ants travel in, (whereof here are many in this Country,) and then puts out his tongue athwart the path; the Ants passing forwards and backwards continually, when they come to the tongue make a stop, and in two or three minutes' time it will be covered all over with Ants; which she perceiving, draws in her tongue, and then eats them; and often puts it out again to trepan more." Its only means of defence consist in hugging its enemy, for which purpose, when attacked, it prepares for the combat by sitting up on its haunches. Like the Sloth, when it has once laid hold of its opponent, it fastens its long claws into it, and retains it till life is extinct; and in this way it is said to be a match even for the very Panthers of America. The flesh of this Anteater, although having a strong taste, is eaten by the Indians.

M. Tetradactyla, Lin.; *le Tamandua*, Buff.; *Middle Anteater*, Pen. The body of this species is about a foot in length, and the tail sixteen inches, and although it has generally the same form as the preceding, it is distinguished from it by the tail being naked towards its tip, and prehensile. It is covered with short, woolly, and shining hair of a greyish-yellow colour, becoming dusky on the ridge of the back, and on the hind legs; a black line passes from each side of the neck across the shoulders, and meets at the lower part of the back; from each corner of the mouth a brown streak passes, which encircles the eyes. It is found in the same districts as the last, and suspends itself by the tail to the branches of trees; its young are also said to attach themselves to this organ. The *M. Tridactyla* of Seba is merely a mutilated specimen of this species.

M. Nigra, Geoff.; *Black Anteater*. This species has the claws very powerful; the hair short and black throughout, excepting the tail, the root of which is covered with yellowish hair, and about two-fifths of it naked. From Paraguay.

M. Bivittata, Geoff.; *Double-striped Anteater*. Of a greyish-yellow colour, with an oblique, triangular band on each shoulder, inclining towards the ridge of the back; the head covered with short, yellow hair; and from the eye to the nose proceed two bare, dusky stripes. This and the preceding species are considered by Desmarest as merely varieties of the *M. Tetradactyla*.

M. Didactyla, Lin.; *le Fourmilier à deux Doigts*, Buff.; *Lest Anteater*, Pen. About the size of a Rat, the body being six inches, and the tail seven in length; the fore feet have but two claws each, of which the outer is very large; on the hind feet there are four; the tail is prehensile; the muzzle not so much lengthened as in the other species, and slightly bent downwards; the hair is long, soft, and silky, or rather woolly, and of a yellowish-brown colour; in some there is a lightly marked rufous line extending along the ridge of the back. It is found in Guiana, living continually in the trees, where it hunts

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out the Termites' nests and other insects from under the dead bark.

M. Annulata, Desmarest; *Ringed Anteater*. This species is known only from a plate in Krusenstern's *Voyage*; its nose is much elongated, like a proboscis; the general colour brown, but deeper on the tip of the nose and the paws; the cheeks lighter, with a long, triangular, brown spot which includes the eye; the tail tawny, shorter than the body, and marked with eleven blackish-brown wings. From Brazil.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Pennant, *History of Quadrupeds*.

MYRMELEON, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Neuropterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* shorter than the body, somewhat gradually thickening towards their extremities, arcuated, and furnished at the tips with a distinct little point; *palpi* six; labial longest, somewhat thicker at their extremities; eyes undivided; *abdomen* very long, linear; trunk short, villose; *tibiæ* hairy, terminated by two strong spurs; *tarsi* five-jointed.

Type of the genus, *M. formicarium*, Linnæus; Stewart, vol. ii. pl. viii. fig. 12—15. Several species, of which one is said to inhabit Britain.

Reaumur and Roësel have given admirable details of the economy of the insects of this genus: they feed on other insects in all their states, catching some flying like the *Libellulæ*; they deposit their eggs in sandy places, and the larvæ, when hatched, form an ingenious snare for the purpose of capturing their prey, as prettily represented in the Works of the authors above referred to.

MYRMICA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* entirely exerted, slightly thickened towards their extremities, the basal joint very long; maxillary *palpi* long, six-jointed; *labrum* large, horny; mandibles trigonate, more or less elongate; peduncle of the abdomen of two knots; wings four or more; neuters and females armed with stings.

Type of the genus, *M. subterranea*, Latreille, *Hist. Form.* 219. pl. x. fig. 64; pl. xi. fig. 70. Several species, eight of which are British.

MYRMOSA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* much longer than the head, the first joint not receiving the second; mandibles tridentate; maxillary *palpi* as large again as the maxillæ, six-jointed; labial short, four-jointed; *thorax* composed of two segments, the anterior segment transverse; *abdomen* depressed, elliptic in the males, conic in the females; the first segment nodiform; anterior wings with three submarginal areolets.

Type of the genus, *M. melanocephala*, Latreille, *Gen. Crust. et Ins.* vol. i. pl. xiii. fig. 6.

Several European species, of which one inhabits Britain.

MYROBALANE is somewhat too briefly explained by Gifford, in a note upon a passage in Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*. Subtle has just tasted Dame Pliant's lips, and is so well pleased, that he kisses her again, exclaiming,

— slight! she melts
Like a Myrobalane.

Upon this word the Commentator remarks, "A foreign conserve. Cotgrave informs us that it was 'a dried plum brought from the Indies,' or rather perhaps from the Levant. It is frequently mentioned by our

old Dramatists, and seems to have been in high estimation as a sweetmeat."

The *μυροβάλανος* of Dioscorides is fully noticed as follows by Pliny: "As for Myrobalanon, (i. Behen,) it groweth ordinarily in the regions of the Troglodytes, about Thebais, and that part of Arabia which divideth Jury from Egypt, a drugge that Nature hath brought forth onely for ointement, as the very name giveth it. Whereby it appeareth also, that it is a very nut of a certaine tree, which beareth leaves like to *Heliotropium*: whereof we will speake among other hearbs. The fruit that this plant beareth, is about the bigness of a filberd nut. That which groweth in Arabia, and yet called Syriaca, is white: but contrariwise that about Thebais is blacke. The former of these two is commended, for the goodness of the oile which is pressed out of it: but the Thebaick Ben is in greater request for the plentie that it yeeldeth. As for the Troglodyticke, it is the worst of all, and the cheapest. And yet some there be, who prefer the Ethiopian Ben before all other. The nut or fruite thereof, is black and fat, with a small and tender kernell within: howbeit the liquor pressed forth of it is more odoriferous: and it groweth in champion countries and plains. It is affirmed moreover that the Egyptian Ben is more oleous and fat, having a thicker shell, and the same red. And albeit that it grow in marish grounds, yet it is a shorter plant, and more drie than the others. But contrariwise they say that the Arabicke is greene of colour, and thinner in substance: and for that it groweth upon the mountaines, it is more massie and weightie. But the best simply by many degrees, is that Ben which is called Petrea, comming from the towne abouesaide, with a blackish rind and white kernell. Now the Perfumers and Apothecaries doe presse onely the huskes and shells; but the Physicians extract an oile out of the verie kernells, which as they stampe, they pour hot water ever and anon unto it by little and little." xii. 21.

The Myrobalane of the Ancients, therefore, does not appear to have been eaten as a sweetmeat, and from its description by the Moderns, it seems to be an odd taste which could so employ it. But our forefathers even in their delicacies were but foul feeders. There are five kinds, all astringent and tonic, as the Medical Writers say, but with an unpleasant, bitterish, austere flavour, like unripe service-berries; which, unless Subtle was a very different judge of such matters from that which we imagine him to have been, very little resembled Dame Pliant's kisses.

Archdeacon Nares gives the word as frequently written *Marablane*. "In conserves, candies, marmalades, sinkados, ponados, marablane, &c.:" (Ford's *Sun's Darling*, ii. 1.) and we do not quite understand him when he adds that the English Physicians *confounded* it with behen. Surely from Pliny's account they are the same thing, the kernels being used in medicine and perfumery, the fruit as a conserve. The following is the receipt for its preparation, which Mr. Nares adds from Warner's *Antiquitates Culinarie*, p. 92.

"To preserve Mirabolans, or Mala-cadonians. Take your Mala-cadonians, stone them, perboyle in water, then pill off the outward skin of them; they will boyle as long as a peece of beefe, and therefore you need not feere the breaking of them; and when they are boyled tender, make sirup of them, and preserve them as you do any other thing, and so you may keepe them all the yeare."

MYROBA-
LANE.

MYRO-
DEN-
DRUM.MYR-
RHINE.

MYRODENDRUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed; corolla, petals five; stigma five-lobed; seed-vessel five-celled, cells one-seeded.

One species, *M. amplexicaule*, native of Cayenne.

MYRODIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monadelphia*, order *Polyandria*, natural order *Malvaceæ*. Generic character: calyx simple, tubular, bursting; corolla, petals five; style filiform; seed-vessel a dried berry, two or three celled, cells one-seeded.

Two species, natives of Africa and the Carribee Islands.

MYROSMA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Scitamineæ*. Generic character: calyx double, the exterior three-leaved, interior three-parted; capsule three-angled, three-celled, many seeded.

One species, *M. cannaformis*, native of Surinam.

MYROSPERMUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx bell-shaped, five-toothed, persisting; corolla, petals five, the upper petal large; footstalk of the pod at the base naked, the upper part broadly winged.

Four species, natives of South America.

MYROXOLON, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx bell-shaped, five-toothed; corolla, petals five, the upper petal large, germen longer than the corolla, pod with one seed at the apex.

Three species, fine trees, producing balsam, natives of Peru.

MYRRH, Fr. *myrrhe*; It. and Sp. *mirra*; Lat. *myrrha*; Gr. *μύρρα*; of Eastern origin, and deriving its name from its bitter taste.

And thei ghaven to him to drinke wyn medled with *myrrhe*, and he took not. *Wiclif. Mark, ch. xv.*

Some have written, that the trees which beare the *myrrhe* doe grow confusedly here and there in the same woods among the incense trees; but more there are who affirme, that they grow apart by themselves. And in truth, found they are in many quarters of Arabia. *Holland. Plinie, book xxv. ch. xv.*

Where sweet *myrrh-breathing* Zephyr in the Spring,
Gently distills his nectar-dropping showers

Drayton. Idea 53. To the River Ankor.

Saint Marke calls this draught *οἶνον ἱσχυρὸν καὶ μύρρον*, *myrrhe-wine*, mingled (as is like) with other ingredients.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 389. The Passion Sermon.

Upon the precious MYRRHINE drinking vessels of the Ancients, *Murrhina*, *Myrrhina*, *Murraea*, *Murrea*, *Myrrhea*,) be they what they may, for a decision has not yet been obtained, more Volumes have been written than we feel inclination to quote. The safest way will be in the first instance to hear what Pliny says concerning them. "But to returne unto the Triumph of Pompey: this victorie of his, brought into Rome first our cups and other vessels of Cassidoine; and Pompey himself was the first who that verie day of his Triumph presented unto Jupiter Capitolinus six such cups: and presently from that time forward men also began to have a mind unto them, in cupbours, counting tables, yea, and in vessels for the kitchen, and to serve up meat in; and verely, from day to day the excesse herein hath so farre overgrowne, that one great Cassidoine cup hath been sold for fourscore sesterces, but a faire and large one it was, and would containe well three sextars, (i. e. halfe a wine gallon.) There are not many yeers past, since that a Nobleman who had been Consull of Rome, used

to drinke out of this cup; and notwithstanding that in pledging upon a time a ladie whom hee fancied, he bit out a peece of the brim thereof, (which her sweet lips touched,) yet this injurie done unto it, rather made it more esteemed and valued at a higher price; neither is there at this day a cup of Cassidoine more pretious or dearer than the same. But as touching other excesse of this personage, and namely how much he consumed and devoured in superfluities of this kind, a man may estimate by the multitude of such Cassidoine vessells found in his cabinet after his death, which Nero Domitius tooke away perforce from his children; and in truth, such a number there were of them, that beeing set out to the shew, they were sufficient to furnish and take up a peculiar Theatre, which of purpose he caused to be made beyond the Tyber in the Gardens there; and enough it was for Nero to behold the said Theatre replenished with people at the Plaies which he exhibited there in the honor of his wife the Empresse Poppæa, after one childbed of hers, where among other musicians, hee sung voluntarie upon the stage before the Plaies began. I saw him there my selfe to make show of many broken peeces of one cup which he caused to be gathered together, full charily, as I take it, to exhibite a spectacle whereat the world should lament and crie out in detestation of fortune, and no lesse ywis, than if they had beene the bones and reliques of King Alexander the Great his corps to been laid solemnly in his sepulchre; and herein he pleased himselfe not a little. Titus Petronius, late Consull of Rome, when hee lay at the point of death, called for a fair broadmouthed cup of Cassidoine, which had cost him before time three hundred thousand sesterces, and presently brake it in peeces in hatred and despite of Nero, for fear lest the same Prince might have seazed up it after his decease, and therewith furnished his owne bourd. But Nero himselfe (as it became an Emperour indeed) went beyond all others in this kind of excesse, who bought one drinking cup that stood him in three hundred thousand sesterces; a memorable matter (no doubt) that an Emperour, a Father and Patron of his Country, should drink in a cup so deare. But before I proceed any further, it is to be noted that we have these rich Cassidoin vessels (called in Latin *Murrhinæ*) from out of the Levant; for found they be in many places of the East parts, and those otherwise not greatly renowned, but most within the kingdome of Parthia; howbeit, the principall come from out of Catmaria. The stone whereof these vessels be made, is thought to be a certaine humour thickened and baked as it were within the ground by the naturall heat thereof. In no place shall a man meet with any of these stones larger than small tablements of pillars or counting bourds; and seldome are they so thick as to serue for such a drinking cup as I haue spoken of alreadie. Resplendent they are in some sort, but that brightnesse is not pearcing; and to say a truth it may bee called rather a polished glosse and lustre than a radiant and transparent clearnesse; but that which maketh them so much esteemed is the varietie of colours, for in these stones a man shall perceive certaine veines and spots, which as they be turned about resemble divers colours enclining partly to purple, and partly to a white: hee shall see them also of a third colour composed of them both, resembling the flame of fire: thus they passe from one to another as a man holdeth them; in so much as their purple seemeth to stand upon white and their milkie white to bear as much upon purple.

MYR-
RHINE

MYR-
RHINE.

Some esteemed those Cassidoine or Murrhine stones richest which represent as it were certaine reverberations of sundrie colours meeting alltogether about their edges and extremities; such as wee observe in rain-bowes; others are delighted with certaine fattie spots appearing in them; and no account is made of them which shew either pale or transparent in any part of them, for these be reckoned great faults and blemishes. In like manner, if there be seene in the Cassidoine any spots like cornes or grains of salt; if it containe resemblances of werts, although they bear not up but lie flat as they doe many times in our bodies: finally, the Cassidoine stones are commended in some sort for the smell that they do yeeld." (xxxvii. 2.)

Philemon Holland, as we need not say, is quite as long-winded and rather more dull than usual in this passage, but it has been necessary to extract it, as containing almost the whole substance of our knowledge, or rather of our ignorance, concerning the ancient Myrrhines. In another place Pliny speaks of their material as a fossil production, *Murrhina et crystallina ex eadem terrâ effodimus*: (xxxiii. 2.) and again, that both these substances are best adapted for cold potations, *frigidi potûs utraque*: (xxxiii. 11.) in which assertion he is pointedly contradicted by Martial:

*Si calidum potas, ardenti Murra Falerno,
Convenit, et melior fit sapor inde mero.*

Unless it be possible to understand *calidum* in that passage not in reference to the temperature hot or cold, but to the fiery (*ardens*) quality of the Falernian; on which account, as a heating wine, it will be better drunk from a cup possessing cooling virtues.

Du Cange, *ad v. Mazer*, speaks largely of Myrrhines, to which the "mighty mazer" of modern writers has sometimes been referred; and he collects a few varieties of opinion. Thus Baronius (*ann.* 34.) esteems Myrrhines to have been formed artificially from congealed Myrrh; Julius Scaliger (*de Subtilitate*) and Salmasius (*ad Solinum*) call them porcelain, on the authority of a line of Propertius not easily comprehensible in any other sense,

Murrheaque in Parthis pocula cocta focis. (iv. 26.)

Petrus Bellonius (*Observat.* ii. 7.) says they were made from the shell of the *Murex*; Antonius Nebrissensis names them Agates; Andrea Cæsalius (*de Metallis*, iii. 23.) the dross and scoria of fused metals which smell like Myrrh; and we know not how many other authorities say they are Onyx, or some other fossil. Well might Turnebus remark, after wading through these and perhaps many more discrepancies, *tantam nobilissimorum Scriptorum in re frequentissimâ dissensionem annotatione dignam prorsus existimandam.* *Advers.* viii. 1. If the reader wishes for an entire volume in which the subject ought to be exhausted, he may turn to the very learned Work of J. F. Christius *de Murrinis Veterum*, 1743.

It is not very easy to ascertain the material of which Milton believed them to be formed when he speaks

how they quaff in gold,
Crystal, and Myrrhine cups, emboss'd with gems
And studs of pearl.

Paradise Regained, iv. 118.

Bishop Newton gives two explanations of the above lines, either of which may be admitted without violence: 1st, that Milton rested upon Pliny, *turbâ gemmarum potamus et smaragdis teximus calices, ac temulentia*

causâ tenere Indiam juvat, et aurum jam accessio est; (xxxiii. *ad init.*) secondly, that the construction is, "they quaff in gold emboss'd with gems and studs of pearl." A third might be added, namely, that Milton did not intend to be precise, but that he scattered glowing words with a lavish hand, careless of the direction in which they fell, so as their produce should be a gorgeous and magnificent imagery.

Gifford, who occasionally by one stroke of his pen dissipates all the perplexities of former commentators, and substitutes light for their darkness, hesitates on the *maxima Murrina* of Juvenal. (vi. 156.) After noticing some of the opinions which we have given above, he adds: "I am aware that all this is very unsatisfactory - but I know not where to look for any thing more to the purpose. Salmasius is confused and contradictory on the subject, and Scaliger, who agrees with Propertius, introduces a circumstance which is incompatible with his own explanation. Ainsworth says, *Murra* is a 'stone of divers colours, of which cups are made:' this is well enough, yet he refers to this passage of Juvenal under another word: *Myrrhina*, i. e. says he, 'of myrrh or scented with myrrh.' In some Modern Travels, I find that the districts mentioned by Pliny still afford a gem which answers, in some measure, to his description; it is a species of agate; and this after all, may be the substance in question."

There is yet another use of the word *Murrhinum*, which we will leave Philemon Holland to explain. He does so with more quaintness than he has exhibited in our opening extract, and therefore it is far less tiresome reading: "In old time, the best wines used at feasts were aromatized and spiced with sweet Myrrhe as appeareth in the Comedie of Plautus entituled *Persa*; and yet it should seeme there, that sweet Calamus was to be added besides; and hereupon it commeth, that some have thought, how our forefathers in times past tooke most delight in such spiced cups and Ippocras wines. But Fabius Dorsenus the Poet sufficiently declareth and decideth this point in these verses, when he saith,

Mittebam vinum pulchrum, Murrhinum.

I sent neat wine
Which hight Myrrhine.

And againe in his Comedie *Acharistio*,

Panem et Potentam, vinum Murrhinum.

Both bread and grewell I did present
And Myrrhine wine of pleasant sent.

I see, moreover, that Scaevola, Lælius, and Atteius Capito were of the same mind. For in the Comedie of Plautus entituled *Pseudolus* thus it is written,

*Quod si opus est ut dulce promat
Indidem ecquid habet? CHAR. Rogas?
Murrhinum, passum, defrutum, mella.*

Of dulcet wine if there be need,
What hope is there from thence to speed?

CHAR. Why aske you that? he furnish'd is
With Murrhin, Cuits, and Meade ywis.

By which a man may see evidently, that *Murrhina* was not only counted a wine, but reckoned also among the sweet and delicate wines."

MYRRHIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Umbelliferae*. Generic character: umbel compound; involucre erect; fruit oblong with deep furrows; angles slightly membranaceous.

One species, *M. odorata*, native of Germany.

MYR-
RHINE.MYR-
RHIS.

MYR-
SINE.

MYSIA.

MYRSINE, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Myrsineæ*. Generic character: corolla five-cleft, conniving; germen filling the corolla; stigma large, woolly; drupe one-seeded, nut five-celled; unripe berry five-seeded; at maturity one-seeded.

Two species, natives of Africa and the Azores.

MYRSIPHYLLUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Hexandria*, order *Tryginia*, natural order *Smilacæ*. Generic character: corolla six-cleft, revolute; styles contiguous, straight; germen on a stalk; berry three-celled; cells two-seeded.

Two species, natives of the South of Africa.

MYRTÆA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Acephalous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell bivalve, ovate, triangular, equivalve, nearly equilateral, closed; hinge of one valve, with a single tooth, and a lateral one on each side; of the other valve, two teeth, the lateral ones obscure.

Type of the genus, *Venus spinifera*, Montagu, *Test. Britt.* p. 577. pl. xvii. fig. 1. Found on the Western shores of England; very rare.

MYRTLE, Fr. *myrte*; It. and Sp. *mirto*; Lat. *myrtus*; Gr. *μύρτος*, from Gr. *μύρον*, a perfumed ointment, from *μύρρα*. See *ante*, MYRRH.

A banke by chaunce by me there stoode, where bright as horne
of hew

With rodde upright and braunches thicke as myrtle bushe there
grew. *Phaer. Æneidos*, book iii.

Nature hath shewed her wonderful power and bountie, especially
in the juice of the myrtle, considering that of all fruits, it alone doth
yeeld two sorts both of oile and wine.

Holland. Plinie, book xv. ch. xxix.

Them she upstaies
Gently with myrtle band, mindless the while,
Her self, though fairest unsupported flour,
From her best prop so farr, and storm so nigh.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 431.

A muse, that long hath wander'd in the groves
Of myrtle-indolence, attempts to sing.

Grainger. The Sugar Cane, book i. l. 6.

MYRTUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Icosandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Myrtaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, superior; corolla, petals five, berry two or three celled, many seeded.

There are more than twenty species of this genus known, elegant shrubs or small trees. *M. communis*, the Common Myrtle, of which there are eight varieties, is found wild in Asia, Africa, and the South of Europe. *M. Pimenta*, a native of Jamaica, produces the valuable Pimento or Allspice.

Origin and
name.

MYSIA, a Province in the North-Western part of Asia Minor, anciently comprehending Troas and Æolis, was in after-times divided into two parts, the Olympene, adjoining to Bithynia, and the other on the banks of the Caïcus: (Strabo, xii. vii. l. p. 571.) the former is called the Hellespontic, or *Smaller Mysia*, by Ptolemy, (v. 2.) the latter has therefore been named the *Greater*, though there is not much difference in their extent; and that Geographer probably alluded to Mæsia as the greater of the two Countries called Mysia. This Province was bounded by the Propontis, Bithynia, Phrygia, Lydia, Æolis, Troas, and the Hellespont; but its limits varied at different periods, and could not easily be determined. (Strabo, xii. iv. 4. p. 564.) The Mysi were Thracians who passed over from Europe and drove the original inhabitants of this tract beyond the sources of the Caïcus: as we learn from Xanthus the Lydian, and

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Menecrates of Elæa, who said that the Mysians derived their name from a kind of oak, (Ὀξύη, *Quercus cerris*), called Mysus in the Lydian tongue, and abounding on Olympus, as it does indeed throughout Asia Minor. These nations most probably descended from the same stock, and spoke dialects of the same Language, viz. the ancient Thracian or Illyrian: for the Phrygians, called Briges while in Europe, (Herod. vii. 73.) emigrated from Thrace (Strabo, x. 3. 16.) into Asia seventy years before the Trojan war, (B. C. 1254,) according to Conon, (Photii *Bibl. Cod.* clxxxvi.) and were themselves subsequently dispossessed of a part of their territory by the Mysians, (now called Mæsiens, (Μοισοί,*) says Strabo, (vii. 3. 2. p. 295.) who originally occupied each bank of the Danube. They are, in another place, (i. l. p. 6.) expressly called a Thracian people by Strabo, and as such, their Language must have been originally the same as that of the Lydians, who appear to have migrated into Asia from Thrace at a much earlier period; it is not surprising, therefore, if these two nations were unintelligible to each other at the time of the latter migration, and that Strabo (xii. 7. 3.) should speak of the Mysian dialect as half Lydian and half Phrygian.

i. Mysia Minor, or Mysia the Less, extended along the coast of the Hellespont and Propontis, from Lampsacus to the mouth of the Rhyndacus, and was bounded inland by the mountains which give rise to that river, the Mæstus, and the Caïcus. Its principal towns were Cyzicus, Parium, and Lampsacus, on the coast; Apollonia, Miletropolis, Scepsis, and Hierapolis, in the interior. Cyzicus or Cyzicum, anciently called Arctonnesos, (Ἀρκτων νῆσος, Bear Island,) was on the Eastern side of a small island connected with the continent by two bridges. "It is the finest island in the Propontis," says Strabo, (xii. 7. 11. p. 575.) "and measures about 500 stadia (60 miles) in circumference; has a town bearing the same name, near the bridges, two harbours (κλειστοὶς) closed in, and more than 200 docks. (νεωσοί-κους.) The town is partly on a plain and partly on a hill, and is called Arcton oros. (Bear's Hill.) On another hill, called Dindymus, which overhangs it, and has only one summit, there is a Sanctuary dedicated to the Dindymenian Mother of the Gods (Cybele or Rhea) by the Argonauts. This city rivals the first in Asia in magnitude, beauty, and the excellence of its Government both in peace and war. . . . It has three architects who have the care of the public buildings and (military) engines: it has also three magazines, (θησαυροὺς,) one for arms, another for engines, and a third for corn. It sustained a severe siege in the Mithridatic war, having been invested by the King with 150,000 infantry and a large body of cavalry, but was at length relieved by Lucullus." (B. C. 73.) The Island of Cyzicus was united with the continent by Alexander, (Plin. *Nat. Hist.* v. 40.) and the town was a Milesian colony, but derived its name from Cizycus, a Pelasgic Prince, who governed the Country at the time of the Argonautic expedition. (B. C. 1350.) He was killed in a skirmish with those navigators, and an Aristocracy continued to rule over the peninsula till it was invaded a second time by Pelasgi from Lemnos, whence they had been driven by Miltiades. (B. C. 515.) In that or the preceding century,

* According to Tyrwhitt's conjecture for Μυσοί, found in all the MSS. After it became usual to give exactly the same sound to α, υ, ι, υ, and η, they were continually exchanged for each other by ignorant scribes: portentous blunders of this kind are to be seen on almost every gravestone in a modern Greek churchyard.

- MYSIA.** a colony was established in their Country by the enterprising people of Miletus, who extended their settlements along the shores of the Hellespont and Propontis: but Cyzicus did not rise to the summit of its prosperity till the time of the Romans, and it lost its freedom under Tiberius, on account of some violence done within its walls to Roman citizens. (Sueton. *Tiber.* 37.) Its Temple, according to Xiphilinus, was adorned with columns 75 feet high and 24 feet thick. Near its Eastern harbour, now called Panormos, is a place of that name, on the main land, called by the Turks Bándermah. The place has now, says Meletius, (*Geogr.* iii. p. 130.) lost all its former splendour, but is still a Metropolitan See. The Turks call the island Kapú dágh; (Gate or Court Hill;) and the village of Artáki, on its South-Western side, opposite to the Island of St. Simeon, is evidently the well-wooded hill called Artace, with the island opposite to it, bearing the same name, mentioned by Strabo. The neighbouring promontory, called Melanos, (black,) which was passed by persons sailing from Cyzicus to Priapus, is still called Kará búrnú, the Black Nose. About thirty-five miles East of the isthmus which now unites the Island of Cyzicus with the continent, is the mouth of the Rhyndacus, now called Mikhálj or Mikhalitza, which, in the lower part of its course, separated Mysia from Bithynia. It rises in the district of Phrygia Epictetos, called Azanitis, (Strabo, xii. 7. 11. p. 596.) passes through the Lake Apolloniatis, receives several streams in its course from the district called Abrettene and the Macestus, which comes from Ancyra in the district named Abasitis, and enters the Propontis near the Island of Besbicus. (Calólimnos.) About twelve Geographical miles West of the isthmus is the mouth of the Æsepus, (Chatál Dereh,) in Homer's time the boundary of Dardania, the Kingdom of Priam. (*Il.* ii. 825. Strabo, xii. 4. 6. p. 565.) It, as well as the Scamander and Granicus, rises, according to Demetrius a native of that Country, quoted by Strabo, (xiii. 1. 43. p. 602.) from a hill (λόφος) on Mount Ida, called Cotylus, (the Goblet,) more than 120 stadia (15 miles) above Scepsis. It springs from many sources, all within eight stadia of each other, and flows in a North-Easterly direction to the Propontis, after a course of almost 500 stadia. (62 miles.) It was, according to the same authority, thirty stadia (not quite four miles) distant from Palæ-Scepsis. Beyond the Æsepus, at the distance of about eight miles, is the mouth of the Granicus, now called Ust-vólá, (Ust-óválú? i.e. River of the Upper Plain,) which rushes down from the heights of Ida through the plain of Adrastea not far from Priapus, a town celebrated for its devotion to the God of Lampsacus, and placed on a small bay just behind Cape Melanos, now Kará Búrnú. The celebrated defeat of the Persian army by Alexander at the ford over the Granicus, (Plut. *Alexandri Vitá,*) and the victory of Lucullus over the forces of Mithridates, nearly in the same spot, (Plut. *Luculli Vitá,* p. 498.) have given a peculiar celebrity to the name of this river; but its position, though clearly determined by Strabo, was mistaken by Ptolemy, (v. 2.) who places its mouth to the West of Parium. It is not surprising, therefore, that other rivers have been taken for it by Tournefort and other travellers. On the Granicus was Sidene, (Strabo, xiii. 1. 12. p. 587.) which gave its name to a considerable territory, but had been destroyed before Strabo's time. A few miles to the West of Priapus, at the mouth of the Hellespont, was Parium, (Strabo, xiii. 1. 13. p. 588.) the ruins of which are still seen near a village, called from them Camáres. (*i. e.* Arches.) It had a larger port than Priapus, and its population was much increased by emigrations from that place. Its buildings also were embellished or constructed at the expense of the shrines of the Actæan Apollo and Diana in the ancient city of Adrastæa, the Oracle of which, as well as that of Zelea, had become silent before the establishment of the Attalic dynasty. Under the Romans, Parium and Troas were the only towns in Asia Minor which enjoyed the privilege of Italic rights. (*Italici juris*, Paullus, *Lege viii. de Censibus*.) The Parian coins are well known to antiquaries. Opposite to Gallipoli (Καλλιπόλις, Strabo, *ib.* p. 589.) is Lampsacus, near the sea, remarkable for the excellence of its harbour, its wine, and its devotion to Priapus. Pityæa near Parium, Colonæ, a Milesian colony not far from Lampsacus, and Gergithium in the same neighbourhood, are mentioned by Strabo. (*Ibid.*) Germa, or Hiera Germa, (now called Germasti,) was at the confluence of the Macestus and the Tarsius, to the South-East of Cyzicus: not many miles below the Lake Miletopolitis, through which that river passes, and on the shore of the lake, the town of Miletopolis stood. It was a flourishing place, and had the privilege of striking its own coin under the Roman Emperors. There were no other towns of note in the Olympene or Hellespontine division of Mysia; and most of those celebrated by Homer had ceased to exist before the time of Strabo, who, in his XIIth and XIIIth Books, has ably illustrated the Homeric Geography of this part of Asia Minor.
- ii. Mysia Major, as it is commonly, though erroneously, called by most modern Geographers, comprehended the plains South of the Æsepus, and the valley of the Caïcus and its affluents; being for the most part shut out from the Ægean Sea by Æolis, which it enclosed on three sides, and was anciently a part of its territory. Adramyttium,* on a small stream flowing into the gulf which bears its name, was an Athenian colony, and possessed a good harbour. It was in the rich plain of Thebe, and is said by Pliny (*Nat. Hist.* v. 32.) to have been anciently called Pedasus. In the mountains to the South of the plain there were mines of copper. (χαλκοῦ, Strabo, xiii. 1. 52. p. 607.) About twenty miles North-East of Adramyttium is Scepsis, sixty stadia (about seven miles) lower down than Palæ-Scepsis, (Old Scepsis,) which was just below the highest peak of Ida. The inhabitants migrated from the upper to the lower town under the guidance of Scamandrius, son of Hector, and Ascanius, son of Æneas, in the XIIth century† before the Christian Era. Their descendants reigned there for many years, and still retained the title of King, with some honours, after the form of Government had been changed, first to an Aristocracy, and subsequently to a Democracy, in alliance with the Milesians. The inhabitants of Scepsis were removed to Alexandria by Antigonus, (about B. C. 300,) but restored again to their own Country by Lysimachus. The town flourished

* Various spelt by ancient writers, or rather by their transcribers, Atrammyttéum, Adramyttéus, Atramyttéum, Atramyttium.

† Or in the XIIIth, according to Larcher's System, which is strongly supported by synchronisms derived from independent sources, and accords best with the data afforded by the oldest Historians.

MYSIA. under the Kings of Pergamum; and Neleus, a native of it, who was a Socratic Philosopher, and had been a disciple of Theophrastus and Aristotle, having inherited the school and library of the former, to whom Aristotle had left all his writings, removed them to Scepsis. After his death, the books were buried by his heirs to prevent their being seized for the Royal Library at Pergamum. They were sold a good while afterwards for a large sum to Apellicon of Teios, notwithstanding the injury they had sustained from damp and worms, and when transcribed the defective passages were very ill filled up; hence the obscurity and imperfections in the Works of Aristotle and Theophrastus. After the death of Apellicon, his library was seized by Sylla, on the capture of Athens, and conveyed to Rome, where the Works of Aristotle were transcribed for sale by ignorant scribes still more incorrectly. (Strabo, xiii. l. 54. p. 608.) The position of Scepsis can only be conjectured, as it lies entirely out of the direct roads across Asia Minor, and has never been visited by any modern traveller. Teuthrania, a large division of Mysia, named from Teuthras, King of the Cilices and Mysi, was within the Caicus, and comprehended the valleys of that river and its tributaries. It was considered as a part of the Troad by Pliny; (v. 33.) and from the mountains on its confines the Caicus sprang. That river is therefore styled by the Poets Mysian (Mysus, Virg. *Æn.* iv. 370.) and Teuthrantéan. (*Teuthranteusque Caicus*, Ovid, *Mét.* ii. 243.) On the same stream was a town bearing the name of Teuthrania, not more than seventy stadia (eight or nine miles) from the coast and from Pergamum, near which the Caicus ran. (Strabo, xiii. p. 624.) That stream rises from several springs in a plain separated by Mount Temnus from the plain of Apia, (or Appia,) which lies in the interior of the country above the plain of Thebe: and from Temnus rises the river Mysius, which runs into the Caicus, not far below its sources. Near to them was a town called Gergitha, (*Γέργιθα*,* Strabo, xiii. p. 616.) to which Attalus removed the inhabitants of a place in the Troad bearing the same name. The Caicus flowed into the Elaïtic Gulf, twelve stadia (one mile and a half) from Elæa, and thirty stadia (nearly eight miles) from Pitane.† Those towns belonged to Æolis. (xiii. p. 614.) The latter had two ports, and was at the mouth of the river Euenus, from which there was an aqueduct supplying Adramyttium with water, and the former was the naval arsenal and port (*ἐπιπύριον*) of Pergamum, 120 stadia (15 miles) distant. "That city," says Pliny, (*Nat. Hist.* v. 33.) "is far the most illustrious in all Asia:" it still retains its ancient name‡ (Berghamah) somewhat altered, and many relics of its former splendour. It was the Capital of the Attalic Kings, (Strabo, xiii. p. 623.) situated in the plains of the Caicus, per-

haps the most productive in Mysia; and besides a celebrated Temple of Æsculapius, (Tacit. *Annal.* iii. 63.) it possessed the finest Library, next to that of Alexandria, known in the ancient world. It was collected by Eumenes, son of Attalus, and contained 200,000 volumes. (Plutarch, *Vitâ Antonii*, p. 943.) The mode of preparing skins for writing (called parchment, from the adjective *Pergaminum*) was first discovered at Pergamum, says Varro, (Plin. *Nat. Hist.* xiii. 21.) when Ptolemy, jealous of the success of Eumenes in augmenting his library, prohibited the exportation of paper. (*Chartas*.) Pergamum was traversed by the river Selinus, and the Cetius passed close to it, both descending to the Caicus. Mysia, like the rest of Asia Minor, is a mountainous Country, consisting of valleys lying between the different chains of hills, forming terraces in the ascent to the highest ridges; or of basins through which the rivers descend to the sea. It therefore formed many natural subdivisions, each having its own peculiar name, some of which are mentioned by ancient writers: as Abrettene, the district through which the Mæcæstus flowed; Morene, an adjoining plain; Dolionis, a tract on the coast near the mouth of the Rhyndacus. The extent and position of these subdivisions would probably appear on an accurate survey of the Country. The whole coast as far as the mouth of the Hermus, is considered by Ptolemy as a part of Æolis, and the towns near the sea were for the most part Æolian colonies. Other and older writers extend the boundaries of Æolis to the promontory called Lectum (now Capa Bábá) Northwards, and therefore took in a part of the Troad. At the distance of about 100 stadia North-West of Elæa, at the mouth of the Caicus, was Cana, a cape opposite to Lesbos, forming the other extremity of the Gulf of Adramyttium. (Edremid.) In the neighbouring district, called Canæa, there was a Locrian colony, named from the Cape, Canæ. (Strabo, xiii. l. 63. p. 615.) Next to Elæa was Grynium, or Grynea, anciently an island, afterwards joined to the continent, and having two ports belonging to the Myrinæans. The Oracle of the Grynæan Apollo was much consulted in the Heroic Ages, (Virg. *Æn.* iv. 345.) and a Temple of the God, of splendid white marble, was still existing in the time of Strabo. The Elaïtic Gulf extended from Hydra, a promontory forty stadia (five miles) beyond Cyme to Cape Harmatus, and measured about eighty stadia (ten miles) at its mouth. The port of Myrina, afterwards called Sebastopolis, was sixty stadia (or seven miles and a half) from Hydra; forty stadia (five miles) further to the North was Grynium, named above; and seventy stadia (eight miles and a half) from it, Elæa, built by Menestheus and the Athenians who accompanied him to Ilium. "Cyme," says Strabo, (xiii. 3. 6. p. 622.) "is the largest and best, and, together with Lesbos, almost the metropolis of the other Æolic cities, about thirty in number, not a few of which have been destroyed." It was founded by Pelops, (about B. C. 1360,) and was one of the towns which suffered in the dreadful earthquake in the third year of Tiberius. (A. D. 17.) Its inhabitants, the Cymæans, enjoyed the privileges of Roman citizens. (Liv. xxxviii. 39.) Cyme, in the Pentingerian Table, is said to be only nine miles from Myrina, the distance being measured probably over land, not along shore, as in the above citation from Strabo. Between Myrina and Cyme, Cyriac of Ancona, in the XVth century, saw the remains of a Temple dedicated

MYSIA.

Districts,

Abrettene,
&c.Æolian
towns.
Cape Lec-
tum.

Cana.

Grynea, or
Grynium.

Myrina.

Elæa.
Cyme.

* Not Gergetha, (*Γέργεθα*), as appears from Pliny (*Nat. Hist.* v. 32.) and the authorities quoted by Hardouin, as well as from the various readings in the MSS. of Strabo. (xiii. l. 19. tom. v. p. 290. ed. Siebenkees.)

† In the Map of Asia Minor published by "The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," Elæa is made eight miles and Pitane about three miles from the mouth of the Caicus, directly in the teeth of Strabo. The Lake of Bighâ, supposed by D'Anville to be the Aphnitis, anciently called Artynia, (Steph. Byzant.) is entirely omitted, and the course of some of the rivers is at variance with Col. Kinneir's Itineraries.

‡ The name is written differently by ancient writers: Pergamum, (*τὸ Πέργαμον*), Strabo, Pliny; Pergamus, (*ἡ Πέργαμος*), Stephanus Byz. and Polybius.

MYSIA. to "the Oracular Apollo" by Philetærus, son of Attalus.

MYSORE. For authorities, see GREECE, LYCIA, and *Histoire d'Hérodote*, par Larcher, Paris, 1802, 9 tomes, 8vo.; *Homeri Ilias*; *Virgillii Æneis*; *Ovidii Metamorphoseôn*, libri xv.; *Plutarchi Opera*; *Taciti Annales*.

MYSIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Macrourous Crustacea*.

Generic character. *Antennæ* four, setaceous, the lateral ones longest, with a large ciliated scale at the

base, the intermediate bifid; exterior *pedipalpi* with the middle joint of the peduncle longer; legs bifid, the fourth pair with the interior lacinia ovate, compressed; body long, cylindrical; shell smooth; *abdomen* composed of six segments, terminated by a fin of five leaflets; eyes large, globular, placed on short stout peduncles. Females with valves at the breast to retain their ova.

Type of the genus, *M. spirulosa*, Leach. Several species, of which the type, and at least one other species, inhabit the British coasts.

MYSIS.
MYSORE.

M Y S O R E.

Name and position.

Boundaries.

Elevation.

Highest Points.

Soil and rock.

MYSORE, (Mahísór, or Mahésór, from Mahéswara, i. e. the great Lord, a well-known title of Siva or Mahishásura, the Asura Mahisha,*) a large Principality in the Southern part of the Indian Peninsula, comprehended between 11° and 15° North latitude, and 75° and 79° East longitude. Its boundaries have varied at different periods according to the power and vigilance of its rulers, and during the usurpation of Hhaïder 'Alí and Tipú, it was extended beyond its original limits. After the restoration of the Hindú dynasty in 1799, its confines were distinctly settled, and since that period it has been bounded by the territory of the Nizám on the North and North-East; the districts annexed to the Bárah Mahall (Twelve Districts) on the East; North Coïmbetór on the East and South; Winád and Kúruga on the South and East, and Kannara on the West. Its greatest length measures 190 Geographical miles, and its greatest breadth about 170 Geographical miles; but as its form is nearly triangular, its area is not represented by the product of those numbers. It is, as the course of its rivers plainly shows, the highest level to the East of the G'háts, (Sahyádrí,) forming, as the mountains rise to the East as well as to the West and South, the table land of the peninsula. Siva-ganga, North-West of Bangalór, its highest mountain, is 4600 feet above the sea; Bangalór, 2807 feet; Bédamangalam, above the borders of the Bárah Mahall, 2435 feet; Pedda-náyaka durga, at the pass through the Eastern G'háts, 1920 feet; Mahísór hill is 3446 feet, and the heights near Sirá only 2223. Tádiyanda mól, near the source of the Káverí, one of the highest peaks in the Sahyádrí chain, measures 5681 feet, and Sub'hramaní, from which the Kumára d'hari (the Southern branch of the river passing by Mangalór) flows, is 5583 feet above the level of the sea. Its great elevation renders this tract of country peculiarly healthy, and the rain instead of falling in torrents for a length of time at particular seasons, comes in showers, sometimes very heavy ones, throughout the year. The basis of the soil is almost every where a kind of sienite, consisting of an aggregation of quartz, feldspar, hornblende, and mica. Vast naked masses of this rock continually project above the alluvial and secondary strata, and form the hill-forts (durgas or drugs) with which this territory abounds. Natron (carbonate of soda) and common salt (muriate of soda) are found in an efflorescent state on the red soil, in the dry

season. Though the parent of some large rivers, this tract is traversed by no considerable stream except the Káverí, which rises on its South-West boundary, and completely crosses its Southern division. In the Northern districts there are many large reservoirs, which are filled during the rains, and afford a better beverage than the wells, the water of which is often brackish.

The Principality of Mysore is now subdivided into the three Provinces (Súbáyanas or Ráyadas) of Pattana, Nagara, and Ch'hatra-kal, from the towns where the chief offices (kach'hari) are held. The largest is Pattana, or more fully Srí-Ranga-pattana; (Seringapatam;) the next is Nagara, an abbreviation of Hhaïder Nagar or Biderúru; (Bednore;) the third, and least in magnitude, is Ch'hatra-kal or Ch'hatra-durg. (Chitel drug,) also called Sitala durga. In 1801, their subdivisions and population were as follows:

	Ta'alluks.	Houses.	Families.	Population
Pattana Ráyada.	91	390,152	331,129	
Nagara.	19	73,948	72,873	
Chhatrakal.	13	31,320	29,289	
Total	123	495,420	433,291	

This Table, which was then considered by Dr. Buchanan as merely an approximation to the truth, (*Travels*, iii. 413.) has no doubt long since ceased to be even that; as thirty years of uninterrupted tranquillity and good government must have greatly increased the numbers and improved the condition of the natives of Mysore.

As is usual in Tropical Countries, the country is quickly overspread with wood and thickets, whenever its cultivation is neglected; and perhaps, even now, there are in this territory extensive tracts covered with the wild date. (*Elate sylvestris*.) Various kinds of pulse, sesamum, and sugar-cane are commonly cultivated; but the most important crops are rice and rággi, (the Canarese name of the *Cynosurus corocanus*;) the latter being the common food of the lower ranks. Ricinus palma Christi for castor-oil, poppies for opium, and their seeds for a seasoning in cakes, the piper betle for its leaves, aloës for hedges, and the cocoa-nut for food, beverage, and covering, are universally cultivated. As the latter flourishes in the central parts of Mysore, it is manifest that it does not require a maritime atmosphere, but a soil impregnated with salt is probably indispensable; and the saline particles with which the vegetable mould here abounds, will account for the thriving of this tree so far inland. The cattle are of the same kind as in other parts of India, except the goats, which are of the tall, long-legged breed. The butter commonly in use, is

* In inscriptions, however, it is written Mahásura, said to signify Great Warrior. (Buchanan, *Trav.* iii. 426.) Sir William Jones considered Mahísór and Mahásúr, as corruptions of Mahéswara, i. e. Siva. (*As. Res.* iii. 42.)

MYSORE. g'hí (liquid butter.) It is generally kept two or three days before it is boiled and potted, and, if rancid, it is so much the more relished by the natives. The population, in 1801, has been already mentioned. In 1804, the number of families was estimated at 482,612, and the whole of the inhabitants at 2,171,754 persons, or about four and a half to a house, while three years before there were more houses than inhabitants.

Local customs. The Mohammedans did not penetrate so far South, till a very late period; the Hindú habits and customs have therefore been preserved in this Country in greater purity than in most places further North. Each village has a public washer, who washes the clothes of all the cultivators, and receives a share of the crop as his recompense. The village astrologer is another hereditary officer who has a claim upon the public stock, for the land belongs rather to the community than to individuals, and the produce is shared out in fixed portions to the different claimants. The cottages, though built of mud, are neater and more convenient than is commonly the case in India, and differ only in size, and a coat of white-wash, from the dwellings of the rich. No part of India has fewer handsome buildings to boast of, for the Hindús seldom display any architectural magnificence except in the Temples of their Gods, and such monuments were, for the most part, destroyed by Típu and his fanatical agents; his own grandes, moreover, were too well aware of the uncertain tenure by which they held their possessions, to expend any money except for present and immediate enjoyment. There are few Mohammedan Countries where the government does not levy exactions as soon as ever any display of wealth is made; hence an external appearance of indigence is affected by the great and wealthy almost throughout Asia. Polygamy produces the same mischievous consequences here as elsewhere, and the women, though not absolutely imprisoned, seldom appear in public. Disparity of age is no impediment to marriage, and old men are often united to girls, so that, if the husband is of a high caste, these unhappy brides are condemned to a perpetual widowhood. The marriage of first cousins is considered, throughout India, as incestuous. Pork is eaten by the middle classes, but few will touch fish. Among other peculiarities is their horror of a dead ass; if one be killed in the street of a village, it is forthwith deserted; and the slaughter of a donkey is sometimes the stratagem by which an aggrieved man dislodges the aggressor. The majority of the Hindús are allowed to eat animal food and drink spirits; but abstinence and self-denial are here, as throughout Asia, cardinal virtues; and no Religion is more productive of ascetics than that of the Bráhmans; hypocrisy, therefore, and cant are nowhere more common than among them. The Royal family is divided into two branches, the Rája-bandas and Kallaláís, which intermarry the males of the one with the females of the other, and *vice versa*. The head of the former is styled Kurtur, and is the Rája or Prince; the head of the latter is called Dalawaí or Minister, and the Princes are always considered as Vaishnavas or votaries of Vishnu. The women wear the linga, (or phallus,) and are therefore Saívas, and under the guidance of Jamgamas, *i. e.* Sanyásís of that sect. These Princes trace their origin to the Yádava or descendants of Yadu, supposed to have flourished 2500 years before the commencement of our era, (*Encycl. Metr.* xxiii. 675.) through Kríshna, who lived at Dwáraká in Gurjaráshtra (Gujjerát) in the XIIIth century before Christ: but the list

of their predecessors does not extend beyond Chám Rája, who began to reign A. D. 1507.

MYSORE. i. The most remarkable towns in the Pattana Ráyada (City District) are: 1. Mahásura nagara (the City of Mahásur,) otherwise called Srí-Ranga-patana, (the City of the Great Siva,) in 12° 25' North and 76° 41' East, is situated at the West end of an island formed by two branches of the Káveri, here a wide and rapid stream. This island, which is highest in its Southern and central part, is about four miles long, and one and a half broad, in its widest part; its elevation above the sea is 2412 feet. Of the city, which occupies so large a part of it, the walls, strongly but injudiciously fortified by Típu in the Indian style, are now falling into ruin. On the high ground in the centre of the island is the Shehr-ganjam, a well-built and crowded suburb, with wide streets at right angles, shaded by rows of trees. In an adjoining garden is the Mausoleum of Hhaider Alí, containing the remains of himself, his wife, and son, Típu. The Palace, a vast and irregular pile of buildings, is now almost a ruin, having been left untenanted since the garrison, to whose use it was given up, has been reduced to a single battalion. A good road under the ramparts and a handsome bázár are the only advantages which this Capital possesses. Its streets are narrow and dirty with no public buildings of any magnitude, except the Great Mosque, the Temple of Srí Ranga, (Siva,) and a manufactory of gun-carriages in the former palace of the Rájás; it is neither agreeable nor attractive. The Deryá 'adálet-bágh, (Imperial Garden,) Típu's favourite residence, has been converted into an abode for the English Resident, and is worth seeing on account of its paintings and decorations; but the bridge erected by Purniá is perhaps the most curious object in the place. Three rows of cubic masses of granite, sixty-seven in each row, mortised into the rock below, and connected by cubes of the same material above, support slabs of similar stone thrown across, and thus form a road over the Northern branch of the Káveri; a similar and older bridge over the Southern branch of the river, also serves as an aqueduct to supply the town with water. This place was the residence of a petty Rája who possessed two Ashta-gráms or districts, containing eight villages, and was taken, about A. D. 1524, by the Rája of Mahásur, (Mahísór,) who already possessed thirty-two villages. (Buchanan, ii. 172.) It was probably retaken soon afterwards; for it was a part of the Sultán of Bájánagar's territory, and was finally obtained from his Viceroy by Ráj Wadiyár, in A. D. 1610, who was the fourth of the Mahesór dynasty, and his eighth successor, Chik Kríshna Rája, became the prisoner of one of his Musulmán commanders, Hhaider 'Alí Khán, in 1760. He died in 1766, but his adopted son, raised to the throne by Hhaider, lived till near the close of the last century, after having experienced the harshest treatment from Típu and his officers. Kríshn Udyáver, the infant son of the last Kurtur or Rája, was found by the English commander in a state of great destitution, at the capture of Seringapatam in 1799. He was immediately seated on the throne of his ancestors under the guardianship of Purniá, a Bráhman, who had been Minister of Finance to Típu, and in 1812, when nineteen years of age, the government of his territories was entirely given up to him. His conduct has ever since been liberal and praiseworthy, and he has afforded an example of equity and self-control rarely to be found among Asiatic Princes. In 1800, the population of Srí-Ranga-pattanam was esti-

MYSORE. mated at upwards of 20,000; in 1820, it is said to have been less than 10,000; but the diminution may be accounted for by the removal of the Court, and the exaggeration which is manifest in the former account. By the Treaty which restored the Rájá to the throne, the Island of Pattana was ceded to Great Britain, and the Court was consequently transferred to its former residence, Mahásur, (Mahísór,) nine miles further South.

City of
Mysore.

2. That ancient Capital of the Kurtur, in $12^{\circ} 16'$ North and $76^{\circ} 41'$ East, is situated in a Ta'alluk or district South of the Káverí, called Mahásura ashá grám, from its containing eight villages given to Brahmans as an in'ám or religious endowment. Típú, with his usual policy of extirpating every trace of Hindú sovereignty, razed this city to the ground, and used the materials of the Palace and Temples in building a fort called Nazarbár, (Bel-vedere,) on a neighbouring eminence. (Buchan. i. 67. 82.) On the restoration of the Kurtur in 1799, nothing but a wretched hut, erected by Típú for the use of his labourers, could be found on the site of the Capital for the installation of the young Prince; but the rebuilding of the Palace was immediately begun, and a new town arose speedily around it. In 1820 it already covered a large space, and presented a scene of rare occurrence in Asiatic cities, regular streets shaded by trees and adorned with Temples. It is enclosed by a wall of red earth much in the style of the fortifications of Seringapatam, but its houses are larger and better built. The pettah or town is separated from the fort by an esplanade; and the latter (meant to be in the European style) contains, besides the Rájá's palace, houses inhabited by the richer inhabitants. There is also a suburb to the South of the fort. Between the latter and the hill of Mahásura, there is a vast tank which supplies the place with water; and on the summit of that eminence, which is 3446 feet above the sea, is the house of the British Resident. Near the foot of the hill are some celebrated Hindú Temples, and further down a gigantic figure of the Bull Nandi (here called Baswa) sixteen feet high, and executed in a better style than that at Nandi-durg. The Mahásura district had, in 1801, 4527 houses, and therefore its population might be rated at 22,135 souls.

Sera or
Serah.

3. Sirá, in $13^{\circ} 44'$ North and $76^{\circ} 56'$ East, is one of the oldest Mohammedan conquests in the Principality of Mysore. Its highest point is only 2223 feet above the sea. Its soil is impregnated with salt, and its climate is too dry for rice. In 1801, it had 6593 houses, but was then much reduced by the various invasions to which it had been exposed. In A. D. 1644, it was conquered by the Sultán of Bájá-púr, (Visiapore,) and, on the fall of that dynasty, became the Capital of an independent sovereignty, which was very flourishing when subverted in 1784 by Hhaider 'Alí, on whom the Súbah or Province of Sirá had been conferred by the Nizám of the Dekan, who claimed the sovereignty of it, as representative of the Sultán of Bájá-púr. (Grant, Duff, ii. 77.) It is said to have then contained 50,000 dwellings. The town, in 1801, consisted of one street with a tolerably handsome Mosque, the Jámi' masjid, and a citadel, one of the most regular fortresses in India. A fine reservoir to the North of the fort, furnishes a supply of water for the irrigation of the surrounding country.

Nundy
Droog.

4. Nandi Durga, 31 miles North by East from Bangalór, and in $13^{\circ} 22' 12''$ North and $77^{\circ} 22' 29''$ East, is one of the many strong hill-forts in Mysore. It rises as an oblong hill 1700 feet above the level of the plain, and is on three sides inaccessible. Its ascent, about a mile and a

half long, is for the most part a sort of staircase cut out of the rock. On the summit is the fort, containing barracks and a Hindú Temple; the garrison is now stationed in the pettah or town below. About a mile to the West, in a narrow defile, is the celebrated figure of the sacred Bull Nandi, in a recumbent posture, and about nine feet high. The God is worshipped in the human form under the name of Nandíswara (the Lord Nandi) in the adjoining Temple. The capture of this fort cost Hhaider a blockade of three years, but it was taken by storm in 1791 by the British forces, after a siege of only three weeks. From the neighbouring hills spring both the Northern and Southern Pennár, (Pinákaní,) one flowing to the North and the other to the South, as well as the Pálár, (Pál-áru,) which runs to the South-East; the land is here therefore the highest in this part of the Peninsula. The elevation of the Western G'hébr proves, however, as had been long ago conjectured, to be more considerable. Nandi-durg itself is nearly 4857 feet above the level of the sea, and is much the highest point on this side; but Bal-ráyan durg, near the sources of the Tunga and B'hadra, which united form the Tungab'hadra, (or Tumb'hadra,) is 4999 feet, and therefore considerably higher than Nandi, while Sub'hramaní, near the Northern sources of the Káverí, measures 5583 feet and a half, and Taddyánda mól, near its Southern sources, rises to the height of 5682 feet above that level. (As. Res. x. 583, 584.)

5. Kólár, in $13^{\circ} 8' 20''$ North and $78^{\circ} 9' 41''$ East, is Colar. the Capital of a district on the Eastern confines of the Kurtur's dominions. It contained, in 1801, 10,209 houses, but little more than 7000 families; its commerce having been ruined by Típú, who prohibited all intercourse to the Eastwards. It has a strong mud fort and a Mosque, College, and Monument, erected by Típú in honour of Hhaider 'Alí, of whom it was the birth-place. On a hill near it, are the remains of a fort occupied by Kásim Khán, one of Auréngzéb's Generals, who first pushed the Musulmán conquests so far South. Efflorescent salt is collected in the low lands, and at Markúpam, nine miles East of Búdi-kóta, gold dust is found; the whole area yielding it measures 130 square miles.

6. Bangalúru, called Bangalór by the Musulmán, is Bangalore. a large town, founded by Hhaider 'Alí, in $12^{\circ} 57' 34''$ North and $77^{\circ} 35' 45''$ East, 70 miles North-East of Seringapatam, and 215 miles West by South of Madras. Its level is upwards of 3000 feet above the sea, so that its climate is far more temperate than on the coast, and allows of the cultivation of many European fruits and vegetables, which cannot be raised without difficulty in other parts of the Peninsula. There is a gradual descent both to the North and West, and Seringapatam lies much lower than this place. The fort is regularly built, and of great extent, but ill planned. It contains Típú's Palace, which is sometimes used by the Kurtur. A strongly fortified pettah or town is close to it, containing a spacious bázár shaded by cocoa-nut trees; and two miles off is the British cantonment, which, with its European shops, assembly-room, reading-room, and race-course, revives the recollection of comforts and amusements intimately associated with the remembrance of home. Spinning and weaving are the most ordinary occupations of the inhabitants, who manufacture cloths of wool, silk, and cotton, well calculated for the use of their countrymen. The trade of this place was almost ruined by Típú; and in 1806, its 17,506 houses contained only 11,532 families; (Buchan. iii. 416.) but it has recovered rapidly since

MYSORE. the restoration of the Hindú dynasty, and its population, in 1805 was estimated at 60,000 souls.

Muggery,
or Mugga-
dee.

7. Magadi, twenty-two miles nearly due West of Bangalore, is a fort of some strength, surrounded by fine old trees, and groups of Pagodas, in a tract irrigated from a spacious reservoir. This is altogether one of the most picturesque spots in the whole Province. Its soil abounds in iron ore, and its forests in sandal-wood. (*Santalum album*.) The lowest part of the stem is the most valuable, but above two-thirds of it are devoid of smell; a rocky soil also produces the best wood. (Buchan. i. 186.)

Severn, or
Saven
droog.

8. Sávana durga, three or four miles from Magadi, is a strong hill-fort, in $12^{\circ} 55' 10''$ North and $77^{\circ} 18' 50''$ East, placed on a rocky base of nine or ten miles in circumference, and surrounded by a forest purposely rendered impenetrable by clumps of bamboos. The rock itself rises nearly perpendicularly 4004 feet above the level of the sea. The upper part is divided by a chasm into two hills, each crowned by a fort which can be defended independently of the works below. It is a memorable and almost incredible event in the History of Indian warfare, that this fort, apparently impregnable, was taken by storm in 1791, without the loss of a single man, and only one of the assailants wounded. The Bráhmans officiating in the Temples, and a small guard of the Kurtur's troops, are now the only inhabitants of this celebrated fort, the atmosphere of which is proverbially pestilential, in consequence of the surrounding forests.

Ramgeery,
or Ram-
gherry.

9. Rámagiri, (Mount Ráma,) in $13^{\circ} 56' 53''$ North and $76^{\circ} 8' 11''$ East, is a small town which, in 1801, contained 1798 houses and 1757 families. On a tree called jála, (a species of Shorea, or rather Vatica,) which grows on the neighbouring hills, (Buchan. i. 170.) gum lac is produced, but the inhabitants are chiefly herdsmen. A wild race called Kat' Eriligarú, or Kat' Chensu, inhabits these forests. They are often found in a state of perfect nakedness, and live under bushes or in caverns like the Boschjesmanns near the Cape of Good Hope. They maintain themselves by the chase and the sale of gums, which they gather in the woods; and the more civilized inhabitants believe them to have the power of fascinating tigers. Their Language, which is a dialect of the Tâmil, confirms their own traditions that they came originally from the Animalaya forests below the G'háts. They are probably a relic of the aboriginal Tribes driven from the low lands by Hindú invaders, for they appear to have little or no acquaintance with the Religion of the Bráhmans.

Kat-tchain-
soo.

Mayl cotta.

10. Máil Kótai, an open town on a high rocky hill near the Káveri, in $12^{\circ} 39' 57''$ North and $76^{\circ} 40' 21''$ East, is well built and paved, and has a remarkable Pagoda dedicated to the Nara sing'ha avatára, and perched upon the highest pinnacle of the mountain. A staircase hewn out of the rock, and adorned at intervals with smaller Temples and arches, leads to this singularly placed edifice. The Temple of Chillapulla Ráya, an incarnation of Kríshna, is also a building of large dimensions, surrounded by a lofty colonnade, and is said to have been repaired by Rámánuja Achárya, who flourished at the commencement of the XIth century. At the foot of the hill there is a fine reservoir, surrounded by buildings for the accommodation of pilgrims; and it is said that even Típu did not venture to touch the treasures in the Temple.

Tonoor.

11. Near to Máil Kótai, and forming one township with it, is Tonúru, their joint population, in 1801, consisting of 3153 families. The latter place is remarkable

for the remains of very ancient walls, which show that it was once of great extent, and for a vast tank, said to be the work of Rámánuja, and formed like the famous reservoir of Máreb, in Yemen, by an embankment between two mountains. Típu, in the hope of finding treasures, endeavoured to empty this reservoir by cutting through the dam; but it was repaired immediately after his downfall, and the country has since continued to recover its prosperity.

12. To the North-West of Tonúru, in $12^{\circ} 51' 15''$ North and $76^{\circ} 30' 17''$ East, is Sravana Belligóla, (for Sramana Belligagóla, *As. Res.* ix. 266.) the great sanctuary of the Jáinas, a remarkable sect who are considered as incorrigible heretics by the Bráhmans, inasmuch as they deny the authority of the Védas. On Indra betta, a rocky hill near the village, there is a Basti or Temple, and in a sacred enclosure at the summit is a colossal statue of Gautama, the God or defied saint of the Jains, measuring seventy feet three inches in height. (*As. Res.* ix.) The symmetry of the whole figure is well preserved, but the minuter details are ill executed. On the opposite hill, called Chandra-giri, (Mount Lunus,) there are no less than fifteen Basties; and there is also a large one in the populous and well-built village below. It is entirely inhabited by Jains, or followers of Jina, who have been often confounded with the worshippers of Budd'ha, from whom they differ in several tenets, though approaching in their doctrine much more nearly to them than to the Bráhmans. By the latter they are considered as heretics, not as mléch'has or infidels.

Sawun
Baitgool.
Jynes.

13. Near the confines of Kúrg, (Kóduga,) on the South-Western boundary of Mysore, in $12^{\circ} 20'$ North and $76^{\circ} 15'$ East, is Priyá-pattana, (the Beloved City,) once a fortress of some importance, but now in ruins. Its site is very elevated; and Bettáda-pura, a hill about eight miles North of it, is about 2000 feet above the level of the surrounding country, and 4350 feet above the sea. Notwithstanding this great elevation, frost seems to be unknown. In the woods near Hegodu Déva Kótai, about twenty miles South of Priyá-pattana, sandal abounds more than in any part of India. The billets are buried in dry ground for two months, that the white ants (*termites*) may consume the outer wood, the heart being its only valuable part; and a very high colour is a sure sign that it contains an abundance of the essential oil from which the odour arises. The largest billets are exported to China, the chips and smaller blocks to Arabia; and the trade in this wood is a royal monopoly.

Preaput-
tun.
Bettatipoor.

Sandal
wood.

ii. The principal places in the division of Bednór are:

1. Bidurúru, called by abbreviation Bidrúr, (whence Bidnúr,) and named Hhaider nagar (Hhaider's town) after it was taken by Hhaider 'Alí. It is placed in $13^{\circ} 49' 10''$ North and $75^{\circ} 3' 3''$ East, and is the chief town (kasbah) of a ta'alluk (district) bearing the same name. It became the seat of government on the decline of Ikkerí, and was then called Bidder-uru (Bamboo Place) instead of Bidder-hulli, (Bamboo Village,) its former name. It soon became very flourishing, being near the Hosso-angadi Pass, one of the best roads through the mountains, to the coast. It is said, when taken by Hhaider in 1763, to have contained 20,000 houses, and to have yielded plunder to his troops to the amount of £12,000,000 sterling. From him it received the name of Hhaider nagar, and by the latter of those words it is now generally called. In 1801, it contained 4960 houses, and 4870 families; and being favourably placed for commerce, has greatly revived since the

Bidooroo-
roo, Bidroor,
or Bednore.

MYSORE. restoration of the Kurtur. The district of Bidnúr, which is on the upper part of the Eastern side of the highest range of G'háts, is peculiarly exposed to rain, so that there are nine rainy months in most years. Its climate being so moist is favourable to the growth of timber, and for that reason the more unhealthy.

Ikkery. 2. About eighteen miles nearly due North of Bidnúr are the ruins of Ikkerí; its walls show the traces of three concentric enclosures like those of Súnda. It was voluntarily abandoned, and has never since been inhabited, though its coin and Princes still bore its name after it ceased to be their abode. It is thus described by Pietro della Valle, (*Viaggi*, iv. 179.) who visited it in 1623. "On entering Ikkerí, which is situated in a fine plain, we passed through three gates, with forts and narrow ditches, and consequently through three enclosures; the two first were not walled, but made of Indian reeds, planted very thick and close together, forming a strong defence against infantry and cavalry in every kind of attack, difficult to cut through and not easily burnt, (*ma non pericolose dal fuoco*.) forming, together with the plants creeping over them, a rich and beautiful verdure and a deep shade. The innermost enclosure was walled, but weak and of no importance. It is said that there are others also further inwards, if not in the city, at least in the citadel or fortress where the King resides, for Ikkerí occupies a very considerable space. The houses, however, are not numerous, as they are scattered and low, especially outside of the third enclosure, and the greater part of the ground is occupied by wide and very long streets, shaded by high and most beautiful trees, by pools of water, of which there are several large ones, by spaces filled with trees like a wood, and by other similar intervals between the buildings, so that it appears to be a compound of town, country, lakes, and woods all mixed together, very pleasing and delightful to behold." The house in which the Ambassador and his suite, whom Della Valle had joined, were lodged, was "in truth such," he says, "as scarcely an artisan in our Country would have dwelt in it; not only were its apartments very few, but extremely small, and so dark that there was not light enough to read a letter in them." Some better houses, however, were observed as they passed along. The citadel was of a considerable size, surrounded by a wide ditch filled with water. It was defended by some ill-built and weak bastions, and the entrance was very narrow and winding. There were houses and shops in streets within the citadel, at each gate of which a guard was stationed. At the Ambassador's audience there were many courtiers seated in the porticoes round a court to which the third gate led; and the fourth, through which all entered on foot, brought them into another small court, on the opposite side of which Venk-
tapà Nayekà was seated, in the middle of a portico, on a platform raised a little from the ground, beneath a square canopy of gilt-wood; an old carpet was hung round, and the Prince sat upon a mattress in the Eastern fashion leaning against two large cushions, covered with fine white muslin. (*bombacini*.) His sword, garnished with silver, was laid before him. The rest of Pietro della Valle's remarks, which are curious as descriptive of a Hindú town never subject to a Moham-

edan power, all show the depressed state of the **MYSORE**. Country, which was then divided into petty States continually at war with each other.

3. Hulli Hunáwer, or Honáúr, in 14° 16' North and 74° 32' East, is a moderate-sized fortified town with a square citadel: the surrounding country was well cultivated, and extremely populous before the Mahrattah invasion in 1792, when those improvident desolators boasted of having burnt ten villages a day during the whole time they were encamped there. In 1801, it had only 3219 houses, and as many families.

4. Ballam is a small district on the North-West confines of Mysore adjoining to Kúrg and Bidnúr, consisting of deep ravines and valleys covered with forests in the almost undisturbed possession of beasts of prey, and enclosed by lofty, naked mountains. It is a border territory never completely subdued, and rarely traversed till military roads were made through it by the British army in 1802. Being at a great elevation it attracts clouds and moisture from each side, and pours forth streams in almost all directions. It was till lately almost uninhabited, having scarcely a single village; but as the dominions of the Kurtur become more populous, these tracts on his borders will be gradually peopled.

iii. The division of Ch'hatra-kal has only one place of any note; Chatrakal, its Capital, commonly called Chattrakal, or Chitra durga, and by the Musulmans, Chitel drug. It is a celebrated town and fortress on a cluster of rocky hills, in 14° 13' 4" North and 76° 24' 56" East, forming the extremity of an elevated ridge, not however rising more than 800 feet above the plain. The fortifications of the pettah at its base, though strongly built, are somewhat dilapidated, and its population, consisting of 3824 families in 1801, is not yet very considerable. This fort is not only celebrated as one of the state prisons in which Tipú immured the unfortunate Europeans who fell into his hands, but as the most intricate and elaborate in its construction of any of the Indian fortresses known. The lowest fort, just above the pettah, has a fine reservoir supplied from a very spacious tank above, from which a perpetual stream supplied the town with water; a báúlí or well, many ancient buildings, and the pále-iagár's (chief's) palace, now occupied by the British commander, and banglás (temporary residences) for the officers. Six gateways in succession, one above the other, lead from rock to rock through a most perplexing maze of ramparts, all formed of granite, to the summit of the mountain, whence there is a bird's eye view from a vast height over this singular tissue of enclosure within enclosure and fort within fort, in the genuine Hindú style of military architecture. The strength of the place arises not so much from its height, as from the steepness of the mountain on which it stands, and in many places from the difficulty of the ascent—not simply by steps cut in the perpendicular rock, but partly by mere notches hewn out of its smooth surface. It is one of the few forts within the Kurtur's dominions retained by the British Government, as it is a connecting link in the great line of defence extending from the Eastern to the Western coast of the peninsula.

See the authorities for MADRAS and MAHRATTAH; and *Viaggi di Pietro della Valle*, Roma, 1663, 4 vols. 4to.

MYSTACIS.
—
MYSTERY.

MYSTACIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Trichopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* very long and slender, setaceous; head small; *palpi* four, very hairy, anterior five-jointed; wings with the nervures slightly hairy, anterior narrowed, elongate; posterior small, longitudinally folded; legs long, with spurs at the apex of the tibiae; *tarsi* pentamerous.

Type of the genus, *Phryganea nigra*, Linnæus; Degeer, vol. iii. p. 424. pl. xv. fig. 21. Three indigenous species, all of which frequent marshy places, and, in common with the rest of the order, reside in water during their larva state.

MYSTERY,
MYSTERIAL,
MYSTERIOUS,
MYSTERIOUSLY,
MYSTERIOUSNESS,
MYSTERIZE,
MYSTICK, *adj.*
MYSTICK, *n.*
MYSTICAL,
MYSTICALLY,
MYSTICISM.

Fr. *mystere, mystique*; It. and Sp. *misterio, mistico*; Lat. *mysterium, mysticus*; Gr. *μυστήριον, μυστικός*. Vossius exhibits a variety of conjectures. The opinion of Eustathius, adopted by Lennep and Valcknaer, seems well founded. From *μυσταί*, the third person of the pret. pass. of *μύειν*, *claudere*, were formed *μύστης*,

qui claudit et celat, and hence *μύστηρ, μυστήριον, quod clauditur, et celatur*; that which is shut up, hidden, or concealed. And a *mystery* is, generally,

Any thing shut up, hidden, or concealed: and, consequently, that cannot be perceived or understood.

A *mystick*, one who pretends to *mysteries*; or doctrines or opinions that cannot be understood or comprehended.

And see MISTERY.

The more ich muse per on. the *mystiloker* hit semeþ.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 190.

Honour and glorie be to him that is myghty to conferme ghout bi my gospel and prechyng of Iesu Crist bi the reuelacioun of *mysterie* holdun stille in tymes euerlastynge.

Wiclif. *Romaynes*, ch. xxvi.

To him that is of power to establishe you accordynge to my gospell and preachynge of Iesu Christe, in vtterynge of the *mysterie* whyche was keppe secrete sence the worlde beganne.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Preestes ben as angels, as by the *mysterie* of hir dignitee.

Chaucer. *The Persones Tale*, p. 165.

These thinges are *mistical* and not to bee vnderstoode but by Thauthour him selfe.

Gascoigne. *Dan Bartholmew of Bathe*, note.

This psalme was made of our sauour Christ, because it was not conueniente to descrybe hym without a *misticall* woorde, he calleth hym the dawninge, (or as some wyl,) the morninge starre.

Bible, Anno 1551. *Psalm 22*. notes.

I will explaine, that which being before *misticallie* couered, and commonly misconstrued, might be perellous in seducing you.

Gascoigne. *To the Youth of England*.

Beauty and Love, whose story is *mysteriall*,
In yonder palme-tree, and the crowne imperiall,
Doe from the rose and lilly so delicious.
Promise a shade, shall ever be propitious
To both the kingdomes.

Ben Jonson. *Love's Triumph, &c. A Masque*.

So the word *mystery*, though at first restrain'd to signify only a ceremony not to be divulged: yet by use (against which, to argue, is like disputing against matter of fact) whatever else is any way secret, or abstruse, either not at all, or not entirely, or not easily understood, is said to be *mysterious*.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book v. ch. vi. sec. 42. fol. 327.

[The cabalists] *mysterizing* their ensignes, do make the particular ones of the twelve tribes, accommodable unto the twelve signs in the zodiack, and twelve moneths in the year.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book v. ch. x. p. 304.

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Each stair *mysteriously* was meant, nor stood
There alwayes, but drawn up to heav'n sometimes
Viewless.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iii. l. 516.

He caused us to be born of Christian parents, under whom we were taught the *mysteriousness* of its goodness and designs for the redemption of man.

Taylor. *Sermon 12*. part ii. fol. 113.

Fool, thou did'st not understand
The *mystic* language of the eye nor hand.

Donne. *Elegy 6*.

Mystical dance, which yonder starrie speare
Of planets and of fixt, in all her wheelles
Resembles nearest.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book v. l. 620.

Of which one's [Sybils] books twice scorn'd, thrice valu'd, bought,
Rome strictly kept with a religious care,
From which her fates she long with reverence sought,
As all characted *mystically* there.

Stirling. *Doomes-day. The fifth Houre*.

What master of reason or subtilty is able to unriddle the *mysteries* of the gospel; to track the *mysterious* workings of the Spirit in conviction and conversion?

South. *Sermons*, vol. viii. p. 381.

Could we have a more pregnant demonstration of a reconciled God, than a sacrificed son, nay than the blood of that son? and that so *mysteriously*, and yet so really, conveyed to us?

Id. *Ib.* p. 141.

A third cause of the unavoidable *mysteriousness* of the chief articles of the Christian religion is that most of them fall, neither within the common course of men's actings, nor the compass of their observation.

Id. *Ib.* vol. iii. p. 223.

The ceremonial law, with all its *mystic* rites (which, like the manger of the shepherds, holds forth wrapped in his swathing clothes the infant Jesus) to many, that bestow the reading on it, seems scarce worth it: yet what use the apostles made of it with the Jews?

Boyle. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 278. *Touching the Style of the Holy Scriptures*.

I profess not myself either skilled or delighted in *mystical* interpretations of scripture.

South. *Sermons*, vol. v. p. 52.

By a silent, unseen, *mysterious* process, the fairest flower of the garden springs from a small insignificant seed, the majestic oak of the forest from an acorn, the strongest and wisest man from a wretched, helpless, and senseless infant; the holy and exalted saint from a miserable sinner.

Horne. *Works*, vol. iv. p. 521. *Discourse 29*.

The beauty certainly is *mystic*,—the beauty of evangelical sanctity and innocence.

Horsley. *Sermon 8*. vol. i. p. 159.

Time was when, I knew not what, *mystical* meanings were drawn, by a certain cabalistic alchymy, from the simplest expressions of holy writ—from expressions in which no allusion could reasonably be supposed to any thing beyond the particular occasion, upon which they were introduced.

Id. *Sermon 1*. p. 1.

The epithet sublime is strongly and happily descriptive of the feelings inspired by the genius of that author; [Plato;] by the lofty *mysticism* of his philosophy; and even by the remote origin of the theological fables which are said to have descended to him from Orpheus.

Stewart. *Philosophical Essays*, ch. v. *Essay 2*.

MYSTERY is applied also to the earliest English Dramatic representations, because being first performed in Religious Houses, and by Ecclesiastics, at solemn Festivals, some *mysterious* subject, such as the Incarnation, Passion, Resurrection, &c. of our Saviour was usually selected. Matthew Paris calls them *Miracula*, because they represented Miracles; and in an improved state, when somewhat more of Fable and Invention was introduced, they became *Moralities*. The subject, which is full of curiosity and entertainment, but in which the chief interest would be destroyed by abridgement, is ably treated by Warton. Those who fastidiously object to the annual representation of a Latin Play, at one of our great Public Schools, are perhaps ignorant that it is a relic of very early Ecclesiastical Antiquity.

MYS-
TERY.

MYTHIM-
NA.
—
NAB.

MYTHIMNA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* short, ascending, densely clothed with scales, the apical joint not exposed; tri-articulate, the basal joint scarcely one-third as long as the second, bent; the second very long, slightly attenuated towards the apex, not so stout as the first, a little curved; terminal small, elongate-ovate, subacuminate, conic; *maxillæ* as long as the *antennæ*; *antennæ* rather moderate, shortest in the female; finely ciliated in both sexes, stoutest and somewhat pubescent beneath in the males; head small, with a tuft of scales; eyes large, pubescent; *thorax* slightly crested anteriorly; body elongate, densely tufted at the apex, and also laterally in the male; somewhat obtuse in the females; wings slightly deflexed during repose, the anterior entire, acute at the apex, with the stigmata nearly or quite obliterated; posterior obsoletely emarginate on the hinder margin; legs moderate; *femora* and *tibiæ* stout and densely pilose in the males; *larva* naked, with longitudinal streaks; *pupa* subterranean.

Type of the genus, *Noctua turca*, Hübner, *Noct.* pl. xlv. fig. 218. Several species, four of which inhabit Britain.

MYTHO'LOGY,	}	Fr. <i>mythologiser</i> , <i>mytho-</i>
MYTHO'LOGIST,		<i>gie</i> ; It. and Sp. <i>mitologia</i> ;
MYTHOLO'GICAL,		Lat. <i>mythologia</i> ; Gr. <i>μυθολογία</i> , from <i>μῦθος</i> , a fable,
MYTHOLO'GICK,		and <i>λέγειν</i> , to tell; Fr. <i>my-</i>
MYTHOLO'GICALLY,		<i>thologiser</i> ; to expound or mo-
MYTHO'LOGIZE,		ralize the fable. Cotgrave.
MYTHOLO'GRAPHER.		

All which may still be received in some acceptions of morality, and to a pregnant invention, may afford commendable *mythologie*: but in a natural and proper exposition, it containeth impossibilities, and things not consistent with truth.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book i. ch. viii. p. 32.

Surely, it is no marvell that (as our *mythologists* tell us of old) MYTHO-
discord took it ill that she was not called to the banquet of the celes- LOGY.
tial powers, but shut out of the doors of heaven.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 587. *The Peace Maker*, sec. 25. NADDE.

The *mythological* interpretation of these I purposely omit, as both over-long to be here set down and no less perplexed, than the labours (of Hercules) themselves.

Ralegh. *History of the World*, book ii. ch. xvi. sec. 6. fol. 269.

Ovid's *Metamorphosis* Englishized, *Mythologized*, and Represented in Figures.

Sandys. *Ovid. Metamorphoses. The Title.*

Though love be all the world's pretence,
Money's the *mythologic* sense,
The real substance of the shadow.

Butler. *Hudibras*, part ii. can. 1.

Upon her shoulders wings she wears,
Like hanging sleeves, lin'd through with ears,
And eyes, and tongues, as poets list,
Made good by deep *mythologist*.

Id. *Ib.*

An essay at the rationality of the art of speaking, as a supplement to Lilye's Grammar, philosophically, *mythologically*, and emblematically offered. Lond. 1659.

Wood. *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii. fol. 244.

The statues of Mars and Venus, I imagine, had been copied from Fulgentius, Boccacio's favourite *mythographer*.

Warton. *History of Poetry. Addenda to Vol. i.* p. 363.

MYTILUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Acephalous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell longitudinal, equivale; beak acute, nearly straight and terminal, with a variable number of minute teeth; ligament linear, external; animal furnished with a byssus.

Type of the genus, *M. edulis*, Linnæus; Donovan, *Britt. Shells*, pl. 128. A numerous genus, of which most of the species are edible, and several are natives of the British shores.

N.

N, says Wilkins, is *tinnitus*, when the breath is sent out, the limbus (or tip) of the tongue being fixed towards the gums, or bottom of the fore teeth. In the pronouncing of this, the breath is emitted only out of the nose: (in which and in the lips, as Ben Jonson remarks, it ringeth somewhat more than the letter M.)

NA, *i. e.* no, q. v.

Our corn is stolne, sothly it is na nay,
And we han had an yvel fit to day.

Chaucer. *The Reves Tale*, v. 4182.

This longe night ther tides me no reste,
But yet na force, all shal be for the beste.

Id. *Ib.* v. 4174.

NAB, in Swedish *nappa*, *prehendere*, to catch. Lye. It is of common use in vulgar speech. See NIP.

Nab-cheats: the beggars probably so called their caps or hats, because they caught in them what they obtained by cheating, or false pretences.

Hic. That thou art chosen, venerable Clouse,
Our King and Sovereign; Monarch o' th' Maunders,
Thus we throw up our nab-cheats, first for joy,
And then our filches.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Beggar's Bush*, act ii. sc. 1.

NABIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hemipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* four-jointed, inserted on the sides of the head, beneath an imaginary line drawn from the eyes to the origin of the rostrum, the latter with the first joint nearly as long as the second; head simple, ovate, with a distinct neck; *thorax* slightly convex above; body conic-ovate; legs moderate; *tibiæ* anterior, sometimes denticulated within.

Type of the genus, *Reduvius apterus*, Fabricius; Coquebert, *Icon.* dec. 3. pl. xxi. fig. 8. Several species, found in Europe.

NADDE, *i. e.* ne-had; had not.

And gut was Wyllam's grace fulke day so gode,
pat he nadde no wounde, war þoru he ssedde an drop blod.
R. Gloucester, p. 363.

NADDE

NAJA.

"Alas!" (quod he,) "that I n'adde here a knave,
That coude climbe, alas! alas!" (quod he)
"For I am blinde."

Chaucer. *The Marchantes Tale*, v. 10212.

NÆNIA, in Zoology, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. Palpi rather long, porrect, ascending, triarticulate, the two basal joints clothed with elongate capitate scales, terminating in an acute point anteriorly at the apex of the second joint; apical joint slender, elongate, exposed, covered with abbreviated scales; basal joint of equal length with the terminal, and slightly curved, the second nearly as long again, more slender than the first, a little attenuated at the apex; terminal linear, very slender, slightly acuminate; *maxillæ* longer than the *antennæ*, the latter short, slender in the females, ciliated internally in the males; head small, with a crest between the *antennæ*; eyes rather prominent, naked; *thorax* stout, with an anterior and posterior crest; *abdomen* slightly depressed, with a carina in the male; wings incumbent, faintly denticulate on the hinder margin; legs short, rather stout; *larva* naked, with the anal segment a little elevated; *pupa* folliculated, with a single spine at the apex.

Type of the genus, *Ph. Noctua typica*, Linnæus; Albin, pl. xv. fig. 21. One species only, which is a native of Britain.

NÆSA, in Zoology, a genus of *Isopodous Crustacea*.

Generic character. *Antennæ* four, setaceous, subequal, upper ones with a very large biarticulated peduncle, the basal joint largest; head distinct; jaws

three pair; body depressed, six-jointed, the last segment largest, and furnished on each side with a subcompressed process attached to a peduncle; legs fourteen; claws bifid.

Type of the genus, *N. bidentata*, Leach; *Linnæan Trans.* vol. xi. p. 367. One indigenous species, found on the coasts of Wales, Devonshire, and Kent.

NÆVE, Lat. *nævus*; Fr. "Neve. A mote, freckle, or other the like natural mark or blemish on the body. Cotgrave."

Was there no milder way but the small-pox,
The very filthiness of Pandora's box?
So many spots, like *næves* on Venus' soil.

Dryden. *Upon the Death of Lord Hastings*.

NAG, D. *negge*; Ger. *nack*. As the Lat. *hinnulus* was so called *ab hinniendo*, so *nag* from the A. S. *hnegan*, to neigh. Generally,

An animal that *neighs*; a horse; usually, a horse of small, handy size.

With them other folkis of the cōutrey, with lytle *nagges*, charged with brede euyll bakyn, in panyers, and smalle pere wyne in barels.
Lord Berners. *Proissart*. *Cranycle*, ch. xviii.

Mincing poetrie;

'Tis like the forst gate of a shuffling *nagge*.

Shakspeare. *Henry IV. First Part*, fol. 61.

NAGEIA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Dioecia*, order *Pentandria*, natural order *Rhamni*. *Generic character*: male flower, calyx four-leaved; corolla none; female flower as the male; style two-cleft; drupe one-seeded.

Two species, natives of Arabia and Japan.

N A J A.

NAJA, from the Indian word *Nagou*, a poisonous Snake, Laurenti; *Hooded Snake*. In Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Serpentes*, order *Ophidia*, class *Reptilia*.

Generic character. Poison fangs in the upper jaws, and enclosed in a doubling of the gums, when at rest; mouth very extensible; nose truncated, back of the head wide; head covered with large scales; neck opposite the space included between the sixth and twelfth abdominal scales dilatible into a kind of hood supported by the ribs; beneath the tail a double row of scales.

The Snakes forming this genus were originally included among the Vipers; from which, however, they were separated by Laurenti, on account of the remarkable power they possess of expanding the neck into a kind of hood when irritated. This is effected by inflation of the lungs; and Dr. Russel says, that although the neck is thus remarkably spread out, the expansion is not merely confined to that part, but that it extends throughout the body, so that all the scales from the head to the tail are separated from each other, and the skin is seen between them. It may also be further noticed with reference to the hood, that its expansion is assisted by the greater length of the ribs attached to this part of the trunk than in other kinds of Serpents, and that behind the hood they gradually diminish in length, before they again enlarge to form the longer abdominal ribs. When, however, the Snake is at rest, and continues unexcited, the neck does not appear larger than in Serpents generally. When disturbed they spring upright, raising themselves almost on the very extremity of the tail. They are highly venomous, as will be seen

from the subsequent observations, and cause death very speedily after the infliction of their bite. The motions of these animals are performed by two or three undulations of the posterior third of the body, whilst the two anterior thirds are held erect, giving to the animal a very majestic appearance. They have been said to be found in America, but more accurate observations show that they exist only in Asia and Africa. At present there are but two distinct species known; one of them, however, includes several varieties.

N. Lutescens, Laur.; *Coluber Naja*, Lin.; *la Vipère à Lunettes*, Daud.; *Cobra de Capello* of the Portuguese; *Spectacle-hooded Snake*. This animal measures four feet in length including the tail, which is about nine inches long; and the circumference of the body is about four inches; the top of the head is flat, and sloping a little towards the nose, and is covered with nine broad scales disposed in four rows, the first row nearest the nose consists of two, as does also the second, three are found in the third, and two in the last row: behind the eyes the scales are similar to those on the back, which are small, oval, smooth, polished, and increasing in size, except towards the hind part of the upper surface of the tail; and when the animal is in repose are all imbricated or overlapping each other like tiles; the tail, which is cylindrical and tapering to a point, is covered with nearly circular scales; of the long, transverse, single scales beneath the belly there are one hundred and eighty-five; and on each side of the belly, close to the abdominal plates, is a double row of broad, oval, imbricated scales; beneath the tail fifty-seven pairs of hexagonal scales may be counted. The membrane

NAJA. of the hood, when expanded, is about three inches wide, and upon it the scales are placed in longitudinal rows, slightly separated from each other. The general colour is yellowish or light brown, but in particular postures the scales assume a bluish-ashy tinge, and those of the belly are white with a reddish tinge: the colour of the skin beneath is white or pale orange. The most remarkable character, however, of this species is the spectacle-like mark observable on the back of the hood, consisting of two parallel black streaks, separated by an intermediate white badge, marking out the rings of a pair of spectacles, slightly separated from each other, black in the centres, and connected by a double arc, the convexity of which faces backwards, and in each leg of the arc is a small black spot. The form of the spectacles varies, and sometimes does not exist at all. When the animal is at rest, and the hood not expanded, these marks are not very striking; but when enraged, and the hood inflated, the scales become separated, and the spectacle figure, which is partly produced by the colour of the skin, becomes more distinct. Lacépède mentions that there is also beneath the neck, at its junction with the body, a broad brown collar, corresponding to the marks on the upper surface of the hood.

Of this species there are several varieties; Laurenti describes six and Lacépède a seventh, but Russel describes eleven by their native names; viz.

a. The *Chinta Nagou*, the Snake just described.

β. The *Arege Nagou*, in which the spectacles are grey in the centre surrounded with black, but the legs of the arc unspotted; on the under surface of the neck, corresponding to the spectacles, a pair of black spots; the cervical scales are of a more dingy colour.

γ. The *Coudum Nagou* has the external form of the spectacles marked with a double arc; the rings, however, being still depicted with a black circle within. In this variety the colour is more sombre and the skin more yellow. The neck, when expanded, resembles the section of a pear, with the broadest part uppermost.

δ. The *Sankou Nagou* has no mark of any kind on the hood; it was erroneously considered by Seba as the female of the *Chinta Nagou*. Laurenti, on the contrary, describes it as a distinct species, and calls it *Naia Non-naja*.

e. The *Mogla Nagou*, in which the cervical scales are marked with pale greyish spots, and the middle four scales bluish-grey.

ζ. The *Malle Nagou*, of a light brown colour; the scales on the under part of the body white, excepting seven pectoral, which are black; the spots small.

η. The *Combou Nagou*, in which the form of the cervical scales varies; many of them are dusky, and shining with blue.

θ. The *Jonna Nagou* has the skin of the hood orange; the scales near the under part of the neck are spotted with grey, and at least six of them are entirely greyish-blue.

ι. The *Nella-tas-pam*, of which the black of the hood is very deep; the scales on the throat very dusky.

κ. The *Kistna Nagou* has the three middle scales between the eyes very broad, and the posterior pair slightly oval instead of heart-shaped; five of the scales on the throat embrowned, and six are black.

λ. The *Korie Nagou* has the three middle scales between the eyes very narrow, and the posterior pair broad and oval; the colour of the body, and especially that of the scales, of a remarkable blue.

NAJA. According to the observations of Russel, the Spectacled Snake is one of the most poisonous Snakes of India, although it does not destroy so soon as the Rattle Snake; much, however, depends on the part bitten as to the speed with which death ensues. The animal bitten, usually about ten minutes after its wound, is unable to support itself, and in five minutes from this becomes stretched on the ground as if asleep; convulsions come on, and it dies in half an hour. In his experiments on Dogs a curious circumstance occurred in one instance, in which, after a Dog was bitten by a Spectacled Snake, it was made to hunt for an hour and a half; being then much fatigued and panting, it was allowed to remain at rest, but it refused water which was offered to it, although it swallowed some morsels of soaked bread. In a quarter of an hour after it became sick, vomited, howled, and seemed very uneasy; in ten minutes after it vomited a second time, assumed a furious appearance, and attacked the stake to which it was tied, but did not cease howling; convulsions in the muscles of the face were observed; at the end of three hours it became so furious that it was necessary to tie its legs. From this time it became worse, the muscles of the face were more and more convulsed; it languished in this state for an hour, and then died. The close resemblance here to the symptoms of Hydrophobia is very remarkable, but does not admit of any satisfactory explanation.

It may naturally be supposed that to escape the deadly consequences of this Snake's bite, there is no lack of disposition to exhibit remedies, and many and various are the means which have been resorted to and extolled by their often mistaken discoverers. Kœmpfer highly praises the plant called Mungos by the Indians, the *Ophiorriza*, which in hot climates is considered as a specific against the poison of Snakes, Scorpions, and mad Dogs; and the discovery of its anti-venomous properties are said to have originated in observing the Indian Ichneumon, or *Nems* of the Indies, resorting to it when bitten by the Spectacled Snake. Russel, however, totally contradicts its asserted efficacy as an antidote, and among all the remedies with which he had made experiments, most strongly recommends the *Tanjore Pill*, used by the inhabitants of Bengal. It consists of equal parts of white arsenic, the roots of the Velli-navi and Neri-visham, of the kernels of the Nervalam, pepper, and quicksilver; the latter to be rubbed down in the juice of the wild cotton plant (*Asclepias gigantea*) until the globules have disappeared, when the other ingredients are to be added, and beaten up to the consistence of pills. The kernels of the Nervalam are believed to be a species of Croton, but what the other plants are is unknown. The dose of this medicine to be taken by a person who has been bitten by a Spectacled Snake, is, one dram mixed in a little warm water; if at the expiration of a quarter of an hour the symptoms become aggravated, two drams more are to be exhibited; and if this be inefficient, a fourth dram is to be given an hour after, which is generally all that is required. At the same time it is directed that the wound should be opened and the warm liver of a fowl applied. The patient must follow a strict diet for six days, consisting of rice, and the water in which it is boiled, or rice milk; he should eat no salt, and only drink warm water. During the first twenty-four hours he should not be allowed to sleep. Russel mentions, on the authority of Duffin, two cases of men cured by this remedy. He also relates another case in which the patient was cured

NAJA. by dosing him with Madeira wine; a soldier having been bitten in the ankle, the wound was washed with *eau de luce*, and he was made to swallow two bottles of Madeira warm, which was introduced into his throat by means of a funnel, his jaws being closely locked with spasm: during three hours the wound was incessantly washed with *eau de luce*; he continued in a state of stupor for twelve hours, which Russel attributed rather to the effect of the wine than of the poison, as most people would naturally imagine. Some persons after washing the wound give two drams of Fowler's arsenical solution, (which contains a grain of arsenic,) ten drops of laudanum in an ounce and a half of peppermint water, to which half an ounce of lemon-juice should be added, and the draught taken whilst effervescing. This to be repeated at intervals of half an hour for some time. The wound to be anointed with a liniment consisting of half an ounce of spirits of turpentine, the same of liquor of ammonia, and an ounce and a half of olive oil. Boag, in the *Asiatic Researches*, vol. iv., recommends the use of lunar caustic as a specific; and Williams, in the following volume, the employment of caustic volatile alkali both internally and externally.

Great faith was formerly placed in India in the efficacy of certain substances which were called Snake stones, Cobra stones, &c. in curing bites of the Spectacled Snake. They were said to be found in the head of this Snake; in appearance they were smooth, shining as if varnished, black like touch-stone; some having a grey spot on one, others on both sides, some being entirely black, others having a little white in the middle, and others being completely encircled with a bluish tinge; as to shape they are generally of a lenticular form, but some are oblong. Redi mentions them in a Paper contained in the fourth volume of the *Collection Académique*, but considers them as merely composition, and his opinion was verified by Fontana. The pretended stones seem to be balls of argillaceous earth, capable of quickly absorbing moisture; and thus the Indian notion of their sucking up the poison contained in the body of the person bitten, and bringing it to the orifice of the wound, is easily accounted for.

It is an interesting fact, notwithstanding the danger to which people are exposed by the bites of these animals, that they are commonly employed by the jugglers of India for public exhibition, after having been taught to perform certain, even elegant, motions. The Snakemen, as these persons are called, pretend that they have the power of charming them with music, and never use in their shows any other poisonous Snake than the Spectacled Snake. The Snakeman, squatting upon his heels, and playing on a pipe with his left hand, raises the lid of the vessel in which the Snake is contained, which soon coming out from it, commences its dance, varying its motions according to the sound of the pipe, and the motions of the master's right hand, in which the cover of the vase is held; after a performance of a short time, the dance ceases, and the animal returns to its resting place. Kœmpfer, in his *Amœnitates Exoticæ*, has given the following entertaining account of the proceeding. The juggler having attracted a crowd around him by promising an exhibition such as has been never before seen, takes a piece of some kind of root, of which he always carries a stock, at the same time assuring the spectators that by virtue of this root he can attack the snake with impunity, and cure himself of any poisonous bites. He then takes the Snake from a vessel in which

it is kept shut up, and irritates it by a slight stroke with a whip, or by presenting to it his right hand closed, in which he holds the root before mentioned. Immediately the animal turns towards its tormentor, raises itself on its tail, swells out its hood, and with open mouth and fiery eye intently watches the closed hand of the juggler, who immediately commences his song, and moves his fist in time to the music, carrying it now from right to left, and back again from left to right, and sometimes moving it up and down. The Snake closely observing the hand presented to it, imitates all the motions with its body, so that the tail being always steadily retained on one spot, the head continually varies its position, producing a pleasing kind of dance which is kept up for about a quarter of an hour; after which the juggler, who is well aware how soon the animal will drop from exhaustion, breaks off his song, ceases moving his hand, and the snake falls on the ground, upon which he replaces it in the vessel from which it had been taken.

It requires no reflection to be assured that the root employed by the juggler has no power to protect him from the bite of the serpent, and that the music does not excite it to dance; but that education is necessary to teach the animal to perform these curious movements. Kœmpfer witnessed the method employed for this purpose by a Brahmin, who afterwards sold his accomplished pupils to the jugglers; it was as follows: having obtained twenty-two Spectacled Snakes, he placed them in as many earthen pots with covers, of sufficient size to allow the animal room to turn round. He then chose that time of day when the heat was moderate, and having driven the Snakes one after another from their new habitations, exercised them a longer or shorter time, according as they were less or more easily taught. When the Snake first comes out of the vessel and attempts to escape, the teacher by a slight stroke with a switch turns its head round towards himself, and at the moment the animal prepares to strike at him, he presents the vessel which he retains in his hand, as a kind of shield, to parry its blows, till at last, wearied by its futile attacks, the Snake ceases from the contest. This kind of fight is continued for a quarter or half an hour, and during this time the animal keeps its hood inflated, and showing its teeth, follows all the motions of the shield opposed to it. In this way, by little and little, the Snake is taught to elevate itself whenever the jar is presented to it; but subsequently the fist is substituted in place of the jar, and the animal respects it from fear of dashing itself against the obstacle, which it has incessantly before its eyes. The juggler thus provided with a dancing Snake, accompanies its dance with a song to complete the illusion of the exhibition.

But however clever the exhibitor may be in avoiding the attacks of the dancing reptile, it is hardly possible for him to escape being occasionally bitten, which would cost him his life, were he not to take the precaution of previously depriving it of its poison by irritating it with pieces of cloth on which it discharges that deadly secretion. A day or two after this operation the exhibition is made, care having been taken that during the intermediate time, the snake should not feed on any fresh grass, by which the poison would be generated in a few hours. By this sleight the conjuror ensures his life, and if he should be accidentally bitten by the Snake, the bite is so trifling that the wound speedily heals without inconvenience.

The Spectacled Snake, like most other animals, has

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its worshippers in India; and in a description of Malabar, quoted by Daudin from the XLIII^d volume of a French Work in 12mo. entitled *Histoire Générale des Voyages*, an account is given of the worship paid to it by the inhabitants of that Country. The Indians of Malabar call that reptile *Nalle Pambou*, or Good Snake, which is known to the Portuguese by the name of *Cobra de Capello*, because its head is surrounded with a spreading skin which forms a kind of hat. Its body is enamelled with brilliant colours, which render its appearance as beautiful as its bite is dangerous; these, however, are not mortal unless neglected. The various representations of these cruel animals form the most elegant ornaments of their pagodas, and to them they present their prayers and offerings. A Malabarian who finds a Snake in his dwelling, first prays it to retire, but if his prayers be unavailing, he induces it to withdraw by offering to it milk or some other food; if, however, it still obstinately remain, the Brahmins are called in, who eloquently set forth those reasons which should influence it to listen to their entreaties, such as the respect in which it is held, and the adoration which is paid to all its kind by the people of Malabar. During the time that Dellon was at Cananor, a Secretary of the reigning Prince was bitten by one of these Hooded Snakes, which was as thick as a man's arm, and about eight feet in length. At first he neglected to employ the usual remedies, and those who accompanied him were satisfied with returning to the town, carrying with them the Snake in a well-covered vessel. The Prince much grieved by the accident sent forthwith for the Brahmins, who represented to the Snake how important the life of this faithful officer was to the State; to prayers they added menaces, declaring to the animal that if the patient died it should be burned on the same funeral pile; but it remained inexorable, and the Secretary died from the violence of the poison. The Prince was excessively grieved at his loss, but considering that the dead man might, perhaps, by some secret sin have provoked the anger of the Gods, he ordered the vessel containing the Snake to be carried forth from the palace, and the animal to be set at liberty after making it many apologies and profound reverences.

N. Haje, Laur.; *Coluber Haje*, Lin.; *la Vipère Haje*, Daud. *Nescher* of the Arabs; *Aspick*. Two feet in length, one-fourth of which belongs to the tail: the scales on the upper part of the neck, the body, and tail are slightly carinated in form of a lozenge and nearly hexagonal, whilst those on the sides are smooth, rounded and rather larger; the abdominal scales are two hundred and six, the caudal sixty according to Hasselquist, whilst Daudin gives two hundred and four to the former

and ninety-eight double ones to the latter. The colour is black, with the posterior half of the scales and the oblique bands above whitish. When approached, this Snake raises itself upright, which led the ancient Egyptians to consider it as the guardian of the fields in which it was found; they employed it as the emblem of the protecting Deity of the World, and sculptured it upon the porches of their Temples on either side of a globe.

This species is made use of by the Egyptian jugglers for dancing exhibitions similar to those of the Spectacled Snake, but although they take the precaution of drawing its fangs they are very careful to avoid being bitten. They also perform the trick of changing it into a stick, by pressing it close behind the head, producing a kind of epilepsy.

There has been much dispute to what genus belongs the *Aspick*, famous for having been the "poor venomous fool" by which Cleopatra destroyed herself; Cuvier, however, thinks it certainly was this species of *Naja*.

Daudin imagines the Snake called the Pof Adder (Puff Adder) by the inhabitants of the Cape of Good Hope to be the same as the *N. Haje*. This has been described by Burchell under the name of *Vipera Inflata*; and the brief account he gives is merely that it is "dusky and varied throughout with transverse, angular, or wavy white and black stripes; that it attains four feet and a half in length, and is from two to three inches thick." He further mentions, that "its venom is said to be most fatal, taking effect so rapidly as to leave the person who has the misfortune to be bitten, no chance of saving his life, but by instantly cutting out the flesh surrounding the wound. . . . There is a peculiarity which renders it more dangerous, and which ought to be known by every person liable to fall in with it. Unlike the generality of Snakes which make a spring, or dart forward when irritated, the Puff Adder, it is said, throws itself backwards; so that those who should be ignorant of this fact would place themselves in the very direction of death, whilst imagining that by so doing they were escaping the danger. The natives by keeping always in front, are enabled to destroy it without much risk." Burchell, *Travels in South Africa*, vol. i. p. 469. This Snake hisses very loudly, and has been said by the Dutch Colonists at the Cape to spit out its poison to some distance, which is an exaggeration; they have, however, from this circumstance also given it the name of *Spoog-slang*.

See Laurenti *Synopsis Reptilium*; Patr. Russel, *An Account of the Indian Serpents of Coromandel, &c.*; Daudin, *Histoire Naturelle des Reptiles*.

NAIADES, from *ναειν*, to flow, were strictly Nymphs of running streams, and are employed by Ovid, we know not why, to provide a soft bed of turf for the infant Adonis so soon as he uttered the first cry after his very uncomfortable birth. (*Metam.* x. 513.) Claudian picturesquely introduces such of these Nymphs as inhabit the golden-sanded Hermus sporting as Bacchantes.

*Quales referunt Baccho solennia Nymphæ
Mæoniæ, quas Hermus alit, ripasque paternas
Percurrunt auro madidæ; lætatur in antro
Amnis, et undantem declinat prodigus urnam.*

De Raptu Proserp. ii. 67.

So also by Strabo (x. p. 468.) they are reckoned, together with Silenus, the Satyrs, and his other customary attendants among the *πρόσπολοι* of Bacchus.

The Cave of the Naiads described by Homer (*Od.* N. 103.) is a most delicious spot, wrought with natural marble basins, and cool with everflowing fountains. The Nymphs use it as a boudoir in which they spin, and of its two entrances, that towards the South is untrodden by any mortal foot. In the *Æneid*, (xii. 139.) we find Juturna, the sister of Turnus, gifted by Jupiter with Naiadship, as a sort of love-token, and her story is more

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fully told by Ovid, *Fasti*, (ii. 585.) In the VIth Eclogue (20.) we read of *Ægle* as the fairest among those Nymphs; a compliment paid her, as we imagine, solely because she happens to be present, and by no means to the disparagement of the remainder of the Sisterhood. Of their reputation they do not appear to have been over solicitous, and the progeny assigned them was not likely to increase it. The Satyrs are declared by Nonnus to be their children, and the God of Gardens himself has been reckoned among that number. We have noticed above, that *strictly* they presided over running streams, but there were subgenera which belonged to Lakes and other Waters, *Crenees*, *Limnades*, *Pegees*, &c., and some are placed by Statius among even the gloomy currents of the Infernal Regions. That Poet is consoling a Friend on the Death of a beautiful youth, and among other pleasing occupations in which he supposes the shade of the deceased to be employed, he notices

— aut illi per amœna silentia Lethes
Forsan AVERNÆ alludunt undique Nymphæ
Naiades. *Sylvar.* ii. 6. 101.

Spence has described these Nymphs very agreeably, and little perhaps can be added to his account. "Every River-god was supposed to be attended by several Goddesses of an inferior nature, called Naiads; of whom (as I observed to you in the case of the Nereids) the Poets say scarce any thing that is particular. What we learn of them in general is, that they were supposed to live in the palaces of the presiding Deities of Fountains, Lakes, and Rivers. (Ovid, *Met.* xiv. 332.) We have the names of no less than sixteen of these Deities given us by Virgil, (*Georg.* iv. 336, &c. 343.) in his account of Cyrene's apartment only, in the watery palace of Peneus: and Ovid speaks of a hundred, at least, (*Amorum*, iii. 6. 64.) in the river Anio. They had often a name (Statius, *Thebaid.* ix. 319. Ovid, *Fasti*, ii. 597.) from the particular river they inhabited. They are described with long, bright hair, flowing down their shoulders; (*Georg.* iv. 347.) their faces should have a shining humid look, (not unlike the *Venus Anadyomenè* of Apelles,) their shape should be fine, and their limbs well turned. Their robes, when they wear any, (for they are most commonly quite naked,) should be of a greenish cast, (Valerius Flaccus, *Argonaut.* iii. 526.) varied at pleasure, some into lighter, and some into darker shades; and so thin that you might discover all the turn of their limbs, and the fineness of their skin through them. They have sometimes little flying veils (in gems of the Ancients) over their heads; like those Goddesses of the Air, which the Romans called *Auræ*, and which we call Sylphs. Ovid dresses his Naiads with a good deal of variety (*Fasti*, i. 410.) where he introduces them as attending at a feast. Indeed, this was their usual employment, and (to say the truth) they seem to have been little better than so many domesticks to the presiding Water-deities. Almost all that we hear of them is, that they are lodged in their palaces, work, (*Georg.* iv. 349.) and tell stories together, and then come and (*Polymetis*, p. 236.) wait at table. (*Ibid.* 379. Ovid, *Met.* viii. 572.)"

NAIAS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monoecia*, order *Tetrandria*, natural order *Naiades*. Generic character: male flower, calyx two-lobed; corolla four-cleft; anthers sessile, cohering; female flower, no calyx or corolla; style subulate; stigma two or three cleft; capsule one to four seeded.

Two species, natives of the South of Europe.

NAIL, v. } D. *naeghel*, *naeghelen*; Ger. *nagel*,
NAIL, n. } *nageln*; Sw. *nagel*, *nagla*; A. S. *nægl*,
nægl-an, *ge-næglian*: the nail of the hand is derived by Skinner and others from the A. S. *gnæg-an*, to gnaw; Skinner assigning as a reason, that they are gnawed by contemplative and uncleanly persons. A nail (sc. of iron) he composes of the D. *nae*, *ad*, and the A. S. *ecge*, an edge. Wachter has no doubt that they are the same word: the nails of man and animals (he observes) *videntur infixæ tanquam clavi*; and the *clavus*, he is convinced, received its appellation from that part where it ends in a point, and may be infixed in wood, and this leads him to the Gr. *νύττειν*, *pungere*, *fodicare*; to pierce, to dig.

It is not improbable that the word itself, *nægl-ian*, signified to fix or fasten, to infix.

To nail is now, by usage, to drive in a nail, to fix or fasten with nails; to cover with nails; met. to fix or fasten, to keep or hold close or tight to.

For Jamys þe gentil suggest in hus bokes
þat feith with oute fet. [fact] ys febelere þan nouht,
And ded as a dore nayle.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 22.

And he seide to hem, but I se in hise hondis the fitchyng of the nailis, and putte my fyngir into the place of the nailis, and putte myn hond into hise side, I schal not beleue.

Wiclif. John, ch. xx.

And he said unto them: excepte I se in hys hâdes the prent of the nayles, and put my fynger in y^e holes of y^e nayles, and thruste my hâde into his syde, I wil not beleue.

Bible, Anno 1551.

He is now ded, and nailed in his cheste,
I pray to God to yeve his soule reste.

Chaucer. The Clerkes Prologue, v. 7905.

And som han driven nailis in hir brain,
While that they slepe, and thus they han hem slain.

Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6351.

Our Hoste gan to swere as he wer wood;
"Harow!" (quod he) "by nailis and by blood,
This was a false cherl, and a false justice."

Id. The Pardoner's Tale, v. 12222.

In the end being well apposed; they were found to be but false dissemblers, wherefore by doome of that councell, they were iudged to be nailed vnto a crosse.

Holinshed. Henry III. Anno 1222.

So that the King, for any thing that he has to do in these matters, may sit and blow his nails; for use them otherwise he cannot.

South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 218.

I have seen several boys, under twenty years of age, who had never exercised any other trade but that of making nails, and who, when they exerted themselves, could make, each of them, upwards of 2300 nails in a day.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, book i. ch. i.

He drank, he slept extended on the floor.
She smote the warrior, and he wak'd no more:
Low at her feet he bow'd his nail-pierc'd head.

Fawkes. The Song of Deborah.

NAIRNSHIRE, a County of Scotland, bounded on the North by Moray Frith; on the East and South-East by Elginshire; on the South-West and West by Inverness-shire. It lies between 57° 22' and 57° 40' of North latitude, and between 3° 35' and 4° 7' West longitude; is 20 British miles in length from North to South, 13 miles in breadth from East to West, and has an area of 198 square British miles, of which it is computed that 58 square miles consist of arable land, 13 of natural wood, and 6 of plantations.

The land adjoining to the coast is more level and fertile than that of the interior or Southern part, where the

NAIL.
—
NAIRN-
SHIRE.

Position,
boundaries,
and extent.

Aspect and
nature of
the Country

NAIRN-SHIRE.

country rises into a hilly tract, with a surface generally of sand or gravel, in few places admitting of profitable culture. Extensive moors overspread some of the ranges of hills, and are well stocked with grouse, and such other game as usually frequent heaths. The maritime and more level tract has a soil of rich, friable loam lying on a stratum of sand. In some places along the coast much mischief has been done by sea-sand, which, drifted inland by the wind, has overwhelmed considerable tracts of land previously fertile, and has accumulated here and there into hills varying from one hundred to four hundred feet in height. The species of grass, called by the country people *bent*, is the natural growth of such places, and wherever it is allowed to spread over the surface, binds it, and prevents the sand from moving; but as it forms a useful material for mats and similar wares, it is torn up by people who gain a livelihood from its sale. In addition to stopping this practice, it has been recommended to plant the bent grass carefully, and to enclose the sandy tract with a belt of fir trees, which grow well in such a soil; but none care to encounter certain trouble and expense to provide against a contingent calamity, so the evil continually increases. The finest part of the country is that lying on each side of the lower part of the river Nairn, where, among other plantations and woods, the noble forest of oaks surrounding the Castle of Calder receives the particular notice of the traveller, since it is the last place, as we proceed Northward, in which those trees exhibit vigorous growth. There are several small lakes dispersed over the country. The river Nairn, rising in the Highlands of Inverness-shire, traverses the County in a Northern direction, and falls into the sea at the port of Nairn, after a course of about forty miles. The Findhorn, a shallow and rapid stream, rises in the same range of mountains as that which sends forth the Nairn River, and having run nearly parallel to it, and in the same direction, passes into Elginshire, where it falls into the sea at the town of Findhorn. There are many smaller streams, for the most part tributary to these two principal channels. Much of the County is bleak, and disfigured by want of timber, which is, however, found to succeed well with judicious management, one part of which is to plant the deciduous trees within an encircling grove of the hardier Scotch fir. The timber is generally oak, ash, alder, mountain-ash, birch, and various sorts of pines and firs. The principal fuel is peat, the supply of which, afforded by the extensive moors and mosses, has little other limit than the tediousness of drying, and the labour and expense of cutting and carriage. Coal, imported at Nairn, is used in the vicinity of that town.

Rivers.

Woods.

Farming.

The live stock throughout the County is in general diminutive, the black cattle, when fatted, not exceeding two hundred weight; the horses being seldom more than nine hands high, and even few reaching that size, and the sheep seldom weighing eight pounds per quarter. Their numbers, as stated by Donaldson, are black cattle 11,000, horses 4000, sheep 18,500; most of the wool is manufactured by domestic labour into bed clothes and apparel. The agriculture is in general rude and inefficient, performed by the old-fashioned and inconvenient Scotch plough, drawn by six or eight small and feeble oxen. The carriage used for farming purposes is the *kellock*, a large wicker vessel placed on two clumsy wheels, and drawn by a single ox or horse. The crops are usually bere, oats, rye, or potatoes.

The only collection of dwellings within this County,

to which the name of town can be applied, is Nairn, situated at the mouth of the river of the same name. Although the Shire-Town and a Royal Borough, it is a small place, not containing above 2000 inhabitants, supported principally by the fishery in Moray Frith. The air of the town is considered dry and very salubrious, which circumstances, as well as convenient sea-bathing, attract visitors during the Summer months. In conjunction with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose, it sends a Member to Parliament. Distant 167 miles North by West of Edinburgh.

Lord Cawdor resides at Calder Castle, seated at the confluence of the rivulet of Calder with the Nairn. The tradition of the neighbourhood assigns this as the scene of the murder of Duncan, but celebrity, conferred by the noblest Drama of the greatest of Dramatists, is too enviable to be enjoyed without rivalry, and the more general opinion is that the deed was done at Glames, in Forfarshire. The village of Auldearn was signalized by the victory which, in 1645, Montrose gained over the troops of the Covenanters. Nairnshire contains the Parishes of Ardelach, Auldearn, Calder, and Nairn, and parts of the Parishes of Ardersier, May, with Dalarossie and Urquhart. The total rental is estimated at about £15,000 per annum. In conjunction with Cromartyshire it returns a Member to Parliament. Population, in 1821, 9006.

Donaldson, *Agriculture of Nairn*; Sinclair, *Statistical Account of Scotland*; Playfair, *Geographical Account of Scotland*; *Population Abstract*, 1822.

NAKE, v. } A. S. *naced*, *nacod*; D. *naeck*; }
NA'KED, } Ger. *nackend*; Sw. *nakot*. In Goth. }
NA'KEDLY, } *nawaths*, *naq-uaths*. Various are }
NA'KEDNESS. } the conjectures of the Etymologists. }
Wachter from *nah*, now, and *cenned*, born; as children *ab utero matris*. Skinner, from *na*, not, and *cæfed*, *pictus*, q. d. unadorned, undressed. Ihre will furnish others. The A. S. verb *nac-an*, *be-nacan*, *nud-are*, *denud-are*, to strip, to lay bare, seems to render further research unnecessary.

To strip, to lay bare, and the *adj.* unclothed, uncovered, unprotected; disclosed, exposed; manifest, unhidden, unconcealed.

We schul hem habbe now for nozt, y ne rede no longer abyde,
For he beþ *naked* & on y war, & to sprad wyde.

R. Gloucester, p. 156.

I am castelle for zow, toure, hous, & rescette,
& ze als *naked* berd (bride) loken in pauilloun.

R. Brunne, p. 291.

For semivivus he semede,
And *naked* as a neelde.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 324.

And thou woost not that thou art a wrecche, and wreccheful, and pore, and blynde, and *nakid*.

Wiclif. Apocalips, ch. iii.

And knowest not how thou arte wretched, and myserable, poore, blynde, and *nakyd*.

Bible, Anno 1551.

I counsell thee to bie of me brent gold, and preued, that thou be maad riche, and be clothid with white clothis, that the confusioun of thi *nakidnesse* be not seen.

Wiclif. Apocalips, ch. iii.

I coustell the to bye of me golde tryed in the fyre, that thou mayste be ryche: and whyte raymente that thou mayste be clothed, that thy filthy *nakednes* do not appear.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And sodeinly
His swerde all *naked* out he braide
In his fool hast.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 83.

NAIRN-SHIRE.

NAKE.

Burgh of
Nairn.

Calder
Castle.

Population.

NAKE. Hard is it (cosin) in many maner thinges, to bid or forbyd, affirme or denye, reprove or allow, a mater *nakedlye* proponed & put furth.
NAME. Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1205. col. 1. *The Seconde Booke of Comfort agaynst Tribulacion.*

Their *nakednes* [was] as farre frō dishonesty & al cause of shame as theyr bodies wer far from all filthie tokens of sin.
Id. *Ib.* fol. 1274. *A Treatise vpon the Passion.*

Lus. Come be ready, *nake* your swords
Think of your wrongs.
Tourneur. *The Revenger's Tragedy*, act v.

So blinds the sharpest counsels of the wise,
This overshadowing Providence on high,
And dazzleth all their clearest-sighted eyes,
That they see not how *nakedly* they lie.
Daniel. *History of Civil Wars*, book i.

Besides (to say truth) *nakednesse* is uncomely, as well in mind as in bodie.
Bacon. *Essay* 6.

Not only the death, but the humour of his Prince, or patron, may divest him of all his glories, and send him stripp'd and *naked* to his long rest.
South. *Sermons*, vol. iv. p. 93.

Is *nakedness* thy lot? Yet ne'er repine;
The vestments of eternity are thine.
Harte. *The Meditation of Thomas a Kempis.*

NALE. At the *nale*, i. e. *atte nale*, from *atten ale*, or *ale-house*. See Tyrrwhitt.

— A lewed man
He coude sompne, up peine of Cristes curse,
And they were inly glad to fille his purse,
And maken him gret festes at the *nale*.
Chaucer. *The Freres Tale*, v. 6931.

NAM, i. e. *ne am*, or *am not*.

In swiche estat as God hath cleped us,
I wol persever, I *n'am* not precious.
Chaucer. *The Wif of Bathes Prologue*, v. 5730.

NAMA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Convolvaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved; corolla five-parted; capsule two-celled, two-valved, seeds numerous.

One species, *N. Jamaicensis*, native of Jamaica.

NAME, v. } Goth. *namnyan*; A. S. *nam-an*;
NAME, n. } D. *noemen*; Ger. *nennen*, anciently
NA'MELESS, } *nemmen*; Sw. *næmna*; Fr. *nommer*;
NA'MELY, } It. *nominare*; Sp. *nominar*; Lat.
NA'MER, } *nominare*, *nomen*; Gr. *ὄνομα*. Ihre
NA'MING, n. } and Wachter agree that the origin of

this word, common to ancient and modern European Languages, is Scythian. The Latin Etymologists refer to the Gr., or contract from *notamen*, or *novimen*. See Vossius. *Nomen est* (says Ihre) *per quod res agnoscuntur*.

That (word) by which a thing is known. And to *name*,

To speak of, to call by *name*, or by that word whereby any thing is known; to give, bestow, or confer a *name*.

Name-sake, a *name* given to one for the *sake* of another.

— Four quenes, by uore hÿr wende,
þe four kÿnges wÿues, þat we by uore *nemde*.
R. *Gloucester*, p. 190.

As þÿs kÿng hereof awoc, and of þÿs sÿgte þegte,
Hÿs vyssaes come to hÿm, & so gret won of fyss hÿm brogte,
þat wonder yt was, & *namelyche* vor þe weder was so colde.
Id. *Ib.* p. 265.

And above ech *name* that is *named*, not oonli in this world, but also in the world to comyng.
Wiclif. *Effesies*, ch. i.

& above al *names* that are *named*, not in this worlde only, but also in the world to come.
Bible, Anno 1551.

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And whidir ever he entride into vylagis either into townes, or into citees, thei seitten syke men in streetis, and preyeden him that thei shulden touche *namely* the hemme of his cloth; and how many that touchiden him weren maad saaf.
Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. vii.

Which I shal tellen you betwixt us two,
Ye moten *nempne* him, to what place also,
Or to what contree that you list to ride.
Chaucer. *The Squieres Tale*, v. 10632.

I then so stered by al these wayes to forne *nempned*, declared certain pointes in this wise.

Id. *The Testament of Loue*, book i. p. 474.

Who nothinge vndertaketh, and *namelie* in my seruice, nothinge acheueth.
Id. *Ib.* p. 473.

And eke for worship of thy *name*,
Towardes other do the same:
And suffre euery man haue his.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. p. 63.

And euer my service I profere,
And *namely* whan she woll gone offre.
Id. *Ib.* book v. p. 179.

The other two were sōwhat greter parsonages, & natheles of their humilite content to be *nameles*.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 57. col. 1. *King Richard III.*

If ther be any that prouideth not for his owne, and *namelye* for them of his houshold, the same denieth the fayeth, and is worse then an infidell.

Bible, Anno 1551. 1 *Timothy*, ch. v.

Thei carye the myndes of the people from the perceiuyng of theyr crafte, by the contynuall *namyng* of the *name* of Christ.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1175. *The Seconde Booke of Comfort against Tribulacion.*

A *name* which every wind to heaven would bear,
Which men to speak and angels joy to hear.
Cowley. *The Davideis*, book iii.

What glorie is there, or what lasting fame
Can be to Rome or us? what full example,
When one is smother'd with a multitude,
And crowded in amongst a *nameless* press?
Beaumont and Fletcher. *Bonduca*, act ii. sc. 1.

Mongst which he *namely* did to him discourse,
Of former daies mishap, his sorrowes wicked sourse.
Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iv. can. 3.

Caermarthen in her colours bore a rod,
Whereon an old man lean'd himself to stay,
At a star pointing; which of great renown,
Was skilful Merim, *namer* of that town.
Drayton. *The Battle of Agincourt.*

And thus I have given a brief proof of the certainty of these principles; *namely*, that there is a supreme Governor of the world; and that there is a future estate of happiness or misery for man after this life.
South. *Sermons*, vol. ii. p. 7.

Judas, that pays the treason-writer's fee,
Judas, that well deserves his *namesake's* tree.
Dryden. *Absalom and Achitopel.*

How shall a verse impress thee? by what *name*
Shall I adjure thee not to court thy shame?
By *theirs*, whose bright exatple unimpeach'd,
Directs thee to that eminence they reach'd,
Heroes and worthies of days past, thy sires?
Or *his*, who touch'd their hearts with hallow'd fires?
Cowper. *Expostulation.*

NANDINA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx inferior, many leaved, imbricated; corolla, petals six; berry dry, two-seeded.

One species, *N. domestica*, native of Japan.

NAP, v. } A. S. *hnappian*, dormire, dormire.
NAP, n. } To sleep, to slumber; to be inert, un-
NA'PPY. } wary, or unaware.

Ich most sute (sit) to be shrÿve quath he. or elles shul ich *nappe*
Ich may nouht stounde.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 110.

3 F

NAME.
NAP.

NAP. And whiles the housbonde taried alle thei *nappiden* and slepten.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxv.
NAPLES. And the perdicoun of hem *nappeth* not.
Id. 2 Peter, ch. ii.

Is ther no man for priere ne for hire,
 That wol awaken our felaw behind?
 A thefe him might ful lightly rob and bind.
 See how he *nappeth*.

Chaucer. The Manciples Prologue, v. 16958.

He slombred, and a *nappe* he toke.

Id. The Romant of the Rose, p. 200.

"I am going to S. Thomas of Acres to the sermon, I could not sleepe all the last night, and I am going now thither, I never fayled of a good *nap* there:" and I had rather ye would goe a *napping* to the sermons, than not to goe at all.

Latimer. Sermons, p. 70. col. 2. The sixth Sermon before King Edward.

Why doest thou weare thy body to the bones?
 And mightest at home slepe in thy bedde of downe,
 And drinke good ale so *nappy* for the nones.

Wyat. How to use the Court, &c.

You are taken *napping* now.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The False One, act iv. sc. 1.

LUC. Faith—and you say the word, we'll e'n sit downe,
 And take a *nap*.

HUM. 'Tis better in the town,
 Where we may *nap* together.

Id. The Knight of the Burning Pestle, act ii. sc. 1.

But lest it should again be said,
 When I have once more won thy head,
 I took thee *napping*, unprepar'd,
 Arm, and betake thee to thy guard.

Butler. Hudibras, part i. can. 3.

And see! delighted, down he drops, secure
 Of sweet refreshment, ease without annoy,
 Or luscious noon-day *nap*.

Shenstone. Economy, p. 3.

NAP, n. } A. S. *hnoppa*; D. *noppe*; Sw. *nopp*.
NA'PERY, } Perhaps the same word as *knap*, *knop*,
NA'PLESS, } or *knob*, (q. v.) Any thing rising; ap-
NA'PKIN. } plied to

The soft, downy, woolly surface or superficies, of cloth, plant, or other substance.

Napery is applied to the substance itself, (sc. linen,) having such surface.

And the thyrd came and sayd: Lord beholde here thy pounde,
 whiche I haue in a *napkyn*,

Bible, Anno 1551. Luke, ch. xix.

Tel me one thing, quoth he, that ye want. One thing (quoth I?)
 Mary amongst many things that I want, I want *naperie*.
Fox. Martyrs, fol. 995. Dr. Bonner's Declaration against the Bishop of Winchester.

Our innes are also verie well furnished with *naperie*, bedding,
 and tapisserie, especiallie with *naperie*: for beside the linnen vsed

at the tables, which is commonlie washed dailie, (there) is such and so much as belongeth vnto the estate and calling of the ghest.

Holinshed. Description of England, vol. i. ch. xvi. p. 414.

The velvet *nap* which on his wings doth lie.

Spenser. Muirpotmos, p. 339.

Why should this lady, and t'other lady, and the third sweet lady,
 and madam at Mile-end, be daily visited, and your poorer neigh-
 bours with course *napses* neglected.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Wit without Money, act iii. sc. 1.

That brushing, dressing, nor new *naps* can mend.

Id. A Wife for a Month, act ii. sc. 1.

There be also plants, that though they have no prickles, yet they have a kinde of downey or velvet ruse, upon their leaves; as rose-campion, stock-gilly-flowers, colts-foot; which downe or *nap* cometh of a subtil spirit, in a soft or fat substance.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. vi. sec. 560.

BRUTUS. I heard him sweare

Were he to stand for consull, neuer would he

Appear i' th' market-place, nor on him put

The *naples* vesture of humilitie.

Shakspeare. Coriolanus, fol. 10.

NAPALA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Mona-*
delphia, order *Polyandria*, natural order *Malvaceæ*.
 Generic character: calyx bell-shaped, five-cleft, simple;
 corolla, petals five; capsule orbicular, depressed, ten-
 celled, seeds solitary.

A genus allied to *Sida*, containing two species,
 natives of North America.

NAPE, or as Skinner writes it, *nap* of the neck, so
 called (he thinks) from the downy softness of the hair that
 grows upon it: Junius derives from the Greek *νάπη*,
rupes.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught,

That in the very dore him over caught,

And, in his *nape* arriving through it thril'd

His greedy throat.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 7.

As Palamede to scale the bulwarks strove,

In his right eye the fatal arrow drove,

Through all the optic nerves its passage tore,

And issu'd at his *nape* besmeared with gore.

Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, book xi.

NAPIMOGA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Poly-*
andria, order *Trigynia*, natural order *Homalineæ*.
 (Decandolle.) Generic character: calyx, border in a
 double series, twelve to fourteen parted, no glandules at
 the base of the segments; (which distinguishes this genus
 from *Homalium*;) corolla, six or seven petals; stamens
 twenty-one, aggregated in threes; capsule one-celled,
 many seeded.

One species, *N. Guianensis*, a small tree, native of the
 woods in Guiana.

N A P L E S.

Extent, po-
 sition, and
 boundaries.

NAPLES, a Kingdom of Europe, consists of a con-
 siderable portion of Italy, together with the Island of
 Sicily, and the smaller Islands Ischia, Capri, the Ponzian
 group, the group of the Lipari, that of the Ægates, and
 that of the Tremiti. It lies between the North latitudes
 35° 40' and 43°, and East longitudes, 12° 20' and 19°,
 and has an area of 42,714 square British miles, of which
 30,387 are contained in the Continental part, 12,327 in
 the Insular. On every side, except at its North-Western
 frontier, where it joins the State of the Church, it is

bounded by either the Mediterranean or Adriatic Seas,
 and the line of coast measured in all the circuit of the
 Continental part and Sicily, is 1700 miles. Situated in
 the most genial part of the temperate zone, possessing a
 soil the fertility of which is perhaps no where excelled,
 and surrounded by a sea so productive of fish as to
 afford a copious resource to the population, the King-
 dom of Naples, notwithstanding the evils resulting from
 an imbecile and injudicious Government, is one of the
 most densely peopled regions in the World, being among

NAPLES. the European States exceeded in this respect only by the Netherlands, Britain, Lombardy, and France. The census of 1817 stated the population to amount to 6,828,558, of whom 5,114,613 belonged to the Continental part, 1,713,945 to the Insular. From these data it results that the average density of the population all over the realm is 159 to the square British mile; that it is greater on the Continental part, and there amounts to 168 to the square British mile; less in the Insular, and there amounts to 139 in the same space. This population on the main land is principally rural, as, except the Capital, no town has more than 20,000 inhabitants, and in few the number exceeds 10,000. In the Island of Sicily, a large proportion of the people live in the numerous towns disposed along its sea-coast. The nation consists, with little exception, of the race, which, though constituted at various times of heterogeneous materials, has for above twelve centuries been considered uniform under the name of Italians. There are about 4000 Jews, and on the promontory of Gargano and about its base 75,000 Albanians, the descendants of Scanderbeg's followers, whom Ferdinand I. settled there when Mahomet II. subdued their Country. This colony retains its original manners and Language, and adheres to the ritual and spiritual jurisdiction of the Greek Church.

Physical features.

If we consider the Physical aspect of the realm under one view it must be regarded as mountainous. The Apennines having their greatest elevation at the North-Eastern frontier, (where, in Abruzzo, the Sasso d'Italia is 8255 feet high,) spread over the greater part of the main land, leaving on the West, between their base and the coast, the Terra di Lavoro, matchless in beauty and fertility, alluvial or volcanic in character, and with a surface for the most part varied only by gentle eminences; whilst the extensive plain of Puglia expands Eastward between them and the Adriatic. At Venosa, in latitude 41°, they spread out into a table-land, bearing some lofty ridges, one of which, taking an Easterly direction, and becoming less elevated as it proceeds, forms the Peninsula of Otranto, the other continues Southward into Calabria, where some of the summits attain the height of 6000 or 8000 feet. In the Northern part of the Peninsula of Calabria Ultra they sink into a low and broken country, formed, according to Galanti, of deposits swept down from the Apennines, or thrown up by the sea, and altered as well as increased by volcanic eruptions. Geologists regard the ranges of Sicilian mountains as continuations of the Apennines, which, proceeding from Cape Peloro in a South-Western direction, at a short distance inland, divaricate into two ridges, whereof one running Southward terminates at Cape Passaro, the other traverses the whole Island in a Westerly direction, and, after sending off laterally several branches, forms at its extremity the Promontory Boco, Cape St. Vito, and other headlands. *Ætna*, *Vesuvius*, *Somma*, and the volcanic eminences of the *Campi Phlegreæi* must be regarded as independent of the Apennines, as well the ridge of *Voltore*, and *Mount Gargano* in Puglia. All the islands on the Western coast of the main land, with the exception of *Capri*, are admitted to be the productions of subterraneous fires. The greatest height within the realm is that of *Ætna*, amounting to 10,630 feet; and although this elevation is not considered strictly to enter the limits of perpetual congelation, the summit is never quite free from snow. The climate and natural productions are so modified by the difference of lati-

tude, elevation, and aspect, that we must defer their consideration until we treat of the subdivisions of the territory.

Since 1816, Continental Naples constitutes with the Island of Sicily an indivisible realm, the title of which is the "Kingdom of the two Sicilies." It is a limited monarchy, hereditary in a branch of the House of Bourbon. The King has the supreme legislative power with the exception of the prerogative of taxation, which he cannot exercise without the concurrence of the Nation signified through its Representatives, who assemble in two separate Parliaments, that of Continental Naples at the Capital, that of the Island of Sicily at Palermo. Although the assent of these Bodies is requisite for either imposing or increasing any tax, they are strictly excluded from participation in the powers of Government. There are two Councils of State, that of Chancery in which the Chancellor presides, and which, permanently fixed in the Capital, discharges the functions of examining and preparing documents for the cognizance of the King. The other, the Royal Council of State, is ambulatory, attending on the King's person, and assisting him with its advice. The number of its Members must not exceed thirty-six, nor be less than twenty-six. The local offices and dignities of Sicily can be conferred only on the natives of that Island, who are in turn excluded from similar preferments on the Continent. The natives of the Island of Sicily, however, are eligible to all posts in the general Government of the realm, and as its population is one-fourth of that of the whole State, the same proportion of the Members of the Council of Chancery, as well as of the Council of State, is to consist of Sicilians. This proportion is also to be observed in the appointment of the Ministers of the realm, of the great Officers of the Court, and of the Envoys to Foreign Powers. The offices of the sea and land service, and of the King's domestic establishment, may be conferred on all subjects without limitation or distinction. On occasion of the King visiting Sicily, a Viceroy is appointed to reside in Naples, and in case he be a Prince of the Blood, there is joined with him a functionary, whose business it is to hold continual communication with the Ministers in attendance on the King. In the ordinary course of affairs, the King, presiding in Naples, intrusts the management of Sicily to a Viceroy. The distribution of justice in Sicily is totally exempt from the control of the Neapolitan jurisdiction, and appeal in the last resort lies to the Supreme Court of Justice in Sicily. By the Act of Government of 1816, the Feudal system, with all its train of oppressive and mischievous regulations, has been abolished. The King has the prerogative of apportioning the proportion of the contribution to be paid by each of the two great divisions of the realm, with the proviso, however, that the Sicilian quota shall not exceed 1,847,687 ounces, (£924,000,) and that any further sum must be sanctioned by Parliament. The King must conform to the Roman Catholic Faith, which is declared the Religion of the State. The succession is open both to males and females. The heir apparent when a male has the title of Prince of Calabria. The King's title is "King of both the Sicilies and of Jerusalem, Infant of Spain, Duke of Parma, Piacenza, and Castro, Hereditary Grand Prince of Tuscany." The establishment of the Royal Court is numerous and splendid, and the Heir apparent, as well as the other Princes of the blood, have their separate households in a liberal and handsome style. There are four Orders of Knighthood: 1.

NAPLES.

Political organization.

NAPLES. that of St. Ferdinand and Merit founded 1801; 2. that of St. Januarius, founded 1738; 3. the Constantine Order; 4. the Order of both the Sicilies, founded 1808. The revenue of the State is in round numbers £3,000,000, of which the Island of Sicily contributes something less than a third. The military force amounts to 64,000 men, of whom 10,000 are stationed in Sicily. In case the number cannot be filled up by voluntary recruits, recourse is had to conscription, so regulated, that on the Continent from every division of the population containing 2000 souls three conscripts are drawn, and in the Island of Sicily each division of 1000 supplies one. The Ecclesiastical Order probably bears a greater proportion to the population in the Neapolitan dominions than in any other Country. Galanti states the number of the secular Clergy to be 47,232, possessing an income of 3,408,090 ducats, and of the Members of Monastic institutions 42,333, with an income of 5,011,300 ducats. Various eleemosynary institutions have an income of 588,000 ducats. Although the Pope has the patronage of most of the Ecclesiastical dignities, no communication from him can be published in the Neapolitan dominions unless previously examined and sanctioned by the King. This State, notwithstanding its admirable position for engrossing the trade of the Mediterranean, its command of timber for ship-building, and its great extent of coast containing some excellent havens, can scarcely be said to have a navy. Its fleet consists of two ships of the line, five frigates, and eighteen smaller vessels, unable to defend its trade and coasts from the insults and depredations of the Corsairs of Barbary. The commercial shipping consists of 255 vessels large enough to engage in distant voyages, and 3480 small-craft. The realm is divided into the two jurisdictions of *Domini al di qua del Faro*, and *Domini al di là del Faro*. Reserving the consideration of all topics peculiarly appertaining to the *Domini al di là del Faro*, for our account of SICILY, we shall proceed to describe the *Domini al di qua del Faro*, or the Continental portion of the realm.

Domini al di qua del Faro.
Extent and boundaries.

Sea-coast.

Fondi.

This division, bounded on the North-West by the State of the Church, on the North-East by the Adriatic, and in all other parts by the Mediterranean, lies between 37° 44' and 42° 50' North latitude, and 15° 35' and 19° 3' East longitude, is 340 miles long from the Northern extremity of Abruzzo to Cape Rizulo in Calabria, and 140 miles broad from Monopoli on the coast of the Adriatic to the point of Terrone projecting into the Mediterranean. Its superficial extent is 33,000 square British miles. In treating the Physical structure of this singular and magnificent Country, where Nature exhibits her softest and most attractive charms in close and striking contrast with the sublimest and most dreadful exertions of her powers, we shall commence by a survey of the sea-coast, beginning at the North-Western extremity, and proceeding to the North-Eastern point of Abruzzo, a circuit of 1180 miles. In this long range it may be observed, that no harbour occurs capable of affording sure refuge to a fleet of vessels having great draught of water; and as the coast is remarkably broken and indented, this fact must be accounted for principally by the absence of tides, which, as in other parts of the Mediterranean, are scarcely perceptible, seldom rising to above eighteen inches.

At Fondi, situated on the North-Western extremity of the sea-coast, the shore is indented by a shallow lagoon abounding in fish, but the cause of malaria,

which desolates the vicinity. From this low tract the land rises rapidly into the Monte Cecubo, the extremity of which, projecting into the Mediterranean, is the Gaeta of the modern Italians, the *Caieta* of the Romans, to which, according to Virgil, the nurse of Æneas left her name. This mountain, according to Breislak, (*Voyages Physiques*, tom. i. p. 3.) consists of the same calcareous stone as the Apennines, disposed in horizontal strata. The headland of Gaeta is cleft with numerous chasms, varying in width from one to six feet, and extending from the water's edge in a vertical direction to the summit. They were, according to Breislak, produced by the consolidation of the semi-liquid mass which originally formed the eminence. As is usually the case in calcareous formations, the soil is very fertile, and was in ancient times celebrated for its growth of Cæcuban and Formian wines. The calcareous formation continues to the mouth of the River Garigliano, at the Southern bank of which commences the volcanic region.

About forty miles to the South-West of Gaeta, lies the group of the Ponzian Isles, consisting of Ponza, Palmarola, Vendutena, and Santo Stefano. Ponza, (anciently *Pontia*.) the largest, is the production of volcanic action. It is four miles long, of an irregular and elongated form, no where exceeding half a mile in breadth, fertile, well cultivated, and has the advantage of an excellent port, capable of containing fifty sail of merchant vessels, and conveniently situated for affording refuge to shipping plying along the coast Northward from Naples. Its population find considerable resources in an active and productive fishery. It has some Historical celebrity in consequence of having been the place to which Drusus, the son of Germanicus, was banished, and afterwards starved to death by the order of Tiberius. Hither also Caligula banished his sisters after his incestuous violence against them. The small Island of Palmarola, lying to the North of Ponza, and apparently once joined to it, has a circuit of lofty and precipitous rocks, which every where prevent access, except at one narrow landing. It is uninhabited, and regarded as the favourite residence of the Devil by the neighbouring islanders, who are so little inclined to dispute his claim, that from no inducement will they venture to pass the night on its shores. Zannone, of still less dimensions and more difficult access, was once the seat of a small Convent of Benedictines, but is at present uninhabited, as is also Santo Stefano. Vendutena, the *Pandataria* of the Romans, is about five miles in circuit. It is fertile, well watered, and has a small port excavated by art at some unknown period. It was employed by the Roman Emperors as a State prison. Agrippina, the illustrious widow of Germanicus, was confined here, and at an earlier period Postumus Agrippa was put to death here by the machinations of the Empress Livia. Here, also, was perpetrated the murder of the divorced Empress Octavia, the innocent victim of the vindictive jealousy of Poppæa.

The shore of the Campagna Felice to the South of the river Garigliano is low, and consists uniformly of volcanic productions. To the South of the mouth of the Volturno is the Lake of Patria, which received its name from the epitaph placed on its bank over the body of Scipio Africanus, and commencing with the indignant apostrophe *Ingrata Patria*, &c. It is formed by the stagnant water of the Clanio, is about two miles in circumference, of small depth, seldom exceeding three feet, and abounding in excellent fish, which, however, are liable to be destroyed in hot Summers by the vehemence

Lake of Patria.

NAPLES. of the sun's rays. In 1795, so many perished that the weight of their bodies was estimated at 800,000 pounds. The sea here must have retired considerably, as a margin composed of quartzose, sea-sand, and fragments of marine shells extends for about a mile inland. The small Lakes of Licola and Fusaro are situated between Patria and Miseno. The promontory of Miseno forms the Northern headland of the Bay of Naples. It is a high rock of tufa, considered to have been part of the enclosing wall of a volcanic crater, of which Ischia, Procita, and Nisita formed other portions before they had been separated by a supposed irruption of the sea, which, according to this hypothesis, swallowed up the Southern segment. The Island of Procita, separated from Miseno by a channel two miles wide, is five miles in circumference. No longer the dreary and desolate spot described by Juvenal, (*Satire* iii. l. 5.) it is the populous retreat of the luxurious Neapolitans, and, from its picturesque scenery, numerous handsome villas, and rich cultivation, is (according to Breislak) altogether an enchanting scene. These pleasing features are found in a still more remarkable degree in the Island of Ischia, which lies further out at sea.

Miseno.

Procita.

Ischia.

Bay of Naples.

The Bay of Naples, so celebrated for its picturesque scenery, is an inlet sixteen miles in breadth between the promontories Miseno and Campanella; a line at right angles to that joining these headlands, and extending from it to the city of Naples, would be fourteen miles in length. This noble expanse of clear blue water is bounded on the Northern side by Miseno and the volcanic hills, which, with heights varying from 500 to 1000 feet, stretch along the shore to Puzzuli. Eastward it is closed by the superb Capital, behind which rises the black and striking cone of Vesuvius, whilst the Apennines tower in the remote distance. Further on, the shore is formed by the dark and rugged lavas of Torre del Greco. The Southern coast exhibits a series of sublime and lofty precipices, where the branch of the Apennines which divides the Bays of Naples and Sorrento terminates abruptly at the sea. The scene is closed to the South with ample dignity and beauty by the high and picturesque Island of Capri. The proverbial attractions, however, of Baiæ, on the Northern shore of the bay, no longer exist. It is now a dreary and desolate scene, rent by earthquakes, disfigured by volcanic fragments, and instead of its former salubrity, "mephitic vapours (as Swinburne observes) and stagnated waters have converted this favourite seat of health into a den of pestilence, at least during the estival heats." As a station for large vessels it is superior to any other on the shores of the Continental dominions of the King of Naples, but, in consequence of mephitic air is dangerous to the health of the crews. So active even at present are the subterranean fires which have desolated the Northern shores of the Bay of Naples that the sand at the water's edge, although continually washed by the waves, is too hot for the hand to bear.

Bay of Salerno.

Amalfi.

The Bay of Salerno opens to the South of the promontory of Campanella. On its Northern shore occur the small islands named Galli, supposed to have been the Syren's isles of mythic celebrity. The town of Amalfi, constituting during the Middle Ages a small mercantile Republic, is seated at the base of tremendous precipices on this coast. Three circumstances of very distinct and different character have given it celebrity. Here in the XIIth century the Pandects of Justinian are currently said to have been again brought to

light, after they had for centuries been lost to the knowledge of Western Europe: the invention of the mariner's compass is also attributed to one of its citizens; and it was the birth-place of the noted Masaniello. At Salerno a plain commences which, enclosed on one side by the bay, on all others by mountains, extends Southward along the coast for twenty miles to Pesto. Rice is the crop principally cultivated in this plain, and is accompanied as usual by malaria, from which Salerno itself is not exempt. The shore, stretching from the vicinity of Pesto to Reggio, is in general bold and rocky, without however rising into lofty precipices. In the vicinity of Monteleone, a plain extends along the shore, which is fertile, but subject to malaria. Scylla, of so great Poetical and Proverbial celebrity, is a rock situated at the Northern entrance of the Strait of Messina. It is separated by a deep ravine from the mountain which towers high above it. The flat summit of the rock is occupied by a fortress, and the town is singularly built on the craggy inequalities of its sides. Reggio is situated on the Eastern shore of the Southern part of the Strait, where it begins to expand into the Mediterranean. Its situation is most beautiful and salubrious. From Reggio Southward to Spartivento the shore is formed by the precipices in which the Apennines terminate at the sea. These rocks are rugged, wild, devoid of picturesque beauty or sublimity, and incapable of cultivation, which might relieve the dreary prospect. Spartivento is a lofty and steep point of rock, the base of which, when St. Non visited it, was strewn with wrecks. Squillace, the *Navisfragum Scylacæum* of Virgil, is still the terror of navigators, in consequence of its long extent of iron-bound coast on which the sea breaks with awful force, and where, if a vessel strikes, escape is generally impossible in consequence of the steepness of the rocks.

NAPLES.

Scylla.

Reggio.

Spartivento.

The shores which enclose the Gulf of Taranto are, from their picturesque scenery, fertility, and genial climate, probably the most delightful tract in the World; and as the Greeks early visited it in their coasting voyages Westward, their colonies soon spread over it civilization and population to a degree scarcely credible, did not the extensive traces still remaining of their labours place the fact beyond doubt. The Lacinian promontory of the Ancients forms the Western headland of the Gulf of Taranto. Of the superb Temple of Juno Lacinia, which formerly conferred celebrity and veneration on this spot, the sole relics are two majestic columns, whence it has received its present name, Capo delle Colonne. The foundation may still be traced, and shows the dimensions to have been 160 feet in front and 500 feet in depth. A close observation still discovers stairs 300 feet high, which gave ascent from the beach to the sacred edifice. Crotona, formerly famed for its power and wealth, its Philosophers and champions, has sunk into a wretched village. By order of Charles V. its last relics were demolished to construct a fortress. Of Sybaris, its rival and victim, *etiam periere ruinæ*. By close investigation an elevation of the ground may be traced, which is supposed to indicate the course of its ramparts, and assigns it a circuit of twelve miles. This site is at the estuary of the river *Sybaris*, the Crati of the present day, which here, of considerable depth and half a mile wide, affords a tolerable road for shipping. The river is subject to violent inundations, which have deposited a thick stratum of sand on the plain. St. Non

Gulf of Taranto.

Capo delle Colonne.

Ruins of Crotona.

Site of Sybaris.

NAPLES. expresses his conviction that the scenery of the mountains overhanging the plain of Sybaris is no where excelled in beauty. The country rises in terraces, each of which may be termed a paradise for fertility, fragrance, and beauty. The soil is overrun with trees bearing naturally the largest and most delicious fruits. "We spent our time (observes this traveller) in walking through groves of orange trees; we ate delicious oranges, citrons mild as a well-mixed lemonade, and observed some of the largest lemons probably any where to be obtained; they were most of them eight inches in diameter, and some still larger." This lovely scene is rendered more striking by contrast with rugged mountains to the North, which rise to so great a height as to retain the snow nearly throughout the year. To the East of this place the rocks, which hitherto have been calcareous, become quartzose, and this formation continues along the shore of the gulf as far as Taranto. The inlet on which Taranto is situated, might by human labour be easily made an excellent haven for shipping of the greatest draught of water, at present it admits only small fishing-boats. Gallipoli, situated to the South on a rocky island joined to the main land by a bridge, has an incommensurable and unsafe haven, capable of great improvement at a moderate expense. Further Southward the low range of hills, extending through the Peninsula of Otranto, terminates at the Capo di Leuca, or Finisterre, forming the South-Eastern headland of the Gulf of Taranto. Otranto has merely an unsafe road for shipping, and the accumulation of sand is daily rendering it shallower. From the hills above this town, the Albanian shore, distant about fifty miles, may be discerned. The shore of Otranto is described by St. Non as exquisitely beautiful, the climate mild and salubrious; the orange and fig-trees, here attaining the size of timber, are loaded with the finest fruit, and resound with the songs of nightingales. The rocks between Taranto and this place are all of calcareous formation. The shore, as we proceed Northward, sinks nearly to the level of the sea, a fact alluded to by Virgil, when speaking of the first view which the Trojans had of the land; he calls it *humilem Italiam*. The port of Brindisi, according to Swinburne, is capable of being easily rendered the best in the Adriatic. The Outer Port, or Road, is of the shape of a triangle, the side of which next to the sea is in a great measure occupied by a group of rocky islets, the site of the fortifications called the Castle of St. Andrea. Opposite these, where the sides of this road converge to form the vertex of the triangle, a narrow opening conducts to the inner port, or actual haven. From this channel of entrance two creeks diverge to the North-West and South-West, so as to embrace a semicircular piece of land, on which the town is built. The Ancients fancied a similitude between these inlets with their smaller creeks and the antlers of a stag, and hence the town received its name, which, in the aboriginal Language of the Country, signified "the head of a deer." This inner port is deep, two miles and a half long, about 1000 feet broad, and on all sides sheltered by hills from the storms of Apulia, or of the Adriatic. In ancient times, the entrance to the Inner Port was rendered more conspicuous by lights burning on the summits of columns, one of which stood on the Northern headland, the other on the Southern. One of these columns is still erect, and in good preservation, the other was thrown down by an earthquake in 1456, and sold to the town of Lecce. This haven, possessing so many advantages, is rendered almost useless in conse-

quence of the shallowness of the entrance, which was in the first instance nearly closed by piles when Julius Cæsar attempted to bar the exit against the fleet of Pompey; and in the Civil wars of the XVth century, some ships, intentionally sunk there with loadings of rubbish, have afforded such a nucleus for the accumulation of sand that it has totally closed the entrance, except during violent inundations. The Inner Port, in consequence, has become a fetid green lake, the malaria from which produced intermittents so fatal, that, in the Autumn of 1775, fifteen hundred of the inhabitants died, and the present number, amounting to 5000, in their haggard and sallow looks, bear sad evidence of the deleterious atmosphere. The Adriatic is in general shallow, a line of fifty fathoms in most places reaches its bottom, which is found to be of calcareous rock, where not covered by the sand formed by the trituration of this stone in the waves. Being a huge trench enclosed by the Apennines on the East, on the West by the Albanian highlands, it is liable to be thrown into furious agitation by sudden and violent gusts descending from those mountains, so that the epithet *improbus*, given it by Horace, is allowed to be still perfectly just. Ofanto, the ancient *Aufidus*, though almost dry during the heats of Summer, is still during Winter as obstreperous as when Horace celebrated its fury. Near its mouth, the field of Cannæ, still kept in remembrance by the popular name *Pezzo di sangue*, or Field of blood, is a dreary and marshy plain, bounded on each side by hills, and suggesting melancholy reflections by its aspect. At Salpi, a long, shallow, and narrow inlet in the low shore, affords so great facilities for manufacturing sea-salt, that enough might probably be obtained from it to supply the demand of the whole human race. At Manfredonia, the shore rises into cliffs and steep headlands, where the ridges of Gargano terminate at the sea, in precipices reaching the heights of from 1000 to 3000 feet. A short tract of low shore, indented by the inlet called Lake Varano, separates Gargano from that part of the Apennines which here stretches to the Adriatic. A rocky shore of no great height, and destitute of sea-ports, extends Northward along Abruzzo to the mouth of the River Tronto, which forms the Northern boundary of the Kingdom. The Tremiti, the *Insulæ Diomedæ* of the Ancients, are a small group of islands, situated about fifteen miles from the coast of Abruzzo, and containing only forty-six inhabitants.

The Apennines extend over the greater part of Abruzzo, where they reach their greatest elevation, the summit of Gran Sasso d'Italia being 8255 feet above the level of the sea. Many points of great height are disposed about the basin, the bottom of which is occupied by the Lake Celano, or, as it is also called, Fucino. As these are covered with snow the greater part of the year, they impart to the climate a severity little to be expected in such a latitude. The mountainous mass, here occupying the central part of the peninsula, sinks on the Western side into the Campanian plain, and Eastward sends off a number of ridges, which, gradually becoming lower, terminate on the shore of the Adriatic, without forming any lofty or prominent headland. The vales between these are often extensive, and generally fertile, having usually in the lowest part the channel of one of those small streams, of which a great number here flow from the Apennines to the Adriatic. Brocchi assigns to Monte Velino, to the North of Lake Fucino, an elevation of 7872 feet. Of other heights in the same vicinity, the

NAPLES.

Adriatic.

River

Ofanto.

Cannæ.

Salpi.

Manfredonia.

River

Tronto.

Tremiti

Islands.

Mountains.

Apennines.

NAPLES. most remarkable are, Monte Corno, Monte Candito, Monte Nivoso Pizzo di Seno, which usually become covered with snow in October, and retain it until May. Further South, the ridge called Matese rises to a great height, forming the crest separating the inclined surface towards the Mediterranean from that towards the Adriatic. The highest points, Monte Capraro and Monte Biserno, are every Winter covered with snow during some months. To the South of these, the breadth of the Apennines increases, and, by means of its principal ridges, forms the three valleys of Benevento, Avellino, and Ofanto, which, from their extent, the evenness of their surfaces, and their elevation, might perhaps be more properly styled Table-lands. Monte Vergine and Monte Serino are considered to be the most elevated points in this part. A ridge running Westward forms the promontory, which, separating the Bay of Naples from that of Salerno, terminates in the Cape of Campanella. The summit of Bolgario, near Salerno, is 3496 feet high. The main chain, proceeding still Southward, terminates in the quartzose precipices, which in many places form the North-Western coast of the Gulf of Taranto. Some of the summits here reach so great heights as to be covered with snow for many months. St. Non, who visited them in the end of May, asserts that the snow which then lay on them continued through the year; but as he does not give this on his own observation, and the statement appears in no other writer, it must be received with caution. The ridge which running in an Easterly direction proceeds towards the peninsula of Otranto, soon sinks so low as almost to form a plain between Brindisi and Taranto; it subsequently acquires greater elevation, but no where in that region rises to any considerable height. The Calabrian ridge, taking its course Southward, also diminishes in height as it proceeds. The most remarkable summits are, Monte Malaspina, Monte Mauro, Monte Isauro, Monte Sila, which last, overgrown with forests, forms a woodland tract of about 200 square miles. There are among these mountains many level and fertile valleys, the most extensive of which is that bearing the name of Cosenza, from the chief town of the district. They terminate Southward at the Capes of Spartivento and Arme, and both on the East and West leave considerable plains between their bases and the sea. The largest is that of Monte Leone, stretching in a Northern direction from the neighbourhood of Reggio to that of St. Eufemia. The nucleus of the Apennines appears to be granite, which breaks forth amidst calcareous formations on the most elevated summits; above this transition limestone occurs. The Apennines, according to Brocchi, (*Conchol. Fossile sub Apennina*, Milan, 2 tom. 4to. 1814,) divide this peninsula into two parts, which differ much in their geological structure. That lying between them and the Adriatic consists of rocks of secondary formation, if we except serpentine appearing in some places; the other, lying between the same range and the Mediterranean, presents for a long space, especially towards the sea-coast, a collection of primitive and transition rocks, accompanied often by secondary. At the base of the Apennines, as well on the Adriatic as on the Mediterranean side, extend several chains of hills, which occupy the space between the principal range and the sea-coast. They are of a later date, and should be called tertiary, to make use of a term employed by such Geologists as divide mountains into those of primary, secondary, and tertiary formation. They should clearly be

referred to a period comparatively recent, as they have been formed either of mud or of sand, containing a great quantity of sea-shells, which not only retain their natural colour, but even the ligaments uniting the valves of their shells. They contain also the skeletons of cetaceous animals, as well as of terrestrial, the natives of the Torrid zone. This tertiary formation, according to Brocchi, reaches an elevation of about 2200 feet above the level of the sea. Such is the chain of *Le Murge*, in the Capitanata, extending parallel to the Apennines. They are covered with an immense number of calcareous stones unconnected, pierced with holes, having the angles rounded off, and presenting various capricious shapes, among which the most frequent is one resembling a horse's head. The great mass of the Apennines consists of a calcareous formation, styled emphatically by Brocchi Stone of the Apennines. (*La Rocca degli Apennini*.) He considers it earlier in its origin than that just described. Its stratification is regular, offering no variety of substance, and totally devoid of any thing attractive for a Geologist. The investigator of Nature, (he observes,) on entering a tract of this sort, traverses a vast extent without meeting any other formation from the base to the summit of the mountain, or without any substance occurring which may amuse or relieve the tedious uniformity. Such is the prevailing formation in Abruzzo, stretching hence through Puglia to the Basilicata and the extremity of Otranto, though it is doubtful whether it extends through Calabria. Its peculiar colours are a dingy white, a pearly grey, or a faint carnation, and sometimes it has a greenish tint. Its fracture is even, but dull and devoid of polish. The fragments have usually a conchoidal form, and are traversed by slender threads, which wind tortuously, like the sutures of a skull. In some places, it contains fetid strata, which when rubbed give out a strong smell of sulphuretted hydrogen. Such occur at Castellamare and Salerno. This rock is sometimes so coloured as to constitute precious marbles. The extensive plain of Puglia Petrosa consists of limestone of the tertiary formation, scantily covered with mould, or in some places merely with fragments of shells. In planting the vines, olive, and carob trees, which are the principal objects of cultivation here, it is found necessary, by blows of hammers and pickaxes, to break down that solid crust, in order that a layer of chalky soil may be formed capable of admitting the roots.

Monte Gargano, forming a promontory in the Adriatic, though separated on all sides from the Apennines, consists, like the greater part of that range, of calcareous formations. The height in some parts amounts to about 4000 feet. The volcanic group, consisting of the mountains of Somma and Vesuvius, is separated from the Apennines by plains; the highest point of Vesuvius has an elevation of 3692 feet above the sea. Somma is a little higher. A fuller account of these mountains is reserved for that part of our notice devoted to the consideration of volcanic phenomena. The summit of Epomeo, in the Island of Ischia, is 2364 feet high.

As the crest of the Apennines forming the line of division for the waters flowing Eastward or Westward, is no where distant from the coast, none of the rivers are large, and most are, during Winter, torrents, shrinking in Summer into rivulets. The Garigliano, the *Liris* of the Ancients, is the most considerable, as its course, commencing near Lake Fucino, is about 100 miles in length, being navigable for about twenty miles, though

Calcareous formation.

Monte Gargano.

Volcanic group.

The Garigliano.

NAPLES. the inhabitants turn this capability to little advantage. It waters the Campana Felice, the

*rura quæ Liris quietâ,
Mordet aquâ taciturnus amnis,*

Voltorno.

Silaro.

Crati.

Ofanto.

Pescara.

Tronto.

Lakes.
Celano.

Avernus.

and falls into the Mediterranean below Gaeta. Of its diminutive tributaries, it will be sufficient to name the Sacco. The Voltorno, with a less body of water, has a longer course than the Garigliano; it rises in the Apennines, and, after receiving the tributary stream Calore, flows by Capua, and falls into the Mediterranean. Silaro, in the Principato Citeriore, pursues a course of about eighty miles, and falls into the Gulf of Salerno. The Crati, in Calabria Citeriore, rises near Cosenza, waters the extensive plain in which that city is situated, receives the waters of the Sybaris, and, forming a deep estuary of about half a mile wide, falls into the Tarentine Gulf below S. Mauro. Further Eastward, the Acri, the Basiento, and many other small streams, after a short and rapid course, fall into the same gulf. The Ofanto, anciently *Aufidus*, a rivulet in Summer, a formidable torrent on the melting of the mountain snows, falls into the Adriatic above Barletta. In Abruzzo, the Pescara, after a course of about seventy miles, falls into the Adriatic. The Tronto, a small stream, forms the boundary between this Province and the State of the Church.

Celano, the ancient *Fucinus*, is the only considerable Lake in the Neapolitan territories. Its circumference at present is 47 miles; its breadth, in the largest part 10, where narrowest 4; its depth, on an average, 12 feet. Its extent is subject to great variations; fragments of boats and accumulations of shells, on the dry ground above two miles from the present beach, show that the water formerly extended so far, and within the memory of old persons, the water's edge has been nearly two miles within its present limits. The water is perfectly fresh, pure, and wholesome, it abounds with fish, and its surface is sometimes crowded with flocks of water-fowl. All around this lake the country rises into picturesque and grand mountains, some of them amongst the highest of the Apennines. Like other mountainous basins, it is liable to be agitated violently by sudden gusts of wind. The emissary, or drain, excavated, according to the orders of the Emperor Claudius, by the labour of 30,000 men for eleven years, is at present choked up, and the water of the Lake can escape by no other means than infiltration; a very uncertain and insufficient passage, and, as three streams are received by it, extensive and ruinous inundations frequently take place. The Lake of Avernus, about half a mile in length and a third of a mile in breadth, is of the shape nearly of an exact oval. It is situated at the North-Western extremity of the Gulf of Puzzuoli. The basin is universally admitted to have been the crater of a volcano long extinct. It now forms a sublime and pleasing object; the waters of a dark blue colour and 360 fathoms deep, reflect vividly the groves rising along its sloping enclosure, and as it no longer exhales those mephitic vapours formerly said to be fatal to the birds which came within its influence, its surface is enlivened by numerous flocks of water-fowl, and its banks glitter with kingfishers incessantly in motion, searching for the prey which the Lake, abounding in the finest fish, liberally affords them. United to the Lucrine Lake by means of a canal constructed under the direction of Agrippa, it formerly served as a haven to the Roman fleet; but the communication has been obliterated, in consequence of the alterations which volcanic convulsions have produced in

this region. Agnano is a Lake lying about eight miles to the East of Avernus, which it equals in size, but it is far inferior in picturesque beauty, and exhibits rather a soft and agreeable landscape than any bold features of scenery. It will be sufficient merely to enumerate the other Lakes, which in Countries more abounding in water would be regarded only as ponds. They are, in addition to the Lagune, or those situated on the sea-coast, and which have been already mentioned, Lago di Battaglia and Lago Lesina, in the valleys of Gargano; and in the Terra di Otranto, a few plashes, which, formed by the overflowing of torrents in seasons of rain, nearly disappear at the other times of the year. Natural warm and vapour baths, as well as mineral springs, are numerous, as might be expected in a tract so affected by subterraneous fires. The principal are the vapour baths, or Sudatori of S. Germano; the hot baths, called the Pisciarelli, near Monte Nuovo; the warm baths on Monte Massico and Ischia; the mineral springs at Naples, Riardo, and Castellamare; the warm and vapour baths in the Island of Lipari.

The description given by Saussure is in a great measure applicable to the climate of all the Neapolitan territory, except Abruzzo, where the temperature is low for a great part of the year, and the air rough and inclement. In the Southern extremity of Calabria also, the lowness of the latitude, and the exposure to the winds, Sirocco and Libeccio, give the climate and country something of the aspect of Syria, or of the fairest parts of Northern Africa. Saussure observes, "The Winter may be compared to a cool September in the North of Germany. Vegetation is not suspended, and to the South of Fondi the fields are green throughout the Winter, and the orange-trees retain their blossoms. The air is filled with the fragrance of aromatic shrubs growing wild, rosemary, sage, and myrtle. In fine, without having been in this enchanting region, it is impossible to form a conception of the delightful form which Nature bears at Naples during Spring and Winter. But nothing earthly is exempt from imperfection; in proportion as the climate of Naples is delightful through eight months of the year, it is scorching from the end of May to the beginning of October. The sun reaching a height not very far from the zenith, scorches all vegetation with his piercing rays, the unclouded sky denies refreshment to the parched soil, a sultry atmosphere envelopes the brown landscape, and it is vain to expect refreshment from the diurnal sea-breeze, which, having passed over Africa and Sicily, comes loaded with fiery and pernicious exhalations." St. Non describes the Provinces of Otranto and Calabria as exempt in every season from a degree of inclemency which might bear the name of Winter; so early is the maturity of the crops, that he found the inhabitants reaping barley on the 22d of May. In Abruzzo, in consequence of the great height and extent of the mountains, the Winters usually have a severity equal to that endured in the Southern part of the British Isles. Swinburne, who travelled through it at that season, describes the inclemency of the weather as almost intolerable to his sensations. The mean degree of warmth at the city of Naples is $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Reaumur, but during the Sirocco the mercury sometimes rises to 33° of the same scale: in December 1808, it sunk to 7° below zero, but the degree of cold is rarely so great as to cause it to fall more than 3° below zero on that scale. Montesquieu might have drawn from Abruzzo an instance in favour

NAPLES.
Agnano.
Natural
warm
baths and
mineral
springs.

Climate.

NAPLES. of his doctrine, that the Physical circumstances of the soil exert a decided and paramount influence over the people inhabiting it, since the rugged mountains and bracing air of that region may be considered to have conferred on the *Marsi* the hardy and warlike character which rendered them formidable enemies to Rome at the period of its greatest vigour, and in the Social war compelled that haughty Republic to confer on them an equality of political rights. The range of Apennines intercepting the vapours swept from the Mediterranean by the Westerly winds, causes rain falling on the Adriatic side to be less than that on the other, in the proportion of about two to three; a deficiency, the effects of which are observable in the aridity and comparative inferiority of fertility in Puglia. A mean of observations taken for ten years gives twenty-nine inches as the average fall of rain at the Capital. It may be observed, that this quantity exceeds by above four inches the average fall of rain in Dublin, the climate of which is usually regarded one of the moistest in the world. (Newenham, *Moral and Political Circumstances of Ireland*, p. 42.) Mephitic exhalations from the Solfaterra and other volcanic orifices render the Bay of Puzzuoli very unwholesome. The low shore extending Southward of Salerno, and that to the South of St. Eufemia, suffers from the prevalence of intermittents and similar forms of disease produced by marsh miasma, and this scourge also afflicts considerable tracts on the coast of the Tarentine Gulf, where in ancient times health and population prevailed. Many places on the shore of the Adriatic, especially Brindisi and the vicinity of the inlet of Salpi, have been nearly depopulated by endemic diseases resulting from malaria.

Volcanic
phenomena

With respect to the extent of the traces of volcanic action there is much variety of evidence and opinion. Many consider the extremity of Calabria to have been thrown up from the sea by the force of subterraneous fires, and St. Non mentions that tufa often occurs on the coast between Taranto and Brindisi; but Breislak, generally admitted to be a competent judge, limits these operations to the Lipari Islands, and the country extending from the Cape of Campanella to Gaeta, together with the islands dispersed along that coast. Throughout this space he states that the soil consists of ashes and other substances thrown out by volcanoes, and limits the actual occurrence of eruptions, as we may find by referring to his Physical chart of the Campagna Felice, to the following places: a space of about eighty square miles in the mountains to the North of Capua; one of about eighty square miles a little to the North of Felice; two small spaces of about five and two square miles to the South of the same place; the *Campi Phlegrei*, with Ischia and Procida, constituting an extent of about fifty square miles; the circular tract lying round the crater of Vesuvius as its centre, and having an area of about seventy square miles. The volcanic tract to the North of Capua is separated from the limestone ridge of Monte Massico by a valley. The town of Sessa, situated there, has its site on an eminence composed of tufa, which seems to be of no very remote origin, since it covers the remains of an ancient city; for some time ago an accidental excavation brought to light, at a depth many feet below the present surface, a chamber with antique frescos, and the ruins of an amphitheatre. It is singular that there is no record or tradition of an eruption having taken place from any volcano near it. Near the same place the bed of a rivulet, which has washed away some tufa, ex-

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poses two subadjacent streams of lava, one of which closely resembles in composition that with which the *Via Appia* is paved. Several other masses of lava occur, either near Sessa or near the neighbouring village of Casale; all of these seem referable to the volcanic mountain Rocca Monfina, and one of them indeed seems to indicate that it flowed at no very distant period. Of the great crater of Rocca Monfina many parts have fallen in, but enough remains to enable the eye of the spectator to fill up the outline. The wall of the crater, if we may judge from the extent of the hills into which it has been broken, must have formed a circumference of nine miles, and its height was probably much greater than that of any of its present remains. The volcanic mountain, situated four miles to the East of the city of Naples, consists of the cone of Vesuvius, together with Monte Somma to the Northward, and separated from the actual volcano by the valley called *Atrio di Cavallo*, the surface of which is covered with streams of lava, and fragments thrown out by various eruptions. Monte Somma is a little higher than the cone; its surface slopes gently to the Northward, but towards Vesuvius is a precipitous rock of lava. Its summit is a sharp ridge extending so as to form part of the circumference of a circle of which Vesuvius is the centre; and this circular crest is evidently part of a crater, around the central aperture of which the present volcanic cone has been accumulated in successive eruptions. The other parts of the wall of the crater have been destroyed in some of the convulsions of the mountain; it has been conjectured that they were projected over the country in innumerable fragments during the eruptions which buried Pompeii and Herculaneum. The cone of Vesuvius is a striking object from the bold elevation of its sides, and the gloomy aspect of the black ashes which cover it. The ascent is very difficult from the steepness of the surface, and its coat of deep and yielding ashes. The lower parts of these mountains are very fertile. Although the ashes which are showered on the country by each eruption immediately harden into a substance as tenacious as mortar, this quickly decomposes, and forms a fruitful vegetable mould peculiarly favourable to the growth of the vine, which here produces the highly prized *Lagime* and other wines, the most esteemed products of the Italian vintage.

The tract which, lying due West of Naples, is known now, as in ancient times, by the name of *Campi Phlegrei*, contains at present no active volcano, although exhibiting many symptoms of slow combustion proceeding below the soil. At the Lake Agnano some small remains of subterraneous fires serve to heat vapour baths, of which the Neapolitans make much use for the purpose of carrying off diseases by means of perspiration. Near this place, called the Sudatorio di San Germano, are the ruins of magnificent ancient baths. Close to the spot is the Grotto del Cane, where the mephitic air which exhales from many parts of the surface in this region, being permanent and more concentrated than elsewhere, has attracted a large share of the attention both of the scientific and vulgar. The cavern is ten feet long, and four wide, and appears to have been an excavation formed in digging for puzzuolan earth. The exhalation, which the results of numerous experiments of Breislak ascertain to consist of carbonic-acid gas mixed with azote and atmospheric air, rises to the height of about eight inches, and as the ground slopes downward towards the mouth of the cave, the gases, being heavier

NAPLES.

Rocca
Monfina.

Vesuvius
and Monte
Somma.

Campi
Phlegrei.

Grotto del
Cane.

NAPLES. than the atmospheric air, flow away by that channel. Gunpowder was found to explode and phosphorus to burn in this exhalation, but it is destructive to animal life, so that if a dog, (for on this creature the experiment is usually made,) or any other animal, have the respiratory organs subjected to its influence, asphyxia results, and proves fatal, unless the subject of the experiment be immediately removed to a purer air. It is usual to expedite the recovery of the animal by plunging it into the water of the adjacent lake. The animal cannot endure with impunity a frequent repetition of the experiment, since after it has been treated in this way above a dozen times it becomes vertiginous, insensible, and ultimately dies convulsed. The Abbé Nollet had the courage to make upon himself an experiment of the effects of the exhalation. He found from a single inspiration that it produced a sense of suffocation accompanied by irritation in the nose and throat, so that he was seized with a fit of coughing and sneezing. Immediately withdrawing himself from the influence of the exhalation he did not find that any evil consequences resulted either to his respiratory or nervous system.

Astruni. Opposite to the Grotto del Cane rises the mountain of Astruni, which retains the conical shape, and every mark of volcanic origin. This volcano has been converted into a Royal Park by means of a wall, which, six miles in circumference, surrounds the crater. The sides of the crater are composed of tufa, strata of loose pumice, and fragments of lava, exactly resembling the strata of Vesuvius. There is no entrance into it except one made by art. Two lakes, situated in a small plain at the bottom of it, supply water to the deer and wild swine with which it is abundantly stocked. During Summer the reverberation of the sun's rays, and stagnation of air in this cavity, produces a degree of heat insupportable to the human constitution. Between Astruni and the sea is the Solfaterra, the remnant of a volcano, which not only retains its cone and crater, but also some degree of its heat. In the plain within the crater smoke issues from many places, and by means of tiles heaped over the crevices the inhabitants collect a small quantity of sal ammoniac. The hollow sound produced by throwing a heavy stone on the plain of the crater, seems to indicate that it is supported by a sort of natural vault, under which there is probably a pool of boiling water, as a moist vapour rises profusely from the surface of the ground. On the outside, and at the foot of the cone of the Solfaterra, water rushes out of the rocks at the temperature of boiling heat. This fountain, which bears the name of Pisciarelli, and is impregnated with alum and sulphur, is in great repute among the Neapolitans for the cure of cutaneous diseases. The ear when brought near the rock whence the water flows perceives a horrid boiling noise, which seems to proceed from the huge caldron which may be supposed under the plain of Solfaterra. On the other side of Solfaterra is a rock which formerly extended to the sea till part of it was cut away in forming a road. This was undoubtedly lava which ran from Solfaterra, when it was an active volcano. Under this rock of lava, which is more than seventy feet thick, is a stratum of pumice and ashes. The Monte Nuovo, or New mountain, being of very recent origin, has retained its conical shape entire, and hitherto has produced scarcely any vegetation. This mountain is 1000 feet high, and has a crater of a regularly conical shape, and so deep that its bottom is nearly at the level of the sea. Of the wonderful convulsion of

NAPLES. Nature which threw up this prodigious mass we have two accounts, one by Falconi, 1638, the other by Giacomini, 1639. On the night of the 29th of September, 1638, a subterranean fire found vent on the Southern side of Monte Barbaro, and threw up so great a quantity of ashes and pumice-stones that Naples and the surrounding country were covered to the thickness of some inches with these substances. This shower was so fatal to animal life, that the ground was strewn with great numbers of birds which perished, and the sea, either from the same cause, or from some submarine disengagement of deleterious exhalations, was covered with fish floating lifeless. The eruption continued to increase in violence for four days, during which the thick smoke and dangerous explosions prevented a close observation of what was going forward. When the paroxysm had in some degree abated, the astonished neighbourhood discovered that a mountain had been formed of the circumference of above three miles. Three days afterwards a number of people who ascended the new mountain to explore its appearance, paid dearly for their curiosity, as twenty-four of them were destroyed by a sudden explosion. Monte Barbaro is an extinct volcano adjoining to Monte Nuovo, which it greatly exceeds in dimensions. At the bottom of its crater a circular plain extends, with a circumference of four miles. An artificial entrance on the Eastern side gives access to this enclosure, the soil of which still possessing amazing fertility is supposed to have produced the famed Falernian of the Ancients.

The *Domini al di qua di Faro*, consisting formerly of the four great districts, Campagna, Puglia, Abruzzo, and Calabria, is at present divided into the following fourteen Provinces, the extent and population of which are stated according to the safest approximation which existing means of information admit.

	Extent in British miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Population.
Campagna Felice.....	2,499	1,300,000	Naples.....	330,000
Principato Citeriore.....	2,583	450,000	Salerno....	10,600
Principato Ulteriore.....	1,869	362,000	Avellino....	13,500
Molise.....	1,248	210,000	Campo Basso	7,600
First Province of Abruzzo				
Ulteriore.....	1,850	157,000	Teramo.....	9,200
Second Province of Abruzzo				
Ulteriore.....	2,960	250,000	Aquila.....	7,500
Abruzzo Citeriore.....	1,890	222,700	Chieti.....	12,600
Capitanata.....	3,675	252,000	Foggia.....	20,700
Bari.....	1,680	282,000	Bari.....	19,000
Otranto.....	2,625	290,000	Lecce.....	14,000
Basilicata.....	3,360	380,000	Potenza.....	8,800
Calabria Citeriore.....	3,465	350,000		
First Province of Calabria				
Ulteriore.....	3,255	434,000	Catanzaro..	11,500
Second Province of Calabria				
Ulteriore.....			Reggio.....	7,200

The Campagna Felice is bounded on the North by the second Province of Abruzzo Ulteriore, and by Molise, on the East by Principato Ulteriore, on the South-East by Principato Citeriore, on the South and South-West by the Mediterranean Sea, on the West by the dominions of the Pope. Its soil consists entirely of lavas, and ashes thrown out by volcanoes, of which it contains all that exist in the Continental part of the Neapolitan dominions, as both Vesuvius and the less active fires of the *Campi Phlegreæi*, are situated within its limits. These volcanic substances in general form a mould of almost incredible fertility, and as there is sufficient water for the purposes of irrigation, the produce of the soil is wonderfully rich, abundant, and

NAPLES. varied. This productiveness, as well as the vicinity of the Capital, renders the population very dense, so that after deducting 330,000, the number of persons in the city of Naples, we find that there are on an average 388 to each square British mile. The Northern and Eastern parts are hilly, as ridges from the Apennines overspread them, and Monte Cecubo, having a moderate elevation, rises from the plain in the vicinity of Fondi. Vesuvius and Monte Somma are the only mountains of the Southern part, since the eminences of the *Campi Phlegreæi* cannot be regarded as such. To the South of the city of Naples the surface continually ascends towards that branch of the Apennines, which forming the division between the Gulfs of Naples and Salerno, terminates in the Cape of Campanella. The staple produce of the Province is corn, of which the sorts principally cultivated are wheat and maize. The wheat produced is some of the finest in the World, and so abundant, that the return is generally twelve-fold, in some instances twenty-fold the seed; yet the produce is insufficient for the enormous demand of the Capital, the numerous population of which subsists principally on bread or macaroni, made of the finest wheaten flour, so that the consumption amounts annually to 400,000 quarters. The peasantry of the Country live for the most part on maize, of which there are two successive crops in August and September; in very fertile soils and favourable situations a third is sometimes drawn from the same ground in October. After the corn crop, the vintage is considered the most important product. The best wines are produced on vines trained on stakes, as those disposed in festoons hanging from the poplars and elms, which generally enclose the fields, produce an inferior grape in consequence of the height to which the sap must ascend, and the deteriorating effect of the shade. The choicest wines are the *Lagrima* and the *Vino Greco*, both the growth of Vesuvius. Monte Cecubo, the Cæcubus of the Roman topers, retains its ancient fame, as its wine is esteemed next after that of Vesuvius. The vintage of Puzzuoli, Procida, and Ischia gives a luscious wine, most of which is exported, being found to improve by a sea-voyage. The produce of olive-groves is considerable, but might be far more so, as many ranges of hills, which present excellent sites for such plantations, are left unoccupied by any useful growth. Much silk is produced; that of the hills about the city of Naples is most valued, but all is regarded of excellent quality, and bears a high price. According to the system of management adopted here, the silk is gathered at three several times of the year. Figs, chestnuts, and *agrume* (as the species of oranges, citrons, limes, and lemons are here denominated) are produced in great abundance and perfection. There is in general a scarcity of wood, so that the Capital is supplied with fuel principally from the lopping of hedge-rows on the farms. Black cattle are numerous, as the family of every peasant has a cow. Buffalos occur in considerable numbers, and, in addition to their utility for draught, afford milk, which is converted into cheese, bearing the name *Provole*, and in much demand. Of the 38 towns and 466 villages within the limits of this Province, none except the Capital is remarkable either for size, beauty, or opulence.

City of
Naples.

NAPLES, the Capital of the Province and of the Kingdom, though ranking the fourth among European cities in respect of population, is by no means of corresponding extent, as the houses are closely built, and

seven, or, in many instances, eight stories high; the inhabitants, except those in opulent circumstances, are content with incommodious lodgings, and perhaps 40,000 individuals, chiefly Lazzaroni, spend their lives entirely in the open air. These circumstances account for 330,000 persons being crowded within the circumference of this city, which stretches along the shore for the distance of two miles and half, with a breadth on an average of a mile and a quarter. In ancient times it bore the name of *Neapolis*, and, although less generally, that of *Parthenope*, according to local tradition, a Nymph who frequented this spot, and on her death was buried here. It bore the characteristic epithets *soft* and *idle*, (*mollis, otiosa*), from its delicious though enervating climate, and the indolence of its inhabitants. Its ground-plot rises gently from the bay, which rolls its clear waves before it, and is diversified by the bold and lofty outlines of the Islands of Ischia and Capri. The Neapolitans thoroughly appreciate the beauty of the scene, which in their figurative style they term a fragment fallen from Heaven, and they have an emphatic proverb, *Vedi Napoli e poi muori*, "see Naples and then die." All classes of people spend much of their time in the open air, and as the Neapolitans speak incessantly and very loudly, the noise from this cause, as well as from the rolling of innumerable one-horse carriages, is tremendous, and may be heard above a mile from the town, while in the streets it at first almost deafens and stuns a stranger. The haven is crowded with various craft, and the pier or *Molo*, which protects it from the violence of the waves, is continually thronged with people brought thither by the avocations of their business, or enjoying the sea-breezes, and amusing themselves with the narratives of Improvisatori, the rough music of itinerant minstrels, and the wonders set forth by jugglers, who make this place their favourite resort. The principal street is the Strada di Toledo, 1300 paces long, and during the busy time of the day thronged like a market. The Strada Chiaja extends along the shore for 2000 paces, and contains a number of splendid mansions as well as the Villa Reale, a Royal pleasure ground. With the exception of these, however, and the Strada Sta. Lucia, and Strada Carbone, the streets are in general narrow, crooked, and disfigured by irregularity, and the intermixture of meanly and ill-built houses; they are regularly and well paved with lava, and have large and skilfully constructed sewers, which convey all filth to the sea. The houses in general are massively built of tufa. The public architecture is censured as gaudy and costly without impressiveness, and the eye of taste is seldom gratified by the occurrence of any striking building of antiquity. The principal place of worship is the *Domo* or Cathedral of St. Januarius, decorated with a hundred and ten pillars of marble and granite, and a profusion of costly workmanship. The relics which bear the name of the Saint lie in a Chapel beneath the Cathedral: a splendid shrine or sacristy, adorned with four altar-pieces by Dominichino, contains the head and two phials asserted to hold the blood of the martyr, and the fruitful source of the superstition and fanaticism of the Neapolitans, and the ridicule of strangers. Naples, besides the *Domo*, contains 122 Churches, 130 Chapels, and 149 Convents. There are seven Theatres well supported and frequented. Musical assemblies, religious pageants, innumerable and various public amusements afford never-ending pastime to a populace which, content with very sparing means of livelihood, require an incessant

NAPLES. round of entertainment. The Royal Palace is in the centre of the town, and communicates by a covered way with the Castello Nuovo, a fortress of great size and strength commanding the haven, and intended to protect the city from an attack by sea. The city is further protected by the Castello dell' Uovo, (so named from its oval shape,) built on a rock in the sea, but communicating with the land by means of a mole. The Castle of St. Elmo, constructed on an eminence to the North-West of the city, commands every quarter, and is a necessary instrument in the government of a place where the excitability, poverty, numbers, and gregarious habits of the populace render them prone to revolt. This fortress, built by the order of Charles V., has, in consequence of its lofty walls and huge fosses excavated in the rock, a gloomy air, strikingly contrasted with the smiling aspect of the rest of the scenery.

The CATACOMBS of Naples have already been sufficiently described.

Character
of the Nea-
politans.

The air and appearance of the Neapolitans are generally represented as different from those of other Europeans, and suggesting an Oriental character. Beauty is not uncommon in the male sex, it occurs more rarely in the female, who arrive precociously both at maturity and decay. They, however, long retain the brilliancy of their dark and lively eyes. The labouring classes, especially the fishermen, are large and robust. Those whose circumstances allow them to indulge in indolence are even when young inclined to corpulency; and in no part of Europe does there occur so large a proportion of individuals disfigured by excessive fatness and prominent abdomens. Many of the Nobility enjoy large incomes, and affect great splendour in their dresses, equipages, and houses. The middle class, consisting for the most of those engaged in professions, or trading people in easy circumstances, are described as estimable in their public and domestic capacities, but the slaves of formal, ceremonious, and ill-judged politeness. Noon is the most tranquil time of the twenty-four hours in Naples, as the inhabitants are then enjoying their *siesta*, or daily slumber. As evening draws on, the streets become thronged in such a manner, that the busiest parts of Paris, or London, will, in this respect, bear no comparison with them. At such an hour, the stranger who, for the first time, enters the Strada di Toledo, or the Quays, is inclined to apprehend that there is some popular commotion. The space is thronged with a confused medley of human beings, of every class, condition, sex, and age; soldiers, priests, monks, women, and children, mechanics, fishermen, itinerant traders, servants innumerable in gaudy liveries of all colours, paupers ragged and half naked, conversing in a screaming tone and with the most violent gesticulations. In the midst of this crowd, apparently impenetrable, some hundreds of vehicles hold their rapid course without injuring any one. As night sets in, dealers in provisions take their stands at portable shops ornamented with drapery, and retail wine, macaroni, cakes of maize, fried fish, fruit, lemonade, and iced water, while the Nobles resort in numbers to the Theatres or Gambling-houses. It is calculated that Naples consumes annually, corn 400,000 quarters; oil 2,000,000 gallons; cheese 22,000 cwt.; fish 37,000 cwt.; salted provisions 22,000 cwt.; ice 25,000 cwt.; salt 80,000 bushels; wines 990,000 gallons; oxen 21,800; sheep and lambs 160,000; hogs 55,000; kids 80,000; chickens and pigeons 16,000,000; eggs 20,000,000; melons 300,000.

The delightful situation of the Western suburb of

Naples has caused it to receive the name of Pausilippo, **NAPLES.** from Greek words (*παύσις λυπης*) nearly corresponding to *sans souci*. At the outlet of this suburb is a small Pausilippo. quadrangular vaulted building much ruined, which tradition represents to be Virgil's Tomb; and, notwithstanding the unsubstantial objections of Addison, and the doubts of Swinburne, the best informed inquirers see no reason to dissent from the popular opinion. Near to the Tomb is the opening of the Grotto of Pausilippo, or tunnel, (as we should call it,) which here pierces the rocky hill, and affords a subterraneous road, perfectly straight, but ascending to the country about Puzzuoli. It is excavated in the tufa, of which the hill consists, and has the shape of an arch above. Light and air are afforded by means of openings in the roof, which in some places is 89 feet high, and no where lower than 24. Its length is exactly 2414 feet, its breadth 22. The dust, gloom, damp, and danger from the passage of numerous carriages and beasts of burthen render it a disagreeable place. There is no certain information as to the first constructors of this passage, but we learn from classical writers, that it existed in the Ist century of the Christian Era, although practicable only for pedestrians. Alfonso I. made it passable for carriages, and it has since, at various times, been enlarged and rendered more commodious.

The Palace of Caserta is situated at the foot of the Apennines, sixteen miles to the North-East of the Capital, and surpasses in magnificence most of the Royal residences of Europe. Swinburne observes, that "the vast dimensions of its apartments, the bold span of their ceilings, the excellence and beauty of the materials employed in building and decorating it, and the strength of the masonry, claim the admiration of all beholders, who must confess it is a dwelling spacious and grand enough to have lodged the ancient masters of the Roman World." The two principal fronts are 787 feet in length, and contain five stories of 37 windows each. The two other sides are 616 feet long, and consist also of five stories, in each of which are 27 windows. The interior is divided into four courts, and in the centre of the Palace is a superb staircase crowned by a circular hall which affords communication to every set of apartments. The richest marbles are employed throughout the building in great profusion. The Theatre is a master-piece of art, antique columns of alabaster support the roof and divide the house into forty-two boxes richly decorated; all parts of the plan harmonize and produce a concentrated and magnificent effect.

The Palace of Portici, situated on the sea-shore, five miles to the South-East of Naples, is spacious and commodious. It is built close to the site of HERCULANEUM, and formerly contained an invaluable collection of antiquities dug out of the ruins of the town, but the principal part of these relics have been judiciously removed to the Bourbon Museum in the Capital.

The Principato Citeriore, bounded on the North by the Principato Ulteriore, North-East and East by Basilicata, South and South-West by the Mediterranean Sea, North-West by Campagna Felice, is a mountainous tract, so that, properly speaking, there is but one plain extending along the sea-coast from Salerno to Agropoli. The numerous and extensive valleys are very fertile, the scenery is celebrated for its beauty, and the Province is altogether one of the finest in the Kingdom. A great number of olive-trees grow naturally, and their produce, which might form an extensive and lucrative

NAPLES. branch of commerce, is managed so rudely that the fruit is never taken from the branches, but swept from the ground on which it is allowed to fall. Much wine is produced, and manna and dried fruits form a considerable article of export. The staple produce, however, is silk, of which the annual amount is estimated at 52,000 pounds weight. The sea washing its shore abounds with fish, especially the tunny, of which the quantity taken is very great. The nets, by means of cables fastened to anchors, are arranged so as to enclose a large space, and the entrance is left unobstructed in that direction towards which the experience of the fishermen leads them to conclude that the fish will approach. A man posted on an elevated rock gives the signal as soon as the fish have entered, and the opening is then closed, and the prey secured. The muzzle is the part most relished by epicures, the belly also, when salted, is considered a great delicacy. From the beginning of May to the end of October it is eaten fresh, and used salted during the rest of the year.

Tunny fishery.

Salerno.

Salerno, the Capital of the Province, is built on the shore of the bay of the same name, and from the water's edge rises in terraces to the mount on which the Castle stands. The town is enclosed by walls which, although of great antiquity, are still in a state of considerable repair. The streets are narrow and crooked, the houses high and gloomy. It is the See of an Archbishop, and the Cathedral, dedicated to St. Matthew the Evangelist, is a large pile in the Gothic style, irregular and rather barbarous, but very splendid. The columns of the interior are of various precious marbles, the choir is inlaid with square and oval slabs of verde antico, porphyry, and serpentine, and the altar, covered with abundance of rich and dazzling ornaments, has on each side beautiful white and green marble columns. In a subterranean Chapel, a silver shrine contains relics which are regarded as those of the tutelary Saint. Pope Gregory VII. is buried here, having died in this town in 1085 from vexation, in consequence of the failure of his ambitious projects, and his detention in captivity by order of Robert Guiscard. Salerno was renowned in the Middle Ages for its Medical University founded in the beginning of the IXth century. That singular collection of aphorisms which is known by the name *Schola Salernitana*, and contains precepts for the preservation and restoration of health, expressed in Leonine verse, was composed in 1100, and dedicated to Robert Duke of Normandy, who had visited the place to be treated for a wound received in Palestine.

Nucera.

Nucera exceeds Salerno in size as well as population, which amounts to 16,000 persons. There is abundance of water for the purposes of irrigation, and the soil is very fertile, affording three crops in the year. The rents consequently are very high, amounting to £4 per acre; some very valuable lands are let at £5 per acre. The produce is generally fruit, maize, and garden esculents. The people are of a quarrelsome and dangerous disposition, so that above forty homicides have occurred in the course of one year.

Pesto.

Pesto lies on the sea-shore about thirty miles to the South-East of Salerno, and forms by its majestic ruins a land-mark, visible in most parts of the gulf. It was founded by the Træzenians, who gave it the name of *Listilis*, and subsequently enlarged and improved by the Sybarites when it received the name of *Posidonia*. It became a Roman colony 272 B. C., and then was called *Pæstum*. Its situation is delightful, and was salu-

brious so long as it continued in the hands of those who had industry and skill to drain the swamps which at present cause malaria. The Pestan roses, the *Biferi rosaria Pæsti*, bloom as in the time of Virgil; that which now shoots up among the ruins is of the small single damask kind with a very high perfume, and flowers both in Spring and Autumn. The walls of Pæstum, three miles in circuit, are so well preserved as in many places to be twenty feet high. They are built of large masses of travertino laid together without any cement. The relics of its Temples, presenting some of the noblest and best preserved monuments of antiquity, consist principally of three buildings having their fronts arranged in the same line. The middle Temple is the principal; it is 182 feet long, and 74 broad; the columns, of which there are 6 in front, and 14 along each side, have a height of about 30 feet, and a diameter of 6. They are fluted and placed at distances not exceeding a diameter and a half, and this proximity, combined with their simple style and massive proportions, produces an impression of grandeur and solemnity. This structure was of the kind called hypæthral, having its interior uncovered and exposed to the air. The two other Temples are of inferior dimensions, and less simple architecture. That on the Western side has 6 columns in front, and 13 along each side, it is 98 feet long, and 45 broad. That on the Eastern side is 162 feet long, and 70 in breadth. The principal Temple bears evidence of the earliest origin in the greater simplicity of its architecture, which, as well as that of the others, is in the Doric Order. The stone of which they were built is a very durable travertino, but so rough that it had been found expedient to overlay its surface with a coat of plaster. Pesto, one of the first towns which in this part of Italy embraced Christianity, was sacked by the Saracens in the IXth century; its ruin was accelerated by the depredations of Robert Guiscard in the XIth, and the inhabitants, without spirit or means to maintain the works destined for conveying off the stagnant waters of the small river which flows through the plain, were, by malaria, compelled to remove. There are at present, within the walls, a few huts inhabited by peasants employed for the management of herds of buf-falos, the only sort of farming at present practised here.

The Principato Ulteriore is an inland Province bounded on the North by Molise and the Capitanata, East by Basilicata, South by the Principato Citeriore, West by the Campagna Felice. It contains within its territory the small Dukedom of Benevento belonging to the Papal See, in consequence of a grant made in 1054 by the Emperor Henry II. The Apennines, or their branches, extend over the whole Province, the most level and fertile tracts of which consist of extensive valleys and table lands based on the mountains, here lower than in almost any other part. The climate, in consequence of this elevation, is colder than on the sea-coast, and frosts occur during Winter, without, however, such a degree of severity as to cover the streams with ice. There are extensive woods, and in the neighbourhood of Avellino the hazel flourishes uncommonly, and produces by the sale of its nuts £12,000 annually. Wine is an important object of the cultivator's care, and silk, though not a staple article, is produced to the amount of 20,000 pounds annually. The soil is for the most part fertile, least so towards the South, where it generally consists of a cold, heavy, and stiff clay. Barley and wheat are produced in considerable quantities, as well as hemp, flax, and various herbs for the dyer's use. Maize, however, is the

NAPLES.

Principato Ulteriore.

NAPLES. principal corn crop, and with pulse generally forms the diet of the peasantry. The live stock is neither abundant nor valuable; sheep, which are the principal, amount to about 120,000. They are generally *transhumantes*, or migratory, according to the season, like the merinos of Spain. Under this system, introduced by Alphonso I. in the XVth century, the King supplies the sheep of the mountain farms with pasture in the plains of Apulia during seven Winter months. The Royal pastures, known by the name Tavoliere, extend sixty miles in length, thirty in breadth, and are divided into forty-three lots, capable, altogether, of feeding 1,200,000 sheep. The sum paid for this privilege by the farmers occupying the mountainous districts, is £2. 10s. for every hundred sheep. A road called the Trattura, sixty paces wide, is kept unobstructed for the passage of the flocks to the Royal pastures at the approach of Winter, and for their return in Spring to the respective farms in the more elevated regions. Herbage, folds, shelter, and protection are supplied at the expense of the Crown during these migrations. The system is under the management of a Board established at Foggia, where alone the shepherds are permitted to sell the produce of their flocks at a Fair held under the inspection and control of officers of the Crown. The number of sheep at present *transhumantes*, is estimated at about 1,100,000, the net revenue resulting to the Crown is about £80,000 annually. About four miles from Frigento is the Moffetta, generally supposed to be the *Amsancti Vallis*, through which Virgil describes Alecto as descending to the infernal regions. It is situated at the bottom of a bare and arid dell, and is an oval pool of muddy, ash-coloured water about fifty feet in diameter. The surface boils up with great force at irregular intervals, and the bursts are always preceded by a hissing noise. Each jet of water rises to the height of five or six feet, and is surrounded by a temporary vortex. A large body of sulphureous vapour is continually thrown out with a hissing noise, and is deposited in yellow incrustations on the steep banks of the pool. The principal mountain in the Province is Monte Vergine, which towers over the town of Avellino. This town, the Capital of the Province, and See of a Bishop who has an income of £1200, extends for a mile along the declivity of a hill, and has many good houses arranged in crooked and irregular streets. The principal resources of the population result from the town being situated on the great road from the Capital to the Eastern part of the Kingdom. It has also a considerable manufacture of woollen cloths. The women attract the notice of strangers by their remarkable beauty; they observe a practice of dyeing their hair with a decoction of wood-ashes which makes it of a flaxen yellow of many different tints in different parts of the same head. This is supposed to be the *flava cæsaries* celebrated by the Roman writers, and the practice is regarded as one of the traces of ancient manners.

Molise.

Molise is bounded on the North-West by Abruzzo Citeriore, North-East by the Capitanata, South-East by Principato Ulteriore, South-West by the Campagna Felice, and West by the Second Province of Abruzzo Ulteriore. It is a mountainous tract, being overspread by the Apennines or their branches. Its highest mountain is Matese, which separates it from the Campagna Felice, and reaches to such a height as to retain snow in the chasms of the summits throughout the whole year. The South-Eastern part of the Province is an extensive val-

ley which inclines towards the Adriatic. The staple produce is corn, of which the quantity grown is very considerable; as the harvests of the Campagna Felice are inadequate to satisfy the great demand of the markets of the Capital, the deficiency is met principally from the crops of this Province. Much attention is paid to the management of bees, and swine are fed in great numbers, and their flesh salted for the markets of the Capital. Its flocks are computed to contain 150,000 sheep, most of which are *transhumantes*. Its provincial name of *Sannio* has remained since the remote period when it formed the principal territory of the *Samnites*. Campo Basso, its chief town, is a place of no importance, and the population derive their support from the traders frequenting the corn-market.

The Second Province of Abruzzo Ulteriore is bounded on the West and North by the Papal territories, North-East by the First Province of Abruzzo Ulteriore, South-West by Abruzzo Citeriore, and Molise, South by the Campagna Felice. The Apennines occupy the whole Province, and, round the Lake of Celano or Fucino, rise into summits covered with perpetual snow. The most valuable natural product is timber, as luxuriant forests cover the surfaces of many of the mountains. The Winters are as severe as in the South of Britain, and the heat in Summer so moderate that grapes imperfectly ripen, and in making wine it is found necessary to boil the must for the purpose of giving it such a degree of strength as may dispose it to ferment. Olives arrive at maturity only in a few low and sheltered valleys. The stock of black cattle is considerable, and the milk of the cows is generally made into cheese esteemed scarcely inferior to that of Parmesan. The principal stock, however, is sheep, which are very numerous, and as they are *transhumantes*, and managed with much care and skill, their wool is highly valued. The inhabitants are considered a hardy and industrious race, and their dialect is regarded as elegant and expressive. Aquila, the chief town, is built in the rich and extensive valley of the same name. The River Pescara flows through it. The streets are large and well built, and the walls surrounding it are in a state of good preservation. It has a Cathedral, and no less than fifty-three other churches. The linen manufacture is pursued with some activity.

The First Province of Abruzzo Ulteriore is the most Northern district of the Kingdom. It is bounded on the North-West by the Papal territory, North-East by the Adriatic, South-East by Abruzzo Citeriore, South-West by the Second Province of Abruzzo Ulteriore. The Western part of the Province is occupied by lofty mountains, the Eastern declines gradually to the shore of the Adriatic, which is low and sandy. The climate in the mountains is cool and often ungenial, on the coast it is warm, and more rainy than is usual on the Eastern coast of Italy. Though the soil is very productive and well watered, this Province is probably the least improved in the Kingdom. Fertile estates of 1000 acres in extent may sometimes be observed untenanted and overgrown with weeds and brushwood. The care of the farmer is principally directed to grazing. The number of sheep is very considerable, and as they are *transhumantes*, the wool, as is usual under that management, is fine and highly valued. The climate is not sufficiently warm for the ripening of *agrumes*, but the vine and olive are cultivated to a considerable extent. The people have the character of a robust and hardy but rough and uncivilized race. Teramo, the chief town, is

NAPLES

Second Province of Abruzzo Ulteriore.

First Province of Abruzzo Ulteriore.

Transhumantes Flocks.

Amsancti Vallis.

Avellino.

NAPLES. a Bishop's See, but presents no circumstances meriting particular notice.

Abruzzo
Citeriore.

Abruzzo Citeriore is bounded on the North-East by the Adriatic Sea, South-East by Molise, and in the remaining parts by the other two divisions of Abruzzo. The surface in the interior is generally mountainous, and level towards the coast, where the soil is either of sand or stiff clay, yet for the most part moderately fertile. The attention of the farmer is mainly directed to grazing, and sheep are the principal live stock. As they are *transhumantes* they afford a fine valuable wool, which, in common with the few other articles which this Province supplies to commerce, are conveyed by land to the mart of Foggia, as there is no sea-port along the extent of the coast. Chieti, its chief town, is a Bishop's See, but otherwise a place of little importance.

Capitanata.

The Capitanata, bounded on the North and East by the Adriatic, South by the Province of Bari and Basilicata, West by Molise, is the most extensive Province of the Kingdom. Much the greater part of its territory is a plain, the basis of which is chalk or limestone, covered with a thin stratum of vegetable mould deficient in water, and overrun with wild thyme, giant-fennel, asphodel, and caper shrubs. Mount Gargano forms a promontory projecting far into the Adriatic, and occupies an extent of about 750 square miles, rising in some places to the height of 5000 feet. The climate throughout the plain is very hot and dry, so that there is no Winter, and the Country suffers much from want of rain. The sea-coast is very unhealthy from malaria, especially the part lying immediately to the South of Manfredonia. Gargano is covered with noble forests of deciduous and evergreen timber, the haunts of wolves, wild boars, porcupines, deer, and hares. The level parts are very deficient in wood, and the inhabitants find themselves under the necessity of using brushwood and the dried stems of plants for fuel. Corn, wine, olives, figs, oranges, and licorice are produced in great abundance, and the quantity might be much increased, but that the attention of the landholder is principally directed to the keeping of cattle. The horses are in general well made and active, buffalos are kept, as well for draught as for their milk, converted into the cheese called *provole*, which is highly esteemed, though it has the musky smell of the animal, and is, in consequence, at first disagreeable to the palate. The sheep, which are very numerous, have savoury, high-flavoured flesh, in consequence of the aromatic herbs on which they feed. Their wool, which is very fine, is shorn twice a year. The Capitanata has two principal marts, Foggia and Manfredonia, a sea-port much frequented by traders from Venice, and from the Eastern shores of the Adriatic. Foggia, the chief town, situated in an extensive plain, nearly in the centre of the Province, is neatly built of white stone. It has a handsome Theatre, a well-built Palace, the residence of the Governor, and many excellent houses. There is here a great market for the sale of corn, which is deposited in subterraneous granaries, consisting of pits excavated in the rocky ground on which the town is built, and covered with boards; and so dry is the soil and climate, that such management is sufficient for its preservation. On the 17th of May a great Fair is held for the sale of wool produced in this and the neighbouring Provinces. It is bought principally by French merchants, who export it in the raw state.

Foggia.

To the East of the Capitanata lies the Province of

Bari, bounded on the North by the Adriatic, East by the Province of Otranto, and South by the Basilicata. It is in general a level district, consisting of a calcareous base covered by a thin coat of vegetable mould. There are many swamps on the sea-coast, which is, with little exception, low and sandy. A few mountains of moderate height occur in the Southern part. The only river is the Ofanto. A large quantity of wine, some of excellent quality, is produced in this Province; almonds, figs, oranges, and licorice form considerable articles of commerce. Salt might be made to any given quantity; the present produce amounts annually to 1,800,000 bushels. It is computed that 50,000 cwts. of saltpetre might be made; the actual supply derived from the factories of this article is about 12,000 cwts. annually. The population of the sea-coast have more of the sea-faring spirit than is usual among the Neapolitans, and in their own vessels convey the native produce to Venice and Dalmatia. The Capital of the Province is Bari, built on a low rocky peninsula about a mile in circumference. Its site is pleasant in consequence of the fresh breezes from the sea, and picturesque scenery surrounding it on the land side. It is the See of a Bishop, who has an income of £1200 annually. The Cathedral is noticed for having one of the loftiest steeples in the Kingdom, being 264 feet high. In the Priory of St. Nicholas is a subterraneous chapel, containing a stone coffin filled with a sweet and colourless liquid, apparently a syrup made with sugar. In this fluid a few bones may be observed, alleged to be the relics of St. Nicholas, from which this holy manna, as it is called, is stated to exude miraculously. It is distributed to devotees as an infallible remedy in many disorders. The people of Bari have the reputation of being industrious and intelligent; they drive a brisk trade in the various ports of the Adriatic. The town is still as famous for its fish as when Horace styled it the "fishy *Barium*." Barletta, lying on the sea-coast to the North-West of Bari, is magnificently built, having in remote Ages been frequently the residence of the Arragonian Kings when they visited this part of their dominions. It is thinly peopled, and this circumstance, combined with the splendour of its architecture, suggest the idea of a Capital depopulated by some casualty. In the market-place stands a colossal statue of bronze, seventeen feet high, representing, according to the general opinion, the victorious Emperor Heraclius. The figure is standing, dressed in a military habit; the sculpture is rude and incorrect, and the attitude awkward. This statue had lain for some centuries half buried in the sand on the sea-coast, when, in 1491, it was dug up and placed on the spot which it at present occupies. Barletta contains 18,000 inhabitants.

NAPLES.
Bari.

City of
Bari.

Barletta.

The Province of Otranto, bounded on the West by that of Bari and the Basilicata, is surrounded on all other parts by the sea. It is level in the Northern part, to the South it rises into hills of a moderate height and usually of great picturesque beauty. This range terminates at the Southern point in Cape Leuca. As the peninsula of Otranto is narrow, seldom exceeding twenty-five miles in breadth, it contains scarcely any streams. The Hidro, which flows by Otranto, and the Galesus, of classical fame, which enters the sea near Tarentin, are mere brooks. The stagnation of wintry torrents in rocky hollows forms many small lakes, which are well stocked with fish. The climate is so warm that there is no Winter, but the Summer months are very sultry, and rain at that time seldom occurs. The crops are

Province of
Otranto.

NAPLES. injured not only by want of water, but by vast numbers of locusts, which occasionally infest them. The staple produce of the Province is corn, of which wheat is the most important. Oil of olives is produced in great quantities, and much esteemed for the foreign market as it is found to improve by keeping. The management of bees receives much attention, and the honey is considered the best in Italy. The Tarentine fleeces have not degenerated since the time of the Romans when they were highly prized; the number of sheep is considerable, and those which yield the fine wool are *transhumantes*. Of the population of the Province, about 40,000 individuals are the descendants of Grecian colonists, and retain the Language of their ancestors.

City of
Lecce.

Lecce, the Capital of the Province, is regarded as the second City in the Kingdom. It is generally built in a style of florid architecture, executed in a fine white stone, soft when taken from the quarry, but hardening after a short exposure to the air. Verrio the Painter, who derives his best chance of immortality from Pope's satire, was a native of Lecce, and many of his works decorate its buildings. The population of the town is small in proportion to its numerous and roomy houses, and the habits of the people so secluded, that Craven mentions his difficulty in finding an individual in the streets at noon. The inhabitants, consisting generally of the Nobility of the neighbouring country, with their dependents, are easy in their circumstances and polished in their manners. The common people in this town and in some others of the Province are fond of dog's-flesh, which is said to be consumed in considerable quantities, and even horse-flesh is without

Taranto.

disguise exposed for sale in this part of Italy. Taranto is a diminutive remnant of the great, wealthy, and voluptuous *Tarentum*, the ancient site of which occupied a space of twelve miles in circuit. The present town is built on a tongue of land, washed on its Southern side by the waters of that part of the Mediterranean called the Gulf of Taranto, and on its Northern by the Mare Piccolo or inlet which formed the ancient port, and is about ten miles in length with a mean breadth of about two. This inlet has an entrance 160 yards wide, and crossed by a bridge of seven arches, which joins Taranto to the Northern shore, and supports an aqueduct conveying water to the town from a spring about twelve miles distant. The present town is ill-built and filthy, containing about 16,000 inhabitants, principally supported by fishing. It is still as celebrated for the profusion and excellence of its shell-fish, as when Horace said of it, *Pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum*. The privilege of taking them is leased by the Crown to various Corporations, who pay 24,000 ducats annually. Swinburne gives a list of ninety-three different sorts to be found here, and mentions that at one entertainment he tasted thirteen varieties all delicious and salubrious. The *Murex* and *Purpura*, which supplied the costly Tarentine dye of the Romans, are still to be met with, but the introduction of cochineal has superseded their use in the Arts. The Mare Piccolo is not at present used as a port, for vessels are excluded by the bridge, and obliged to anchor in a road protected from the sea by the small islands of Sta. Pelagia and St. Andrew. Otranto, which gives name to the Province, is a poor and ill-built place, containing 1600 inhabitants. Its Castle, of romantic celebrity, is a small and rudely constructed fort, intended as a post for watching the movements of Mohammedan Corsairs.

Basilicata.

Basilicata, lying to the South of Capitanata, has a sea-

coast of forty miles along the Western side of the Gulf of Taranto. Its boundary then stretches across the Northern part of the Calabrian Peninsula to the Gulf of Policastro, which bounds it for a distance of about twelve miles. Its Western boundary is formed by the Principato Citeriore and the Principato Ulteriore. With the exception of the sea-coast, where the country is level and fertile, this Province is mountainous, rocky, barren, and regarded as the least favoured by Nature, and the least improved of any part of the Kingdom. The population in general live in a state of great poverty and barbarism. The site of *Metapontum* is marked by a few ruins in the simplest style of the Doric order. They stand near the mouth of the river Basiento, amidst a plain which, instead of the wealth, activity, and cultivation which it exhibited when inhabited by the early Grecian colonists, now presents nothing to the view but a succession of marshes, nearly uninhabited in consequence of malaria. Licorice, which is indigenous in this part of Italy, is one of the principal articles of culture and exportation. Manna is produced in considerable quantities by a species of ash-tree, which receives no culture, unless the term be applicable to the precaution taken by the peasants to cut down all trunks exceeding four inches in diameter, and restrain the growth of the tree to shoots of a bulk inferior to that dimension. Towards the end of July the gatherers of manna make a horizontal incision inclining upwards in the bole of the tree. As the liquor never oozes out on the first day, another cut is given on the second, and then the workman fixes the stalk of a maple-leaf in the upper incision and the end of the leaf in the lower one, so as to form a cup to receive the gum as it exudes from the cut. It is eagerly sought and carried away by various wild animals, which rob these reservoirs. The oppressed peasantry find it a dreadful source of misery, as they are obliged to furnish such a quantity of it as requires a large portion of their time and labour to procure. The price of the drug in the Neapolitan territory is about threepence per ounce. Potenza, the chief town, is a Bishop's See, but contains nothing worth particular notice.

Metapontum.

Production
of manna.

Potenza.

The three Provinces of Calabria occupy the long peninsula forming the most Southern part of the Continental dominions of Naples. The Apennines, extending over the Northern part, rise to a great height. The lower ridges are in general covered with forests of luxuriant oaks and chestnuts, the higher are overgrown with various sorts of firs and pines, and peaks covered with perpetual snows rise above all. These elevated forests, the fastnesses of banditti, have few permanent inhabitants. The peasants of the lower districts drive their cattle to pasture on these mountains during the Summer months, and return to the coasts at the approach of Winter. The North-Western shore of the peninsula is in general low and fertile, but subject to malaria; the South-Eastern is bounded through the greatest part of its length by bold precipices of calcaréous rock, beaten by a boisterous sea. Wherever the elevation of the country does not affect the temperature, the climate approaches to the nature of that between the tropics. There is no Winter, and dry and rainy are the only distinctions of seasons. The frequent occurrence of palm-trees suggests the idea of African scenery, and the aspect of the peasantry indicates that by the influence of climate, by colonization at some remote and unrecorded period, or in consequence of the invasions of the Saracenic Moors, the constitution of the inhabitants differs

The Calabrian Provinces.

NAPLES. from that of other Europeans. According to Craven their stature is low, and seldom possesses symmetry. The outline of the face generally resembles that of the Africans; the complexion is either a pale olive, or a highly tinted copper-colour; the hair sometimes straight but oftener crisp, like that of the Negroes, and universally coarse and black. People in easy circumstances are however distinguished by a considerable share of personal attractions, and the traveller just mentioned informs us that the most beautiful human being he had ever seen was a young female in the neighbourhood of Reggio. The scenery of the Country, in general possessing a picturesque outline, is rendered extremely beautiful by the luxuriant thickets of evergreens which in many places clothe the surface. The tract extending from Spartivento to the vicinity of Reggio, is for the most part an exception to this description; the surface is there rocky, parched, and bare, and the scenery dreary without grandeur or sublimity. Aspromonte, the *Rhæginus Vertex* of the Roman Geographers, rises to a great height in this part of the peninsula. Further to the North the ground becomes low and level, and at the mouth of the Corace, where the two seas are distant but twenty miles, it is thought that a canal might at a moderate expense form a communication between them. By a comparison of their appearances, where they may be observed at one view, it is found that the Ionian Sea is of a light green colour, and the Tuscan of a dark blue: the experience of navigators, it may be observed, has led them to remark that a pale colour in the waters of the sea indicates a less depth than where the hue is a deep azure. These Provinces do not in general rank high with respect to the articles which they supply to commerce. The olive-tree rises to the height of lofty timber, and though receiving no other attention than the clearing away of weeds which might exhaust the soil about the roots, affords an abundant crop of excellent fruit. In addition to the oil of this fruit, the most important productions are timber, corn, wine, and manna. The sugar-cane is found wild, and is sometimes cultivated rather for use in its fresh state than for the production of sugar. Cosenza, the Capital of Calabria Citeriore, is delightfully situated in a fertile and extensive valley, and at the confluence of the rivers Crati and Basiento. Though the See of an Archbishop, and containing nineteen churches, it is a poor and ill-built town. Under its ancient name, *Consentia*, it has some celebrity in History as the place in which Alaric, the mighty King of the Goths, died. The river Basiento rolls over his tomb, which was placed there by his followers after they had caused a temporary change to be made in the course of the stream. Reggio, the Capital of the most Southern division of Calabria, was completely destroyed by the earthquake of 1783, and has since been rebuilt in a regular and handsome style. It is situated on the shore of the Strait of Messina, over which it commands a magnificent prospect. Messina rises out of the waves like a grand amphitheatre, and the Strait, bordered with villages and towns, seems a noble river between two bold shores. The scene is sometimes still further enlivened by the appearance of the singular optical illusion of the *Fata Morgana*. (See MIRAGE.) The neighbouring country is remarkable for the variety, luxuriance, and delicious flavour of its fruits. Bananas and pine-apples ripen in the open air, and the bunches of grapes are of such enormous size as to suggest the recollection of the cluster borne off by two men to give the Israelites some idea of the fertility of their promised land.

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Notwithstanding the great evil of an improvident and oppressive Government, the genial climate and fertile soil of Naples produce a large quantity of valuable articles of commerce; and so great is the capability of the Country that the supply might be incalculably increased under a more judicious Government. Wine is the principal object of the cultivator's attention; and it is computed that the number of individuals employed on the vineyards is double of that engaged in tilling corn. The Neapolitan peasantry consume a great quantity of wine; a single labourer will often drink a dozen bottles in the course of the day, and this great internal demand prevents the exportation of this article from bearing a considerable proportion to the production, so that it seldom exceeds the value of 200,000 ducats in any year. The annual average quantity of corn produced is 12,000,000 quarters, but as the population is principally supported on that article of food, the value of the surplus exported amounts on an average but to 1,000,000 of ducats. Olive oil constitutes the principal article of exportation; it is produced in such abundance that an individual has been known in one year to sell to the amount of £15,000 off his estate. The total amount of this article exported is on an average 2,800,000 ducats. Flax, hemp, and various articles made of them, amount to 800,000 ducats annually. Silk, though produced in very great quantities, is not exported in the same proportion, as it is the favourite wear of the Neapolitan females. Its annual amount is stated at 450,000 ducats. A great variety of miscellaneous articles, almost invariably in a raw state, constitute the remainder of the amount of the exports, valued at 9,000,000 ducats. Of 10,000,000 ducats, to which the imports are estimated to amount, the principal part must be charged to woollen goods, cotton, raw and manufactured, leather, manufactured silk, hardware, tobacco, sugar, and salt-fish. The great quantity of cheese used by the Neapolitans with their macaroni renders it a considerable article of import, seldom falling in amount below 500,000 ducats. In estimating these sums the ducat is taken as a money of account of the value of 3s. 9d.

The annual income derived by the Crown of Naples from its Continental dominions is estimated at 13,000,000 ducats; of which 7,000,000 are produced by land-tax, 2,000,000 by duty on salt, 800,000 by other branches of excise, 1,500,000 from the demesnes of the Crown, and 1,500,000 from Customs.

Accounts are kept at Naples in ducats, *carlini*, and *grani*. The ducat at par is worth 3s. 9d. sterling, and contains 10 *carlini*, and each *carlino* contains 10 *grani*. The principal coins are gold pieces of the value of 2, 4, and 6 ducats; silver pieces of the value of a ducat, and of half a ducat, bearing the name of *pataca*; also smaller pieces of the value of 12 and of 6 *carlini*, and the *taro*, or piece of 2 *carlini*; the copper coins are pieces of $1\frac{1}{2}$ *grani*, of 1 *grano*, and the *tornese* of the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ *grano*. The principal long measures are the *canna* = 6 feet 11 inches, and the *palmo*, of which 8 are contained in the *canna*. Land is measured by the *moggia*, of which 5 = 4 English acres. Corn is measured by the *carro*, which contains 36 *tomoli*, and 7 *tomoli* = 10 English bushels nearly. The principal commercial weight is the *cantaro* = 196 pounds avoirdupois, and divided into 28 *rottoli*. Wine is measured by the *bar-rile* = 11 English gallons. Oil is measured by the *salma*, which contains 80 English gallons.

The Literature of the Neapolitan territory presents

Literature.

NAPLES. us with some of those names which have done most honour to the Human intellect. In ancient times, it produced, amongst a host of writers of less celebrity, Pythagoras, Ennius, Lucilius, Horace, Cicero, and Statius. In modern times the first who holds a prominent place in the history of the human intellect, is Cesar Baronio, better known under the Latin form of Baronius. He was a native of Sora, and, besides other Works, produced as the fruits of forty years' labour, his *Annales Ecclesiastici*, a wonderful monument of industry, and an invaluable, although not always accurate guide through the mazes of Church History during the first twelve centuries. The unfortunate Querno, styled by Pope "the antichrist of wit," was a native of Monopoli. He committed suicide, being unable to endure the ridicule and humiliation which he endured at the Court of Leo X., who amused himself with the simple vanity of the poor enthusiast. Scarcely less melancholy were the results of the transcendent poetical powers of Tasso, who has left his history as an additional instance to the many previously existing, that preeminence of genius too often produces a more exceeding weight of misery. Sorrento claims the honour of his birth. Pontanus, born 1426, at Cereto, a village in the Apennines, was celebrated for the elegance and purity of the Latin style employed in his numerous compositions. Influenced by the irritable and susceptible temperament which too often forms the bane and blemish of the literary character, he exhibited instances of fickleness and ingratitude which proved how little great intellectual powers ensure moral excellence. Sannazaro, born at Naples in 1458, was by his contemporaries styled the Christian Virgil, in consequence of his poem *de Partu Virginis*, from which it will perhaps be found that even Milton has not disdained to borrow. His *Arcadia* was, however, his most popular Work, of which above sixty editions were published previously to 1600. Some critics have censured his choice in the subject of his *Piscatory Eclogues*, but angling has been a frequent and legitimate theme for the Poet, and the serene and cheerful climate and unrivalled scenery of Naples, render fishing a delightful occupation, which affords many pleasing topics for descriptive Poetry. Tansillo, the contemporary of Tasso, is best known by his poem *La Balia*; he is also distinguished by having produced *I due Pellegrini*, regarded as the earliest Dramatic Poem of Italy. In the XVIIth century, Gravina was equally distinguished as a jurist and a critic. Campanella, who flourished at the same time, suffered persecution for his bold Metaphysical speculations, still valued by the best judges in that department of Science. The discovery of Herculaneum and Pompeii caused the intellectual activity of the Neapolitans during the XVIIIth century to be principally directed to the study of antiquity. The dialect of the lower Order of Neapolitans is a *patois*, more remote from the Latin stock than any other extensively spoken in Italy. The pronunciation is rough and guttural; as a vehicle of Literature it is confined to popular songs, and a few trifling compositions which circulate among the common people.

Dialect.

Carbonari.

The origin of the secret Society of the *Carbonari* (coaliers) is to be attributed to the policy of Queen Caroline, (of Austria,) whose emissaries, in 1812, organized it as the means of subverting the authority of Murat. The association spread rapidly in Abruzzo and Calabria, whence it extended over the whole Kingdom with so great activity, that the number of the initiated at present is cal-

culated to exceed 200,000. The leaders of the association thought it advisable, in 1813, to exclude such Members as they regarded less suited for the execution of their projects, and those rejected associated themselves under the name of the *Calderari*. (braziers,) and from resentment and rivalry entertained implacable hatred against their late associates. The more powerful sect of the *Carbonari*, having become an object of suspicion to the Ministers of the Crown, in consequence of the free principles naturally pervading a self-constituted association under an oppressive Government, was still treated with caution and leniency until the Prince of Canosa became Minister of police. He declared himself the chief of the *Calderari*, from whom he exacted an oath that they would pay implicit obedience to his commands, and by all expedients exterminate the *Carbonari* and Free Masons, between which associations a mysterious union was supposed to exist. Canosa had the audacity to distribute, unauthorized by the Royal authority, 20,000 stand of fire-arms among the *Calderari*, and a Civil war seemed imminent, until the King, made acquainted with these machinations, degraded and sent him into exile. The *Carbonari*, the active promoters of those political commotions which agitated Naples in 1821, are at present regarded by the Government with much alarm, and persecuted with great but ineffectual severity. Their influence is still increasing among the people, and would be irresistible but for the control powerfully exercised by foreign States. Their political tenets are glossed over by a specious application of the doctrines of the Gospel. In their discourses they ever set forth Jesus as an object of their pity and affection, who was himself the innocent victim of cruelty and glorious pattern of persecuted virtue. One of the *initiated*, who gave Count Orloff an insight into the objects and tenets of the Society, observed that, in consequence of these Religious views, all classes of persons, lazzaroni, peasants, monks, pastors, receive with respect and admiration the discourses of the Members, and eagerly press to become associates, and (if we may so lightly use the words of Scripture) to take those precious privileges by violence. The *Carbonari* call their Clubs *vendite*, markets; for the coal-trade furnishes them with watch-words, as architecture supplies symbolical terms to the Free-Masons. The professed object of the association is to clear the Country of the wolves which infest it; and by this term they mean tyrants as the most destructive enemies of public liberty. They have different ranks and use various symbolic signs, among which that of the Cross is the principal. In their meetings all their measures and discourses have a democratical tendency, combined with an exalted morality practically exhibiting its influence in surprising changes in the conduct and character of the votaries. At Naples ferocious lazzaroni, and in the Provinces abandoned and desperate freebooters, have, as soon as initiated, exhibited instances of admirable disinterestedness and benevolence.

The History of Naples, as an independent State, dates long after its territory formed a portion of the civilized world. Southern Italy having been part of the Roman Empire on its fall, was conquered by the Goths, and wrested from them by the Greeks of the Lower Empire, who, in their turn, were expelled by adventurers from Normandy, on whose Chief, Robert Guiscard, the Pope bestowed the investiture of nearly the present Neapolitan dominions. In 1192, the Emperor Henry VI., of the House of Swabia, made himself master of the

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NAPLES. Kingdom, which he claimed in right of his Empress, the posthumous daughter of Roger, the first Guiscard who assumed the title of King. On the death of his son and successor, Frederic II., Pope Urban IV. having alleged that the territory had reverted to him as a lapsed fief, conferred it, in 1264, on Charles Count of Anjou, brother of Louis IX. of France. In 1282, the revolt, so celebrated under the name of the Sicilian Vespers, exterminated the French troops which occupied Sicily; and the inhabitants transferred their allegiance from Charles to Peter of Arragon, who alleged a title derived from his marriage with the daughter of one of the numerous claimants of the Crown. The separation of the two Countries continued until Alphonso, King of Arragon and Sicily, having been adopted by Joan II., on her death, in 1435, succeeded to the throne of Naples, with which he reunited the Insular possessions. The Princes of the House of Arragon continued to occupy the throne till about the close of the XVth century, when it was seized by Ferdinand of Spain. In 1707, the Emperor Joseph I. succeeded in wresting Naples from Philip V. of Spain; and in 1720, his successor, Charles VI., by Treaty, added to it the Island of Sicily. This contested territory again changed masters in 1734, when Don Carlos, son of Philip V., succeeded in acquiring possession of it, and in securing his acquisition by the Treaty of Vienna. On his accession to the Throne of Spain, in 1759, he transmitted the Sovereignty of the Two Sicilies to his third son, Ferdinand IV. Under this dynasty it remained till occu-

pied by the French in 1799; and after the battle of Marengo, Napoleon declared that the Bourbons had ceased to reign in Naples. In 1806, he gave this conquest to his brother Joseph, who for two years enjoyed the name of King, and, in 1808, he again transferred the temporary usufruct to his brother-in-law Joachim Murat, and Joseph took rank as King of Spain. After the downfall of Napoleon, and the violent death of Joachim, the Bourbon Ferdinand was restored in 1815. He died in 1825, and was succeeded by his son Francis, the present King.

Mazzella, *Descrizione del Regno di Napoli*, Nap. 4to. 1601; Giannone, *Istoria Civile del Regno di Napoli*; Galanti, *Descrizione Geografica e Politica delle Sicilie*, Nap. 4 vols. 8vo. 1787; De La Lande, *Voyage en Italie*, Genève, 7 tom. 8vo. 1790; Swinburne, *Travels in the Two Sicilies*, 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1783; St. Non, *Voyage Pittoresque dans Naples et dans Sicile*, 5 tom. fol. Par. 1782; Hamilton, *Campi Phlegrei*, 3 vol. fol. Nap. 1776—79; Spallanzani, *Viaggi alle due Sicilie*, 4 tom. 8vo. Pavia, 1792; Breislak, *Voyages Physiques, &c. dans la Campanie*, 8vo. 1801; Riedesel, *Reise nach Sicilien und Gros-Griechenland*, 8vo. Zur. 1771; Reh-fues, *Gemälde v. Neapel u. sn. Umgebungen*, 3 thle. 8vo. Zur. 1808; Orloff, *Mémoires Historiques, &c. sur le Royaume de Naples*, 5 tom. 8vo. Par. 1808; Craven, *Tour through the Southern Provinces of Naples*, 4to. Lond.; Rommanelli, *Napoli Antica e Moderna*, 8vo. 3 tom. 1815.

NAPLES.
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NARRA-
TION.

NARAVELIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Polyandria*, order *Polygynia*, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*. Generic character: corolla, petals six to twelve, longer than the calyx; seed-vessel on a thick footstalk, seated in a hollow.

One species, *N. Zeylanica*, native of Ceylon.

NARCISSUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Narcissi*. Generic character: corolla six equal petals, nectary funnel-shaped, one-leaved; stamens within the nectary.

Nearly sixty species of this elegant and generally cultivated genus have been discovered, mostly natives of Europe. The flowers are highly fragrant and ornamental, and expand early in the Spring. *N. biflorus*, *Pseudo-Narcissus*, the common Daffodil, and *N. poeticus*, are natives of England; the last is also a native of the South of Europe, and is thought to be the Narcissus of Ovid; *N. jonquilla*, the Jonquil, is a native of Spain; *N. bulbocodium*, with a nectary formed like a hoop-petticoat, is a native of Portugal. All the species are easily cultivated, several flower well in water, but the heat of a room with a fire, draws the stem to an unsightly length, and weakens the flower.

NARCO'TICK, *adj.* } Fr. *narcotique*; It. and Sp. *narcotico*; Gr. *ναρκωτικός*, from *ναρκο-ειν*, to benumb, to stupify. See the Quotation from Holland.

For he had yeven drinke his gayler so
Of a clarre, made of a certain wine,
With *narcotikes* and opie of Thebes fine,
That all the night through that men wold him shake
The gailer slept, he mighte not awake.

Chaucer. *The Knights Tale*, v. 1474.

Narcoticke medicines, bee those that benum and stupifie with their coldnesse, as opium, hemlocke, and such like.

Holland. *Plinie. Explanation of the Words of Art.*

Medicines which they call *narcotical*, that is to say, such as benowme and dead the diseased.

Harmer. *Translation of Beza*, (1587,) p. 421.

Arresting that impetuous motion of the spirits,—as those things do, that pass for *narcotically* cold.

Whitelock. *Manners of England*, p. 222.

Pale, meagre, muse-rid wight! who reads in vain

Narcotic volumes o'er. Shenstone. *Economy*, p. 3.

NARD, Fr. *nard*; It. and Sp. *nardo*; Lat. *nardus*; Gr. *νάρδος*.

But the good, sincere, and true *nard* is known by the lightness, red colour, sweet smell, and the tast especially: for it drieth the tongue, and leaveth a pleasant relish behind it.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xii. ch. xii.

— There eternal Summer dwells,

And West-winds, with musky wing,

About the cedarn alleys fling

Nard and Cassia's balmy smells.

Milton. *Comus*, l. 991.

NARDUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Gramineæ*. Generic character: calyx one-flowered, one-valved; corolla one-valved, enclosed; flowers in a spike, alternately sessile.

Three species, grasses, natives of Europe and North America.

NARRATION, } Fr. *narration*; It. *narrazione*;
NA'RRATIVE, *adj.* } Sp. *narracion*; Lat. *narratio*,
NA'RRATIVE, *n.* } from *narrare*, *gnarum reddere*, to
NARRA'TOR, } make known, to tell.
NA'RRATORY. } A tale, a story; a relation of a

story.

NAR-
RATION.
—
NAR-
ROW.

Indeuouring thereby to proue, that the opinion of giants is not altogether grounded vpon vaine and fabulous *narrations*, inuented onlie to delight the eares of the hearers with the report of maruellous things.

Holinshed. The Description of Britain, vol. i. ch. v. p. 14.

Therefore by this *narratiue* you now vnderstand the state of the question, whereupon the king prayeth your aduice.

Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 53.

Hee is but a *narrator* of other men's opinions, suspending his owne judgment, sometime peradventure when hee should not have so done.

Mountague. Appeal to Cæsar, ch. i. p. 5.

Now, letters, tho' they be capable of any subject, yet commonly they are either *narratory*, oburgatory, consolatory, monitory, or congratulatory.

Howell. Letters, book i. sec. 1. p. 17.

Chiefs, who no more in bloody fights engage,
But wise through time, and *narrative* with age.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book iii.

Perchance some hackney, hunger-bitten scribler,
Insults thy memory, and blots thy tomb
With long flat *narrative*, or duller rhymes.

Blair. The Grave.

NA'RRROW, *v.* } A. S. *narw*, *nearw*, *nearwe*. The
NA'RRROW, *adj.* } past part. of *nyrwian*, *coarctare*,
NA'RRROWLY, } *comprimere*, *contrahere*, to draw to-
NA'RRROWNESS. } gether, to compress, to contract.

Tooke. See NEAR, and NORTH.

To draw *near* together, to compress, to contract, to confine, to constrain, to straighten, to tighten.

Toward þe wode, fram wanne he come, þe Brutons gonne to fle,
Ac þo hii come among *narwe* heggys, hii stode agen anon.

R. Gloucester, p. 211.

He býþozte hým wel *narwe*, zýf þer mýgta be ený red,
þoru wýuýnge, oþer þoru ený þýng.

Id. p. 294.

Neuerþeles at Karham was the bataile gýuen,
þe kýng was *narow* holden, his folk alle to drýuen.

R. Brunne, p. 16.

Hou streit is the gate and the wey *narowe* that ledith to lyf, and
ther ben fewe that fynden it.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. vii.

Jalous he was, and held hire *narwe* in cage,
For she was wild and yonge, and he was old.

Chaucer. The Miller's Tale, v. 3225.

Here may ye seen, how excellent franchise
In women is whan they hem *narwe* avise.

Id. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9862.

Hir front was *narowe*, hir lockes hore.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 30.

Thou lokest *narowlye* vnto all my pathes, & markest the steppes
of my fete.

Bible, Anno 1551. Job, ch. xiii.

Without in the wall of the house, he made *narrowed* rests round
about, that the beams should not be fastened in the walls of the
house.

Id. Modern Version. 1 Kings, ch. vi. ver. 6.

So in our streets sly beggers *narrowly*
Watch motions of the giver's hand or eye,
And evermore conceive some hope thereby.

Donne. Letters. To Mr. T. W.

[Men] should accustome themselves, by the light of particulars,
to enlarge their mindes to the amplitude of the world, and not re-
duce the world to the *narrowness* of their mindes.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. iii. sec. 290.

Let him be exact and impartial in the great work of self-exami-
nation, looking often and *narrowly* into the state of his soul, and
clearing all accounts and old scores between God and his conscience.

South. Sermons, vol. vi. p. 259.

What virtue is there in a tragedy, which is not contained in an
epic poem; where pride is humbled, virtue rewarded, and vice
punished; and those more amply treated, than the *narrowness* of the
drama can admit.

Dryden. Dedication to the Æneid.

Here lies our good Edmund, whose genius was such,
We scarcely can praise it, or blame it too much;
Who, born for the universe, *narrow'd* his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.

Goldsmith. Retaliation, 1774.

Society in despotic governments is *narrowed* according to the de-
gree of rigour which the ruling tyrant exercises over his subjects.

Observer, No. 21.

NARTHECIUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class
Hexandria, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Junci*.
Generic character: corolla, six petals, spreading, per-
sisting; filaments thread-like, hirsute; capsule superior,
prismatic; seeds attached to both sides.

One species, *N. ossifragum*, native of boggy places in
England. *Eng. Bot.*

NARWHALE, a species of whale, so called from the
size of its *nares*, or nostrils.

Nor is it to be omitted what hath been formerly suspected, but
now confirmed by Olaus Wormius and Thomas Bartholinus, that
those long horns preserved as precious rarities in many places, are
but the teeth of *narh-whales*, to be found about Island, Greenland,
and other Northern regions.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iii. ch. xxiii. p. 205.

NAS, *i. e. ne was, was not.*

And thre yere in this wise his lif he ladde,
And bare him so in pees and eke in werre,
Ther n'as no man that Theseus hath derre.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1450.

For pittied is mishap that *nas* remedie,
But scorned bene deedes of fond foolerie.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. May.

NASA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Gasteropodous Mol-
lusca*.

Generic character. Shell convoluted, turritid; with
a canal scarcely produced beyond the anterior margin of
the lip, and turned towards the left, very short, and
obliquely truncate; spire produced.

Type of the genus, *Buccinum reticulatum*, Linnæus;
Pen. Brit. Zool. vol. iv. p. 122. pl. lxxii. fig. 92. Se-
veral species, of which at least five exist on the British
shores.

NA'SAL, *adj.*

NA'SAL, *n.*

NASA'LITY,

NA'SICORNOUS,

Lat. *nasus*, the nose.

Of or pertaining to the nose.

When the discharge lessens, pass a small probe through the *nasal*
duct into the nose every time it is drest, in order to dilate it a little.

Sharpe. Surgery.

Sneezing, masticatories, and *nasals* are generally receaved: Her-
cules de Saxonia relates of an empirick in Venice that had a
strong water to purge by the mouth and nostrils, which he still used
in head melancholy, and would sell for no gold.

Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, fol. 384.

And some unicorns we will allow even among insects, as those
four kinds of *nasicornous* beetles described by Muffetus.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iii. ch. xxiii. p. 203.

The liquid *nasal* follows these, being formed by the tongue and
roots of the teeth, with a little assistance from the other organ: and
we must particularly remember, when we attend to the pronuncia-
tion of Indian dialects, that most sounds of this class are varied in
a singular manner by turning the tongue upwards, and almost
bending it back towards the palate, so as to exclude them nearly
from the order, but not from the analogy, of dentals.

Sir William Jones. Works, vol. iii. p. 286. *On the Orthography
of Asiatick Words.*

The Indian sound differs only in the greater *nasality* of the first
letter.

Id. Ib. p. 284.

NASCENT, Lat. *nascens*, growing, from *nasci*, to
grow.

Growing, rising, or springing up.

As the soul animates the whole, what nearly touches the soul re-
lates to all. Therefore the asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery
acrimony of alkaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, pro-
duce *nascent* passions and anxieties in the soul.

Berkeley. Works, vol. ii. p. 507. *Siris.*

NAR-
ROW.
—
NAS-
CENT.

NASSAU. NASSAU, Dukedom of, a small independent State of Germany, bounded on the West and North by the Rhenish Provinces of Prussia and Westphalia, East and South by the Hessian territories, has a superficial extent of 2000 square British miles. It is a hilly, broken country, having two principal ranges of mountains, the Westerwald in the North, the Taunus in the South-West; the wide valley which stretches between these ridges is drained by the river Lahn, nearly equidistant from each. The most elevated points within the territory are two summits of the Taunus, respectively 800 and 1000 feet high. The Rhine flows along the Southern and Western frontiers from the mouth of the Main to that of the Lahn, and greatly contributes to the beauty and fertility of the Rheingau, a tract extending along its Northern bank, and celebrated as the most picturesque and productive in Germany. The Main for a short distance flows along the South-Eastern frontier, and part of its course lies within the limits of the Dukedom. The Lahn is however the principal river, as nearly the whole of its course lies within the territory: it is deep enough for boats of considerable burthen, and therefore presents great advantages in consequence of affording communication with the extensive inland navigation of the Rhine. Nassau abounds with mineral springs, among which that of Selters is the best known. These waters attract visitors to the annual average number of 10,000; and from them 3,000,000 jars of water are exported every year. The climate is mild, agreeable, and remarkably salubrious, especially to the South of the mountains, which shelter it from the Northern winds.

Physical features.

Productions.

Wines are the staple article of agricultural industry, and those produced at Johannisberg, Rudesheim, Markbrunn, Schierstein, and Hochheim, are well known to the commercial and luxurious throughout Europe. The annual average amount of the vintage is about 1,400,000 gallons. There is a great number of standard fruit trees, especially of chestnuts and apples, and large quantities are exported. The principal corn crop is wheat, of quality so excellent that in the Dutch market it brings twenty per cent. more than that of any other Country. The culture of potatoes is rapidly extending. Tobacco, hops, flax, and hemp are after these the most important objects of culture. The extensive woods, besides excellent timber, yield tar and potash. In 1818, the live stock was found by enumeration to be as follows: horned cattle 175,080, horses 9735, sheep 172,737, swine 64,103, goats 10,979. Among the mineral productions iron is the most important, as about 100,000 cwt. are annually brought to market; the lead-mines yield annually 12,000 cwt., and an insignificant proportion of silver. Nassau is altogether an agricultural Country, and has no manufactures worth enumerating.

Population.

The population, in 1817, amounted to 301,907 persons, of whom 161,165 are Protestants, 135,213 Roman Catholics, and 5529 Jews.

Political organization.

The Duke of Nassau, previously an absolute Sovereign, in 1817 gave his subjects a Representative Constitution, in which the most important functions are discharged by two Houses, one of Lords, twelve in number, six taking their seats by hereditary right, six as deputies of ennobled landowners; the Lower House consists of twenty-two Members, four of whom represent those engaged in the functions of Religion and education, three represent the commercial class, and fifteen those landowners who are not ennobled. The elections are septennial, and the sessions annual. Nassau, in

conjunction with Brunswick, holds the thirteenth place in the Germanic Confederacy, and has two of the seventy-one votes which determine its measures. Its quota of troops to the Confederacy is fixed at 3027; the military establishment is at present 1600.

The revenue, in 1817, amounted to £155,781, of which £75,000 were derived from the landed property of the Duke; in the same year the expenditure amounted to £153,341; the public debt amounted, at the close of the Revolutionary war, to £500,000, but great progress has been made in discharging it.

Nassau is divided into twenty-eight judicial districts. Wiesbaden, the Capital, situated on the right bank of the Rhine, in latitude 50° 5' North, longitude 8° 9' West, is a small place containing but 5138 inhabitants. The population of no other town in the Duchy amounts to this number, nor do any contain objects meriting particular notice.

Habel, *Beyträge zur Naturgeschichte und Oekonomie der Nassauschen Länder*, Dessau, 1784, 8vo.; Steubing, *Matersalen zur Statistik und Geschichte der Oranien-Nassauschen Länder. Staats-und Address-handbuch des Herzogthums, Nassau*, 8vo. 1819.

NASSAUVIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Segregata*. Generic character: flowers collected into a head, with intervening scales; calyx four or five flowered, double, the interior five-leaved, exterior three-leaved; corolla tubular, slightly two-lipped; receptacle naked; down four or five bristled, caducous.

One species, *N. suaveolens*, native of the Straits of Magellan.

NASTURTIUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliquosa*, natural order *Cruciferae*. Generic character: pod roundish, (sometimes shortened,) valves concave, nerveless, not carinated; cotyledons accumbent; calyx spreading.

A genus divided from *Sisymbrium*, containing six species, natives of Europe. *S. sylvestre*, *terrestre*, *amphibium*, and *officinale*, the Water-cress, are natives of England.

NA'STY, } Skinner derives from the Ger. *nass*; **NA'STILY**, } *D. nat, madidus, humidus, q. d. nimita* **NA'STINESS**. } *illuvie sordens*; and *nass* (Wachter) from *netzen*, to wet, Goth. *natjan*.

Wet, damp, miry; wet or damp to a foul or filthy degree; consequentially, foul or filthy, defiled, polluted.

No doubt some moldy tale,
Like Pericles, and stale
As the shrieve's crusts, and nasty as his fish-
Scraps, out of every dish
Thrown forth, and rank'd into the common tub,
May keep up the play-club.
Ben Jonson. The just Indignation the Author took, &c.

The most pernicious infection, next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when prisoners have been long, and close, and nastily kept.
Bacon. Natural History, Cent. x. sec. 914.

Sin is the uncleanness of the soul, that cleaves closer to it, than any outward nastiness can to the skin.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 824. Cases of Conscience, dec. iii. case 3.

Many there are who embrace dunghills, the filth and offensiveness of whose lives does exceed them, and who are sordidly and nastily habited, whose clothes are but an emblem of their hearts, and a lively picture of their manners.

South. Sermons, vol. x. p. 4.

The swine is as filthy when he lies close in his sty, as when he comes forth, and shakes his nastiness in the street.

Id. Ib. vol. viii. p. 18.

NASSAU.
NASTY.

NASTY.
—
NASUA.

Last of the toiling race there liv'd a pair,
Bred up in labour and inur'd to care!
To sweep the streets their task from sun to sun,
And seek the nastiness which others shun.
Jago. The Scavengers.

NASUA, from the Latin *nasus*, a nose; Storr, *Coati*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the tribe *Plantigrada*, family *Carnivora*, order *Sarcophaga*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth six in either jaw, the upper outer one on each side sharp and conical; cuspid long, conical, sharp, and angular; molar six on a side in both jaws, the three anterior pointed and cutting, the three posterior tubercular and grinding; muzzle very pointed, nose very long and movable; ears small and oval; body hairy, tail long and covered with hair; feet plantigrade and five-toed; claws sharp and falcular.

The Coatis in the form of their teeth very nearly resemble the Raccoons, and, together with these, the Bears and Badgers, approach nearer omnivorous feeders than the other genera found in the same order. They are very remarkable for the great elongation of the nose, which is extended into a kind of trunk, pierced at the tip by oval nostrils, which extend along the sides in form of semicircular slits, and are provided with whiskers, also found about the eyes. In size they nearly equal the Fox; the body is long and covered with thick hair, the legs are short, and the tail, about equalling the length of the body, is carried either horizontally or elevated. They live in the woods, either alone or in pairs, but do not burrow. They feed on fruit, insects, and reptiles, which they hunt by scent; they grub up the earth with their long snout like Hogs, when in search of their prey, which they convey to the mouth with their fore paws, and sit upright like Dogs. They are easily tamed, and fond of caresses, but never attach themselves, and cannot be allowed to go at liberty, as they run and climb every where, moving their nose about incessantly, and prying into every hole and corner where they have the least notion any thing is to be obtained; and this disposition cannot be overcome even by correction. When angered, they utter a kind of very shrill bark, but if pleased a sort of gentle whistle.

N. Rufa, Storr; *Viverra Nasua*, Lin.; *le Coati Roux*, Buff.; *Brazilian Weasel*, Pen; *Red Coati*. Length of the body about fifteen inches, tail fourteen, general colour bright rufous, paler on the neck, and deeper on the back, where the hairs are ringed with black; the nose is greyish-black, and the sides of the head greyish, under part of the lower jaw white; above and below the eye, and between it and the ear is a little white spot; the back of the ears black, the inside white; outside of the fore legs black; the tail is ringed alternately with rufous and black. It inhabits Brazil and Guiana, and climbs trees with great facility; it carries its tail perpendicular to the body, and puts it between its legs before going to sleep. Linnaeus kept one a considerable time, but did not succeed in taming it; he mentions that it was very obstinate and capricious, killed the poultry, tore off their heads, and sucked their blood; it defended itself with great spirit if taken hold of against its inclination, and stuck fast to the legs of those whose pockets it wanted to ransack, and carried off whatever it found; but could easily be driven away by a brush made of Hog's bristles, to which it had an especial aversion: it slept from midnight to noon, but during the remainder of the day remained awake, and

from six to midnight walked about continually without minding the weather.

N. Fusca, Storr; *Viverra Narica*, Lin.; *le Coati Brun*, Buff.; *Brown Coati*. Same size as the last; general colour blackish-brown, mingled with a little grey on the upper parts of the body; dingy yellow beneath, especially on the neck and chest between the fore legs; the head is grey, the sides of the nose black, bordered on the upper edge with two white stripes, which pass from the angle of the eye to the middle of the snout, where they are gradually lost; above and below each eye is a white spot, and a third behind the outer corner: the tail is alternately ringed with black and dingy yellow. It is found in Brazil, Paraguay, and Guiana, climbs as well as a cat, and is extremely troublesome from turning over every thing which comes in its way.

Three varieties of this species are mentioned by Fred. Cuvier, the most common of which has the skin less black, and the grey colour tawny; the second has the tail of a uniform colour; the third has no white streaks on the nose, and the fourth has the tip of the nose white.

See Storr, *Prodromus Methodi Mammalium*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*.

NASUTE, Lat. *nasutus*, having a large nose, (*nasus*), a quick smell.

They are commonly discovered by a *nasute* swine purposely brought up.

Evelyn. Miscellaneous Writings, p. 747. *Acetaria*, 39.

NA'TAL, adj. } Fr. *natal*; It. *natale*; Sp. *natal*;

NATAL'TIAL. } Lat. *natalis*, pertaining to the birth or nativity. *Natal Jove*, i. e. Jove presiding over the birth or nativity.

Now nece mine, by *Natal* Jove's feast,
Were I a God, ye should sterve as yerne.

Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book iii. p. 252.

We read in the life of Virgil, how far his *natalit* poplar had outstrip'd the rest of its contemporaries.

Evelyn, book iv. sec. 13.

Safe in the hand of one disposing power,
Or in the *natal*, or the mortal hour.

Pope. Essay on Man, epis. 1. l. 286.

NATATION, Lat. *natatio*, from *natare*, and that from *nare*, to swim; Gr. *νέω*.

And first, that man should swim naturally, because we observe it is no lesson unto other animals, we cannot well conclude; for other animals swim in the same manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for *natation* in the water, than for progression upon the land.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors, book iv. ch. vi. p. 245.

NA'THELESS, } i. e. *na* or not, not the *less*.

NA'THEMORE. } Not the more. *Natheless* has given way to *never-the-less*, q. v.

An *naples* he wende toward hys son myd al hys poer vaste,
Vor to smyte an *batayle*.

R. Gloucester, p. 320.

Neples þe clerk Merlyn sais certeyn,
That Bretons at þe last salle haf þis lond agayn.

R. Brunne, p. 7.

Netheless love ye youre enemyes and do ye wel.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. vi.

But *nathelesse* I trow that she
Was faire sometime, and fresh to see,
When she was in her rightfull age.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 174.

And *natheless* by daies olde,
Whan that the bokes weren leuer,
Writyng was beloued euer
Of them, that weren vertuous.

Gower. Prologues, p. 7.

NASUA.
—
NATHE-
LESS.

NATHE-
LESS.
—
NA-
TOLIA.

Yet *nathemore* by his bold hartie speach
Could his blood frosen hart emboldned bee,
But through his boldnes rather feare did reach.
Spenser. Faerie Queen, book i. can. 9.

Not like those steps
On heaven's azure; and the torrid clime
Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire;
Nathless he so endured, till on the beach
Of that inflamed sea, he stood and call'd
His legions.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 299.

NATICA, in Zoology, a genus of *Gasteropodous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell operculated, subglobose, umbilicated, aperture entire, semiorbiculate; pillar lip entire, not entering the aperture, with a cavity or callus behind, the latter varying the form of the umbilicus, and occasionally closing it.

Type of the genus, *Nerita glaucina*, Linnæus; Brown, *Illust.* pl. xliii. fig. 1, 2. 8. 10. Rather a numerous genus, consisting entirely of marine shells, adorned with beautiful colours, and smooth; eight recent, and several fossil species are found on the coasts and crags of Britain.

NATION, Fr. *nation*; It. *nazione*; Sp. *nación*, Lat. *natio*, from *nasci*, *natus*; to be born.

The place, country, or region, where any one is born; the people themselves.

Folke of all *nacion*
Bothe p̄fit and imp̄fit.
Piers Ploukman. Vision, p. 309.

Alass! unto the Barbare *nation*
I muste gon, sin that it is your will.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4701.

"My love?" quad he, "nay my dampnation.
Alas! that any of my *nation*
Should ever so foule disparage be."
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6650.

Who made our laws to bind us, not himself,
And hath full right to exempt
Whomso it pleases him by choice
From *national* obstruction without taint
Of sin, or legal debt.
Milton. Samson Agonistes, l. 312.

Therefore I pray let our friendship, let our love, that *nationality* of British love, that vertuous tie of Academic love, be still strengthened (as heretofore), and receive daily more and more vigor.
Howell. Letter 18. book i. sec. 2. p. 106.

There is no *nation* in the world, though plunged into never such gross and absurd idolatry, but has some awful sense of a Deity, and a persuasion of a state of retribution to men after this life.
South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 15.

The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant, every sin of theirs was in a peculiar manner spiritual adultery.
Id. Ib.

Mountains interpos'd
Make enemies of *nations*, who had else
Like kindred drops been mingled into one.
Cowper. The Task, book ii.

NATIVE, *adj.* } Fr. *natif*; It. and Sp. *nativo*;
NATIVE, *n.* } Lat. *nativus*, from *natum*, past
NATI'VITY. } participle of *nasci*, to be born.

That can or may bear; causing to be; of or pertaining to birth; coming with, accompanying the birth, inherent from the birth; belonging or pertaining to the kind; the being, essence, or existence of the kind.

Native land; land where any one was born.

Native dust; dust whence any one was created.

Mark biginnith at the sendyng of Joon Baptist, and tellith not the *natyuite* of Crist bi fleisch, but fro Cristis baptym whanne he was ful man.
Wiclif. Prolog. On Mark.

Is not that the glorious cytie, which hath bene of so longe antiquite? whose *natiues* dwelling far of, commende her so greatlye.
Bible, Anno 1551. Esaye, ch. xxiii.

For I myselfe, loo! thynges moste vustable.
Formed in offence, conceaued in lyke case
Am noughte but synne from my *natyuite*.
Wyatt. Psalm 51.

But he for to shew that he hath not left his anxious fauour toward hys *natiue* country, though he be rûne away from it for heresy.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 306. The Supplicacioun of Soules.

O *natiue* land, Ilion, and of the Goddes.
The mansion place! O warlike walles of Troy!
Four times it stopt in thentrie of our gate:
Four times the harness clattred in the womb.
Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book ii.

What time the *native* belman of the night,
The bird that warn'd Peter of his fall,
First rings his silver bell t' each sleepy wight,
That should their mindes up to devotion call,
She heard a wondrous noise below the hall.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 6.

For still her cheekes possesse the same,
Which *natiue* she doth owe.
Shakspeare. Love's Labour Lost, fol. 125.

Behold
Whereon the Ægean shore a city stands
Built nobly, pure the air, and light the soil,
Athens the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, *native* to famous wits.
Milton. Paradise Regained, book iv. l. 238.

At thy *nativity*, a glorious quire
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung
To shepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the Messiah now was born,
Where they might see him, and to thee they came.
Id. Ib. book i. l. 242.

Anaximander's opinion is, that the Gods are *native*, rising and vanishing again, in long periods of times; and that these Gods are innumerable worlds; but how can we conceive that to be a God, which is not eternal?

Cudworth. Intellectual System, fol. 129.

Oh impotent of mind!
Shall these, shall these Atrides' mercy find?
Well hast thou known proud Troy's perfidious land,
And well her *natives* merit at thy hand!
Pope. Homer. Iliad, book iv.

There is something so *natively* great and good in a person that is truly devout, that an aukward man may as well pretend to be genteel, as an hypocrite to be pious.

Tatler, No. 211. col. 2.

And as a child, when scaring sounds molest,
Clings close and closer to the mother's breast;
So the loud torrent, and the whirlwind's roar,
But bind him to his *native* mountains more.
Goldsmith. The Traveller.

NATIVE.
—
NA-
TOLIA.

NATOLIA.

NATOLIA, used by abbreviation for ANATOLIA, is derived from the Greek word Anatolé, (signifying the East,) and was substituted, on the revival of Letters, for the ancient denomination of Western Asia. "When the Romans,"

says Meletius, (*Geogr. ii. § 1. c. 1. tom. iii. 113.*) "had made themselves masters of the greater and most populous part of the known World, they divided their Empire into two parts, the Eastern and the Western; and they

NA-
TOLIA.

Boundaries.

called that the Eastern which to this day, and by the Turks themselves, is improperly termed Anatolè, (*Ἀνατολή*), comprehending not only Asia the Less, but also other Provinces belonging to the Greater Asia; as Lycia, Pamphylia, Cilicia, Armenia the Less, Cappadocia, Galatia, and Bithynia. It is bounded on the North by the Euxine Sea; on the East by the river Euphrates; on the South by the Cyprian Sea; and on the West by the Ægæan Sea, the Hellespont, and the Propontis; and is, as it were, a Peninsula, the isthmus* of which, they say, extends for about 200 miles from the Sea of Issus

to that of Pontus." Under Constantine and his successors, till the VIIth century, this part of the Empire was divided into Diacésises, subsequently into Themes, or Military Governments; and the Turks have subdivided it into six Páshálik, or Vice-royalties, and one Musellimlik, or Government, comprehending also the Island of Cyprus.

The following Table will show the correspondence between the principal divisions established at the above-mentioned periods.

NA-
TOLIA.Ancient
subdivi-
sions.

	Diacesises.	Themes.	Sanjaks.
Diacesises of Asia.	Hellespont	Opician Theme	Khudávendikár.
	Lydia	Thracesian Theme	Aidin.
	Caria. }	Theme of the Cibyrrhæotæ	{ Tekeh. Menteshá.
	Lycia. }		
	The Isles of the Ægæan Sea.	Ægæan Sea	Ak Deniz. (White Sea.)
	Phrygia. }	Anatolic Theme	{ Tekeh. Karamán. Anátólé.
Diacesises of Pontus.	Lycaonia. }		
	Pisidia. }		
	Pamphylia. }		
	Proconsular Asia	Theme of Samos	Aidin.
	Bithynia	— of the Optimates. }	Kójah ílí.
	Honorias		
Diacesises of the East.	Paphlagonia. }	— Paphlagones	Sultán Oní.
	Galatia. }		
	Hellenopontus. }	Armenian Theme	{ Kastamúní. Jánik.
	Pontus Polemoniacus. }		
	Cappadocia. }	Theme of { Colonéa. }	Sívás.
	Armenia. }		
Diacesises of the East.	Isauria. }	— of Seleucia	Adanah.
	Cilicia. }		
	Cyprus	— of Cyprus	Kibrís.

Modern
subdivi-
sions.

But, taken in the widest sense in which it has been used by modern writers, Natolia comprehends also a portion of the North-Western part of ancient Armenia, and has been divided by the Turks into the following Provinces, or Vice-royalties, (Páshálik,) each containing several Military Districts governed by Sanják Beys, who are distinguished by a standard, (*sanják*), as is implied by their title.

Páshálik.	Sanják, or Livá, (i. e. Military District.)	Principal Towns.
i. Anátólí.	1. Kójah ílí ...	{ Uskudár. (Scútari.) Kádí Kóí. (Chalcedon.) *Iznikmid. (Nicomedia.) I'zník. (Nicæa.)
	2. Khudáven- dikár	{ Yení shehr. *Burúsah. (Prusa.) *Bíghá. (Pegæ.)
	3. Bíghá	{ Sultániyyeh. Kápútághí. (Cyzicus.) Bunár-báshí. (Troja.) *Bálikesrí.
	4. Kará-sí	{ Edremid. (Adramyttium.) Ayázmend. Berghamah. (Pergamum.) *Maghnísá. (Magnesia.)
	5. Sárú-khán ..	{ Ak-hisár. (Thyatira.) Fóchah. (Phocæa.)

* From the head of the Issic Gulf, in 36° 50' North, to Kirasún (Cerasus) on the Euxine, in 40° 48' North, the distance in a straight line measures 238 Geographical miles. This, as the narrowest part, is the proper Isthmus.

Páshálik.	Sanják or Livá, (i. e. Military District.)	Principal Towns.
i. Anátólí.	6. Sighlah* ...	{ *Izmír. (Smyrna.) Vurlah. Menimen. (Temnus.)
	7. Aidin	{ *Tíreh. Guzel hisár. (Tralles.) A'lá shehr. (Philadelphia.) Ayá solúk. (Ephesus.) Sart. (Sardes.)
	8. Menteshá ..	{ *Moghlah. Menteshá. Mesí or Mylasa.
	9. Tekeh	{ *Antáliyah. (Attalia.) Kúprí bázár.
	10. Hamíd	{ *Ispártah. Bárlah. Evshár.
	11. Kará Hisár sáhib	{ *Kará hisár. (Prymnesus.) Búlávádín. (Philomelium.)
	12. Germiyan or Kútáhiyeh.	{ *Kútáhiyeh. (Cotyæum.) Lázikiyyeh. (Laodicea.) Denizlú.

* This name, which is variously spelled by different writers, Sagla, Sagala, Sogla, and Sifla, is used promiscuously with its diminutive Sighlah-jik. (Hájí Khalífah, v. *Tohsetu-thibár*, p. 67. and *Jihán numá*, p. 669, and Rycart, *Ott. Empire*, iii. 3.) It is one of the Military Districts assigned to the Kapúdán Páshá for the maintenance of the Navy, and is called Sighlah in the latter of Hájí Khalífah's Works, and Sighlah-jik in the former. The fortress bearing that name was in a ruinous state when seen by Chandler in 1765, (*Trav. in Asia*, p. 96.) but was considered as of great strength when first possessed by the Turks.

NA-TOLIA.	Páshálik.	Sanják or Livá. (i. e. Military District.)	Principal Towns.
i. Anátólí.	13. Sultán Oní .		*Eskí shehr. (Dorylæum.)
			Kójah shehr. (Nacolea.)
	14. Bólí		*Bólí. (Claudiopolis.)
			Amáserah. (Amastris.)
			Ereklí. (Heraclea.)
	15. Kastamúní .		*Kastamúní.
			Sínúb. (Sinopé.)
			Tásh kúpri.
	16. Kánkari ...		I'neh-bólí. (Ionopolis.)
			*Kánkari. (Gangra.)
			Túsiyyeh. (Pompeiopolis.)
	17. Enkureh or 'Ammúriyá.		Cherkesh.
			Túkhat.
			*Enkúrí. (Ancyra.)
	ii. Sívás or Rúm.		1. Jáník.....		Chibúk ábád.
'Ammúriyá. (Amoria.)			
2. Amásiyyeh .		*Sámsún. (Amisus.)	
		U'niyeh. (Ænoe.)	
3. Sívás		*Amásiyyeh. (Amasia.)	
		Marzífún, or Marzaván.	
4. Chúrum....		*Sívás. (Sebaste.)	
		Tókát. (Eutocia or Eudoxia.)	
5. Dívrígí.....		*Chúrum.	
		'Osmánjik.	
6. 'Arebgír ...		*Dívrígí.	
		*'Arebgír.	
7. Búz-ók		*Yúz-ghat. (Yúz ók?)	
iii. Tarábu- zún.		1. Tarábuzún..			*Tarábuzún. (Trapezus.)
	Kiresún. (Cerasus.)		
	Rízeh. (Rhizæum.)		
	2. Gúniyeh ...	*Guniyeh.	
		A'tinah. (Athenæ.)	
	3. Bátúm	Súmlah.	
		Víkhah.	
iv. Mer'ash.	1. Malatiyyeh .	*Bátúm.	
	2. Someísát...	*Malatiyyeh. (Melitene.)	
	3. 'Aintáb	*Someísát. (Samosata.)	
	4. Kárs	*'Aintáb. (Anazarba?)	
	5. Mer'ash ...	*Kárs zú-l-kadriyyeh.	
v. Adanah.	1. Sís	*Mer'ash.	
	2. Adanah	Bostán. (Comana.)	
	3. Tarsús.....	*Sís.	
vi. I'ch-íl.	1. I'ch-íl	*Adanah. (Antiochia.)	
	2. 'Aláíyyeh...	*Tarsús. (Tarsus.)	
vii. Kara- mán ílí.	1. Beg-shehrí .		*Selefkeh. (Seleucia.)
			Selintí. (Selinus.)
	2. Kóniyah ...		*Aláíyyeh.
			*Kóniyah. (Iconium.)
	3. Nígdeh		Ládikiyyah. (Laodicea.)
			Ereklí. (Heraclea.)
	4. A'k seráí... ..		*Nígdeh.
5. Kaísariyyeh	*A'k seráí. (Tyriæum.)		
6. Kír shehrí..	*Kaísariyyeh. (Cæsarea.)		
7. Ak shehr ...	*Kír shehrí.		
		Ak shehr.	

i. The Páshálik, or Vice-royalty of Anátólí* contains fourteen Commanderies, or Military Districts, (Sanjáks,

* The word Anátólí, says Abú Bekr ibn Behrá, the Damascene, quoted by Ibráhim Efendí in his supplement to the *Jihán numá*, (p. 431.) signifies, in the Language of the Yúnán, (Greeks,) "the place whence the sun has risen." It is usually pronounced *Anádólí*, or *Anádólú*, as *tágh* is pronounced *dágh*.

i. e. Standards,) subject to the Páshá, who resides at Kútáhiyeh, and three on the sea-coast belonging to the Páshálik of the Islands, under the administration of the Kapúdán Páshá.

1. Kójah ílí, the Sanják at the North-Western extremity of this Páshálik, is bounded on the East by Bóli, on the North by the Black Sea, on the West by the Canal of Constantinople, and on the South by the Gulf of Iznikmíd and the Sanják of Khodávendikár. Its Kádíliks, or jurisdictions, are A'b-sáfi; Iznikmíd; I'zník; Uskudár; Ak-yází; Ak-hisár; Bázár-kóí; Sári chāir; Sábánjah; Geiveh; Yalák-ábád; Gúrleh; Yavrós; Karah mursel; Samánlú; Karah-sú; Kándirí; Shíleh; Bázár-súí. 1. "Iznikmid, (Nicomedia,) at the extremity of a gulf stretching for 100 miles from the Sea of Constantinople, is a populous but unwalled city." (*Jihán numá*, p. 662.) "Having crossed a small river by a bridge," says Sir William Ouseley, (*Trav.* iii. 514.) "and passed among noble cypress trees, we entered a large town, admirably situate on the side of a mountain, rising with much majesty from the sea, and contributing with others, beautifully wooded, to close a narrow gulf or bay of the Propontis. Nicomedia, the ancient Greek name of this city, has been corrupted into Iz-nicmíd, or Izmíd, by a process not unusual among the Turks.* The town seemed large and very populous; the inhabitants were in general a remarkably handsome race. Beggars of both sexes, and of all ages, were numerous and most importunate; the bread was excellent, and meat and fruit abounded in the market." Being the Capital of the District, it is the residence of the Bey, says the *Jihán numá*, (p. 662.) and is famous for its jami', mosques, gardens, and royal castle. Sir William Ouseley, who passed rapidly through the place, observed no relic of antiquity, except an imperfect Greek inscription, and fragments of sculptured marble; and even Busbequius, who visited the place nearly three centuries ago, says, (p. 77.) *Nihil vidimus spectatu dignum præter parietinos et rudera, hoc est, epistyliorum et columnarum fragmenta, sola ex veteri splendore reliqua*. Nor does Dalloway appear to have been more fortunate, (*Travels*, p. 160.) though he seems to suppose that the Eskí Seráí, placed "on an easy terrace," was probably the palace of Diocletian, and considered as such by Busbequius, whose words, though ambiguous, do not appear to authorize any such supposition. Iznikmíd is in 40° 45' North and 29° 49' East. Pandík, (Pantichium,) Geybúzeh, or Kivízeh, (Dacibyza,) and Máldisem, (Libyssa,) are all on the road from Scútari to Nicomedia. At Díl (Glossa, the ancient Helenopolis or Drepané) there are boats stationed to carry travellers over the gulf, which is there five miles across, but very liable to storms; beyond it are the Kádíliks of Yalák-ábád and Gúrleh; and further on, Samánlú and Kátirlú, at the distance of one farsakh, (three Geographical miles,) the greater part consisting of very high mountains, called Kátirlú and Samánlú, the ancient Arganthonius. The road from Samánlú to Bázár kóí (market village) crosses them. From the wood on these hills many of the baths in Constantinople are supplied with fuel. Gúrleh, in the neighbourhood of the latter place, and three hours (leagues) distant from Gemlik, (Cius, still called Kios by the Greeks,) is a market town, and the residence of

NA-TOLIA.

1. Coja ílí.

Kazás, or Jurisdic-tions.

Iznikmíd, or Ismid. Nicomedia.

Katurli and Samanli mountains.

* The incorporation of the Greek preposition *is* (is); thus Stan-bol, from Is ten polin, Standili, (Is ten Dilon,) Stango, (Is ten Kon,) &c.

NA-
TOLIA.Iznik,
Nicæa, or
Nice.

a Kádî. Gegbúzeh, (pronounced Geybúzeh,) a town (*kasbah*) near the shore of the gulf, lying between Constantinople and Iznikmíd, has a Mosque, College, Kháns, (hostels,) a Bath, and Almshouse built by Mustafá Páshá, one of the Vezirs of Sultán Suleimán. Izník (Nicæa, or Nice) is celebrated in the *Jihán numá* on account of its ancient fortifications, now in ruins; for its council of 318 monks, held in the time of Cæsar, (Kaïsar,) for the purpose of deciding upon points of the Christian faith; and for its Markets, Mosques, Baths, Colleges, Almshouses, and Manufactories of coloured earthenware, such as is used in Róm. (Europe.) "The beautiful and ivy-mantled walls which enclose," says Major Keppel, (ii. 164.) "all that now remains of the ancient Nicæa," are still in a good condition, though the scanty population of the city has been greatly reduced by the large levies lately made; and he seems to have seen nothing in it but "tenantless streets." "This city," says Lechevalier, (*Voy.* p. 36.) "which in the XIIIth century was considered as the rival of Constantinople, is now reduced to a wretched village, extremely unhealthy, and filled with ruins." "Skirting the sands of the lake," (Ascanius,) says Mr. Dallaway, (p. 164.) "for two miles, appear the massive walls of the ancient Nicæa. They are constructed of thin brick and courses of marble, having frequent towers, many of which form an imperfect square, open on the inside. Some are dismantled, but not in such a degree as that their continued outline and inclosure should be destroyed. Near the North gate are many yards of the original wall of hewn marble; the adjoining towers are more large and lofty, which formed the citadel. Three of the ancient triumphal gates have been incorporated into the present walls, which are seemingly of impregnable thickness. The area, of irregular shape, approaching to a square, exceeds three miles in circuit. Modern Izník," continues the same traveller, (p. 169.) "is a wretched village of long lanes and mud walls, with spacious ruins of Greek Churches, and even of Mosques and Baths of Turkish architecture, embosomed in groves of luxuriant cypress. The great Mosque, with its adjoining buildings erected by O'rkhan, exhibits a vast ruin near the village, which occupies the centre of the area, now interspersed with plantations of tobacco and melons." "The traveller," says M. de Hammer, (*Brusa und Olympos*, p. 111.) "seeks for Nicæa in Nicæa itself, and the ruins of the evanescent city within its yet substantial walls. Its atmosphere," he adds, "is always charged with pestilential and feverish vapours from the adjoining morasses." Preceding travellers, he justly observes, (p. 112.) have looked in vain in the ruins of the Christian churches for the place where the Council met, none of them being large enough to admit such an assembly; (Rennell, *Western Asia*, ii. 108.) but he removes the difficulty by referring to the Turkish Historians, who expressly state that the Mosque of O'rkhan was the great church in which that memorable Council assembled. An ancient aqueduct from the foot of the hills on the East side of the city to the Constantinople gate, and a rudely sculptured sepulchre, apparently of great antiquity, with a nearly obliterated inscription, are the only remaining monuments which he mentions. The inscription on that remarkable sepulchre, which M. de Hammer improperly calls a sarcophagus, is supposed by Pococke (ii. 23. § 165.) to be Hebrew, and by Hammer (p. 122.) to be Phœnician; but to judge from the plates given by each of these travellers, it

agrees in (Pococke, pl. lx. Hammer, tab. ii.) style with the tombs discovered by Mr. Cockerell near Finiká, (Walpole, ii. 524. pl. No. 1.) and the characters may therefore belong to the ancient Lydian or Mysian alphabet. The lake (anciently Ascanias) which washes the Western side of the city, is about twenty miles long and six miles broad, and has abundance of fish, but its water is strongly impregnated with nitre, (nitrate of potass,) and therefore not drinkable; however, beside that brought by the aqueduct, there is a copious source of excellent water (Bey-bunári) near the Eastern gate. Among the remarkable objects in the neighbourhood of Izník is a fine Grotto, or natural perforation of the rock, called Delikli-tásh, (*i. e.* perforated rock,) at a small elevation about a mile from the Bey-bunári, on the road to Iznikmíd; and in the plain a little further on, is the triangular Obelisk, erected as a monument of Titus Cassius Philiscus, son of Titus Cassius Asclepiodotus, whose wealth, disinterestedness, and integrity are recorded by Tacitus. (*Ann.* xvi. 33.) The Tomb, Convent, (tekkeh,) and Mosque of Eshref-zádeh in Izník is much visited by Musulmáns as a place of pilgrimage. Izník is in 40° 21' 30" North and 29° 43' East. (Rennell, *West. Asia*, i. 242, and Map.) Sabánjah, (Sophon, or Latea,) on a small lake, one day's journey to the South-East of Iznikmíd, is a market town without walls, adorned with Baths, Mosques, and other public buildings, and a great thoroughfare. It is situated in a fertile plain, not far from the skirts of the vast forest called the Ocean of Trees, (Agháj denizi,) which extends nearly to Bólí, a distance of sixty miles. The Lake of Sabánjah, says the *Jihán numá*, (p. 666.) is fifteen miles long. The road to Bólí passes for half a mile through the edge of it, and it is half a day's journey from the Gulf of Iznikmíd; and one-third of that distance to the West of the river Sakáriyah. Pliny the Younger proposed to Trajan, and, in the last century, the Turkish Government undertook to connect this lake by canals with the Gulf of Nicomedia and the River Sakáriyah, (Sangarius,) and thus to open a communication between the Black Sea and the Archipelago, independently of the dangerous Canal of Constantinople; but the fears of Trajan and the supineness of the Turks prevented the project from being realized. Karah-Mursal, (Pronectus, according to Rennell,) at the extremity of an angle of the Gulf of Iznikmíd, is celebrated for its pomegranates. Yalák-ábád, midway on the Southern shore of the same gulf, has a medicinal aperient spring which is much frequented in August and is often salutary. It was first called Yáli óvah. (Beach-plain.) Shílah on the Black Sea, thirty miles from the Fenár, (the Asiatic light-house at the mouth of the Canal,) whence Constantinople is furnished with wood, Kirpeh, (Calpe,) 100 miles from the same place, on a point of land at the extremity of a small port, and Kefkeh, or Kefken, another small adjoining harbour, are the only places of note on the Northern shore of this division of Natolia. Kándirí is two days' journey East of Uskudár, on a small stream running into the Black Sea, near Aghveh, or Aghreh. It lies about midway between Iznikmíd and the Black Sea. Semendereh is three hours (leagues) East of Uskudár, and one (three miles) West of Mount Aídós; it had anciently a castle which was conquered, and garrisoned by the 'Osmánlís as long as such defences were necessary. From a cavern near the summit of that lofty mountain there issues a stream of clear water which is said to have poisoned all the cattle of a neigh-

NA-
TOLIA.Lake As-
canias.Grotto of
Delik lee
dash.

Obelisk.

Sapanjah,
Sophon.Cara Mous-
sel.

Jalakabad.

Shilla.

Crepé.

Kef ken.

Candiry.

Agoë.

Semendra.

NA-TOLIA. bouring village. On this mountain there was formerly a castle. Kádí Kóí, anciently called Chalcedon, is about two miles South-East of Scútari, (τὸ Σκούταρι, whence the Turkish Uskudár, anciently Chrysopolis.) The latter is a Peculiar attached to the Imperial domains (Khássi Humáyún) and not included in the Sanják of Kójah ílí. It is the great thoroughfare from Constantinople Eastwards, and is adorned with many public buildings erected by different Turkish Emperors their children and Grantees. The delightful hills, called the Old and New Chámlúkeh, (Pine-grove,) two hours (leagues) East of Scútari, have been adorned with country-houses and public walks by various Sultáns, and the neighbouring mountain named Bulghúrlú, (properly *búrghúllú*, wheat-hill,) 787 feet above the sea, commands a magnificent view of Constantinople and the surrounding country. Bey-kóz is a small town and Kádílik on the Asiatic shore of the Canal, (Bosporus,) rather more than halfway between Scútari and the Anátólí Kavák; it is properly a part of the Kádílik of Yavrós. Above the point called Servbúrúní, (Cape Cypress,) between Beykóz and Kavák, there is a very elevated hilly tract, 610 feet above the sea, covered with a thick forest which is believed by the common people to have been the abode of the Prophet Yúsha', (Joshua,) where he instructed his disciples. Near its summit there is a delightful spring, and the Canal of Constantinople, winding along like a serpent below, presents a most beautiful spectacle. (*Jihán numá*, p. 665.) This is the Yúsha' tághí, or Mountain of Joshua, called by the Franks the Giant's hill. The grave of gigantic dimensions on its summit, is probably, as Lechevalier supposes, (i. 74.) the Tomb of Amycus, and was anciently called the Bed of Hercules; (Dionysius Byzantinus, quoted by Gyllius de Bosporo, iii. 6. p. 311.) but the Turkish name, which Lechevalier has not recognised in that of "la Batterie d'Youcha," does not signify Giant's hill as he supposes, and M. Andréossy (106.) positively affirms. Máldepeh (Money-hill) extending from one day's march to the East of Scútari, as far as Túzláh on the Northern shore of the Gulf of Iznikmíd, forms the declivity on one side of that gulf. "Some avaricious persons," says the *Jihán numá*, (p. 665.) "deceived by its name, have made excavations in various parts of it, in the vain hope of finding a treasure." From 'Alem-tághí, (Signal-hill,) a mountain directly East of Constantinople, and one or two hours (leagues) North of Máldepeh, most of the timber used at Scútari is brought in waggons (*'arabah*.)

2. The Sanják of Khudávendikár is bounded by Kútáhiyeh on the East; by Maghnísá on the South; by Karahsá, the Gulf of Mudániyeh and Kójah ílí on the West; and by the latter and Bóli on the North. Its Kádíliks (or Kazás) are these: Ebegí; Ermení; Etrehnós, or Edrenós; Akyází; Akyází yúrek; Ulúbád; Áidin-jik; I'lijeh; Aínehgól; Bákir; Berghamah; Burúsah; Begbázári; Bóyálú; Baíránich; Terháláh, or Sómá; Khermenjik; Sivrí hisár; Sugút; Sinján; Sári cháír; Tágh ardí; Tiráklí; Yeníjeh-sí; Túmáníj; Kári bá-zári; Kórí bázári; Karah Hisár na'l-lú; Kiziljeh Túzláh; Kebúd; Keteh; Girmástí; Gúmish-ábád; Gemlík; Gók-cheh tágh; Gún bázári; Gevínek; Gún-yúzi; Lefkeh; Máníyás; Mermereh and Shámí; Mudániyeh; Míkhálíj; Míkhálíj. The dependencies of Berghamah; Yár hisár; Yení-shehr, and Gól-bázári which is near Lefkeh.

Bousah, or Bursah, Burúsah, (the ancient Prusa,) situated in a rich and beautiful plain at the Northern foot of Mount Olympus,

was the residence and burial-place of the first six Sultáns of the House of 'Osmán. It is still one of the finest cities in the Empire, and, independently of its beautiful site in a rich plain through which the Nílúfer* (or River of Dascylium) winds, it is remarkable on account of its celebrated silk manufactory, its warm sulphureous baths, and its many splendid monuments of Mohammedan piety in the Colleges, Almshouses, Mosques, and Mausoleums, erected by the first Emperors. It stands in 40° 9' 30" North and 29° 4' 45" East. (Rennell, *West. Asia*, i. 245. Browne in Walpole, ii. 111.) The population, in 1802, was said to be 60,000, and five-sixths of it Musulmán. Olympus, called the Mysian to distinguish it from that which separates Thessaly from Macedonia, extends in the form of a crescent from West to East three days' journey between the Rhyndacus and Sangarius which descend from the higher and central chains of Taurus. That part of the range of Olympus which rises immediately above Burúsah is called by the Turks Keshish tághí, (Monk-mountain,) from the highest of the two peaks into which the summit is split. In the interval between them there are still the remains of a Convent, of great celebrity under the Byzantine Emperors, and from its inhabitants, the Turks called the highest peak Keshish, i. e. the Monk. (Hammer, p. 83.) To the South-East, the parallel and converging ranges follow in rapid succession, and the high ridges of Túmáníj form a natural separation between the plains of Aíneh-gól and Sultán Oní, and the Sanjaks of Khudávendikár and Kútáhiyeh. The highest ridges of Olympus have been estimated at 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, but their elevation does not appear to have ever been accurately measured. Beyond the low ridge which separates the plain of Burúsah from the sea, at the Eastern extremity of the Gulf of Mudániyah, (Sinus Artacenus,) is Kemlik, or Gemlik, the Kíos of the Greeks ancient and modern. At about two-thirds of the distance from Kemlik to Tiriliyá búrun, (Cape Trilia,) the South-Western extremity of the gulf, and three leagues from it, is Mudániyeh, (Myrlæa, or Apamea,) the landing-place for vessels from Constantinople, famous for its figs and grapes. Its modern name, spelt Muntaniá (*Μουντανία*) by the Greeks, may, possibly, be derived from the Italian Montagna, and have been given to it by a Genoese colony. About ten miles to the West of Mudániyah is the mouth of the Nílúfer, a beautiful stream, which derives its poetical name (Water-lily, *Nymphaea lotus*), from the favourite wife of O'rkhán, who built a bridge over it. At nearly the same distance from Daskéli, (Dascylium,) at the mouth of the Nílúfer, a large stream enters the Propontis called Míkhálíchah súí, or the river of Míkhálitzí, the ancient Rhyndacus, now deriving its name from Míkhálíj, (*Μιχαλίζι*), a town just below its junction with the river of Sú-sighirlik, (Macestus,) a great thoroughfare between Constan-

* The variations in our best Maps respecting the course of this river, which has been seen by so many travellers, distinctly prove how little reliance even those Maps can claim. Kauffer places its source a little way to the South-West of Burúsah, Lechevalier at a great distance to the South. All, with the exception of M. de Hammer, place its embouchure near Daskéli; he, following the *Jihán numá*, carries it to the Rhyndacus; Major Rennell represents a morass near its mouth, but Colonel Leake and the "Society's" Map, copying him, place between those two rivers the Lake Dascylitis, eight miles long and six broad, which was not seen by Hammer or Lechevalier from the heights of Olympus. The same authorities have expunged the Lake of Bighá seen by Chishull.

NA-
TOLIA.
Ouleubad.
Lopadium.

Mohaliteh.
Maalhouc.
Apollo-
niada.
Cremastus?

Etrenous.

Lefke.

Kiwa.
Thiracli.
Gevinek.

Moderni

Shugut.

Sindjan.

Manias.

Tirhala.

Soma.

Bergama.
Pergamum.

tinople and Smyrna. It is, according to the *Jihán numá*, (p. 659.) forty miles from the sea, and about six North-West of U'lúbád. (Lopadium.) That place is the chief town of a Kádílik one day's journey to the South of Burúsah, near the Western extremity of a lake named from it, and also called A'yándún (Abólóniyándún, from 'Απολλωνιατών?) by the Turks, and Apolloniatis by the Greeks. It is about 100 miles in circumference, (Meletius, ii. 3. tom. iii. p. 126.) and contains two large and five small islands. At the extremity where the Rhyndacus issues from it, is Lopadium, formerly a city, where there is a large bridge; and below Lopadium is Michalicium, mentioned above. At the other, or South-Eastern extremity of the lake, is Apolloniada, (anciently Apollonias,) on the Rhyndacus, once an Episcopal See. The River of Girmástí, (Macestus,) according to the *Jihán numá*, (*ibid.*) runs into the Rhyndacus between U'lúbád and Míkhálíj.* This lake is supposed by Colonel Leake to be the Artynia of Pliny. (v. 40. tom. ii. p. 507.) Edrenós, (Hadriani thermæ,) on Mount Olympus, near the Lake of U'lúbád, and one day's journey from Brúsah; Lefkeh, (Leucæ,) on the Gallus, which runs into the Sakáriyah nearly opposite to Geíveh, erroneously spelt Kiwa, a great thoroughfare on the road to Eskí-shehr; Tiráklí, (Tottæum,) beyond that river; Góínek, not far from the source of the Filiyás, (Billæus,) and Mó-drení, (Modrenæ,) on that river, are among the North-Eastern Kádíliks of this Sanják: and returning Westwards, we come to Sugút, (or Sugúd,) a considerable town on the road from Izník to Eskí-shehr. (Dorylæum.) Its name Sugúd signifies a pasture, and its neighbourhood was assigned as such by 'Aláu-d-dín, Sultán of Kóniyah, to Ertoghrul, who had aided him in subduing his enemies. (Hammer, *Gesch.* i. 43.) The neighbouring mountains of Túmáníj and Ermení were allotted for the Summer abode of Ertoghrul's flocks and herds. His son 'Osmán, who may be considered as the first Turkish Emperor, died at Sugúd, but was buried† at Burúsah. (Hammer, *Ibid.* p. 77.) These latter Kádíliks are also assigned by the *Jihán numá* to the Sanják of Sultán O'ní, and, as the boundaries of those districts are often changed, such errors cannot easily be avoided. Sinján, to the South of the Lake of U'lúbád, West of Edrenós, and Mániyás, supposed by Colonel Leake to be Miletropolis, not far South of a considerable lake, lie on the confines of Karah-sí. Tárhálah, two days' journey South of Báli-kesrí, is another Kádílik belonging to Khudávendkár, which here following the valley between Mounts Temnus and Pindasus, and the hills behind Pergamum, separates Karah-sí from Sár-ú-khán and Sigliah. Sómah on the River Caicus, a populous town in the neighbourhood of Tarhálah, is the place where the Kádí of that district resides. It is more than two days' journey North of Berghameh, (Pergamum,) a large town with many Mosques, Baths, &c. built at the foot of a mountain, with a large and

strong castle on a hill difficult of access, lying to the West. It is at the extremity of a very extensive and fertile plain. One ward of this town is called "Neither heaven nor earth," being built upon an ancient aqueduct, which is hollow below. Berghameh is five hours (leagues) distant from the sea, and its ports are Ayázmend and Chándarlí, but it is nearest to the latter. "The site of this celebrated place," says Major Rennell, (i. 374.) "cannot be mistaken. The different branches of the Caicus river, from the Northern and Eastern quarters, unite in the vicinity of this city, and gain the sea at the distance of about fifteen miles to the South-West at Yalea, (Yálí, i. e. the sea-shore?) the ancient Elæa." Two of these streams unite to the East or above the city, and one to the West below it: the two first are the River of Jelembeh, or Gelembeh, (the Caicus,) and that of Báli-kesrí, (the Mysius,) which united form the Selinus of Pliny. (v. 33. tom. ii. p. 478.) The third is his Cetius, (Κήτειος,) for he says, *Longe clarissimum Asiæ Pergamum, quod intermeat Selinus, profluit Cetius profusus Pindaso monte.*

3. Bighá, also called Páshá sanjághí, (i. e. the Captain 3. Biga. Páshá's Sanják, being the second Sanják under his government,) is bounded on the West and South by the Sea of Marmora, (Bahri Mermereh,) and on the North and East by Karah-sí, according to the *Jihán numá*: (p. 667.) it extends, therefore, very little beyond the limits of the peninsula between Adramyttium and Cyzicus, which formed the Troad (Troas) of the Ancients, and was bounded on the West by the highest ridges of Ida. Its Kádíliks are Aíneh-bázári, or Azíneh; (Athenæ?) Báliyah; Bighá; Chák, or Cháng; Káz-tághí; (Ida,) the Castle of Sultánniyyeh; Gógerjinlik; Lápsakí; (Lamp-sacus;) Kapú tághí, (Cyzicus;) Mermereh. (Marmora.) Bighá, (the ancient Pegæ,) Capital of this Sanják, is on the borders of a lake, supposed by Major Rennell (i. 364.) to be the ancient Aphnitis, through which the River Bighá (Bíghásúí, the ancient Tarsius*) flows, and falls into the Sea of Marmora, a little to the West of the isthmus which now joins Kapú tághí, formerly the Island of Cyzicus, to the continent. That peninsula is called by the Turks, according to Kauffer, Ardek Atá sí, (the Island of Ardek,) but Kapú tághí, (Gate-mountain,) according to the *Jihán numá*; and on the isthmus joining it to the continent is Aídinjik, built on the site of Cyzicus. The ruins of the Temple of Cybele on Mount Dindymus were naturally enough called by the Musulmáns the Palace of Belkís, Queen of Sheba, whom they believe to have been one of the consorts of Solomon. It was while contemplating these ruins by moonlight, (Aídinjik,†) that Suleímán Páshá, according to the Turkish Historians, (Hammer, *Gesch.* i. 143.) saw a brilliant stream issuing from that luminary unite the two continents together; voices were also heard from Heaven, encouraging him to carry the 'Osmánlú arms across the narrow sea which separated him from Europe.

NA-
TOLIA.

Ajasmend.
Chandreli.

River
Caicus.

Kazas.

City of
Biga.
Pegæ.

Capou dag-
Artace.

Aydindjik.
Cyzicus.

* Mikhalitza is placed below the confluence in Major Rennell's and Colonel Leake's Maps, but there is great uncertainty and confusion about the topography of all this tract, though the high roads through it are so well known. Míkhálíchah, or Mikhalitza, by some unaccountable blunder, is called Maalhouc in Poinson's Map.

† Colonel Leake, therefore, was misinformed: (Walpole, *Memoirs*, ii. 203.) A'li 'Osmán, which he, or perhaps his interpreter, supposed to be the name of one man, signifies the House of 'Osmán: the union of two names, as A'li and 'Osmán, is unusual. Ertoghrul, 'Osmán's father, was buried at Lefkeh. (*Jihán numá*, p. 652.)

* The Tarsius is now called Tarzah, according to Chishull; but Colonel Leake either converts the Lake of Bighá into the Miletopolis, or omits it entirely; his Map seems quite irreconcilable with that of Kauffer, and with the data furnished by Stephanus Byzantinus, Strabo, and Pliny. Rennell (i. 364.) makes Bighá, Zeléa.

† "Little moonlight," according to M. de Hammer; but Meninski does not authorize that sense; however, as *aídinjik* is the diminutive of *aídin*, "brilliance," it may signify the brightness of the Moon, which is inferior to that of the Sun.

NA-
TOLIA.Tchatal-
deré.
Æsepus.Gieuverd-
ginlik.
Oustvola.
Granicus.Demitoca.
Didymoti-
chus.
Cape Cara-
boa, or Ca-
raboghas.Sardac, or
Chardaki.
Lapsaki.
Lampsacus.

Bourgass.

Narlee
booroon.
Abydus.

The vision was immediately obeyed, and on that very night some of his adventurous companions crossed the Hellespont, in order to discover the most advantageous landing-place. To the West of the isthmus, at a small distance, is the mouth of the Tarzah, or Bîghâ River, near which is a village called Sâlisdereh.* About eight miles further Westwards is the mouth of the Chatâldereh sîi, (Fork-dale River,) the ancient Æsepus, which is supposed to rise from the highest ridges of Ida; it flows first Eastwards, but subsequently takes a wide sweep to the North-West as it approaches the Sea of Marmora. There is a bridge over it, at Gógerjinlik, (Dovecot,) about sixty miles West of Mîkhâlij. Six or seven miles in the same direction is the U'stvôlah. (Granicus.) Near its confluence with another stream, and at the distance of three leagues from the sea, is Dimitókah, (Didymótichos,) not very far to the South-East of Cape Karah-bûrun, (Black Nose,) the ancient Priapus, separated from Camâres, (i. e. Arches,) on the site of Parium by Mount Pityodes and the Adrasteian Plain. About thirty miles Southward along the Eastern shore of the Hellespont, beyond the River Pæsus of the Ancients, is Chárták, (Four Arches,) opposite to Gallipoli on the European shore; and six miles North of Lápsakí. (Lampsacus.) The latter place, which still retains its ancient name, lies, according to Meletius, (ii. 4. tom. iii. p. 131.) between Parium and Abydus, twenty-one miles distant from the former, and 170 stadia (twenty-one miles and a quarter) from the latter; therefore nearly half way: about five miles West of the mouth of the River Prosactus, or Practus, and almost fifty miles West of the Granicus. The strait between it and Gallipoli is eight miles across. It is described by Spon, (i. 126.) who saw it 150 years ago, as a small town chiefly inhabited by Turks. Its fine vineyards, some Greek inscriptions, and a few traces of the ancient wall, a Mosque, once a Christian Church, and seven or eight columns on the site of another Church, were the only monuments of its former celebrity which he saw: but when visited by Dr. Hunt and Professor Carlyle in 1801, "not one ruin or vestige of ancient buildings" was discoverable. (Walpole, *Mem.* i. 91.) Its population then amounted to 550 families, (about 2750 souls.) The surrounding country, as almost every where on the shores of the Dardanelles, presents "a continual succession of the richest scenery." Lampsacus, under the Christian Emperors, was an Archiepiscopal See. Beyond Bûrgház, (Pyrgos,) at Ganjerlí, there are the remains of fortifications; and this is perhaps the place called Abarni by Meletius, (*Ibid.*) near Yá-púndakí, on the River Rhodius. The ancient Abydus is supposed to have stood on the point now called Nárlí búrun, about a mile to the North of Chanák kal'eh-sí, (Dish Castle,) the fortress near the modern town of the Dardanelles. It is about twenty miles from Lampsacus, as mentioned by Strabo. (xiii. l. 18. p. 589.) The Royal Castle (Kal'ehi Sultániyyeh) was, in

* "At the mouth of the Tarza, (in the Propontis,)" says Major Rennell, (i. 366.) "is a place named Salis-dere, meaning either Salis valley, (or river,) and which may be the remains of the name Zeleia." That able writer was too often, like D'Anville, misled by accidental resemblances. Sâlis, which rests on no better authority than Kauffer, who spells Nicée in the Turkish character, as if it were the vernacular name of Nicæa, is far from the site of Zeleia, and dereh, though similar in meaning to the Arabic word wâdî, is never used by the Turks for a stream or torrent, though it signifies the ravine or valley through which the stream flows.

1801, garrisoned by a few gunners, (tópjis,) and the guns of the great battery, placed on a level with the water, had a bore three feet in diameter, and were charged with marble shot from the columns at Eski Stânból (i. e. Old Constantinople, or Alexandria Troas.) These gigantic guns were worked by pullies and levers. The population of the town amounted then to about 10,000 persons, one-fifth Jews, and the rest Musulmâns with a very few Greeks. The remainder of this Sanjâk forms the ancient Troad, of which a more detailed account will be given in a subsequent volume of this Work.

4. Karah-sí, the adjoining Sanjâk, is bounded on the North and East by Khudâvendikâr; on the South by Maghnísá; and on the West by the White Sea and the Sanjâk of Bîghâ. It contains the following Kádîlíks: Edremíd; Ayázmend; Eyúrendí; Bálikésrí; Básh-Gelembé; Bîghádîj; Sandaraghí; Fert, with Shámli; Feslegán, with Kózák; Karajah-lar; Kemerí Edremíd. Bálikésrí, the Capital of this Sanjâk, is four days' journey South of Brúsah, and has a market on Tuesdays. Its name appears to have had a Greek origin, and may possibly be derived from Palæo-Cæsarea. It is perhaps the Hiero-Cæsarea, celebrated on account of its Temple of Diana, (Tac. *Ann.* iii. 62.) and under the Christian Emperors, was an Episcopal See, (Car. a S. Paulo, *Geograph. Sacra*; Banduri *Antiq. Constant.* i. 237.) subject to the Archbishop of Sardes. Being situated to the West of Thyatira, on the confines of Lydia, Æolis, and Mysia, it has been assigned by different writers to each of those Provinces. It was given up to O'rkhán by the sons of 'Ajlán Bey, the last of its Seljúkian Sovereigns, in A. D. 1337. Mr. Browne found it, in 1802, a considerable town, much frequented at the period of its yearly fair, beginning on the 10th of Safar, (the second month in the Mohammedan year.) It is surrounded by a fertile but ill-cultivated plain, and separated by a low chain of hills from the high road between Smyrna and Constantinople, from one part of which it is not two miles distant. (Walpole, *Mem.* ii. 143.) It stands in 39° 32' North and 28° 3' East. Bákir,* with its district, in the neighbourhood of Berg-hameh, (Pergamus,) lies to the South of Bálikésrí, at the foot of a mountain from which Zaghún Páshá brought some excellent water to the town, which has a public walk at the source of that stream, and was adorned with an Oratory, Mosque, and other pious foundations, by Sheikh Lutfu-llah Baírámi, who is buried there. Its stream joins that flowing by Gelembé, and is probably the Caícus of the Ancients, (Rennell, i. 375.) into which the River of Bálikésrí (Mysius) falls lower down. At Mandahúriyâ, or Mandakhóriyâ, (Mavðpaxwplâ, Mandra-choria,) a large village in a plain near a considerable stream, (the River of Bálikésrí,) crossed by a stone bridge, there are two Kháns; one of them at least was standing when Van Egmont passed through the place in the early part of the last century. (*Trav.* i. 135.) He notices the beauty of the valley, its proximity to Bálikésrí, and the river which flows through it: the hills are here in parallel chains, running nearly from East to West. Tournefort (ii.

NA-
TOLIA.4. Karasi, or
Karasee.Balikesri, or
Balykesr.
Hiero
Cæsarea.

Baker.

Caícus.

Mandrachoria, or Man-
dragoia.

* Not to be confounded with the Bakir (Nacrasa) of Colonel Leake's Map. (Keppel, *Journey*, vol. ii.) That name should be spelled Bak khair, (i. e. Look-well,) as we learn from the accurate Smith. (*Remarks*, p. 222.) Bákir, or Bakir, signifies "copper" in Turkish, but there is no mention of mines in this neighbourhood.

NA-
TOLIA.Soussou-
gherlou.Bigaditch.
Gordos.
Sandragy.
Sandaraca?Ejurendy.
BashJelem-
bé, or
Guelembé.

Gelembé.

Ajasmend.
Attalia.Aivalee.
Kydonies.Eidermid.
Adramyt-
tium.

487.) calls this place Mandragoia, and mentions the fragments of ancient marbles scattered about and the columns used in building the Khán where he lodged. He justly condemns Spon for supposing the river which runs at a short distance to the South of this place, to be the Granicus, and agrees with Colonel Leake in taking it for the Caicus: he also names it *Fourtissar*.^{*} Mandahóriyá is, according to the *Jihán numá*, (*Speculum mundi*), three days' journey from Míkhálj. Sú-sighir-lú-kói, (Water-ox, i. e. Buffalo-village,) on a river called Sú-sighir-lí-súí, twelve hours to the North of Mandrakhoría, is on or near the site of some ancient town, as the marbles scattered about it show. (Tournefort, ii. 487.) He, in common with Spon and Wheeler, strangely took the river passing by it, which joins the Rhyndacus above Múkhálj, for the Granicus. Bighádij is a market-town (*kasbah*) near the Kádílik of Gúrdús (Juliogordus) and Demirjé. Sandaraghí is a Kádílik comprehending from fifty to sixty villages, taken from Bighádij, and the Súbáshí of this Sanjak resides in Kází bázárí kói, three hours (nine miles) East of Bighádij. Eyúrendí is a town (*kasbah*) to the West of Báli-kesrí, to the South of which there are ruins. (Kemer.) Básh-Gelembé is a large village, in a valley surrounded by hills, five days' journey from Míkhálj. There are twenty villages in its vicinity; and it has two Kháns, an excellent market, two large Mosques, (*jámí*), and a small stream flowing in front of it. One side of this valley is the boundary of Karah-sí; the other that of Sárú-khán. Básh Kelambé is described by Tournefort (ii. 489.) as a pretty little town (*bourgade*) in a well-cultivated place, about six hours (eighteen miles) from Mandrakhoría, from which it is separated by a low chain of hills and two small streams. (*Ruisseaux*.) It carries on, he adds, a large trade in cotton. This valley is separated by a very flat ridge from the great plain of Balámút, through which the Hyllus flows. Gelembé (Yelembeh, or Jelembeh, as the name is occasionally pronounced) is about nine hours North-East of Akhisár, (Thyatira,) and the valley in which it is situated was in Van Egmont's time (early in the last century) truly charming, "the very eminences were improved into fields or orchards." (i. 183.) Ayázmend is a town (*kasbah*) about six miles from the sea-shore,† one day's journey South of Edremíd, on or near the site of Attalia. About ten miles North-West of it, and nearly opposite to the Moskhonnisiá, (*τὰ Μοσχοννησία*), is Aivá-lí, (Quince-town,) in Greek Kydhoniés, (*Κυδωνιές*, or *Κυδωνιές*), a populous village, chiefly inhabited by wealthy and public-spirited Greeks, who, before the late troubles, had established a School or College there, where the ancient Languages and other branches of knowledge were taught with great success. Nearly at the same distance to the North-East is Kemer Edremíd, (i. e. the Ruins of Adramyttium,) at the extremity of the gulf, about five miles South-West of Adramyttium, (*Ἀδραμύττιον*, pronounced Adhramytti,) the intervening part of the gulf and former harbour having been doubtless filled up by alluvion. (Rennell, i. 303. 371.) These places, though on so celebrated a spot, the site of a great Em-

* Major Rennell (i. 375.) takes it for the Mysius, and the stream from Gelembé for the Caicus: their relative size and the course of the valleys would probably determine the question.

† Ayázmend appears to be the Ayiasmáti (*Ἀγιασματί*) of the Greeks; where Dallaway (*Const.* p. 308.) seems to have had no leisure to notice any thing except his hospitable reception at the Aghá's chiflílik.

porium, and an Episcopal See under the Metropolitan of Ephesus, have been scarcely noticed by any modern travellers.

5. Sárú-Khán is bounded on the West by Sighlah; on the North by Khudávendikár; on the East by Kútá-hiyeh; and on the South by Aídín; and it corresponds with a part of the ancient Ionia and Lydia. Its Sanjaks are, Atalah; Ak-hísar; I'ljeh Perágendeh; Perágendehi sálhá; Búrlú; Bengí; Terkhániyát; Túrgúdlú; Kójahlar; Kayájik; Gúrdúk; Gúrdús; Gúzel-hísar; Mermerehjik; Demirjé, or Mukáta'át; Maghnísá; Mendakhóriyah. Maghnísá, (Magnesia,) the Capital of this Sanjak, was long a favourite residence of Princes of the House of 'Osmán. It is a large city, says the *Jihán numá*, (p. 535.) at the foot of a mountain, (Sipy-lus,) and at the extremity of an extensive plain, (that of the Hermus.) A naked rock, forming a part of that snow-capt mountain, overhangs the city, and is crowned by a castle built by the unbelievers. (Káfirs.) The River of Kudús (Kudús Súí, the Hermus) flows through the plain before it, at two hours (leagues) distance, and is crossed by a wooden bridge. Its Bezestán, Baths, Mosques, especially the Murádiyyeh, Khátúniyyeh, and Sultan-jam'í, are deserving of notice. It has also many other public buildings, such as Convents, Colleges, Schools, Almshouses, and Kháns, which are pious foundations. On a very high hill, called Súsén diráz, South-West of the city, there are ancient remains. The purity of the air and fertility of the plain make this a desirable residence, and in A. H. 994 (A. D. 1586) Sultán Mohammed took his abode on this mountain instead of going up to the Summer quarters (*yaílák*) in the Bóz tágh. (Icy Mountain, i. e. Tmolus.) It has abundance of gardens and vineyards, and the plain is celebrated for the beauty of its tulips, the seed of which is purchased by amateurs (*tálibler*) at a high price. On the North-East side of the Palace of the Princes, there is a spacious place, into which the Palace opens. As the air of the town is unhealthy in Summer, the inhabitants repair to their Summer-quarters in the mountains above. Magnesia stands in 38° 42' North and 27° 20' East, (Leake,) and its citadel and Palaces were already falling into ruin when Tournefort passed through it in 1701. (*Voy.* ii. 490.) Sipy-lus, he adds, is greatly inferior to Olympus, as Maghnísá is to Brú-sah, but the Hermus, which appeared to him much larger than the Granicus, (he probably means the Níl-úfer, or Horisius, which flows near Brú-sah,) is a great ornament to the whole country. It receives two other streams, one from the North, (the Hyllus,) and another from the East, and crossing the plain in a South-West direction, makes a great elbow before it reaches the bridge, whence it runs in a Westerly direction to the Gulf of Smyrna, which it enters nearly opposite to the Castle at Sanjak búrnú. It forms large sand-banks near its mouth. The plain is sandy, and a great part of it is covered with tamarisks; but its fertility, which is almost proverbial, is symbolically expressed on a coin of Domitian. Sipy-lus is still covered, as when Tournefort saw it, with Andrachnes and the common Arbutus; and the fragrant Sipy-læan marjoram, (*Origanum Sipy-læum*), which is so often seen in our green-houses, adorns not only the declivities of Sipy-lus, but those of all the neighbouring mountains. Cotton is also still the staple article of produce in the plain. The population may be estimated, according to Major Keppel, (ii. 294.) at 15,000, the greater part Turks; so much so, that here the Greeks begin to lose

NA-
TOLIA.5. Sarou-
khan.Manissa.
Magnesia.Kediz, or
Koodoos
Hermus.Mount
Sipy-lus.

NA-
TOLIA.

their own language. "Its present impoverished and almost desolate condition," he adds, "forms a melancholy contrast to its flourishing state under the government of Kará 'Osmán O'ghlú. The family of that Chief, who held a large portion of the country between Smyrna and Constantinople as hereditary fiefs, were remarkable for their attachment to each other, their fidelity to the Porte, and the excellent order maintained throughout their territories. No where was the government more equitable, nor was there any part of Turkey so prosperous as the districts belonging to these Dereh Beys, as the principal members of the family were styled. By good management, and doubtless by bribes to the leading members of the Díván, they were left for nearly a century unmolested by the presence of a Páshá, in the undisturbed exercise of those powers which they employed so much to the advantage of the Sultán and his subjects. But a jealousy, probably of their popularity, and a vain hope of exacting more than they could undertake to realize, led the present Sultán to dispossess them of their authority and place Maghnísá under the command of a Páshá, since which time the ruin of the place has been nearly completed. Maghnísá is six leagues North-East of Izmir, (Smyrna,) four leagues East North-East of Menemen, (Temnus,) four leagues North by West of Níf. (Nymphæum.) Túrghúdlí (i. e. Stoppage, Detention) is the principal Kádílik after Maghnísá. It is a considerable town about half-way between Maghnísá and Sárt, (Sardes,) in a low, well-watered position surrounded by gardens celebrated for their delicious melons. It is commonly known by the name of Kasabah, (i. e. Market Town.) Akhisár, (White Castle, the ancient Tyatira,) two days' journey North-East of Maghnísá, has a few Mosques, two Baths, and a ruined Castle. In Summer-time its air is unhealthy. It is contiguous to the Kádílik of Sandaraghí, and lies East by North of Gúrdús, (Juliogordus,*) which together with it and Balámút forms a triangle. The road from Balámút to Maghnísá passes between Gúrdús and Akhisár. Balámút is a Kádílik to the South-West of Básh Gelembé, comprehending a few villages. The town is at the foot of a hill South-West of Akhisár, East of Maghnísá, and North-East of Gúrdús. Mermerá, between Akhisár and Bóz-tágh, (Tmolus,) is a market town which has a large Mosque. Its name is evidently derived from Marmora, and it is about a mile to the North-West of a fine lake, the Gygaüs, or Coloë, of the Ancients. Itálah (Attalia) is a Kádílik which has Símáv and Tímúrlí on the East; Aíneh-gól and Aídín on the South; Gúrdús on the West; and Akhisár on the North-West. It is on the Northern bank of the Hermus, as we learn from Major Keppel, (ii. 335.) but he does not appear to have found any vestiges of antiquity there. The Germábeh (Warm Springs) of Sárt are on the road from Maghnísá to Bóz-tágh, one day's journey from the town of Sárt, (Sardes,) and lying to the South-East of Maghnísá. Tímúrlí, also called Demirjé, or Mermerjik, is a Kádílik in the neighbourhood of Sandaraghí; one of its districts is called Karah tásh.† It lies to the West of Símáv, and to the East

of Mendakhóriyá. The town of Demirjé had lately about 5000 inhabitants, and carried on a considerable trade in opium. (Keppel, ii. 266.) "Fóchah (i. e. Phocæa, pronounced Fóchea by most of the Greek sailors) is a town (*kasabah*) on the sea-shore, with a Castle, Mosque, Bath, and Market, surrounded by gardens. Most of its inhabitants are Greek Christians, (Nasarái Rúm,) whomake from its grapes a wine, known among themselves by the name of Karahjah Fóchah wine." This is the Foggia Nova of the Italian seamen, and the Kenúriæs Phókíæs (ἡ Καινούργια Φώκεια, Melet. *Geogr.* tom. iii. p. 159.) of the Modern Greeks. It is placed in 38° 44' North and 26° 42' East by Colonel Leake, and has, according to Meletius, a spacious harbour, being 34 miles North-West of Smyrna. Old Phocæa, the same writer says, was between Smyrna and Cyme, 10 miles from the Hermus, and 20 from New Phocæa. It was once an Episcopal See under the Metropolitan of Smyrna.* Of the remaining Kádíliks in this Sanják, it may be observed that I'ljeh signifies "Warm Springs;" Perágendeh and Perágendeh Sálhá, "Scattered for Years," seem to indicate extensive and ancient ruins, and to allude to the earthquakes so common in this part of Asia: Terkháníyát may refer to exemption from feudal service, to the abundance of the *Artemisia dracunculus*, called Terkhán, or to a Tatar Tribe of that name; Bengí, to the cultivation of hemp or opium. Búrlú means twisted or uncultivated; and as these names are significant, attention to their meaning may furnish a hint as to the peculiarities of the place to which they belong. Every Kádílik, moreover, is a district of some extent, and is named from its principal town, most therefore, if not all, of these places might still be found, notwithstanding the rapid depopulation of the Turkish Empire for the last 100 or 150 years.

6. Of Sighlah, or Sighahjik, belonging to the Government (Iyyálet) of the Kapúdán Páshá, and appropriated to the use of the Arsenal, the Kádíliks have been taken from some other Sanjáks. Its Capital is the very considerable (*en básh*) City of Izmir; and its Kádíliks are: Azíneh; Ayá-solúgh; Izmir; Akcheh-shehr; Aídín, or Súkeh;† Aíneh, or Mut; Báf; Balát; Bairámlú; Cheshmeh; U'rlah;‡ Chíneh; Sefrí-hisár; Sháh-mah; Sáver; Súbíjeh; Tolmah; Kárpúzlú; Karajah Kóyunlú; Karah burún; Kizil-hisár; Kúsh-atah-sí; Mendejeh; Níf; Menomen. Of Izmir, (Smyrna,) the Capital of this Sanják, in 38° 25' 36" North and 27° 6' 45" East, (Captain Beaufort,) the *Jihán numá* (p. 669.) notices the magnitude of the harbour and the two castles, the one on a high hill (about 500 feet above the sea) on its South side; the other on the sea-shore on the North-West side, (nearly in the centre of the North-West side if the suburbs are included.) The remains of its ancient walls, its populousness, and abundance of fruits and vegetables are also mentioned by him. "The town," he adds, "is on the Northern skirt of a low mountain by the sea-shore, having the sea on the

NA-
TOLIA.Foggia, or
Fogies.
Phocæa.6. Sogla, or
Sagla.

Kazas.

Ismir.
Smyrna.

* The topography of this tract has not yet been well cleared up; and it is difficult to reconcile Major Rennell's account (ii. 4.) of the two Phocæa's with Colonel Leake's (and consequently the Society's) Map.

† This name may be pronounced Sókeh, Sógéh, Sevgeh, or Seugeh, (according to the French orthography;) and the *g* will be scarcely if at all heard, (Sóyeh, Sevyeh, Seúieh,) so inadequate is the Arabic character to express sounds distinctly.

‡ Commonly pronounced Vúrlah, and changed into Doulac in many Maps.

* This place must be far to the South-West of Gurdiz on the Hyllus, supposed by Colonel Leake to be Juliogordus.

† These names are remarkable: Demirjé means Iron-founder or Blacksmith; and Karah tásh, Black rock; but this place seems too far from the Catacecauméné, or "Burnt Region" of the Ancients, to admit of any reference to it.

Dour-
gouthli, or
Cassaba.Ak-hissar
Thyatira.

Belamouth.

Marmora.

Lake
Coloë.
Itala
Attalia.Ghermabé
Sart.Demirdgee,
or Mer-
mergic.

NA-
TOLIA.

North and West, and a plain with hill and dale covered with vineyards on the East. It contains twenty Wards or Districts, (Mahallát,) ten large Mosques, (jámi'), nine Baths, many Markets; half a ward near the sea is filled with shops and bázárs. It is supplied with water by springs, wells, and a small stream passing from the skirt of the mountain to the East of the town, and when near the sea diverted into various channels which convey it to different places in the town. The houses are built of wood with tiled roofs and face the North and West, having their backs turned to the mountain. The Mosques of Níflí zádeh and Ya'kúb Bey near the sea, have cupolas covered with lead; that of Hájí Husein is also near the sea, and there are several smaller ones in the interior of the town. There are sixty Kháns; one of them, triangular in form and at the mouth of the lower harbour, was built by Sultán Mohammed the Conqueror. It has houses on one side, the sea on the North and West, and a large open place (Meidán) on the South. In the old ruined castle there are ancient remains, forty columns, and a large subterraneous reservoir. Opposite to the gate of the upper castle there is an ancient Greek building called a Theatre, (Tamáshálik,) consisting of steps formed in the side of the hill." Though long the most flourishing sea-port in the Empire, this city has not increased since the time of the above writer in any very great degree. Its population, in 1813, was estimated on a rough calculation as follows: Musulmáns 75,000; Armenians 6000; Greeks 40,000; Jews 12,000; Roman Catholics 5000; Europeans 500; temporary residents 15,000; making a total of 153,500. Upwards of 20,000 were carried off by the Plague in the ensuing year; but it is probable that the general pacification, so beneficial to the trade of the Mediterranean States, has had a favourable effect on the condition of Smyrna; and that its population is now upwards of 150,000 souls, notwithstanding the massacres and emigration of its Greek inhabitants, and the numbers who perished in the war with Russia. Few traces of its ancient splendour are now to be seen. The Warm Baths called I'ljah, on the declivity of Mount Corax, have scarcely a vestige of the buildings which anciently covered them; and the remains of the neighbouring Temple of Apollo, which Chishull mentioned to Tournefort, (ii. 501.) have entirely disappeared. At the ruins called the Baths of Diana, East of the town, little except the clear and copious spring is any longer to be seen. It smokes in Winter, and to the hand, even in mild weather, appears tepid, but its heat, when ascertained by the thermometer, is not higher than the mean temperature of spring-water in that latitude. The enclosure of the ancient Castle on the summit of the hill, its gate ornamented with rude sculptures, a metrical inscription recording its restoration by John Angelus Comnenus in A. D. 1224; the mutilated bust of Apollo encased in the adjoining wall; the site of the Circus or Stadium; a fragment of the entrance to the Theatre, and the ruins of St. Polycarp's Church are almost the only remains of antiquity which can now be found. Not far from the sea, on the opposite side of the plain to the North of the town, beyond the little stream which comes down from the mountains to the North-East, and which was probably the Meles,* there

Æolian
Smyrna.

* There are two streams near Smyrna both of which have been taken for the Meles of the Ancients. One rises a little to the East of the South, and washes the South-East side of Mount Pagus; the other comes from a small lake in the mountains to the North-East,

is the ancient cemetery noticed by Pococke, (book ii. ch. i. § 57.) but few of the tombs can now be discovered except by a very practised eye. This was manifestly near the site of the most ancient the Æolian City which was subdued by Alyattes; a circumstance not noticed by Pococke, who accurately describes the ancient aqueducts crossing a romantic valley called by the Europeans Paradise, and lying at the South-East foot of the Castle-hill. (Mount Pagus.) The commerce of Smyrna on account of its position, nearly midway between the Northern and Southern coasts of Asia Minor, and its excellent harbour, is still very considerable, though, as a very large portion of the productions formerly procured in Turkey are now obtained in greater perfection and at a cheaper rate from the East Indies, the trade with Great Britain and this port has been long on the decline. As a place of residence it is decidedly the most agreeable to an European of any city in Turkey; as its constant intercourse with various parts of Europe furnishes an abundant supply of all essential luxuries; and the intelligence and hospitality of its European inhabitants, give a charm to its society, which is not felt, especially in time of war, even in Constantinople itself; where political jealousies are too often allowed to interrupt the intercourse of individuals, who forget that they are on neutral ground, and vainly imagine that, as a point of honour, they ought to convert national into personal quarrels. Burún-ábád, (commonly called by the Franks Burnabát,) the favourite country residence of the French merchants established at Smyrna, is about eight miles to the North-East on the bank of the Meles, which is now little better than a mountain torrent. This town (*kasabah*) is said by the *Jihán numá* (p. 670.) to have five or six Mosques and three Baths; but if that be not an exaggeration, it must have lost much of its former prosperity. The rapidity, however, with which even the neighbourhood of this large and flourishing sea-port has been depopulated, is strongly illustrated by the fact, that out of ten villages in the District of Burún-ábád marked in the Kádí's list made in A. D. 1780, only five or six were existing thirty years afterwards. "At Bunár-báshí, (Spring-head,) there is an agreeable walk, (*mesireh*), and a copious stream issues from a cavern over which there is a building crowned with a cupola; and at the extremity of the cavern there is a place like a closet-door, within which the people of the Country say there is much treasure; but it is enchanted, (*mutalsim*), and when some persons went to open it, there issued from it a poisonous blast (*bádi sumúm*) which slew them. U'rlah (commonly pronounced Vurlah) is to the South-West of Izmir, twelve miles by sea, and half a day's journey by land.

NA-
TOLIA.Bounar
bashee.Vourlah.
Bryula.

and passes by Búrun-ábád, (called Bonavre by Pococke.) The latter enters the harbour about a mile and a half North of the town, and is the true Meles, as the ancient cemetery on its Northern bank shows, and there is an Inscription in honour of the river still existing in the Mosque of Búrun-ábád. The copy published by Major Rennell, (ii. 14.) taken from the transcripts current among the Smyrniote Greeks, is very incorrect; but at the suggestion of a friend, who observed that it consists of two iambic verses, and suspected some errors of transcription, the stone was carefully examined by Mr. Foster, jun. of Liverpool, in 1813, and is as follows:

ΤΜΝΟ ΜΕΛΗΤΑ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΝ ΟΝ ΣΩΤΗΡΑ ΜΟΥ
ΠΑΝΤΟΣ ΔΕ ΛΟΙΜΟΤ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΚΟΤ ΠΕΠΛΗΜΕΝΟΤ.

"I celebrate by a hymn the River Meles, who hath saved me from all the pestilence and evil which hath now been caused to cease."

NA-
TOLIA.

It is a small town, having one or two Mosques, a Bath, and Markets, and in consequence of the possession of many olive-trees, being a *mine* of soap. It is three miles distant from the port and landing-place, (or Scale, *iskeleh*.) where there is a very neat Rabát (hostel) and a Mosque built A. H. 994. (A. D. 1585.) Opposite to this scale is a small, uninhabited island, anciently united with the continent by a stone pier, portions of which are still discernible. This island is the site of the most ancient city of Clazomenæ, which was subsequently removed to the neighbouring coast, and perhaps placed where the romantic village of Kirizmán, or Kilizmán, now stands, about three or four miles North-West of Vurlah. Menemen (Temnos) is not far from the mouth of the Hermus, on the opposite side of the gulf, and has Gelembah and Túrghúdlú (Kasabah) to the North and East. To the North-West of Vurlah is Karah Burún, (Black Nose, ἡ Μέλαινα ἄκρα,) at the extremity of the peninsula joined to the continent by the isthmus on which Vurlah (anciently Bryula) stands, called the Isthmus of Teos, not seven miles across. The whole peninsula now forms a district bearing the name of the Cape. It consists of one towering and rugged mountain, the Mimas of the Ancients; famous, as of old, for its fertility and the predatory character of its inhabitants. Its black grapes are much esteemed, and raisins made from them form a large part of the exports from Smyrna. It was called by the Ancients εἰθηρον, and the name of one of its valleys Kaplán dereh, (Leopard Vale,) as well as the reports of Leopards seen there, seems to justify the ancient epithet. At its foot, on the Western side, opposite to Scio, is Cheshmeh, (*i. e.* Spring, or Fountain,) a pretty little town at the bottom of one of those deep and land-locked harbours so frequent in the Ægean Sea, where the Russians, in the night of the 13th Rabí 'ul-evvel, (July 17, 1770,) destroyed the Turkish fleet. The town has a small fortress commanded by a Dizdár Aghá, and is fifteen miles from the site of the ancient Erythræ, now, according to Meletius, (*Geogr.* iii. 163.) called Lithry, and under the Christian Emperors an Episcopal See. An isthmus or break in the mountains between that place and Teos separated Mount Mimas from Corycus, and led to the Southern shore of the peninsula where the Castle of Sighlah, or Sighahjik, on the site of Geræ, the port of Teos, still exists, and gives its name to this portion of the Captain Páshá's Government. It is on the North side of the isthmus of a small and rugged peninsula, and not quite four miles North-West of Búdrúm,* the site of Teos; of which the scanty relics are described by Chandler, (*Asia*, p. 98.) and still visited with pleasure by the admirers of Grecian Art. Sefrí-hisár (Yellow Castle, Serví-hisár, or Cypress Castle, in the Maps) and the ruins of Lebedus and Colophon† lead from Sighahjik to the mouth of the Menderez, (Cayster,) and the ruins of Ephesus (Ayá-solúgh, or Ayá-thológh, from the Greek title of St. John the Evangelist, ὁ ἅγιος Θεολόγος,) where the lapse of Ages, and revolutions succeeding revolutions, are presented as it were to the eye, at one glance, by the mouldering, roofless Mosque, which bears the plainest

marks of its having once been dedicated to Christian worship under the invocation of the Saint whose name it bears, and is still adorned by magnificent columns which, doubtless, in early Ages, sustained the far-famed Temple sacred to "the Great Goddess of the Ephesians." The road along shore passes at the foot of Mount Coracium; a winding and very narrow defile in the interior, between that mountain and Gallesus, leads from Túrbeh-lí (Metropolis) to Ephesus. Another defile crossing Mount Corissus, passes on to Kúsh-átá-sí, (Bird Island, Neapolis,) called by the Italians Scala Nova, a town of some magnitude, carrying on a considerable trade with the fertile plains and valleys adjoining. It is about fifteen miles South South-West of Ephesus, on the side of a small bay immediately opposite to Súsám-átá-sí. (Samos.) Between Scala Nova and the Mæander is Mount Messogis, five or six miles from that river, beyond which rises Mount Titanus, a rugged and craggy mass of calcareous rock, as its name, signifying chalk or gypsum, (Chandler, p. 164.) implies. The difficult pass across it extends for about twelve miles to a small plain half encircled by a naked ridge, and watered by a long and narrow lake containing many islets, and communicating by an outlet with the Mæander. On the borders of this lake, at or near Báf, are the ruins of Heraclea under Latmus,* which in Strabo's time (xiv. p. 636.) was on the shore of the gulf. This lake, therefore, was, as Major Rennell observes, (ii. 30.) part of that gulf which has been gradually filled up by alluvial soil brought down by the Mæander. On the North-East side of the gulf, between Sámsún and Kelibesh, was the site of Priene; and on the Southern bank of that river, not far to the West of the outlet from the lake, is Balát, or in the diminutive form Balátchah, (τὰ Παλάτια, the Palaces,) on the site of Miletus. This city, like Ephesus, bears the traces of successive revolutions; beside the remains of a spacious Theatre, walls, frizes, columns, fragments of statues, and inscriptions, the ruins of many deserted Mosques, mark the extent and population of the place long after Paganism had been supplanted by Christianity, and the latter had been almost expelled by the Musulmán arms: one only, "a noble structure of marble," was still used when Chandler saw the place in 1764; and it is probable that even that has now been abandoned. The Turks, though they usually respect their own pious foundations, and never, perhaps, before the present Páshá of Egypt, Mohammed 'Alí, set them the example, laid violent hands upon the funds appropriated for religious uses, do not appear to have thought themselves bound to regard the foundations of the Seljúkian Princes who preceded them, and under those Princes this part of Asia Minor seems at one time to have flourished more than even under the 'Osmánlús themselves. Of the Kádílik in the interior of Sighlah, Akchah-shehr, belonging properly to Aídín, and therefore called Akchah Shehri Aídín, also named Súkeh, is probably the place called Suki by Chandler, (145.) and Sukoi by other travellers. It was much reduced when Chandler saw it, but had still a Mosque and Khán, and was held as an Aghálik by a son-in-law of Iliyás O'ghlú, whose family, for near a century, possessed the same authority over a large tract South of Smyrna, as that of Kará

NA-
TOLIA.

Tourbali.
Metropolis.
Cousch
adasi.
Neapolis.

Lake of
Baphi.
Heraclea.

Balat, or
Patatschia.
Miletus.

Aktcha.
Shehir, or
Suki.

* This word, erroneously written Boudroun, is properly Pótrum, "a wine cellar," borrowed by the Turks from the Hungarian Language, and applied by them to the ruins of ancient cities where there are subterranean chambers; thus the ruins of Halicarnassus are called Búdrúm.

† Called "Belvedere" by the Italians, according to Meletius, (iii. 165.) but he erroneously places it at Σιγατζίκ, *i. e.* Sighahjik.

* The geography of the mouth of the Mæander has been admirably unravelled by the sagacity of Major Rennell. (ii. 30.) Chandler in this, as in other places, was not happy in his conjectures.

NA-
TOLIA.

7. Aidin.

Tireh.
Tyria.Bainder, or
Beinder.Noslee, or
Nosli.
Nysa.

'Osmán O'ghlú did over the Country North of it, both Chiefs being equally celebrated for the maintenance of tranquillity and good order.

7. The adjoining Sanjak is Aïdín, bounded by Sighlah on the West; by Maghnísá on the North; by Kútáhiyah on the East; and Menteshá on the South. Its Kádílik or Jurisdictions are: Arbáz; A'lá Shehr; A'másáh; O'rtákchí; Ayá sólúgh, (Hagios Theologos,) attached to Sighlah; Añneh gól Aïdín; Báliyán bóli; (Palæopolis;) I'neh; Báindir; Birgí; Bóztaghán; Tíreh; Sart; Sultán hisári; Karahjah koyúnli, or Tíreh pólmah-sí; Kestel, or Názli; Keles; Guzel-hisár; Kóshk, belonging to Yení Shehr; Keler; Kestereh; Bairámlú with Karah koyúnli. 1. Tíreh* is the Capital of Aïdín. Between it and Maghnísá lies the mountain called Kiziljah Músá, and at the foot of another mountain opposite is Tíreh,† (Caystrus?) a commercial town (*bender shehr*) which has a Mosque covered with lead, Baths, and Bázárs; its inhabitants are wealthy merchants. It is remarkable on account of a beautiful Oratory (*Mosallá*) two hundred paces square, entered on each of its four sides by a flight of ten steps, and adorned internally with a jet d'eau surrounded by a green sward of trefoil, (*terfil*), interspersed with trees, and having its Southern side shaded by a grove of cypresses. Van Egmont and Heyman, who are among the few travellers who passed through this town, describe it as situated on the side of a most beautiful valley enclosed by rugged, and for the most part naked mountains, in many places covered with snow late in April. It is about eight hours distant from Gúzel-hisár, on the Mæander, (Tralles,) but as the road is extremely rugged and winding, its distance cannot be estimated at more than eighteen or nineteen miles. It is called Tyria (probably its Greek name) by those travellers, and is a town of considerable size, appearing to them nearly as large as Smyrna, (*Trav.* i. 139.) but much less populous. More than twenty Mosques, a well-supplied Bázár, abundance of shops, and two Greek Churches, one of them adorned at its entrance with a mutilated porphyry image of Christ, were evidences of the then flourishing state of the place. "Its situation," they add, "is extremely agreeable, on the border of a beautiful valley abounding in rich pastures, and in the lower grounds producing much rice. The town is on a small stream, running into the Cayster about five miles to the North. It was supposed by M. De Heidenstam (Rennell, i. 387.) to be Mastaura, but Colonel Leake has marked it as on the site of Caystrus. Báinder, about six miles North-West of Tíreh, is a populous town (*beldeh*) which has Markets, Baths, and a large Mosque (*jámi'*). Cotton is much cultivated around it. It stands on the Southern declivity of Mount Kizil Músá; (Red Moses;) has Tíreh on the South; Birgí on the East; and Ayá sólúgh and Nif on the West. The road to it from Maghnísá passes across the middle of Kizil Músá in a South-Easterly direction. It is on the Northern extremity of the Caystrian plain of the Ancients. "Názli is a pleasant and populous town, surrounded by vineyards for the space of a farsang (two miles and a half) all round, celebrated for its figs. (*Jihán numá*, p. 636.)

* Tíreh is a great distance to the South-West of the site of Tyriæum, for which it was taken by Chandler. (Rennell, ii. 146.)

† It should, perhaps, be written Thíreh, for it appears to be spelt with *th* in the *Jihán numá*, but the common pronunciation of the name both by Greeks and Turks militates against this supposition.

It is situated on a plain between the mountain on which Tíreh stands, and another called Kestel, to the South-East of that place. On the Southern side of that mountain is Yení-shehr, which lies to the South-East of Názli and Sultán hisár." The figs of Názli have not lost their celebrity, and are still considered as the best brought to the Smyrna market, which receives its chief supplies from the plains of the Cayster and Mæander: this is the more remarkable as Strabo (xiii. 630.) speaks of the figs of Antioch, supposed to be on or near the site of Yení-shehr on the Southern side of the Mæander, as peculiarly excellent. "Sultán hisár (King's Castle) has an old ruined castle, and is the head of a Kádílik. It lies on the Southern declivity of the Kestáneh (Chestnut) Mountain, (Messogis, Rennell, i. 389.) which is behind it, and has Kóshk on the West; and Kestel on the South-East between it and Yení-shehr. Báliyán-bóli (Palæopolis?) is parallel with it; and at the foot of the mountain on the other side is Gúzel-hisár." (Tralles.) Chandler only (215.) passed through Názli-bázár, (the Market of Názli,) at some distance to the North of Názli buyúk; (Great Názli;) but it was also visited by Pococke in 1740, who justly inferred from its name that it was near the ancient Nysa, the ruins of which are still to be traced on the skirts of Messogis, (Kizil Músá,) about two miles from Sultán hisár. Kóshk, a market town four hours (leagues) from Gúzel-hisár, has an abundance of gardens and figs. It is called Chiosek,* or Chiauskui, in Chandler's abstract of Picenini's journey, (p. 216.) and said to be only two hours (leagues) distant from Sultán hisár, being nearer to the river than Chandler's route, which passed close upon the edge of the mountains, and carried him (p. 212.) in five hours to the town last named. Gúzel-hisár (Beautiful Castle) is a fortress enclosing a populous city with two wards or streets (*mahalleh*) outside of it. It lies to the East of a large mountain, and its plain being sandy produces little grain but many figs. Azíneh, four hours distant from it, has eight Mosques, with Baths and Markets. The valley of Gúzel-hisár is on the Southern declivity of a hill belonging to the Mountain of Tíreh, (Messogis,) to the East of which is Kóshk, and to the South, on the declivity of the opposite mountain, is O'rtákchí, (Comrade Town,) on an elevated spot on the mountain, above which there is a favourite place of resort called Andez; which lies a little to the West, on crossing the mountain of Tíreh. Bóztaghán is a town in the midst of well-watered meadows, on the Northern declivity of the mountain (Titanus?) through which the defile (*derbend*) of Yení-shehr passes, lying to the East of O'rtákchí, to the West of Arpáz; and four hours to the South of Kóshk. Arbáz (Harpasus) is a Kádílik between Yení-shehr and Bóztaghán, containing a few villages, and at a small distance from the mountain. O'rtákchí, to the West of Bóztaghán, is a similar Kádílik on the declivity of the mountain. Yení Shehr Aïdín (*i. e.* The New Town of Aïdín) has a Mosque, a Bath, and a Market. It is opposite to the Mountain of Tíreh, (Messogis,) and stands on the Northern declivity of one which extends from East to West, (Titanus,) and which lies behind this mountain. The road to

NA-
TOLIA.Jengi-
schehr.
Antioch.Sultan
Hissar.

Kiosek.

Gusel
hissar.Aziné, or
Athiné.

Bosdagan.

Arpas.
Harpasus.

Ortatchee.

Jenischer.
Antiochia.

* Chiosek is, probably, a misprint for Chiosck, the Italian mode of spelling Kóshk, which we commonly write Kiosk. Chiauskui seems to be meant for Cháúsh-kóí, and if so, it is a different name of the same place.

NA-
TOLIA.
Devrend of
Yeni shehr.

Hamíd passes through a defile (*derbend*) called the gorge of Yení-shehr, (Yení-shehr bóghazí,) as it begins near that place. It is a large and intricate defile containing some ancient buildings, and the common people call it Derbendi Jálinderí.* (The Pass of Jálinder.)

Yení-shehr, which is described by Pococke (book ii. ch. x.) as a village at the entrance of a small valley, about six miles East of Arpáz, is on the site of the ancient Antiochia on the Mæander, from which it is distant about three miles, and to which a little stream called Jenjereh, (Orsinus, *Plin. Nat. Hist.* v. 29.) passing by it, makes its way. It is on the North-West declivity of Mount Bába, (Cadmus,) and fourteen or fifteen miles South-West of it is Geíra, the ancient Aphrodisias. Birgí,† to the North of Tíreh, is backed by a hill, but is open in front to the South. On the South-West side (of the plain) opposite to this mountain of Birgí, (Tmolus,) there is another on which Tíreh is built, nearly opposite to Báliyánbóli of Aídín. Mermerehjik, to the East of Birgí, and built like it against the side of a hill, is very near it. Birgí has a Mosque, Bath, and Market, and of all its fruits, pomegranates are the most abundant; it has excellent air and water, and many water-mills. Its mountain, which is Bóz-tágh, is the Summer abode (Yaílák) of the people of Maghnísá, Tíreh, Akhisár, and Mermerehjik, (Little Marmora,) mentioned above, is a Kádílik in the same neighbourhood, to the East of Birgí. Báliyánbóli of Aídín, placed on the declivity of the mountain to the South, and opposite to Mermerehjik, has a few villages within its jurisdiction. Alá shehri Aídín (the beautiful city of Aídín, anciently Philadelphia) is a large city and castle; all its houses are surrounded with stone walls. It is now, says Chandler, (249.) a mean but considerable town of large extent, spreading on the slopes of three or four hills. Of its walls many remnants are standing, but with large gaps; this city being peculiarly subject to earthquakes. A sulphureous medicinal spring in its vicinity, the wall of cylindrical petrifications commonly taken for bones, and the ruins of its twenty-four Churches, of which six were then (in 1765) still in use, are the only objects noticed by that traveller; but a just apprehension of the plague made him hurry away from the place.

Ainé gueul.

"It has Aíneh gól of Aídín (Gygæus) on the West, Kúlah (Mæonia) on the East," says the *Jihán numá*, (p. 637.) "Tímúrjî on the North, and Alá tágh (Beautiful Mountain) not far to the South." Aíneh gól of Aídín (the principal town on the Lake Coloë) is near Sart (Sardes) and North-West of it, East of Mermerehjik, (Little Marmora,) West of Alá Shehr, and South of Atálah. (Attalia.) It is a populous town on level ground having a small lake (Gygæus, or Coloë) on its North side. Keles is a town built on the declivity of a hill to the East of Báliyánbóli, and South-East of Mermerehjik, having a level tract on its Northern side filled with

Keles, or
Kilis.

* The Pass of Jálinder was at or near the celebrated shrine of Sōma Nāt'ha in Gojerát, plundered and destroyed by Mahmúd Ghaznevî, the first Musulmán invader of Hindústán. Derbendi Jálinderí may here mean nothing more than "The Idol-temple pass;" but that the first Mohammedan possessors of Caria should have used the Persian Language is remarkable. Did the Seljüks lose their original Turkish after their establishment in Persia? At present, the people of Bukhárá, though of Turkish origin, speak nothing but Persian.

† The native place of Mohammed, author of the well-known Turkish Catechism called Birgílu Risáleh; its name is, therefore, Birgí, not Bereki, as Colonel Leake writes it.

fields of lucern, or gardens of apples, and pomegranates, planes, and cypresses. Sart (Sardes) lies on the road leading from Maghnísá South-Eastward to the Summer Quarters (Yaílák) on Bóz-tágh, (Tmolus,) at the North-Western foot of which it lies one day's journey from Maghnísá, and a day and a half from the Yaílák upon that mountain. It was in early times a very large city, and there are still some traces of its walls remaining, and plenty of running water. The road from it across the middle of the Bóz-tágh of Aídín leads to Birgí; Aíneh gól lies to the North-West, and Alá Shehr to the North of Sart. The Mountain of Birgí lies between Maghnísá and Tíreh, and on its Western* declivity there is a very large mountain called Bóz-tágh, (Ice Mount,) in the Yaílák of which the Princes of the House of 'Osmán used to spend three or four months every year. On the Eastern side of this mountain there are, in one or two places, cultivated plains called Khávdárlík. (Silky down.) There is also a lake on this mountain, called Guljik (Little Lake) by the people of that Country, or the Lake of the Mountain of Birgí. It is ten miles in circumference, and supplied with water from a spring in a large garden at its Northern extremity. The great men used sometimes to amuse themselves in a boat on this lake. It has some fish, but they are never caught. The inhabitants of the surrounding Country have established Markets, and built Baths and Mosques in one or two places, as well as an Oratory for the celebration of the prayer at the feast ('íd) of Baíráam. On the South-East of this Yaílák there is a mountain called Makámí arba'ín. (The Station of the Forty.) The summit of that mountain is very rugged and difficult of ascent, and on the side of the peak which is immediately above the Yaílák, between it and the summit of the Birgí Mountain, there is a vast perpendicular cliff, (*sakhrá*), from which the powerful heat at mid-day is reflected upon the inhabitants of the Yaílák and is very oppressive. In the interval between these two summits there is a Convent, (*Tekeh*), built by one of the Persian Seyyids, Bába Rashíd, for the refreshment of the Dervishes in the season of the Yaílák. It has an agreeable stream of running water. Kestáneh tágh (Chestnut Mount) is a mountain and Yaílák on the South-East side of Tíreh which has Mosques and Baths, and is much frequented by the people of Tíreh in the Summer season. It has also markets to which the people, having gone down into the city immediately after the call to morning prayer, return at sun-rise with all the necessities of life.

8. Menteshá is bounded on the North by Tíreh, on the West and South by the White Sea, (Archipelago,) on the East by Antáliyeh, (Attalia,) and part of Kútáhiyeh. Its Kádíliks are: U'zumlú; (*i. e.* Grapy;) Eskí hisár; (Old Castle;) Ashin; Aghirtús; U'rleh, or Vurlah; Perákendehí Menteshá; (the Ruins of Menteshá, *i. e.* Myndus;) Bertáz; Bózúyúk; (Icy Peak;)

* West, evidently by mistake, in the *Jihán numá*. (p. 637.) The mountain immediately behind Magnesia is Sipylus, separated by a depression, not an absolute break, from the modern peak of Takhtahí, the highest point near Smyrna, and at least 3000 feet above the sea. From thence the range bends to the South and East nearly in a South-Easterly direction, and is traversed to the South-East of Níf, (Nymphæum,) by an ancient road which leads from the plain of the Hermus to that of the Cayster. On a perpendicular rock by the side of that road is one of the figures of Sesostri mentioned by Herodotus. (ii. 106.) This mountain must be Kizil Músá of the Turks, and is a part of Tmolus.

NA-
TOLIA.
Sart.
Sardis.

Bosdagh.

Yailac.

8. Mente-
sha, or
Múntesha.

NA-TOLIA.	Bechín; Chinah; Dúker; Sárúlús; Súbeijah; Tátiyeh; (Hiding place;) Tiráhiyeh; (Parley place;) Feslegán; (Sweet Basil;) Germeh; Karah ovah (Black Plain) with Búdrum; Giránish, or Keránesh; Gók-ábád, (Heaven's abode,) or Gók óvah; (Heaven plain;) Tarás; Kóijigiz Mázún; or Gók úyúk; (Gall-nut, Heaven's peak;) Masúl; Makrí; Mandáliyát; Moghollah, or Moghlah; Yereh kesikí, (cut down to the ground.) Moghollah, or Moghlah, Capital of this Sanják, is a celebrated city four days' journey South of Kúsh-átá-sí. (Scala Nova.) It has been visited by few European travellers, and no further account of it appears to have been yet published. Menteshá is two days' journey West of Deniz-lu. Távas (Tabæ) is a Castle and Kádílik, which has a weekly market, one day's journey inland from Menteshá. Such is the scanty account of this Sanják given in the <i>Jihán numá</i>; (p. 638.) and as this part of Turkey has been little visited by European travellers, it is difficult to obtain any satisfactory information respecting its inland districts. Of the coast much was learned, for the first time, from the Egyptian expedition in 1800; and our acquaintance with it was nearly completed by Captain Beaufort's Maritime Survey in 1811 and 1812. It is broken by several gulfs, or very deep inlets, of which the first is named from a fort at its Eastern extremity, the Gulf of Ashin Kal'ehsí, (the Castle of Ashin.)* It is a mean but extensive fortress on the summit of a rock, the Northern side of which is abrupt and almost inaccessible, having at its foot a small portion of level ground on which the ancient city of Jasus stood, the walls being, in 1765, nearly entire, and a Theatre in the side of the rock facing North 60° East, easily traced though half concealed by bushes. This rock, anciently an island, is now joined to the continent by an isthmus of sand, and on the side of the opposite mountain there are still a great number of ancient sepulchres, and various inscriptions, scattered among the ruins, record the piety and meritorious acts of the Jasians. The castle had ceased to be used as a fortress, and the town seems to have been almost deserted when seen by Chandler. (181.) On the Northern side of this peninsula, Bargylia and Caryanda must be sought; the latter is probably the Port Páshá of Captain Beaufort's Map. (<i>Karan. p. 77.</i>) Menteshá, supposed to be on the site of Myndus, is now in ruins, near Cape Gúmishlí, (Silver,) at the extremity of the peninsula separating the Gulf of Ashin Kal'eh-sí from that of Cos. The mountains to the South of that cape are called Karah tágh (not bágh) lar, (Black Mountains,) and on the Southern shore of the same peninsula is Búdrum, (the Cellar,) on the site of Halicarnassus. "A more inviting or convenient situation," says Captain Beaufort, (<i>Karan. p. 89.</i>) "could hardly have been selected for the Capital of Caria. It rises gently from the head of a deep bay, and commands a view of the Island of Cos, and the Southern shore of the Ceramic Gulf as far as Cape Crio. In front of the town, a broad, square rock projects into the bay, on which stands the citadel, a far more respectable fabric than the generality of Turkish fortresses. On the Western side of the castle there is a small harbour, anciently formed by two stone piers which are now demolished; it is still, however, a snug port, frequented by the small Turkish cruisers, and there is generally a frigate or a sloop of war upon the stocks. The walls of	the ancient city may be here and there discerned, and several fragments of columns, mutilated sculpture, and broken inscriptions are scattered in different parts of the bázár and streets. Above the town are the remains of a Theatre, which measures about 280 feet in diameter, and which seems to have had about thirty-six rows of seats. Numerous pieces of exquisite sculpture are inserted in the walls of the castle; they represent funeral processions, as well as combats. Within the fortress, as Captain Beaufort was assured, there is a long frieze, with highly wrought figures, besides many other pieces of sculpture and inscriptions very little corroded by the weather. Keramos, to the East of Búdrum, marks the site of Ceramus, whence this was anciently named the Ceramic Gulf; and at Cape Krió, (Triopium,) at the extremity of the opposite side, is the small rocky peninsula which formed the double harbour of Cnidus." In Strabo's time, this bold and rugged island was connected with the main land by a causey; the junction is now a sandy isthmus, (Beaufort, p. 76.) on each side of which there is an artificial harbour; one small, with a narrow entrance between high piers; the other larger and formed by two transverse moles, one of which is still almost perfect. "The whole area of the city is one promiscuous mass of ruins, among which may be traced streets and gateways, porticos and theatres." The small gulf to the South of Cape Krió is called Sema, from the Island of Cynos Sema, (<i>Κυνὸς σῆμα</i>, Dog's tomb,) at the mouth of it. Beyond the neck of land terminating in Cabo Cavaliere, (Onu gnathus, <i>i. e.</i> Ass-cheek,) to the East of Sema, and sheltered by Mount Phoenix, is the excellent harbour of Mermerichah, Marmaritza, or Mármáris, in which the British fleet anchored on its way to Egypt in 1800: it is the Phúska of the modern and Physcos of the ancient Greeks; and somewhere to the West of it was Loryma, (<i>τὰ Λώρυμα</i>), an Episcopal See, subject to Stauropolis. At a short distance to the East of it is the Bay of Karah ágháj, (Black Tree,) called Panormus by the Greeks, from their notion of its extent and security, and nearly half way between it and Cape Pent'ecclisies (Five Churches) is the mouth of the river Calbis, the largest in this Sanják, to the East of which is Kóijik, or Kóijigiz, on the site of the ancient Caunus, the port of which is now a lake communicating with the sea. (Rennell, ii. 47.) Its excessive heat and unhealthiness were rendered proverbial by the witticism of Stratonicus. The river anciently called Axon is twelve miles East of Kóijigiz. Near a point (Artemesium Promont.) beyond the mouth of the Axon, is the modern village of Pent'ecclisies, at the entrance of the spacious Gulf of Makrí, called Glaucus by the Ancients, from the river running into it. Near the head of that gulf is Karya, on the site of the ancient city bearing that name, and beyond it was Dædala, in the neighbourhood of the town and hill now called U'rlah, or Vurlah, (<i>Ουρλίε</i>), according to Meletius, (iii. 174.) who, however, with regard to this part of Asia Minor, does little more than copy Moletius, (the translator and commentator on Ptolemy,) and is not therefore an original authority. Near the mouth of the Glaucus is Méi, on the site of Telmessus.* That place was an Episcopal See, subject to Perga, and the first place in Lycia, as it is	NA-TOLIA. Keramo. Crio. Triopium. Cnidus. Symi. Marmorica Bay. Physcus. Loryma. Karagatch. Panormus, v. Calbis. Kaiguez, or Coujak, v. Axon. Macry. Glaucus. Cari Karya. Dourlah. Dædala. Me. Telmessus.
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* This name, variously spelt, Askem, Assem, and Assyn, is probably the Kádílik of Ashin mentioned above.

* Was this name converted into Tel Meis by the Turks? If so, the *Mé* of M. de Choiseul Gouffier, and the *Meis* of Captain Beaufort, who took it for the name of the Province, may be easily accounted for.

- NA-TOLIA. now near the boundary of Menteshá. Makrí, about six or seven miles North-West of Méi, was probably constructed from the ruins of Telmessus. To the North-East of Vurlah, and forming a triangle with it and Makrí, is Távás, a Kádílik, on the site of Tabæ; and to the South-West of it, but North-West of Moghlah, is Eski hissar. About eighteen miles to the North-West of that place, and a little more than twelve miles South-East of Ashin-kal 'eh-sí, from which it is separated by a high mountain, is Mylasa, which among the Greeks still retains its ancient name, and has some remains of antiquity. It was celebrated for the number of its Temples; and is about ten miles from the Ceramic Gulf. It is a considerable town, interspersed with trees and gardens, in a plain surrounded by mountains and unhealthy, probably from the stagnation of the air. (Chandler, p. 187.) The beautiful Temple to Augustus and Rome, described and engraved by Pococke, was in a great measure destroyed a short time before Dr. Chandler visited the place. A column commemorative of Menander, son of Uliades, and grandson of Euthydemus, an ancient gateway, the remains of a theatre, altars, pedestals, aqueducts, and fragments, scattered over the plain, marked the extent and riches of the ancient city. Eski hissar (Old Castle) is only a small village in a dell surrounded by woody hills, embosomed in lofty mountains, and watered by a limpid rill, falling in cascades from the neighbouring rocks. Marble fragments scattered every where, a solitary column here and there, a theatre on the side of a hill, the seats and proscenium of which were still discernible in 1765, walls, arches, altars, and sepulchres, with occasional inscriptions, attest the splendour of Stratonicea before it had suffered from the lapse of Ages, and devastations of Barbarians. The mountains here are a part of the Western outskirts of Taurus, which extends its various branches from hence to the Mæander and the Western and Southern Sea. Lakína, to the North of Eski hissar, is probably the ancient Lagina, much frequented on account of the Temple of Hecate, and to the North-East of Ashin Kal'eh sí, near Mándaliyát, is a fine Temple, and the ruins of Labranda. On the Eastern boundary of the Sanják at 'Arabí hissar (Arab Castle) are the ruins of Alinda,* situated on two hills; its walls, a theatre, and a church were traced by Pococke. (ii. 7. § 88.) Ten miles North-West of 'Arabí hissar is Kárpúzlí, (Water Melon Place,) the ancient Alabanda, (Rennell, ii. 51.) near the Chinah súi.
9. Tekié. 9. Tekeh, bounded on the West by Menteshá, on the South by the White Sea, on the East by 'Aláiyeh, and on the North by Hamíd, has the following Kádíliks: Almá-lí; Antáliyah, (Attalia,) I'gdir; Finikeh; Kásh; Kalkánlú, (Shielded,) Karah hissar (Black Castle) of Tekeh; Kareh Kayá, (Black Rock;) Germíkí. On the coast of this Sanják, at a small distance from the Gulf of Makrí, is a broad and broken promontory, called Yedí Búrun, (Seven Noses,) being a part of Mount Cragus, between which and Meí (Telmessus) is Anticragus, rising at least 6000 feet above the sea. Beyond the Seven Capes is a small stream, the Echen-cháí, (Echen River,) named from a corruption of Xanthus, (Exenfidí?) an Episcopal city eight miles and a half above its mouth; immediately beyond which are the ruins of Patara, celebrated for the shrine whence Apollo was called Patareus. (Hor. *Od.* iii. 4. 64.) Its Theatre, Temples, walls, and other remains are briefly described by Captain Beaufort. (*Karan.* p. 2.) Castel Rosso is a Genoese or Venetian fortress, built on the island called by the Greeks Megiste, near Antiphellus, (still retaining its ancient name,) off the Southernmost point of Lycia. Phellus, on the hills above, was a Bishopric, and Myra, a few miles to the North-East, the Archbishopric, which was its diocesan; the latter being only three miles from the mouth of the little river Andriacé, which still retains its ancient name. Its Theatre is very perfect, and there are many fragments of ancient sculpture, but its Musulmán inhabitants are more than usually fanatical and intolerant. Beyond Myra are the town and river of Limyra, near the mouth of which, a considerable but shallow lake is now formed, communicating with the sea by a very narrow channel, and the mountains behind it, bending to the Southward, form Cape Phænicas, or Finikeh according to Meletius, (iii. 175.) near the ancient Aperrhæ; (Captain Beaufort, p. 32.) the old castle on the Eastern side of the cape being in favour of that supposition, but it appears to be of Genoese origin, and there are no traces of a Greek or Roman settlement. The Chelidonéan Cape and Islands, now five, anciently only two or three, form the Western extremity of the spacious Gulf of Attalia. Their number appears to have been increased by a natural but remarkable process, the washing or crumbling away of a broad stripe of serpentine extending across the whole rock of which the island is composed. (Beaufort, p. 38.) Round the point of Cape Chelidonia is Adrachán, apparently Mount Phænicus of Strabo; and just beyond it Deliktásh, (Pierced Rock,) on the site of Olympus, as is marked by inscriptions found there. (Beaufort, p. 43.) Its Theatre and Cemeteries are also still deserving of notice. In the hills behind these ruins, at the head of a rocky and thickly wooded glen, Captain Beaufort and his party witnessed a singular phenomenon. In the inner corner of a ruined building they found the wall undermined so as to leave an aperture of about three feet in diameter, and shaped like the mouth of an oven, from whence there issued a flame intensely hot but entirely free from smoke. The surrounding earth and shrubs seemed scarcely, if at all, affected by this subterranean fire. The hill is composed of serpentine, with occasionally loose blocks of lime-stone, and no volcanic productions are found near it. This flame, he was told, is constantly burning and unquenchable, but not accompanied by any noise or commotion of the earth. This is evidently the "undying flame," *πῦρ ἀθάνατον*, of Mount Chimæra, in the territory of Phaselis, described by Ctesias, (Plin. ii. 110. v. 28. Photii *Bibl.* lxxiii. p. 146.) and more particularly by Methodius, (Photii *Bibl.* p. 924.) who mentions the flourishing state of the Agnus Castus shrubs growing round the fire, which rises spontaneously from Mount Olympus in Lycia; "a fire," says Maximus Tyrius, (*Diss.* viii.) "not like that of Ætna, but steady and constant." (Walpole, *Turkey*, ii. x. xiv.) The lofty peak of Takht-'Alí, (the ancient Solyma,) rising 7800 feet above the sea, towers over the small peninsula which is covered with the ruins of Phaselis. Its three ports and lake can still be traced; though the latter, at least towards the close of Summer, is reduced to a mere swamp; (Beaufort, *Karan.* p. 56.) but the sea has encroached so much upon this peninsula that, at no distant period, few vestiges of Phaselis, it is
- * They are, perhaps, to be sought at Elæna, nearly half way between Moghollah and Chinah, ten or fifteen miles South-East of Arabí hissar. (Rennell, ii. 53.)

to be feared, will be visible. It is called by the Turks Tekr-ová. (Dekr óvá; garden plain.) The neighbouring coast, called Corycus by the Ancients, is termed Chirá-lí (Resinous) by the Turks, on account of the pines (Chirá ágháj) with which it abounds. Av-ová, (Bird plain,) perhaps Lynessus, and a chain of mountains regularly overtopping each other, and thus verifying their ancient name, Climax, (a ladder,) bring the shore round to the central point of the bay, and present the city and harbour of Antáliyah, (Attalia,) the Capital of Tekeh. It is a very ancient city, triangular in shape, supposed by the Turks to have been built by Zahák, one of the earliest Kings of Persia; it has a harbour and a strong castle, being well fortified, and garrisoned, says the *Jihán numá*, (p. 639.) with four hundred men. The adjoining plain and hills are very fertile, abounding in vines, lemons, oranges, dates, and all kinds of fruits. A river rising to the North has been brought into the city by an aqueduct. From a mountain to the North of the city issues another stream called Dúden, (Catarrhactes,) which is the outlet of the Lake of Egerder: it sinks under ground at some distance from the lake, and appears again in the neighbourhood of the gardens behind Antáliyah, the whole of which it waters, and then, passing by the city, falls into the sea at Kúprí házári, (Bridge Market,) a town and district in the Kádílik of Menávghát to the East* of Antáliyah. Many camels are pastured in the wastes covered with pinár, (prinári, from prinos, *Quercus coccigera*,) near this city, and sesamum (*súsám*) and strawberries (*chílek*) are very plentiful in this district, which is eleven days' journey from Burúsah. To the West of this city, a tongue of land called Shirden búrní (Cape Black-pudding) runs out into the sea for the distance of two days' journey; and as there are many uninhabited places on the coasts of this cape, they are never free from ships of war belonging to the Infidel Corsairs; and a castle is wanted in that district. Estenáz, (Stenos?) in the territory of Antáliyah, at one day's journey to the North-West of it, is the Summer residence (Yailák) of its inhabitants. It is one day's journey South of the Kádílik of Tefení in the Sanják of Hamíd; is placed on an open level ground in an elevated position, and most of its trees are hazel-nuts. (*Funduk*.) In the Summer nobody remains at Antáliyah, except the Dizdár (Castellan) and some Infidels; all the rest of the inhabitants occupy shops and houses in this town, which is the Sú-báshílik (residence of the Bey or Governor) of Tekeh. A large river passes by it, and, according to the Maps, falls into the Dúden, just above Kúprí-bázari. Kizil Kayá (Red Rock) is a Kádílik comprehending ten villages on a plain, to the North-East of Antáliyah, between it and Aghlásún. It has a Bázár and a chárdák, (a covered court,) beneath which the Kádí sits. I'gdir, one day's journey West of Antáliyah, is a Kádílik containing nine or ten villages in a very stony country, on the side of a rugged, almost impassable, mountain near the sea. It has its Summer and Winter quarters, (Yailák and Kishlá,) and its inhabitants in Summer-time withdraw into the villages in the mountains, through fear of the Infidels. Charrob trees (*Ceratonía siliqua*) abound in its mountains, and its grapes and figs are excellent; but grain is scarce, and its principal trade is in timber. Most of its inhabitants are weavers. The Ak sú (White

* Placed to the West of Attalia in Poirson's Map, compiled for Sonnini's *Travels in Greece*.

Water) which passes between Antáliyah and Karah hisár of Tekeh, runs into the sea opposite to the latter, and another branch of it, which passes between the latter place and Germíkí, enters the sea there. Takht 'Alí ('Alí's Throne) is a very large mountain near I'gdir.

10. Hamíd, which derives its name from Hamíd Beg, Governor of the Country under the Princes of the House of Seljúk, is bounded on the South by Antáliyah, on the West by Germián; on the North by Ak-shehr; and on the East by Beg-shehrí. Its Kádíliks are Ispártah; Aghlásún, or 'A'sí Karah Agháj; Ighrásh; Evshár; U'lú Búrlú; Egerder; I'rleh, or Ayirleh; Injír házári; Bárleh; Báveli; Búrdur; Tefení; Kúlí, or Gólí; Havírán, or Huveírán; Serúz; Gechí Búrlú; Hamíd Kemer; Gól-hisár; Karah Agháj; Kúnán; Hamíd Yelváj; Yelváj karah ágháj; Yávijeh. The Capital of Hamíd is Ispártah, (Baris,) a large unfortified city in a healthy air and fertile country, well watered, but suffering severe cold in Winter. Water has been brought to this city from a great distance. Its gardens and vineyards are also supplied with water by a stream which flows from the very high mountain lying Southward between this city and Aghlásún. The best bóghásies (a Bocasines kind of stuff) are made here; and there are many Dyeing-houses. The longest day here is fourteen hours and a half. (*Jihán numá*, p. 640.) In the centre of the Sanják of Hamíd-ílí is the Lake of Egerder, a basin (*ghadír*) of fresh water ('*azb*) measuring four farsangs and a half (about fourteen miles) from North to South, and three farsangs (eight miles) in breadth. Its depth is ten fathoms. (*Kúláj*.) There are two islands in it; a larger one called Neïs or Nís, and a smaller named Ján. The lake contains five different kinds of fish, which are taken in the beginning of Spring. It is a wonderful lake, and among the white pebbles on its shores some are found on which the name of God has been miraculously inscribed. The outlet from this lake, after running for two days' journey, sinks under ground in a sort of whirlpool, at a place called Dúden, one day's journey from Antáliyah, and emerges again from the ground near the Custom-house gate of that city. On the Western side of the lake, and within it, is Egerder, a small, well-guarded fortress which has much-frequented Markets, Mosques, and many Baths. It contains a College, several pious foundations, and the tombs of many great saints (*Evliyái 'izám*) of the Nákhshbendí (Iconoclast) order. It is three days' journey from Kútáhiyeht, and is said to have thirty-six different kinds of grapes. The small island opposite to it, is uninhabited, but covered with gardens and vineyards; and the larger one, to the North of it, contains two hundred houses, inhabited half by Moslems, and half by Infidels; in it also some great saints are interred. Its male inhabitants are boatmen; its women weavers of fine cloths. (*Bez*.) On the Súrí náz, a mountain above the suburb of Egerder, there is a strong castle called Kelíb, built by the Infidels, and taken by Seyyíd Battál, the conqueror. It is a journey of six hours to the summit of that mountain. The whole Kádílik of Egerder is full of high mountains, woods, and springs. One of them called Ebsáfíróš (or Aísáfíróš) cannot be ascended in less than twenty-four hours, and is covered with snow from ten to fifteen ells (*arshín*) deep, in the hottest season of the year. In the Spring wonderfully fine flowers are found there. In a plain in the middle of that mountain there is a fresh-water lake, ten miles long and five miles broad, surrounded by meadows;

NA-TOLIA.
Mount Takhtalia.

10. Hamid-ily, or Hameed elee.

Isbarteh. Baris.

Lake of Egerder.

River Dooden.

Egerder.

Soorynaaz mountain.

Ebsafiros, perpetual snow.

- NA-TOLIA. above it there is nothing but snow. Yelváj is a healthy town in a very fruitful tract famous for apples, pears, and cherries, on the Eastern side of the Lake Egerder. Bavlú is a lofty mountain near Egerder very productive of grapes and white mulberries, from which a favourite sweetmeat (*pekmez*) is made. Bárleh, in a valley between two mountains near the Eastern side of the same lake, is also famous for its raisins. Havírán, or Huveírán, is a castle on the North side of the lake, having the command of thirty-six villages. It has Kútáhiyah on the North; Yelváj on the East; and Evshár on the South. Its air is heavy, and its inhabitants were formerly migratory, being the head Tribe of the Yúruk, (wandering Turkmáns,) but they have since settled in villages. 'A'sí karah ágháj (*i. e.* Rebel Black Tree) is a town and Kádílik in a level country, one day's journey to the West of Ispártah. Its inhabitants are turbulent Turkmáns. Dénizlú is one day's journey Northward across Mount Kázik and at the same distance Southward is Tefení,* a Kádílik, on the confines of Hamíd and Antáliyah or Tekeh. Evshár, or Efshár, is a town and Kádílik on a plain, one day's journey North of Ispártah, and an hour and a half (about five miles) from the Lake of Egerder. It has thirteen villages under its jurisdiction, some of them like towns; two especially, one of which is named Kelendús. Its inhabitants are weavers; they manufacture bóghásies, and have many Dyeing-houses; but the air is heavy.† Aghalásún (Sagalassus) is a town and Kádílik, on a hill on the outskirt of a mountain to the South of Ispártah. It has only one gate, on the West side, to which there is a very steep ascent. In the valley below, on the same side, it has well-watered gardens and vineyards; and within the walls, a Bath, Mosque, Market, and Dyeing-house. Gechi Búrlú, (Goat-waste) is a small town and Kádílik, half a day's journey South of U'lú Búrlú. (Great Waste.) Its inhabitants are manufacturers of bóghásies, and it lies to the North of Ispártah, opposite to the mountain of Sugút. In a place six miles from Egerder, there is another fresh-water lake; it is sixty miles long and forty broad; its fish, called fresh-water fish, (*tatlú bálík*.) weigh from ten to fifteen ókahs, (twenty-two to thirty-three pounds,) and are caught in Lent. (*Arba'in*.) 'A'sí karah Agháj and Gól-hisár are on the edge of the Lake of Búrdúr, which is like those of Hamíd and Egerder, but its water is salt. It stretches to the North and North-West, and its shores are very picturesque. (Walpole, ii. 260.) Gól-hisár having become a resort of thieves, was destroyed in former times. On the skirts of the Karah tágh, which separates Hamíd from Ak-shehr, fifteen or twenty miles North of the Lake of Egerder, the ruins of the Pisidian Antioch must be sought; few parts of Asia Minor have been less explored than this.
11. Karah Hisár Sáhíb (Lord's or Companion's Black Castle) is bounded on the South by Hamíd; on the East and North by Ak-shehr; and on the West by Kútáhiyah. Its Kádíliks are Bárchinlú; Búlávádín; Chái; Chól-ábád; Sinjánlú; Shuhúd; Sandúklí; Karah-mak; the districts of Bárchinlú; and O'ínásh. Karah Hisár Sáhíb, also called Afíyún Karah Hisár from the cultivation of opium in its neighbourhood, is the Capital of this Sanják, and one of the largest cities in Asia Minor, standing in 38° 35' North and 30° 20' East, (Kinneir's Map,) or 38° 46' North and 30° 28' 40" East. (Rennell.) It is singularly placed at the base of a high and perpendicular rock, which rises in the centre of a little recess formed by the great range of Káldur tágh, (Towering or Stopping Mountains, a part of the Sultán tágh, one of the branches of Taurus,) which here terminates its course Northward. At the foot of this cliff on its Southern side, and on the declivities of the adjoining mountains, stands the town opening to the plain on the East, and said to contain 60,000 inhabitants, of whom 2000 are Armenians and about 800 Greeks. Twelve large Mosques, very many small ones, five Baths, six Kháns, and two ruinous Armenian Churches, are the public buildings noticed by Colonel Kinneir. (*As. Mts.* p. 231.) Black felt and opium are the principal articles of trade, and of the latter 10,000 ókahs (about 24,000 pounds) are made annually, the greatest part of which is sold at Smyrna. Sometimes twice that quantity is procured. An ancient bas-relief, brought from Serminah, a village about ten miles to the East, is preserved in the Armenian Church; and seven miles West of the town, there is a Monastery which has many subterraneous chambers. In the plain to the East runs a stream, called by Colonel Kinneir Akar-su,* which terminates in the Lake Eberdí, near Ak-shehr. Colonel Leake considers this place as the site of the Phrygian Metropolis. Bárchinlú and its Districts are the Northernmost Kádíliks in this Sanják, lying to the East of Khosrev Khán, on the road from Eskí Shehr to Búlávádín. That place is a large assemblage of miserable cottages, containing many fragments of sculpture, but all belonging to the Lower Empire, (Leake in Walpole, ii. 216.) and is doubtless the Polybotum of the latter Greek writers. Between it and Bárchinlú is Bayát, (the ancient Beudos,) about fifteen miles South-East of Khosrev Khán. Nearly due West of Karah Hisár is Sinjánlú, and to the South-East of it Sandúklí, both on the road from Kútáhiyah to Isbártah. The first is surrounded by villages in a fertile valley; the latter, (Euphorbium?) about twenty-one miles further South, on the banks of the Menderez, (Obrimas,) the Northern branch of the Mæander, which rises five or six miles South-East of Afíyún Karah Hisár. Shuhúd is South of Karah Hisár nearly in the centre of this Sanják; Chái, on its Eastern side; Karah-mak (*i. e.* Blackening, Fermah in the Maps) on its South-East; and Chól-ábád on its Southern confines. The chains of mountains through which the Menderez (Obrimas) flows are the Emír tágh (Prince's Mountain) on the North, and Sultán tágh (King's Mountain) on the South.
12. Germiyán, or Kútáhiyah, derives its name from its former Sovereign Germiyán O'ghlí, who ceded the castle of Kútáhiyah and some of its dependencies to the 'Osmánlú Prince, Khudávendikár, A. H. 783. (A. D. 1381.) It is bounded on the East by Hamíd and a part of Karamán; on the South by Aídín and Sárú
- NA-TOLIA. Ofium, or Aufium. Kara Hissar. Metropolis.
- Báchinlú.
- Buludeen, or Bulvadun.
- Polybotum.
- Baiad. Beudos.
- Sitchanlu. Sandakli.
- Euphorbium. Menderez. Obrimas. Shuhood.
- Fermak. Tchol abad. Emir dag. Soutlan dag.
12. Kermian, or Kiutaia.
- * The name of this place is uncertain. In the *Jihán numá* it seems to be written Teghní, but the French translator, whose MSS. M. Poirson followed, read it Tefení, as is manifest from Teseni in his Map, by an error of the engraver. In the Map published under the direction of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, it is spelled *Terfaneh*, probably from some English Itinerary, as the superfluous *r* seems to show.
- † Either Abú Bekr ibn Behráh of Damascus, or his transcriber Ibráhím, has made some mistake here, as Aghalásún, from this description, is evidently a different place from 'A'sí Kará Agháj, though in the list of the Kádíliks those names are said to belong to the same place; and just below, the latter is said to be on the borders of the Lake of Búrdúr, and consequently fifteen or twenty miles North-West of Aghalásún.
- * That is "running water." Colonel Kinneir's guides, therefore, were probably ignorant of its proper name.

NA-
TOLIA.City of
Kiutaya.
Cotyaëum.Poorsog, or
Poorsek.
Thymbres.Warm
springs.
Yongiali.

Khán; and on the North and West by Khudávendikár. Its Kádílik is Azíneh; Ishmeh; Egrí góz; Ináí; Baklámi niyáz; Bózghós with Ghilján; Chákirjeh; Chál; Chehár-shenbeh; Húmá; Hótáz; Sirkeh; Se-
lendi; Símáv; Sheikhlu, or Esheklí; Táz-kurá; Dágh-
árdí; Tavshánlu; Tavíleh with 'Osmán ílí; 'Ushák;
Káziklí; Kúlah; Kudús; Kútáhiyeh; Sachánlu; Se-
lintí; Kúreh; Gók úyúk; Geikler; Lázikkiyyéh;
Denizlí. Kútáhiyeh, the Capital, is placed on the foot
of a mountain, and has a castle on the summit of a
lofty rock, built, according to tradition, by the Sultáns
of Germiyán. Its seven Colleges, six vast and splendid
Mosques, eight or nine Baths, in one of which there is
a large reservoir of cold water, (*i. e.* a Bath in our
acceptation of the word,) its Bezestán, Bázárs, Kháns,
smaller Mosques, gardens, vineyards, abundance of
running streams, and charming pleasure-grounds are
duly celebrated by the *Jihán numá*. (p. 632.) The ver-
dant and delightful plain to the North of it is traversed
by the River Pursuk, (Thymbrius,) which falls into the
Sakáriyah, (Sangarius,) near Eskí shehr. (Dorylæum.)
The town is backed by a very lofty mountain, which is
fortified with two rows of forts one above the other;
and the inner castle, called Gevher nigín, (Jewel-signet,)
is spacious, and capable of sustaining a long siege.
The town below contains fifteen wards or streets, a
Court of Justice, and the Páshá's Palace. The water
of Ak sú (White Water) is conveyed by a small artificial
canal into a reservoir within the city; it is peculiarly
cold. The public walks and places of recreation are
very numerous, and the gardens produce a great variety
of fruits. On the West side of the city there is a
mineral spring moderately warm, in level ground, at a
place called Yónjah-lí, (*i. e.* abounding in lucern,) three
hours (nine miles) distant. It has a couple of
Baths and a Mosque; and in another part of the same
plain there are other warm medicinal Baths of great
efficacy in the cure of many disorders. Several distin-
guished persons and holy men were buried beside the
Mosque near them. This city, the ancient Cotyaëum, is
in 39° 22' North and 30° 8' East. (Rennell.) The ex-
tent of the city, steepness of its streets, number and
beauty of its fountains, its thirty Hammáms, fifty
Mosques, and twenty Kháns, are all noticed by Colonel
Macdonald Kinneir, (*Trav.* 237.) who mentions four
Armenian and one Greek Church. It is considered, he
says, as the Capital of Anatólí, and has 50,000 or 60,000
inhabitants, one-fifth of them Armenians, and one-tenth
Greeks, the latter for the most part very poor and
wretched. From the data obtained by Major Keppel
in 1830, the population now appears to amount to about
40,000, of which the Armenians and Greeks form about
one-twentieth each; and the Roman Catholics one-
thirteenth part of the whole number; the remainder being
Musulmáns. Its central situation is favourable to com-
merce, and a considerable trade was formerly carried on
between it and the other great towns of Asiatic Turkey,
especially in wool, goats' hair, (mohair yarn,) hare-
skins, and opium. The depopulating system, so univer-
sally adopted by the present Sultán, has been severely
felt in this place; 25,000 men had been already forced
to join the army in 1829; and in the latest levies even
those of an advanced age had been taken, and all were
sent to head-quarters pinioned, and with a chain round
their neck. In consequence of this, the place seemed
almost deserted, and some of the ordinary trades had
been abandoned for want of workmen. (Keppel, ii. 190.)

"In my walk through the city," says Colonel Kinneir, (p. 238.) "I saw several Greek inscriptions, but the jealousy of the Turks was such, that they would not permit me to copy them." Major Keppel, who was secured from any interruption in his search for antiquities by two Kavváses, sent by the Musellim, (Governor,) "looked in vain for Greek inscriptions," and Dr. Hall told him, "that he was equally unsuccessful," so that Colonel Kinneir's eyes must have deceived him; but the Greek castle, "at the point of the hill immediately overhanging the town, is in high preservation. At the gate there is a handsome statue of a lion in white marble; it is broken in two, but the pieces are near each other;" and in the interior of that building there is an ancient prison. Subject to Kútáhiyeh are the following districts: Tavshánlu; Gúmish; Altún tásh; Gerehgí; O'ranjik; Naváhi shehr; and Emrúd ílí, where there are two warm springs, called Kizil ílíjeh, (Red Thermal Springs,) the virtues of which are well known. Tavshánlu, (Full of Hares,) eight hours (leagues) North-West of Kútáhiyeh, is a considerable town, which has a Mosque and Bázárs, and a large Market once a week, its provisions being very cheap and excellent. It is two days' journey from Mudániyeh, and on the high road to Geli-bólí and the Bógház. (Gallipoli and the Strait of the Dardanelles.) It has seven Mosques, says Mr. Browne, (Walpole, ii. 115.) and a small Castle to the North North-West, is tolerably populous, and inhabited chiefly by Mohammedans. Major Keppel (ii. 388.) assigns to it about 2500 souls, 150 being Armenians, the rest Moslims. Opium and hare-skins form the staple of its trade. About a mile South of Tavshánlu is a stream which runs in a North-Westerly direction, and is there called Tavshánlu cháí. (Tavshánlu River.) It passes by Víránjik, (or Uíránjik,) nearly due West of Kútáhiyeh, and rises to the South-East of Cháv-dereh, (Rumour Vale, the ancient Azani,) eleven or twelve miles North-West of Altún-tásh, and is the Rhyndacus of the Ancients, as appears from Strabo. (xii. p. 576.) Altún-tásh is a district South by East of Kútáhiyeh thirty-two miles, (Kinneir, p. 234.) in a valley two miles West of the high road to Afíyún Kará Hisár. Gúmish (Silver) is a district (*Náhiyeh*) containing a few villages, on the high road in the neighbourhood of Kútáhiyeh, nearly due North, and not far from Tavshánlu. To the North of these places the crescent-shaped ridges of Mount Túmáníj,* (Olympus,) separate Germiyán and Sultán O'ní from Khudávendikár, as they anciently formed the barrier between Phrygia and Bithynia. Kedús, (pronounced Gediz,) one day's journey South-West of Kútáhiyeh, is a town and Kádílik, in a valley entirely surrounded by mountains. The River Kedús, descending from the Morád tágh on the South-East (Kibleh) side of this place, passes through the plain named from it. "Gediz," says Major Keppel, (ii. 240.) "occupies the slope and base of two mountains;" it contains about 40,000 inhabitants, and is entirely inhabited by Turks. Its principal article of commerce is scammony, which that traveller gravely remarks cannot find purchasers till it has been "further adulterated by the Jews of Smyrna, who manufacture it for the English." Had he inquired at Smyrna he would have found that little or no scammony is ever

NA-
TOLIA.Toushanlu,
or Taus
hanlu.Rhyndacus
River.
Altoun tash.

Giumish.

Toumanedj.
Olympus.Codous, or
Ghiediz.
Cadi.

* Erroneously called Toumandji by Colonel Leake, and more incorrectly Demauun by Colonel Kinneir, who strangely metamorphoses the Turkish proper names.

NA-
TOLIA.

exported from thence to England, and that the merchants there are too well acquainted with the drugs they purchase, to like them the better for being adulterated. That the mode of collecting this gum has not been long known at Gediz is highly probable, as few plants are more common about Smyrna than the *Convolvulus scammonia*, where the climate moreover is more favourable to the secretion of the gum, and yet, a few years ago, it was never gathered there, all sold in the Bázár being brought from Syria. The grapes at Gediz, continues Major Keppel, "are unfit for the confection of wine." Is this in consequence of the luxuriance of the soil? "The town is very unhealthy in the Summer months. It is watered by a river called the Gediz chái," (i. e. Kedús River,) long known to be the Hermus of the Ancients, as it retains the same name till it reaches the Archipelago: but no modern traveller before Major Keppel ever followed its whole course. "It enters the town from the North-West, and after winding through it with impetuosity, caused by the steepness of the mountain, passes out through a chasm of a high abrupt rock, which appears to have been cleft in twain from top to bottom to receive its course." (p. 241.) A monumental column, erected in honour of Asclepiades Capihius, inserted in the wall of a fountain in the Bázár, and the figure of a child sculptured in black marble, show that the place was anciently a town of some note; and the inscription beneath the latter contains the name of the Macedonian month Gorpiaeus and part of a date, belonging apparently to the epoch used in the inscriptions found at Kúlah (p. 345.) and Gólduz, (p. 357.) lower down on the banks of the same river. Another inscription on the bridge was made by order of the people called Abbasitæ;* and Cadi, near the source of the Hermus, was in the district called Abbasites, on the confines of Mysia and Phrygia. The river issues from a circular opening in the mountain, (Murád tágh, or Dindymene,) a little below the road, about nine miles North of Kedús. (Ib. p. 256.) To the North-East of that town, about fifteen miles distant, is Chávdereh hisár, (Echo-Valley Castle,) a village lying about twenty five miles South-West of Kútáhiyeh, and entirely built of the splendid ruins of the ancient Azani, a city well known by its coins, but only slightly noticed by the ancient Historians and Geographers. It is situated on the Eastern bank of the Rhyndacus, and besides an endless variety of scattered fragments, rows of erect columns, two ancient bridges and a quay between them, it has a Theatre and Stadium in very unusual preservation, and on an eminence, about a quarter of a mile to the North of it, a Temple of the Ionic Order, the walls and many columns of which are still remaining. Inscriptions copied by Major Keppel and Dr. Hall, and restored by Colonel Leake, as well as coins obtained there, all prove that these are the remains of Azani, and that this Temple was dedicated to the Æzanensian Jove. These ruins do not, however, appear older than the age of the Antonines. At Tátár Bazarjik, (Tartars' Little Market,) half-way between Chávdereh and Kútáhiyeh, another inscription was found identifying that place with Benna. "Ushák, one day's journey South-West† of Kútáhiyeh,

Source of
the Hermus.Tjav deré
hivar.

Azani.

Tartar ba-
zardjik.
Benna.
Ushak.

is a town with a castle in a valley near Murád tágh, and the head of a populous Kádilik containing 150 villages, it is on the Eastern side of an extensive plain, (Catacecaumene,) in which its villages are situated, and is celebrated for the manufacture of sejjádehs and kálíchehs." Kúreh is a town in a valley to the North-East of Selendí. Bánáz, lying between it and Kútáhiyeh, celebrated as well as Kúreh and Ushák for the manufacture of carpets, (kálícheh,) is a town in a valley on the Western side of the Murád tágh. Between it and the Kádilik of Sichánlú, to the South-East, is a very large mountain called Akhir tágh, the Summer abode of Yúruk and Turkmáns. Its air is beautiful: to the East of it is Altún óvah sí. (Golden Plain; Cilbianus Campus.) Selendí, to the North-East of Kúlah, and half a day's journey South-West of Kúreh, is a town on the declivity of a valley, where there is also a large village called Karah Selendí. Kilíms (rugs) and sejjádehs* (prayer-carpets) are manufactured there. It is now a village of thirty-three houses. (Keppel, ii. 374.) Between Selendí and Kúreh is the Kádilik of Sirgeh (Vinegar) in the mountains, in Abú Bekr ibn Behráms time abandoned, but now a village of fifteen houses, inhabited by "manufacturers of carpets." (Keppel, ii. 367.) It is just opposite to the site of Bagæ, on the Northern side of the Hermus. Kúlah, West by South of Sirgeh, is "a town," says the *Jihán numá*, "in the midst of a black rocky tract; it has a ruined castle, and on its Western side a portion of open plain; and the gardens and vineyards being incomparable between those mountains, produce Beylerjeh grapes, pears, and other fruits, the former in great abundance. The extremity of the plain to the West of this town is the boundary of Sárú-khán; and to the South-East of it is the Kádilik of A'nár. Most of its water is from wells." Kúlah, says Major Keppel, (ii. 337.) is eight hours East of Atalah. (Attalia.) "As we approached Kúlah," he continues, (p. 340.) "the road was entirely black, and strewn with cinder-like looking substances," (precisely the Karah táshlik of the *Jihán numá*.) "Wherever the rock was broken, it exhibited the same black appearance. The people here call this mountain Kará divít, or 'black inkstand.' On the opposite side of the hill the face of the country undergoes a complete change." The classical reader will not fail to observe how completely these accounts correspond with Strabo's description of "the Burnt Tract," (Catacecaumene,) on the confines of Mysia and Mæonia, "a country," he says, (xiii. p. 629.) "treeless, with the exception of the vine, which yields the wine called Catacecaumenites, inferior in excellence to none of the most esteemed; but it appears as if covered with cinders, and the mountains are stony and black, as if burnt." Kúlah, continues Major Keppel, (p. 341.) is built entirely of lava, contains eleven Mosques and 1500 houses; (about 7000 inhabitants;) of this number 150 are Greeks. The town is subject to the Governor of Kútáhiyeh. The trade consists in carpets, or rugs, on which the Turks say their prayers; (sejjádehs;) the average price of these articles is from 40 to 170 piastres, (20s. to

NA-
TOLIA.Kiuré.
Bannas.Mount
Akher dag
Altoon ova.
Cilbian
Plain.
Selendy.

Sirghié.

Bagæ.
Koola.

* Abbaeitæ in the inscription, if read rightly; but E and Z are more easily mistaken on a time-worn stone than in a MS.; the new reading, therefore, should not be adopted till confirmed by a careful examination of the stone.

† East in the *Jihán numá*, p. 633.

* The sejjádeh is a small carpet of the same form, but considerably larger than our hearth rugs, and is used by the Turks for their Religious prostrations, whence its name, (worship,) and the kálícheh, i. e. "little carpet," is the finest in texture and colour of all the Turkey carpets, but being very high-priced, is seldom brought to England. Ushák and its neighbourhood are still the districts in which the carpet manufacture flourishes most.

NA-
TOLIA.Menia.
Mæonia.
Ishikli, or
Ishcleh.
Eumeneia.Course of
Menderes,
or Mæander.

Bafiac.

Tehal.

Homa, or
Choma.

Das-kiry.

Yaikler.

85s.) The town is celebrated for a red dye, and supplies Alexandria with red slippers. It produces also a considerable quantity of opium. Among the many curious inscriptions found there, some in which the name of Mæonia occurs, were brought from a village six miles off, called Ménia, which Major Keppel justly conjectures to be a corruption of the ancient name, and consequently an indication of the site of that town. "Ishiklú, (abounding in Monks,) or Sheikhlú, (abounding in Doctors,) is a town in a plain of one day's journey in extent, at the distance of two days South-West of Karah Hisár. It is the head of a Kádílik containing eighty-four villages, and is situated on the skirt of Ak-tágh, (White Mountain,) but has few gardens or vineyards, being wholly corn-land. Through this plain flows the Menderes, (*Jihán numá*, p. 634.) which rising from one source at Bunár báshí, (Spring Head,) one post (Menzil, *i. e.* Station at the end of a day's journey, and thence an Inn or Post-house) above the town of Hómá, runs by it, and passes from thence, between the Kádíliks of Báflák and Chál in the plain of Ishiklú, to the Kádílik of Chehár-shenbeh, near which town it is joined by the Múrád tághí súi, (Múrád tágh River,) a large river coming from Bánáz* to and running between it and Ishiklú. The united streams enter the sea in the Kádílik of Balát, (Miletus,) in Aídín, between which Sanják and Germián this river forms the boundary. Pococke, who describes the site Ishiklú as extremely beautiful, saw several inscriptions there, but none which determined the ancient name of the place erroneously taken by him for Apamea Cibotus, but now supposed to be Eumenéa on the Glaucus: the real source of the Mæander being at Dinglar, as Pococke was informed, about eighteen miles nearly due South of Ishiklú; in that neighbourhood, therefore the remains of Apaméa Cibotus and Aulocrene must be sought. "Báflák, adjoining (on the South-West) to Sheikhlú, (or Ishiklú,) and lying to the East of Denizlú, is a Kádílik containing ten villages. Chál,† lying between the Kádíliks of 'Ushák, Báflák, and Ináí, (or Eínáí,) contains thirty villages, and is traversed by the Menderes-súi. (Mæander.) There is a weekly market called Khálí Bázári, in a valley upon the river. Hómá,‡ on the skirt of Ak-tágh, (Messogis,) in the plain of Ishiklú, and on the South-East side of it, has a level surface, half of which is corn-land, and half filled with rushes. A mountain, one side of which is Geikler,§ on the other Sugút tághí, separates Báflák from Táz Kírí, (Mud Waste,) lying to the South-East, on a level but barren plain; it has gardens and vineyards, and is supplied with water by wells. This Kádílik contains five or ten villages. Geikler, (Stags,) or Keikler, (Fleas,) to the East of

* It appears hence that Colonel Leake has been misinformed, as he gives the Bánáz-súi (Bánáz River) a North-Western course, and carries it into the Kedús instead of the Mæander. He has probably placed Ak tágh (Messogis) too far to the South. Ishiklú is on the Southern side of Ak-tágh. Pococke (ii. 12. § 107.) shows that Múrád tágh is manifestly the culminating ridge, as from it flow the Rhyndacus and Thymbres to the North-West and North-East, the Hyllus, Hermus, and Mæander to the South-West, and the Akar-su to the Lake Eberdí, lying South-East. The Menderes, here described, seems to be the Glaucus of Colonel Leake.

† North of Ináí, North-West of Bafiac, North-East of Gók úyúk, South of Selendí, and East by South of Kúleh, in Ibráhm's Map.

‡ Omai in the Map of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; South-East of Ishiklú, and West by North of U'lú Búrlú in Ibráhm's.

§ South-East of Táz kírí, and West by North of Gechí Búrlú in the Map.

Tázkírí, is a large village, the head of a Kádílik, and is watered by a small stream. Gók úyúk, a Kádílik adjoining to Aídín, contains a few villages; its inhabitants are styled Bóz-yókush. (Icy-slope.*) Denizlú, (maritime, or abounding in seas,) otherwise called Lázikiyyeh, (Laodicea,) is a populous town, (*kasbah*,) having abundance of gardens and vineyards, in a plain surrounded on all sides by mountains, from one side of which there are running streams, and from their great number its name is derived. It has twenty-four wards, or streets, seven Mosques, five Baths, and many Kháns, besides a small Castle built by the Infidels. A stream of running water, which issues from a reservoir, (*haúz*,) called Hór-sólóz, diffuses itself in every direction, and becomes a river, the banks of which form a very agreeable promenade. (Mesíreh.) On the Western side of this town there is a mountain called Kúchuk Bába; (Father Little, *i. e.* Cadmus;) that on the Eastern side of the plain in which it stands, is called Mount Chúkluz, from a person buried there, whose sepulchre is a place of pilgrimage. On the South-East side is the Kázik-lú belí tágh, (Middle Pile or Stake Mountains,) on the opposite side of which is 'A'sí Karah Agháj in Hamíd. Denizlú is compared by Chandler to Sighahjik, being fortified only with an ordinary wall enclosing a few cottages. Eskí hisár, (Old Castle,) the site of Laodicea, is about three miles nearly due North, on a hill between the modern village and Denizlú. An aqueduct, an amphitheatre begun in the seventh year of Vespasian, (A. D. 78,) and finished in the Proconsulship of Trajan, (A. D. 91,) a Gerusia, or Senate-house, an Odeum on the side of the hill facing Southwards, a Gymnasium, and vestiges of the city walls could still be traced in 1765. The city was close to the junction of the Caprus (Gúmish kóí sú) with the Lycus, (Gók-bunár,) which flows at a short distance in the plain beneath, while the Eastern side of the hill is washed by the rivulet called Hór-sólóz, the Cadmus of the Ancients, which rises in the mountain bearing the same name, now called Kúchuk Bába. Chandler (p. 227.) seems to have taken the latter river for the Lycus. On the other side of it, at the edge of a lofty white cliff, just beneath the summit of the mountain, is Pambúk kal'ehsí, (Cotton Castle,) the ancient Hierapolis. It derives its name from the white incrustation on the cliff on which it stands. "It has the appearance," says Chandler, (p. 230.) "of an immense frozen cascade of water suddenly petrified in its headlong course." The whole country, he adds, appears to be volcanic; and the springs of Hierapolis are all impregnated with calcareous matter which is deposited as the stream advances, and forms these singular petrifications. The water here issues from an ancient bath on the summit of the cliff, where a Theatre, Gymnasium, and Stadium, with a Castle erected in the Middle Ages, surrounded by the ruins of less considerable buildings, occupy an area of a mile in length and one-fifth of a mile in breadth. All doubt as to the ancient name of the place was removed by several inscriptions then extant, and there were many relics of ancient sculpture, which might have been described and copied but for the rapacity and lawlessness of some of the neighbouring Aghás, whose threats and extravagant demands drove Dr. Chandler and his party into more orderly districts. He was thus prevented from exploring the Plutonium, which appeared to be

* This tract must be near the summit of the Ak tágh, and not far from the source of the Cogamus.

NA-
TOLIA.Genkou
youk.
Degnizlu,
Dengizlu,
or Lazikea.
Laodicea.Kaziklu.
Bellee dag.Ruins of
Laodicea.Kutchouk
Baba.
Cadmus.Pambouk
calesi.
Hierapolis.

known by fatal experience to the neighbouring goat-herds. At the distance of three hours from Denizli, and on the West side of the plain, is Azíneh, or Adhíneh, (Athenæ?) a Kádílik having a weekly market, and containing a few villages. Chehár-shenbeh (Wednesday, perhaps from the market-day) is also in the plain of Denizli, two hours (six miles) North-West of Azíneh.* The village of Búládán has a weekly market. "The houses," says Chandler, (p. 245.) "are numerous and scattered on slopes, with a bridge crossing the bed of a torrent." From the windows of a small but very neat Khán, then newly built, there is an extensive view over the plain, and part of the white cliff of Hierapolis is visible. This place is four days' journey East of Smyrna, and eight or nine miles West of the ruins of Tripolis, which are about a quarter of a mile from the village of Kúsh Yenijeh Kóí. (Smith, *Seven Churches*, p. 245.) Khónáz is a town in the plain of Denizli, on the Northern declivity of a vast snow-capped mountain, (Cadmus,) having a castle on a very precipitous rock, vineyards, gardens, and running waters; as most of its inhabitants are Greek tributaries, (*zimmí*,) it was given to a pious foundation by Sultán Suleimán.† Khónáz is the Turkish mode of expressing *Xónas*, the accusative case of Chonæ, which, as we learn from Constantine Porphyrogenetus, (*De Them. ap. Banduri Imp. Orient. i. 8.*) was the name already given to Colosse in the XIth century; and that city, on the Lycus, not on the Mæander, as Chandler (p. 240.) erroneously supposed, was an Episcopal See under the neighbouring Metropolitan of Laodicea. It was the native place of the Historian Nicetas Choniates, who calls it (vi. 1.) a large and wealthy city, (in the XIIIth century,) much frequented on account of the splendid Church of St. Michael the Archangel, erected in memory of the miracle performed there on Archippus. It is probable also that the Epistle addressed by St. Paul to his converts at Colosse, gave to that place at an early period a considerable sanctity in the estimation of Christians. "Colosse," says Dr. Smith, (p. 249.) "by the Turks called Chonos, (Khónáz,) is situated very high upon a hill, the plains under it very pleasant; but we were no sooner entered into it but we thought fit to leave it, the inhabitants being a vile sort of people, so that we doubted of our safety among them. There still (in 1670) remain some poor Christians, notwithstanding those horrid abuses they are forced to endure, but without any Church or Priest; poor miserable Greeks, who, amidst that ignorance and oppression they labour under, retain the profession of Christianity still, though they have have forgotten their own Language and speak only Turkish." Khónáz, according to this writer, is eighteen miles South-East of Pambúk kulleh-sí, (so he names Hierapolis,) and about twenty miles North-East of Eskí Hisár. (Laodicea.) After crossing the River Sultán Emír, (Cadmus,) in his way from Denizli North-Eastward, Pococke (ii. 12. § 106.) reached, at the Northern foot of Mount Cadmus, a rock with a castle upon it, which, together with a village beneath, is called Canous. (Khónáz.) "This," he says, "was a strong hold of Soley Bey Ogle, (Sári Beg O'ghlí,) where he commonly dwelt, and had eleven cannons for his defence." It is supposed to be Colosse, to

the inhabitants of which St. Paul's Epistle is addressed. "All over the plain there are ancient water-courses, covered with an incrustation like that at Pambúk;" (Hierapolis;) but except some sepulchres and a lofty quadrangular mound, apparently an ancient fortification, he could see no trace of the former city. Eínái, or I'nái, together with Ishmeh, or Eshemeh, is a Kadílik with a weekly market to the East of Gókúyúk, South-West of Báflák, and nearly due South of Chál. It must therefore be on the Southern side of Ak-tágh, (Messogis,) not very far above the Mæander.

13. Sultán O'ní* is bounded on the South and East by Karah Hisár Sáhí, and on the North and West by Khudávendikár. Its Sanjaks are: Eskí Shehr; I'n óní, or Bóz úyuk; Bílejik; Sádí Ghází; Karákeh-shehr; Kal'eh-jik of Sultán O'ní; Ak Biyik. Eskí Shehr, the Capital of this Sanjak, in 39° 42' North and 30° 37' East, on the site of Dorylæum, a considerable town in an extensive plain, is divided into two parts, the upper and lower; the latter, in the plain near the warm baths, (I'íjeh,) in the neighbourhood of which are the sepulchres of Edeh-báli and Shihábu-d-dín Suherverdí, much frequented places of pilgrimage. (*Jihán numá*, p. 642.) Both the towns now consist (Kinneir, p. 38.) merely of miserable mud-houses, half of them in ruins. The four baths are not far from the Pursuk, (Thymbres,) which rising in the Northern extremity of the Aktágh, (Messogis,) passes by this city, and falls into the Sakáriyah, about sixteen miles North-East of it. At a village two miles from this city, there are other warm springs, on the surface of which an unctuous substance floats, resembling olive oil. About thirty miles South-East of Eskí Shehr is Sídí Ghází, an inconsiderable town half in ruins, with an old castle on a hill near the tomb of Sídí Ghází,† whence it takes its name. (Kinneir, p. 43.) It formerly possessed a celebrated Convent of the Begtáshí Abdáls, a highly venerated religious Order, and is the Santabaris of the Greeks. Sídí Battál, (*i. e.* Prince of Fighters,) one of the most renowned champions of the chivalrous ages of Islamism, fell in battle near this place, A. H. 122, (A. D. 740,) and like his namesake, the Campeador, soon became the hero of innumerable Romances. Sogúd, or Sógút, (pronounced Seuyút, according to the French orthography, and signifying a pasture, or an osier bed, hence called Sifsáf by the Arabian writers,) about thirty-four miles North-West of Eskí Shehr, and thirty miles South-East of Lefkeh, is celebrated among the Turks as the residence and burial place of Ertoghul. It is a small town near the Western bank of the Sakáriyah. This town, in 1800, (Leake, in Walpole, ii. 203.) was said to contain 900 houses, but it was in a wretched plight, an insurrection having been lately suppressed, and many of the inhabitants put to death. The town is enclosed by plantations of mulberry trees, and most of the inhabitants are silk-manufacturers. The kubbeh, or sepulchral chapel of Ertoghul, is on the top of an adjacent hill, surrounded by a grove of cypresses and holm oaks, and in style of architecture resembling the handsomest and most ancient at Constantinople. I'n óní, (pronounced eunyí, or ógí,)

NA-TOLIA.

Enay and Eshme.

13. Sultan Eugny, or Oghi.

Eski shehir.

Dorylæum.

Poorsog. Pursuk. Thymbres.

Sogud. Seugut. Soyout.

Tomb of Ertogrol.

In euni, or In oghi.

* Placed by Major Rennell on the Northern side of the Mæander, to the East of Búládán.

† Perhaps the author means, it was settled as a pious endowment (*vakf*) on the Mosque of that Sultán.

* Also written and pronounced *ógi*, (Keppel, *Travels*, ii. 170. Von Hammer, *Gesch.* i. 44.) but properly *onyi*, or according to the French system of orthography, *eugni*. Sultán eunyí signifies "In the King's presence," or "Before the King."

† Syed Guz, in Colonel Macdonald Kinneir's *Travels*, p. 42.

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TOLIA.

about twelve miles nearly due South of Sogúd, is placed at the base of a perpendicular cliff. The abrupt termination of a chain of rocky mountains forms the Southern boundary of the plain, which is separated by a nearly parallel range from the valley of the Sakáriyah. The village has about 400 houses, and derives its name, which signifies "Cavern's front," from the many almost inaccessible and unexplored caverns in the hill above. It is venerated by the Turks as the residence of 'Osmán, and the spot from which he set out on all his victorious inroads upon the territories of the Greeks. Bóz-úyúk, (Snowy Peak,) at the summit of the ridge on the Northern side of the plain, is the place where the Seljukian Prince, 'Aláu-d-dín, Sultan of Kóniyah, (Iconium,) received the tidings of 'Osmán's great victory over his enemies at the pass of Ermení tágh, (Morene,) in memory of which he called this territory Sultán eunyí, (the Sultan's Van,) and assigned it to 'Osmán and his sons as the vanguard of the Royal army. Ak biyik Bába, (Father Grey Beard, named from one of 'Osmán's most valiant companions in arms,) North-West of Eski Shehr, and near the Southern side of Túmáníj, is a Kádílik also called Kúchuk Yúreh, to which the Kádíliks of I'n óní and Bóz úyúk are subordinate. On the Northern declivity of Túmáníj tágh (Olympus) is Bilehjik, a large and populous town, the head of a Kádílik, lying, says the *Jihán numá*, (p. 643.) midway between Burúsah, Yení shehrí, Lefkeh, (Leucæ,) Izník, (Nicæa,) Yalák ábád, and Kemlik, or Gemlik. At that place, and in the neighbourhood of Izník and Gemlik, there are manufactories of Brúsah cushions, mattresses for sofas, coarse woollen wrappers, ('abá,) and velvets, (kalífeh,) but inferior to those manufactured at Brúsah. Otter also observes, (i. 49.) that the wine made at this place is not bad. It is the Belocoma of the Byzantine Historians, and was taken by stratagem by 'Osmán, in A. H. 699. (A. D. 1299.) (Hammer, *Gesch.* i. 58.) On the Eastern bank of the Púrsúk, at a small distance from I'n óní, and about twelve or fourteen miles North-East of Kútáhiyeh, is Karájuh Shehr, or Hisár, (Blackish Town, or Castle, the Melangea of the Byzantine Historians,) taken by 'Osmán just before his father Ertoghul's death; in consequence of which conquest he was presented with a standard, kettle-drum, and horse's tail, (túgh,) the ensigns of command, by 'Aláu-d-dín, Sultán of Iconium, and thus made Viceroy of I'n eunyí, the cradle of his future Empire. About fifteen miles South-West of Sídí Ghází and nineteen South-East of Kútáhiyeh, is Tóghánlú, (i. e. Falconry, or Falcon-place,) near which there is an ancient fortress, Pismash Kal'ehsi, (Pismash Castle,) possibly Nacolea in Phrygia Epictetus. Adjoining to this village there is a most picturesque and romantic valley embosomed in a forest, and singularly diversified with rocks rising perpendicularly, and having the shapes of ruined towers and castles. (Leake in Walpole, ii. 207.) Some of them are upwards of 150 feet high, and one or two, entirely detached from the rest, have been excavated into catacombs. A little further on the South-East there are some sepulchral chambers formed with more art, having a portico in front, with two columns and a cornice; but the most singular of these monuments is one, the decorations of which are in a very unusual style, accompanied by inscriptions in a barbarous character, nearly approaching to the Etruscan, and therefore resembling the most ancient Greek; in one of the lines words are found which probably signify "To King Midas." These characters

Bozavik,
Bosavich,
or Bozouyk.Ak Byk
Baba.Biledgik.
Belocoma.Karadgé
hisar or
shehir.
MelangeaDoganlu.
Nacolea.Lydian in-
scriptions.

bear some resemblance to those on the ancient sepulchres at Telmessus, and in other parts of Lycia and Pamphylia, (Walpole, ii. 524.) which have been so ingeniously deciphered by M. de Saint Martin, in the *Journal des Savans*, (1821, p. 249.)

14. "Bóli, in the centre of the Páshálik of Anátólí," says the *Jihán numá*, (p. 651.) is inhabited by the handsomest and most polished of all the Turks,* and is bounded on the South by Khudávendikár; on the West by Kójah-ílí; on the North by the Black Sea; and on the East by Kastamóni. Its Kádíliks are: Uskúbí; Eftení; Eflání, or Efnanlú, of Bóli; Aklaghán; Ahcheh shehr; Ak-tásh; Amásirí; Evlák dereh-sí; O'n íkí Díván; U'lús; O'vah yúzi; Bávelí, or Páulú; Bender Ereklí; Búrdur; Penj-shenbeh, or Zerzeneh; Bártán, or O'n íkí Díván; Teghen; Túdúrhah; Chághá; Chehár-shenbeh; Hisár óní; Dórt-Díván; Dergeneh Devrek; Zerzeneh; Za'frán in Bóli; Seráí Shihábu-d-dín; Samakó; Tiráklí Búrlí; Tiráklí Yenijeh; Kibrisjik, or Kubruschuk; Kiz-bíl; Kójur with Genjinús; Gereh-deh; Gókcheh sú with Gulbázárí; Módrení, or Módurní; Mengen; Vírán shehr; Yedí-Díván; Yilánlú-jeh; Yenijeh in Bóli; Yúrukán of Bóli; Yúrukán of Tiráklí. Bóli, the Capital of this Country, is not fortified, but is large and populous, has many public buildings, and thirty-two villages in its district. It is six days' journey from Istánból, in a fertile plain enclosed by mountains on the North and South, but open to the East and West, and famous for its excellent hazel-nuts called Fístí (Fistikí?) funduk, which are as good as almonds. On the South-East side there are natural warm baths. Its little lake full of fistulous roots, and its two springs, one of which petrifies, the other dissolves, are mentioned as worthy of notice by the *Jihán numá*. The word Bóli is a fragment of Hadrianopolis, the ancient name of a city, the ruins of which are about three miles from the site of the present town. (Sestini, *Voyage à Bassora*, p. 20.) Built on a slope, nearly in the centre of a plain surrounded by hills, Bóli is watered by a small stream which rises near the Yaílák of Módurní, and runs into the sea between the Kádíliks of Gul or Gól-bázárí, and Hisár óní. It is the Filyás of the Turks, and Billæus of the Greeks. Bender Ereklí, or Eregrí, as it is commonly called, in 40° 17' 51" North and 31° 26' 45" East, (Beauchamps in *Mém. sur l'Egypte*, ii. 165. 178.) is the Pontic Heraclea of the Ancients, in a charming situation, as may be inferred from Tournefort's wretched plate; (ii. 184.) its walls are in ruins, and except the traces of a pier, and a quay with broken columns and inscriptions, there are no relics of its former splendour. Cape Bába, a bold promontory, a little to the East of it, shelters its harbour, which still affords anchorage for large vessels, and is appropriated to one of the Imperial dock-yards of the Turks. About seventy-two miles West of Ereklí is Cape Kirpeh, (Calpe,) and not quite so far to the North-East is Amásirí, or Amásirah, (Amastris,) a hill forming a peninsula enclosed by walls in bad repair, and possessing two ports, of which the smallest, to the South of the castle, has the best anchorage. Within the circuit of the walls, and near the town, there are fine remains of ancient sculpture and architecture; the surrounding Country is covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and the inhabitants are peculiarly courteous and hospitable; so that few

NA-
TOLIA.

14. Boli.

Boli.
Hadriano-
polis.River
Fillias.
Billæus.Eregli.
Heraclea.

Cape Babá.

Cape
Kirpé.
Calpe.
Amastro.
Amastris.

* That is Turkmáns, the Tribes who overran Asia Minor under the Seljukian Princes, before the arrival of the 'Osmánlis.

NA-
TOLIA.Bartine.
Parthenius.15. Caste-
moni.Caste-
mouni.
Castamoné.Giuréi
nahhas.Copper
mines.Sandarcu-
gium.

places in Asiatic Turkey present a more advantageous field for the scientific traveller. (Beauchamps, *ib.* 161.) The largest river in this Sanjak is the Bártin, (Parthenius,) which discharges itself into the sea a few miles South-West of Amásiri. The most elevated and mountainous tract in Bóli, is the A'la tágh, (Beautiful Mountain,) on its South-Western confines. Many places in this Government are remarkable as being on or near the site of places noticed by ancient writers. Ge'iveh on the Sakáriyah is Protomacra; Tiráklí, Dablæ; Uskúbí near the Lake of Ifnánlí, Prusa on the Hypius; Dúzjeh, Duespra; Góineh, Canon Gallicanon; Kóstá Beg, Dadastana; Gerehdeh, Canis; Báindir, Potamia; Mó-durni, Modrenæ.

15. Kastemóni is bounded on the West by Bóli; on the North by the Black Sea; on the East by Jánik; and on the South by Kánkari. Its Kádílik is these: Aráj; Iztavái; Istefán; Afláni Dádái; Ak Kayà; Ak Yúruk; Ayándún; Bóyálí; Búi-ábád; Bermá with Bútán; Chanlik, or Chánlu; Haddih; Cheklineh; Khósh Alái; Dúrgání; Zári; Zerdeh vái; Sáhil; Sínób; Sherbán; Sarái; Sart; Súrún; Tásh Kópri, or Ak Yúruk; Túrhán; Kezil Agháj; Gerzeh in Kastemóni; Gúrehí hadíd; (*i. e.* Iron District;) Gúrehí nahás; (Copper District;) Gínól; Gókcheh agháj; Gólgúní; Merkúzeh; Yórtán; Yúrukán aráj. Kastemóni, the Capital, has Bázars, Mosques, Kháns, and many streets; and as Gúrehí nahás, *i. e.* the copper tract, is one of its districts, many copper utensils are manufactured there, and exported in different directions. Sínób is four days' journey to the North, and Engúri, (Ancyra,) five days' journey South-West. Kastemóni is the Capital of the Turkmáns, who are said to have conquered it from the Infidels. On a very high and inaccessible rock, on one side of it, there is a small castle. Gúreh, or the Copper District, is a town in a very elevated tract of hill and dale, one day's journey West of Kastemóni. It has four Mosques and many Baths, and its port is I'nehbóli, four hours (leagues) to the East. The Copper Mountains (Jebel ma'deni nahás) are a tract thirty miles in extent, where in certain places, at the depth of a mínáreh, (70 or 80 feet,) the copper ore is dug out of a red earth which has the appearance of being burnt. The annual produce of these mines is 10,000 batmáns, each batmán weighing nine ókahs, (25½ pounds avoirdupois,) and of these 3000 are allowed for expenses, and the remainder is paid into the treasury. "Be it known," says the *Jihán numá*, (p. 651.) "that the odour of this ore is destructive of the human body, and most of those employed in this business (of mining,) are slaves whom their masters have placed there from their infancy; they enter it therefore like dead men. Each has a piece of iron in his hand to rub the sweat off his forehead, for if they rub it off with the finger, or any other limb, their skin peels off. A bath is prepared for them every day at the extremity of the town; they go there to wash themselves, and get rid of their odious smell. Sometimes an extraordinary vapour issues from the mine, but if they say a prayer it is removed. Each miner carries an iron lamp filled with oil, and by the light of it they work. Much sulphur also is obtained from this mine." This description coincides singularly with that given by Strabo (xii. p. 562.) of Sandaracurgium, (*i. e.* the red arsenic works,) in or near Pompeopolis, in Mount Olgasys, not far from Sinopis. "The Sandaracurgium," he says, (xii. 3.40. p. 562.) "is a mountain hollowed out

by the great excavations made in mining. It was always worked on the public account, and the miners were malefactors, who had been sold as slaves in consequence of their crimes; for in addition to the laboriousness of the work, the air in the mines is said to be intolerable and destructive of health through the offensive smell of the ore, so that the miners are very short-lived. It often happens, moreover, that the mining is abandoned as unprofitable, for more than 200 of the workmen employed in it, are rapidly swept away by diseases and accidents."

Pompeopolis lay East by North of Kastemóni, as was discovered by M. Fourcade in a journey from Tósiyeh to I'nehbóli; (*Annales des Voy.* xiv.) for he found the remains of that city at Tásh kúpri, (Stone Bridge,) a small unwall'd town, and head of a Kádílik one day's journey from Kastemóni. On the coast to the North of Tásh kúpri, Kidrós, or Gidrós, the ancient Cyturus, in 41° 52' North and 32° 54' East, a few miles South-West of Cape Kerempeh, (Carambis,) in 42° 2' 1" North and 33° 19' 14" East. To the East of that cape, about twenty miles distant, is I'nehbóli, (Ionopolis, or Aboni mænia,) the port of Kastemóni, one hundred miles West of Sínób, a town comprehended in the Kádílik of Gúreh. It is situated in a valley between two mountains, and a river passes by it. There was formerly a castle in ruins on one of the mountains behind it. Injeh búrun, (Cape Slender,) the Northernmost point on this side of the Black Sea, in 42° 7' 55" North and 34° 56' 4" East, is about eighty-eight miles in a straight line North-East of I'nehbóli, and not more than eleven North-West of Sínób. That celebrated place, better known by its ancient name Sinopé, (Σινώπη,) lies in 42° 2' 16" North and 34° 41' 24" East, on a narrow sandy isthmus connecting a small island with the main land. On its Eastern side it has a spacious harbour, and on the top of the mountain called Bóz depeh, (Ice Hill,) which nearly encircles this little island, there is a fine spring which sends forth a stream, a circumstance the more remarkable, says the *Jihán numá*, (p. 649.) as there is no higher ground in its vicinity. The town is nearly quadrangular, and occupies the whole of the narrow neck of sand between the island and the main land. In the Old Mosque, there is a very remarkable pulpit of white marble richly sculptured, and, from the manner in which it is described, apparently some relic of Grecian Art, though probably a Christian monument of the Lower Empire. There are several other public buildings; and the island, which is hilly, is covered with gardens and vineyards. The various fortunes of this celebrated place, once the seat of the Eastern Empire, have been well, though very briefly, noticed by Tournefort, (ii. 202.) who justly complains of the negligence of modern Geographers in disregarding the accurate description of its peculiar position given by Strabo (xii. p. 545.) and Polybius, (iv. 57.) and also, though it was not known to him, by the Turkish Geographer. Its present fortifications, he adds, (p. 207.) are of the date of the Lower Empire. The adjoining burying grounds contain various fragments of Grecian sculpture, but no inscriptions could be found in or near the place. The Pontic wormwood (*Artemisia Pontica*) was the only remarkable plant which he discovered there. The Abbé de Beauchamps, who was detained at Sínób by contrary winds seven days in the Summer of 1797, had more leisure for research, and was more successful than Tournefort. "The castle," he says, "is more modern than the walls, and was

NA-
TOLIA.Tash
keuprú.
Pompeopo-
lis.Ghidros.
Kadaros.
Cyturus.Kerempé.
Bouroun.
Carambis.
Ineboli.
Ionopolis.Indgé.
Bouroun.
Lepte, or
Syrias.

Sinope.

NA-
TOLIA.

built by the Genoese." He copied a Greek inscription on an ancient cornice in its wall, saw a mutilated bust, at a great height on one of its towers, some bas-reliefs on the wall of the town near the sea in good preservation, a few cisterns large, deep, and solid, and parts of the walls of a vast public edifice. (*Mém. sur l'Égypte*, ii. 151.) The peninsula, about three leagues in circuit, is very fertile though bare of wood. The town is ill-fortified, and according to the estimate of its Aghá, had then only 500 inhabitants, principally Greeks, who, in Tournefort's time, were condemned to live in an unwall'd suburb. As all Christians are compelled to work for little or nothing in the Sultán's dock-yards, it is not surprising that the place should be deserted; especially as a want of bottom renders the launching of the ships peculiarly laborious and hazardous. The harbour, though spacious, is entirely open, and therefore very insecure.

16. Kian-
gari.Kiangari.
Gangra.

16. Kánkari, or Kánghári, is divided by the Kús-tágh into two parts, the larger of which is to the North of that mountain, between it and Elkás, and the mountains of Búdeh-nár. It is bounded on the West by Bóli; on the North by Kastemóni; on the East by the Sanják of Chúrú; and on the South by Engúrí. Its Kádílik are: Evgen, or O'ken; Bújúrvá, Bógház, or Cherkesh-Gúnbeti; Tókhat; Cherkesh; Sha'bán úzi; Tósiyah; Kárigí; Kári bázári; Karahjah-Vírán; Kal'eh-jik; Kal'eh-jik Keskin; Kóch-hisár; Kúrshúnli; Kóri bázári; Mílán; Yenijeh-kóí. Kánkari, Capital of this Sanják, is on the Southern side of Kús-tágh, on the declivity of a recess in that mountain, opening to a plain on the South-East. It is a populous town of a moderate size; most of its houses are built of timber and have tiled roofs. The Royal Palace, inhabited by the Governor, is on a hill towards the plain, opposite to the castle, and apart from the town. Around it are the houses of his attendants and domestics. Its castle is a strong fortress, built by the Infidels on a mountain above the city, and completely commanding it. It is placed on a very bold and lofty rock scarcely accessible to beasts carrying burdens, and contains a Mosque and some streets, besides the habitations of the Dizdár (Castellan) and his followers. They are supplied with water by a very large and deep reservoir hewn out of the solid rock, at the bottom of a well closed by an iron gate. In case of a siege there is never any want of water. The rock, whence this reservoir is hewn, being of one piece with that on which the town is built, they have made a staircase like that of a mináreh, one or two miles in depth, to the level of the town. Midway there is a reservoir, likewise hewn out of the rock, and they found a water-course running lengthways from one side of the reservoir to the other; it becomes of some width, and having passed by the shaft sunk in the rock, as mentioned above, issues from it. The people of the town say that this stream is a branch of that which passes from beneath the place. In the hot season some of the inhabitants and chief persons (*a'yán*) of the town go down into that deep well with torches, and have kebábs and other meats dressed there. From one side of the plain between the town and the river, (Bahr,) there flows a stream of fresh water called Karah Sú, (Black Water,) and from another side, a second called Ají sú, (Bitter Water,) which uniting, one or two miles below Kánkari, flow into the large river called Kizil I'rmák, (Red River,) after a course of a few hours' distance. The Ají sú passing by the salt-mines at the

Kara sou.

Adgi sou.

distance of three hours (nine miles) to the East of the Kánkari, its water becomes bitter. Engúrí is three days' journey South; Cherkesh two days' journey West of Kánkari, and its port, Sínób, is six days' journey distant. Kánkari, or as it is pronounced Kyánghári, exactly corresponds with the position of Gangaris in the Pentingerian or Theodosian Table, which is evidently a corruption of Gangra, or Gangræ, celebrated in Ecclesiastical History on account of the Council held there about the middle of the IVth century, the canons of which condemn an excessive reprobation of marriage. (Labbe, *Collect. Concil.* and Baronius, A. D. 361.) The salt mines already mentioned, are in a low hill entirely devoid of herbage, near the village called Túzlú, (Saline,) four hours to the East of Kánkari. The soil is here entirely saline, and excellent rock salt is found wherever they dig. (*Jihán numá*, p. 648.) This Sanják, as before remarked, is divided into two parts by the Kús tágh (Magaba) mountains which run from East to West, are covered with forests of pine and thuyas, and abound in running streams. Opposite to this chain is Elkás, or Olkás tágh, (Olgassys,) on the Northern extremity of the Sanják. The River Devrek, or Devres, (Dorek, or Doros, in Rennell, ii. 117.) rising near Kári-bázári at the Western extremity of Kús-tágh, running for the most part from West to East, and passing near Cherkesh, Kúrshúnli, Kóch-Hisár, and Tósiyyah, joins the Kizil I'rmák between Kárigí and a deserted village called Háji Hamzeh. The second town in this Sanják is Tósiyyeh, (Docea,) on the Northern side of Kús-tágh, at some distance from it and opposite to the more arid and terrific Elkás, (Sestini, ch. iv. p. 35.) placed on the declivities of an extensive valley. It has many Mosques, Baths, and Kháns, with a Chárshú, (Market,) and contains more than 2000 houses inhabited by Turks and Armenians. There is a castle of little strength, built of mud, on a very elevated spot near the summit of the mountain. On its South-East side this town overlooks an open plain bounded by the Devrek, or Devres, flowing near it, and the skirts of the Kústágh behind. The town is abundantly supplied with water from Elkás, as well as from Kús tágh, and the *Jihán numá* (p. 646.) expatiates upon its fountains adorned with richly sculptured marble, as well as its splendid Mosques and Kháns. Tanning, weaving of cotton cloths, and the forging of iron tools are the principal trades carried on here. Cherkesh, near the Western boundary of this Sanják, is a town situated in an extensive plain, with a low castle built of small stones, several streets, many fountains, and a Mosque, Khán, and Baths, built by Murad IV. (about A. D. 1630.) It is now little better than a fortified village, remarkable for its white and excellent honey. Sestini (p. 29.) saw a Greek sepulchral inscription of no importance near one of the gates. A small river passes by it running Westward, and falling into the Mílán, after having passed through the narrow defile called Hammál-lú Bógház, or Cherkesh Kumbetí, (Porter's Town Defile, or Bowl of Cherkesh,) a Kádílik of low degree containing seventeen villages in a tract of hill and dale, on the confines of Bóli and Kánkari. The village of Hammál-lú, so named because it is the native place of most of the porters who ply at Constantinople and Smyrna, is near the Western extremity of the Bógház on the Mílán, (Bilis, Sestini, p. 28.) which falls into the Bártin. (Parthenius.) Kúrshúnli, (Lead Place,) through which the river Devres

NA-
TOLIA.Touzli
salt mines.

Kius dag.

Elgas dag.
River
Dorek, or
Doros.Tonsia.
Docea.Tcherkes,
or Tcherkez.Hamalu
Bogas, or
Tcherkes
Koumbeti.Hamalu, or
Hamanli.Courshoun-
lon.

NA-TOLIA. passes, is a Kádílik containing thirty-five villages; it is nearly due South of the Kádílik of Mílán. Its Kádí resides in a large village named Kúprilú. (Bridge Town.) Here is an extensive forest and mountainous tract inhabited only in Summer, (Yaílák,) called Mezlivá, lying on the North side of the greater part of the River Devres.

Keupruli. Tókhat, on Kús tágh, and South, a little to the East, of Kánkarí, midway between Tósiyyeh and Kóchhisár, on the opposite (*i. e.* the North) side of that mountain, is placed on a very elevated but level and fertile spot surrounded on three sides by mountains. Karahjah vírán (Blackish and Desolate) is mentioned by the *Jihán numá* (p. 647.) as a town on the King's High Road, to the West of the Kádílik of Bújúrvá, having Mosques, Baths, and Kháns. It is on level ground surrounded by corn-fields. This level, however, appeared to the Abbate Sestini (p. 30.) bare and sterile; and the mountains in front, as he advanced Eastward, seemed to be extinct volcanoes. Lava appeared on isolated peaks: and a yellowish soil with long sulphureous furrows, and blackened stones scattered about, were indications of volcanic action. In the village of Karahjah Vírán, the Abbate found fragments of lava. It is in fact built of that substance, whence it has received its name, and has a close resemblance to the villages on the flanks of *Ætna*. It is on the side of a hill in a defile through which a stream runs, (probably to join the Devres,) on ascending which, for an hour and a half, Mr. Sullivan and he found a succession of volcanic substances exactly similar to those ejected by that mountain: the summit of the hill, which may be an hour's walk higher up, they could not reach, and consequently did not see the crater of this volcano.

Tókhat. About twelve miles East of Karahjah Vírán is Kóchhisár, (Ram, or Hero Castle,) a town in a plain. It has Markets, Baths, and Mosques, especially a large one (*jámi*) built of timber, with a Court of Justice, on very level ground apart from the town, where a large market is held every Friday. There is also a castle built of clay, separate from the town; and the ground between them is laid out in very productive gardens.

Caradge wiran. A stream from the skirts of Gók tágh, (Heaven's Mount,) running beside the high road to Tósiyyeh, here enters into the River Devrek, (or Devres,) which passes near this town. This river is called Gók súi, (Heaven's Water,) and is fordable. (Sestini, p. 34.) The whole country between this place and Tósiyyeh is hilly and rugged, and the heights are covered with pines and thuyas, while the fragrant elæagnus, which is here a considerable tree, shades with its silvery foliage and fills with its powerful odour all the lower tracts near the river and its tributaries from the hills.

Extinct volcano. 17. "Engúrí, otherwise called Enkureh, was anciently called 'Ammóriyá, from a city near it, (lying North of Kóniyeh,) which was taken and destroyed by Hárún el Rashíd, and of which there are now," says the *Jihán numá*, (p. 643.) "no traces remaining." This Sanják is bounded on the North by Tósiyyeh and Chúrú; on the East by Kír Shehr; on the South by Ak-serái; and on the West by Eski Shehr and Khudá-vendikár. Its Kádíliks are: Enkureh; Yúrukán; Ayyásh; Báji; Chibúk-ábád; Chukúrjuk; Shórbá; Murtezá-ábád; Yabán-ábád; Háimáneh; Yer kói; Górei, or Kórel. Enkúrí, its Capital, is a Móllálik of 500 aspers, and is sometimes given as an Arpehlik (extra allowance) to a Kází-asker who has been displaced. "This city has an outer and an inner castle, a

Cotch hissar, or Codje hissar.

Gieuk dag.

Gieuk souyou, or soui.

17. Engiuri, or Enkure.

Kazás.

Enkúrí. Angora. Ancyra.

Bezestán, Markets, Mosques, and Baths, and several wards, or streets. Outside of it there are a few plantations, gardens, and vineyards, and it is watered by a small river; most of its inhabitants are Turkmáns. Its principal article of commerce is tiftík (mohair yarn) and wool, which is not found of the same degree of excellence elsewhere. The inner castle has a very elevated position, and is exceedingly strong; the outer fortress being on level ground, is not so; all the houses are within the walls. This city was built by Constans Cæsar, and taken by Hárún el Rashíd, Mámún, and others. It is five days' journey from Kastemóní. The two folds of its gates were carried away by Hárún to Baghdád. It was taken A. H. 762 (A. D. 1361) from Akhíler, by Murád the Conqueror, son of O'rkhan. The charming gardens called Kayyásh, the Convent of Husein Ghází, on the bank of the river named Kayyásh súi, and on very high ground immediately above Enkúrí, with the Sepulchre of Háji Beirámí, who died A. H. 876, (A. D. 1471,) and was founder of the Religious Order bearing his name, are among the extraordinary things to be seen near this city; but the most extraordinary is the well in a ruined Church near the Kizil Irmák, to the East of Engúrí. It has no water; and is called Deliler Koyúsi. (Madman's Well.) When they lead a madman in his winding-sheet to this well, and make him look into it, he either dies or is cured of his malady. This is so well known to the people of Engúrí, that there is a large burying ground near this well called Madman's Cemetery. (Deliler Mezári.) If a man in his sound senses look into it, he sees nothing, and sustains no injury, but merely smells an odour resembling the smell of sulphur." "Angora is at present," says Tournefort, (ii. 452.) in A. D. 1701, "one of the finest cities of Anatolia, and every where bears the marks of its ancient magnificence." Almost every house and wall is crowded with fragments of columns or sculptured marble. The inscriptions, at that time extant, were very numerous, and several of them were copied by him. The castle, he adds, has a triple enclosure, and in the first there is an Armenian Church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, and said to have been built in the VIth century. It is lighted by only one window, and that is filled with a square piece of transparent marble, similar to alabaster, but having a reddish tint. The most remarkable relic of antiquity at Angora is the vestibule of a splendid Temple erected in honour of Augustus. (Belley, in *Mém. de l'Acad. des Inscriptions*, xxviii. 391.) Its walls were from thirty to thirty-five feet high when Tournefort saw it, with a doorway twenty-four feet high, and nine feet two inches wide; the masonry being all formed of very large blocks of polished marble. On each side of the entrance are the famous Latin inscriptions containing a summary of the history of Augustus; but some Greek inscriptions on the outside are rendered illegible by the smoke from chimneys immediately beneath. Happily the Latin inscriptions were transcribed in the XVth century by a learned Italian Prelate, who was Ambassador from the Emperor of Germany to the Porte, or the Monument of Ancyra, (Monumentum Ancyranum,) which, as an historical record, is of great importance, might have been entirely lost, for it is now too much injured to be restored with certainty. The height, beauty, and striking appearance of Angora; the great elevation of the perpendicular cliff on which its castle is built; its extensive outworks on the adjoining heights; the remains of an Amphitheatre, said to exist on the North-West side; the

NA-TOLIA.

Madman's Well.

Armenian Church.

Temple of Augustus.

NA-
TOLIA.

ruins and inscriptions on the Temple of Augustus, are all noticed by Mr. Browne, (*Trav.* p. 495.) who visited the place in 1797. The people, he says, are the most polished in Anatolia; a peculiarity easily accounted for by the extensive commerce of the place, where for a considerable time European factories were established. The population is estimated by Tournefort (ii. 463.) at 40,000; one-tenth Armenians, and not more than one-seventieth part Greeks. "Angora is one of the neatest cities I have ever visited," says Mr. Browne; (p. 497.) "its streets are paved with large stones but without footpaths." Its walls and houses are built for the most part with lava, if Sestini's opinion (*Viag. a Bukoresti*, p. 81.) be correct, and the hill on which it stands is volcanic. "The soil of this district is," according to Mr. Browne, (p. 497.) "a fine red marl; but there is no peculiarity so striking in the site, soil, or air, as to offer any probable induction concerning the origin of those two remarkable breeds of animals, (the Angora cats and goats,) so dissimilar from those of other regions of the East." "Galatia," says Sestini, (p. 94.) by which he appears to mean the Livá, or Sanják of Engúrí, "is now divided into seven districts: * Ayásh; Yabán O'va; † (Yabán ábád;) Murtád-ová; (Murtázá ábád;) Chibúk-ová-sí; (Chibúk ábád;) Chórbá-bázár; (Shórbá;) Yókári Kasabah; (Upper Town;) Ashághí Kasabah. (Lower Town.) The whole Province is an assemblage of hills and mountains, rarely intercepted by plains, all bare and naked, with little or no wood, except in Yabán O'va. Beside the Sakáriyah and Kizil I'rmák, its natural boundaries, this tract is watered by the Istánós, I'lán súi, Kirmír, Chibúk-ábád, Engúrí, and Injeh-súí. The whole produces excellent pasturage; the climate is extremely good; little rain, but much snow, and drying winds in Winter, refreshing breezes from the North in Summer, and rarely South winds; the rain almost always moderate. The country most favourable to the sheep extends about fifty leagues from East to West, and ten from North to South, being bounded by the Kizil I'rmák. Sestini thinks, with reason, that it is the dryness and elevation of the country on the declivity of Elmá tágh, (Adoreus?) to the West of the Kizil I'rmák, which occasions the entire discrepancy between the breeds of sheep and goats on that side of the river, and those on the moist and boggy plains which lie to the East of it. To the West of the Sakáriyah, moreover, where the country is hilly, the fleeces, though inferior, approach to those of the true Angora breed. The dryness of the soil and atmosphere, both in Winter and Summer, and the cold to which the cattle are exposed in the former season, may therefore be considered as the principal causes of the peculiar length and thickness of their fleece. Nor is this peculiarity confined to the cat and goat; for the dogs, hares, and lynxes of this country are all remarkable for the thickness and length of their fur. Salt is given to the sheep and goats every day; they are shorn once a year, in April, and the fleeces from Beg-bázár, West of Engúrí and the Yúruk (Nomade Turkmáns) of Háimáneh, on Elmá tágh, nearly due South of it, are considered as the best. The fine yarn is spun by women, and only in Angora, twenty

Angora
goats and
wool.

* Ajalet, according to Sestini, by a strange mistake; for Eyálet is the Arabic equivalent to the Turkish word Páshálik, or Vice-royalty.

† O'va is evidently a popular corruption of the Persian ábád, (town,) for there are scarcely any plains (ová) in all this tract of country.

drachms being the largest quantity of the finest sort that one woman can spin in a week. The exportation of the finest thread is prohibited, in order to secure it for the use of the native weavers. Angora and Istánós, an Armenian village, six hours (leagues) distant, are the places where the shawls (*shál*) and camelots (*sóf*) are woven. In 1787, the export to Europe did not exceed 2000 bales annually, the principal part of which was purchased by the French. It paid a duty of sixteen aspers (eight párahs, about 10*d.*) per ókah, (two pounds and a half.) The weavers are all men, and principally Armenians, and the shawls measure thirty endázehs (pechys in Greek, *i. e.* cubits) long and one broad. Inferior shawls are manufactured at Ayásh, to the West of Angora; but the finest sorts only in that city, their manufacture elsewhere being prohibited. Very coarse ones are made in Tósiyeh and Kóch-hisár to the East of Angora, but they sell for a very small price. Camelots, twenty-five endázehs (cubits) long and one and one-eighth broad, are also made at Angora: the finest only on particular orders. When watered, they are used by the Turkish Grandees for full dress on gala-days; and when died black, by the dignitaries of the Greek Church. Forty thousand pieces are said to be woven annually. The exportation of the goat skins is strictly prohibited. The position of Angora has not yet been accurately determined; the Chevalier Lapie places it in 40° 2' 30" North and 33° 3' 54" East, but doubtless too far North and East. Major Rennell (ii. 261.) gives 39° 50' North and 32° 45' 30" East as its position, from Mr. Browne's and other Itineraries. The rich pastures of Galatia will supply the Botanist with abundant treasures, (Sestini, p. 118.) and among other rarities produce the *Dodartia* and beautiful *Morina*. The Arabs seem to have confounded this city with Amorium, which lay between eighty and ninety miles to the South-West. Its ruins are said still to exist at Bálá bázár, or Balkásiyyeh, about six miles South-East of Sivrí Hisár, near the road from Engúrí (Ancyra) to Karah Hisár. (Metropolis.) Ayásh, already mentioned, nearly due West of Engúrí, is about fifteen miles East of Beg bázár, near which runs the River Kirmí, or Kirmír, in its way to the Sakáriyah. Murtázá, or Murtadá ábád, is a town in a plain contiguous to the district of Engúrí Proper, on its West side. It is the head of a district containing several villages inhabited by spinners of goats' wool. (Mohair yarn.) Beg bázárí, to the West, Gúrel or Gúdel to the South, and Yer kóí to the North of Ayásh, are all near it and subordinate to its jurisdiction. Near Beg bázárí, on its Eastern side, there are warm medicinal baths of great use to the sick; Yabán-ábád, (Desert Town,) to the South of Ayásh and North of Shórbá, is a town and Kádílik in the mountains. Shórbá, near to Geredeh, and North of Ayásh, is a Kádílik, without any town, established in the Summer quarter (Yailák) of the mountains (of Báindir,) which abound in pine-forests, and have excellent air and water, and in some places warm baths. Chibúk ábád (Tobacco-pipe Abode) is a town and Kádílik North-East of Engúrí, and East of Chukúrjúk, (Little Pit,) which is one day's journey East of Engúrí, on the declivity of Elmá tágh, (Apple Mountains, Adoreus,) the heights of which are well watered and wooded, and afford an excellent Summer abode. The Yúrukán (wandering hordes) of this Sanják form a separate Kádílik, whose Kádí is continually moving from one town to another, in order to settle their law-suits, and has no fixed abode. Háimá-

NA-
TOLIA.Amoria.
Amorium.

Ajas.

RiverKirmi.
Murtad-
ova.

Beg bazar.

Yaban ova.
Chorba.Tchibouk
ove.The You-
ruks of
Angora.

Haymané.

NA-
TOLIA.
—
NATURE.
—
Doyour-ili.

neh, to the South of Chukúrjuk, and on the declivity of Elmá tágh, belongs to the district (*náhiyeh*) of Engúrí, and is one of the Sultán's Peculiars. It extends as far as Túrghúd-ílí, and contains a very celebrated warm source, into the mud of which, if a sick man plunge himself, he finds a cure. The inhabitants of Háimáneh and Túrghúd-ílí, most of whom are engaged in rearing an excellent breed of horses and camels, are remarkable for their hospitality and kindness to travellers. The fruits in the country about Engúrí are so abundant, says the *Jihán numá*, (p. 644.) that of pears alone there are six and thirty different sorts, some of them, as for example, the Bey emrudí, (Prince's pear,) of unrivalled excellence.

An account of the remaining Páshálíks of Natolia or "The East," in its largest acceptation, is reserved for the head of SIVAS; as the facilities now enjoyed by travellers in Turkey encourage the hope of large accessions to our information respecting that Country, of which, at present, scarcely any thing is known beyond the most frequented routes.

For authorities, see GREECE, CONSTANTINOPLE, &c., and Constantin. Porphyrogennetus *apud* Banduri, *Imperium Orientale*; Nicetas Choniates, *Historia*, Par. 1647; Polybii *Historiarum Libri*, Par. 1609; Labbeus et Cossartius, *Consilia*, Par. 1671; Baronius, *Annales Ecclesiastici*, Rom. 1588; Chandler, *Travels in Asia*, London, 1775, 4to.; Pococke, *Description of the East*, fol. vol. ii.; *Mémoires sur l'Égypte*, Paris, An 10. tom. ii.; Honourable Major Keppel, *Travels*, Lond. 1831, 2 vols. 8vo.; Major Rennell, *Geography of Western Asia*, Lond. 1831, 2 vols. 8vo.; *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions*, Paris, v. y. 4to.; Sestini, *Voyage à Brusse*, Paris, 1789, 8vo.; Id. *Voyage à Bassora*, Paris, An 6.; Id. *Viaggio di Constantinopoli a Bukaresti*, Roma, 1794, 8vo.; Lechevalier, *Voyage de la Propontide*, Paris, 1802, 2 vols. 8vo.; Andréossy, *Essai sur la Bosphore*, Paris, 1818, 8vo.; Smith, *Survey of the Seven Churches of Asia*; Lond. 1678, 8vo.; Ritter, *Scriptores Byzantini*, Petrop. 1771, 4 tom. 4to.; Colonel Leake, *Tour in Asia Minor*, Lond. 1824, 8vo.; Arundell, *Visit to the Seven Churches*, Lond. 1828, 8vo.

NA-
TOLIA.
—
NATURE.
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NA'TURE, v. } Fr. *nature*; It. and Sp. *natura*; Lat. *natura*, *naturalis*;
NA'TURE, n. } Fr. *naturel*, *naturalizer*; It.
NA'TURAL, adj. } *naturale*, *naturalizzare*; Sp.
NA'TURAL, n. } *natural*, *naturalizar*: from *na-*
NA'TURALISM, } *tum*, past participle of *nasci*;
NA'TURALIST, } *gnasci*, Gr. *γεννάειν*, to bear, to
NATU'RITY, } cause to be.
NA'TURALLY, } Our English word *kind* is
NA'TURALNESS, } very emphatically used by our
NA'TURALIZE, } elder writers as equivalent to,
NATURALIZA'TION, } *nature*: according to or against
NA'TURALIST, } *kind*; is, according to or against
NATURALITY. } *nature*; unkind, unnatural.

Nature is very variously applied:

To the aggregate of qualities inherent from the birth or creation of any thing; forming or constituting its being, essence, or existence; its kind or species.

To the Author or Creator of the World.

To an imaginary Being framed by the personification of the qualities constituting or composing the universal World.

To the established course or order of the phenomena or appearances of the Universe.

To the system of animal and material being.

More specifically, to the sensations or passions of animate Beings.

To the sensible qualities of materiate Beings.

Nature is opposed to Art.

To *naturalize*; to invest with *native* or *natural* qualities; to grant the rights or privileges of a *native*, or one born in a Country.

If gentillesse were planted *naturelly*
Unto a certain lineage down the line,
Prive and apert, than wol they never fine
To don of gentillesse the faire office,
They mighten do no vilanie or vice.

Chaucer. *The Wif of Bathes Tale*, v. 6716.

He whiche *natureth* euery kynde
The mighty god, so as I fynde
Of man, whiche is his creature
Hath so deuyded the *nature*:
That none tyll other well accordeth.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vii. p. 206.

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And thus seyth the *naturien*,
Which is an astronomien.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* p. 208.

Of hem that bene magiciens,
Right so of the *naturiens*.

Id. *Ib.* book vi. p. 194.

Cham, whose labour is yet in mynde,
Was he, whiche firste the letters fonde,
And wrote in Hebrewe with his honde
Of *naturall* philosophie.

Id. *Ib.* book iv. p. 113.

Naturall reason must bee ruled by scripture. If *naturall* reason conclude agaynst the scripture, so is it false; but if it be agreeyng to scripture then is it to be heard.

Frith. *Workes*, fol. 7. *Answers vnto Rastell's Dialogues*.

The goddis by their *naturalitie* and power, close vp the furies,
and gouerne the steares.

Golden Boke, sig. G. g. 3.

But he that sinneth (as they all do which do vniustly for fauour and pleasure of men) is of the Deuil, (saith hee,) which once all our partaking and *naturall* iustices bee with all their partialitie and *naturalitie*.

Fox. *Martyrs*, fol. 1594. *Letters of M. Latimer*.

For syth he wrought it not *naturallye* but willingly, he wrought it not to the vttermost of his power, but with such degrees of goodnes as his hye pleasure lyked to limit.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 129. col. 2. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*.

Euery man *naturally* desyreth to go into their owne coütres, and to here therof.

Lord Berners. *Froissart*. *Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 332. p. 520.

Nature then (according to the opinon of Aristotle) is the beginning of motion and rest, in that thing wherein it is properly and principally, not by accident: for all things to be seen (which are done neither by fortune nor by necessity, and are not divine, nor have any such efficient cause) are called *naturall*, as having a proper and peculiar *nature* of their own.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 659.

It is with depraved man in his impure *naturalls*, that we must maintaine this quarell.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 434. *Saint Paul's Combat*.

So farre as the Spirit of God is above reason, so farre doth a Christian exceed a meere *naturalist*.

Id. *Ib.* vol. i. fol. 23. *Meditations and Vowes*. Cont. iii. 34.

Yea let mee but know what action Popery requires of any other followers, which a meere *naturalist* hath not done, cannot do?

Id. *Ib.* vol. i. fol. 293. decad. iii. epist. 3.

3 M

NATURE.

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NATURALIZATION.

Though they [Spaine] have not had that usage to *naturalize* liberally; yet they have that, which is next to it: that is, to imploy, almost indifferently, all nations in their militia of ordinary souldiers. *Bacon. Essay 29. p. 177.*

Therefore all States, that are liberall of *naturalization* towards strangers, are fit for empire. *Id. Ib.*

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second, or what we deny unto *nature* we impute unto *naturity*. *Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors.*

Our little world, the image of the great,
Like that, amidst the boundless ocean set,
Of her own growth hath all that *nature* craves,
And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves.

Waller. On a brede of divers colours.

It is disputed, I know, in *natural* philosophy, whether the sense being duly qualify'd, and the object as duly proposed, and the medium fitted to both, the sense can be deceived in the apprehension of its object; and it is generally held in the negative.

South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 174.

Naturalists observe that when the frost seizes upon wine they are only the slighter and more waterish parts of it that are subject to be congealed; but still there is a mighty spirit, which can retreat into itself, and there within its own compass lie secure from the freezing impression of the element round about it.

Id. Ib. vol. ii. p. 474.

And to show the *naturalness* of monarchy, all the forms of government insensibly partake of it, and slide into it.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. p. 482.

But to call the earth the lower part of itself, is an apparent violence to the *naturalness* of the expression, and indeed not more forced than ridiculous.

Id. Ib. vol. vii. p. 7.

Those that admit and applaud the vulgar notion of *nature*, I must here advertise you partly because they do so, and partly for brevity's sake, I shall hereafter many times call *naturalists*.

Boyle. Works, vol. v. p. 168. A Free Inquiry into the received Notion of Nature.

Naturalists have built immense systems of imagination on a few sensible phenomena inaccurately observed very often, and not always very fairly recorded.

Bolingbroke. Works, vol. vii. p. 37. Authority in Matters of Religion, ess. 4. sec. 24.

He [Lord Bolingbroke] was of that sect, which to avoid a more odious name, chuses to distinguish itself by that of *naturalism*; and had boasted in private, what feats he should be able to perform, in the attack he had long threatened on all our metaphysics and theology; in other words on *natural* and revealed religion.

Hurd. Life of Warburton, vol. i. p. 61.

If I succeed in *naturalizing* to any degree authors, whose names only float amongst us, I shall not think that what has been the heaviest part of my undertaking has been the most unprofitable.

Observer, No. 2.

Toto was afterwards sergeant painter, and in Rymer are his letters of *naturalization* under this title.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. p. 93.

NATURALIZATION, in *Law*, is the act of investing an alien with the privileges, and imposing upon him the obligations, of one who is born within the dominions of the Crown of England. This can be effected only by an Act of Parliament. It is provided by Statute 12 William III. c. 2. that a person Naturalized shall be incapable of being a Member of the Privy Council or of either House of Parliament, of holding any office of trust Civil or Military, and of taking any grant of lands, &c. from the Crown. It is also provided by Statute 1 George I. c. 4. that no Bill of Naturalization shall be received in either House of Parliament, without such disabling clause; and by 14 George III. c. 84. that no such Bill be received without a clause disabling the person from obtaining any immunity in trade thereby in any foreign Country, unless he shall have resided in Britain for seven years next after the commencement of

the Session in which he is Naturalized, and shall not have been absent during that time for a longer space than two months. The person is also required to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy; but now by Statute 6 George IV. c. 67. the taking of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is dispensed with. The disqualifying clauses are usually dispensed with in favour of foreign Princes and Princesses. See 56 George III. c. 12 and 13, by the first of which it is rendered legal to bring in a Bill without the disqualifying clauses to Naturalize Leopold Prince of Coburg, and by the second the Prince is Naturalized accordingly.

A Naturalized person differs from a *Denizen*: *Denization* being effected by Letters Patent, and the *Denizen* being incapable of taking lands by descent, a privilege which is conferred by Naturalization, together with every other privilege of a Natural-born subject, except those which, as mentioned above, are specially excepted. See Blackstone, *Commentaries*, vol. i. p. 366, *et seq.*; Coymn, *Digest, Alien and Denizen*; Bacon, *Abridgement, Alien*.

NAVARETTA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: corolla funnel-shaped; stigma two-cleft; capsule membranaceous, one-celled, two-valved.

One species, *N. involucrata*, native of Chili.

NAVARRÉ, one of the fifteen Provinces into which Spain is divided, and bearing in the documents of the State the title of Kingdom, is bounded on the North by France, East by the Kingdom of Aragon, South by Old Castile, West by Alava and Guipuzcoa, and has a superficial extent of 4500 square British miles. Its frontiers are of great natural strength, being formed on the North by the crest of the Pyrenees, on the East by a rugged ridge extending Southward from that great chain, and overgrown with thick forests; on the South by the Ebro, the rapid stream of which is in a few places fordable; and on the West by the high and steep mountains of Guipuzcoa. The highest mountains within the Province are the Altoviscar of the altitude of 5380, the Adi of 5218, the Alcorrunz of 3348 feet. The surface is in general mountainous, and the most valuable and fertile tract is a wide but uneven valley, on three sides enclosed within the ranges extending along the frontiers, and open to the South, in which direction it forms successive terraces, or narrow table-lands, gradually becoming lower towards the Ebro. The range forming the Northern frontier, is in several places indented by deep valleys well known, both in former Ages and at present, as the channels of communication between the Peninsula and the rest of Europe, and the war-paths between the neighbouring and often hostile nations of France and Spain. The most frequented of these passes are Roncesvalles, Val Carlos, and Echalar.

With the exception of the Vidaso (Bidassoa) which falls into the Bay of Biscay, the channels draining the surface of Navarre discharge themselves into the Ebro. The principal of these tributaries is the Aragon, which, rising in the Kingdom of the same name, crosses the Eastern frontier of Navarre, through which, with a considerable volume of water, it runs the rest of its course, a distance of about eighty miles. The Arga rises in the Pyrenees of Navarre, flows by Pamplona, and after a course of about one hundred and twenty miles falls into the Aragon, a little above its mouth. The Ega rises in Guipuzcoa, crosses the Western frontier near Zunig, and after a course of about one hundred miles falls into the Ebro

NATURALIZATION.

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NAVARRÉ.

Boundaries and extent.

Rivers.

NA-
VARRE.

NA
VARRE.

Soil and
aspect.

Rural
industry.

Population.

Political
and Eccle-
siastical
divisions.

near Uzagre. These rivers abound in excellent fish, and might, with little expense and labour, be made the channels of extensive inland navigation, and the means of incalculable benefit to the Country in consequence of the facilities which they afford to irrigation; but want of skill and capital has hitherto prevented their application to such purposes.

The climate is in the Northern and elevated region damp and cold, in the Southern and lower remarkably mild, equable, and salubrious. The rough and mountainous tracts in the Northern and middle parts of the Province are computed to constitute three-fourths of its extent. The higher parts of the mountains are left uncultivated and nearly relinquished to the numerous wild animals which haunt them. The game there is usually wild swine, deer, chamois, and hares of remarkable size. The rapacious quadrupeds are, bears, wolves, foxes, and wild cats, attaining a size and strength which render them very destructive to the flocks of the neighbouring valleys, and dangerous when attacked by the hunter. The lower parts of the mountains afford good pasture, and the attention of the people is principally directed to this department of rural industry. The Southern and more level part of the Province is fertile, and the cultivation is generally directed to the growth of grain, of which the principal crop is wheat.

The Bardenia Real, a tract on the left bank of the Ebro, has a very rich soil, but in consequence of deficient irrigation, its productiveness is far less than might be expected from its natural fertility. The annual average amount of the corn crops of Navarre is stated by Miñano at 460,000 quarters, of which 160,000 are of wheat, 90,000 of barley, 40,000 of maize, 40,000 of oats; in addition to these pulse are extensively cultivated, of beans 8000 quarters, kidney beans (*phaseolus*) 5000, and of chestnuts, which form an important article of diet, there are on an average 5000 quarters annually gathered. The vintage yields 1,400,000 gallons of wine, and 20,000 gallons of vinegar. The annual produce of flax is 8600 hundred weight, and of hemp 26,000 hundred weight. The live stock was found on enumeration to consist of horned cattle 48,242, horses and mules 25,759, sheep 630,000, hogs 31,758, goats 69,500. Much of the surface of the mountains is covered with timber of the most useful kinds, which would prove a source of wealth to the proprietors, but that the difficulty of carriage renders it of little value. The manufacturing industry of this Province is, as might be expected, very insignificant, being confined to a few factories for soap, linen, paper, and coarse woollens. The mountains, besides excellent building-stone and slate, contain jasper and various kinds of marble, copper and iron in great quantities, and rock salt. Miñano estimates the fixed and circulating capital of the Province at £1,187,989.

The population amounts to 271,000 individuals, remarkable among the Spaniards for industry and integrity, and like most mountain races addicted to emigration in quest of subsistence or fortune. Their character is justly estimated so highly, that there is a greater number of Civil and Military officers selected from the natives of this Province than from those of any other.

There are two Bishoprics, Pamplona and Tudela, containing 753 Parishes, and in addition to the same number of incumbents, there are 1166 secular Ecclesiastics, 1120 regular, and 510 nuns.

The Government is administered by a Viceroy resident

at Pamplona. The Province is divided into the five following *Merindades*, or districts.

Chief Towns.		Population.
Pamplona.....	Pamplona.....	15,000
Estella.....	Estella.....	4,600
Tudela.....	Tudela.....	8,000
Olite.....	Olite.....	3,000
Sanguessa.....	Sanguessa.....	2,500

Pamplona, the Capital, has at a distance a striking appearance in consequence of its well-chosen site and extensive citadel. The visitor is disappointed on entering the town as the streets are narrow and crooked. They are, however, well paved and lighted, and remarkably cleanly; numerous sewers discharge all filth into the Arga, and in addition to the water which that stream affords, an aqueduct conveys an abundant supply from Mount Subiza distant three leagues. Pamplona is a Bishop's See, and has four Churches besides the Cathedral. There are seven Convents for male, and two for female Cenobites. It is of much importance as a military position, being the principal defence of Castile against invasions from France. The citadel, built in the reign of Philip II., is a regular pentagon, measuring three hundred and thirty yards along each side, and has five strong bastions communicating by means of covered ways. It has an arsenal, hospitals, good quarters, and all other accommodations requisite for a numerous garrison. Latitude 42° 45' North, longitude 1° 30' West.

Tudela is a Bishop's See, and besides the Cathedral has four Churches, and six Convents for male, and four for female Cenobites. It is a very ancient town, as many of the houses were built by the Moors previously to 1114, when it fell into the hands of the Christians. According to the Saracenic style of building, the streets are narrow, and the houses lofty and massively constructed, and furnished generally with fountains and baths. The Ebro, here four hundred yards wide, is crossed by an ancient bridge of seventeen arches, a monument of Moorish civilization and skill, for it existed previously to the conquest of the town by the Christians. Latitude 42° 10' North, longitude 1° 44' West. The other towns of the Province contain nothing meriting particular notice.

The greater part of Navarre, subdued by Charlemagne in 778, revolted against Louis the Debonaire, and in 831 chose Aznar for King, whose descendants enjoyed the Royal dignity until its conquest by the Christian Spaniards in 1114. Sancho VII. dying without issue in 1234, his dominions passed to Thibaud Count of Champagne, in right of his consort Blanche, the sister of the deceased Prince. The Counts of Champagne retained it till 1285, when it fell under the dominion of Philip the Fair of France. It subsequently by marriage came into the possession of the House of Evreux, from which it passed to the King of Aragon, and in 1483 was acquired by Francis Count of Foix, in right of his marriage with Eleanor of Aragon. John d'Albret, who obtained it in consequence of his marriage with Catherine of Foix, was in 1512 despoiled by Ferdinand the Catholic of Spanish Navarre, which, situated on the Southern side of the Pyrenees, was by far the more extensive and valuable part of his dominions. He was succeeded by Henry II., who left only a daughter, Jane, the issue of his marriage with Cathe-

NA-
VARRE.
NAVE.

Lower
Navarre.

rine of Valois, sister of Francis I. Antoine de Bourbon, Duke of Vendome, married this Princess, who brought him a son, who subsequently, in 1589, on the assassination of Henry III. of France, succeeded him on the throne under the title of Henry IV. Navarre became thus united to the dominions of France, the Kings of which thenceforward bore the title of Kings of France and Navarre. Lower Navarre, or the French division of the Kingdom, previously to the Revolution, formed with Bearn a Province, and at present is part of the Department BASSES PYRENEES.

Marcheña, *Description Géographique et Historique du Royaume de Navarre*; *Diccionario Geogr. Hist. de la Real Academia de Historia*, Madrid, 1802, 2 tom. 4to.; Miñano, *Diccionario Estadístico de España*, 11 tom. 4to. Madrid, 1826—1829; La Borde, *Itinéraire Descriptive de l'Espagne*, 6 tom. 8vo.

NAUCLEA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Rubiaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed; corolla funnel-shaped; capsule slightly three-angled, two-celled, many-seeded; flowers collected in a globular head above the common globular receptacle.

Six species, natives of the East Indies.

NAUCORIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hemipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* very short, concealed in a cavity beneath the eyes, quadriarticulate, cylindric, with the apex a little gracile; *labrum* large, exserted, trigonal, flat; *rostrum* triarticulate, shorter than the head, the basal joint very short; body ovate, considerably depressed, above flat, with the lateral margins acute; head transverse, rounded anteriorly, rather deeply inserted into the *thorax*, this last transverse, subquadrate, a little narrowed anteriorly, and deeply emarginate; *abdomen* large, broad, acute behind; the lateral margin greatly depressed, somewhat membranaceous; legs, anterior short, four posterior compressed; *femora* with a double row of denticulations; *tibiæ* and *tarsi* spinulous, and furnished with hairs on the margin for swimming.

Type of the genus, *Nepa cimicoides*, Linnaeus; *N. cimicoides*, Schellenberg, *Cimices*, pl. xii. Several species, frequenting fresh water, two of them natives of England.

NAVE, *n.* } A. S. *nafa*, *nafel*; Ger. *nabe*, *nabel*;
NA'VEL. } D. *nave*, *nævel*; Sw. *naf*, *nafle*.
Wachter and Ihre agree, that the word *næf*, *nafa*, in almost all Languages, Eastern and Western, means either *hollow*, or is applied to things that are *hollow*; and that the *navel* is also so called from its roundness and concavity.

Nave of the wheel, the *hollow* into which the ends of the axle are inserted.

Nave of a church, *nef du temple*; the *concave* centre or body of the church, distinguished from the side aisles or wings. Addison writes *nef*. Applied (generally) to the *centre*.

Navel; the *hollow* membrane connecting the parent and child.

Your noble confessour, ther God him save,
Shal hold his nose upright under the *nave*.
Chaucer. *The Clerkes Tale*, v. 7938.

The statue of Venus glorious for to see
Was naked fleting in the large see.
And fro the *navel* down all covered was
With waves grene, and bright as any glas.
Id. *The Knights Tale*, v. 1959.

And the axeltrees, the *nauelles*, spokes and shaftes were all molten.
Bible, Anno 1551. 3 *Kynges*, ch. vii.

Naue may signifie the desyres and delectacyons of man, whiche are healed by the worde & feare of God.

Id. *Ezekiel*, ch. xvi. notes.

Which neu'r shooke hands, nor bad farewell to him,
Till he vnseam'd him from the *naue* to the chops,
And fix'd his head vpon our battlements.
Shakspeare. *Macbeth*, fol. 131.

Being prest t' th' warre,
Euen when the *nauell* of the State was touch'd,
They would not thred the gates: this kinde of seruice
Did not deserue corne gratis.

Id. *Coriolanus*, fol. 15.

In describing this riuer, this one thing (right honorable) is come vnto my mind touching the center and *nauell* as it were of England.
Holinshed. *The Description of Britaine*, vol. i. ch. xi. p. 84.

The long *nef* [of the church of St. Justina in Padua] consists of a row of five cupolas: the cross one has on each side, a single cupola deeper and broader than the others.

Addison. *Travels in Italy*.

At evening service about six o'clock, the cathedral was illuminated in the finest manuer imaginable. Double rows of lustres lighted up the *nave*.
Eustace. *Italy*, vol. i. ch. v. p. 224.

Evelyn objects to the absurdity of representing Adam and Eve with *navels*, and a fountain with carved imagery in Paradise. The latter remark is just; the former is only worthy of a critical man-midwife.

Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. ch. iii. p. 84. note †.

NAU'FRAGE, } Fr. *naufnage*; Lat. *naufragium*;
NAU'FRAGEOUS, } from *navis*, a ship; and *frangere*,
to break.

Breaking of a ship; shipwreck; met. destruction.

And this I will say, that the opinion, not to relieve any case after judgment, would be a guilty opinion; guilty of the ruin and *naufnage*, and perishing of infinite subjects.
Bacon. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 618. *Speech on taking his place in Chancery*.

That tempestuous, and oft *naufrageous* sea, wherein youth and handsomeness are commonly tossed with no less hazard to the body than the soul.

Bishop Taylor. *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 33.

NAUGHT, *n.* or } A. S. *nawhiht*, *nohwit*, *nauht*,
NOUGHT, } *nouht*, *naht*, *noht*, i. e. *no whit*.
NAUGHT, *adj.* } *Whit*, or *wight*, (says Lye,) *non*
NAU'GHTY, } *modo creaturam*, *verum etiam*
NAU'GHTILY, } *quamlibet aliam rem significat*.
NAU'GHTINESS. } In Goth. *waiht*, *niwaiht*; *whit*
from the A. S. and Goth. verb *wit-an*, is any thing, any sensible object. *Na whit*, not any thing, nothing; and the adjective *naught*, or *naughty*,

Not worth any thing, worthless, abject, base; faulty, unfit, unfavourable.

þan an heȝe kȳnge's douȝter, of verre londe ȝ broȝt
þat to hys holȝ lȳue, nolde acordȝ noȝt.
R. Gloucester, p. 331.

Brittrik hir lord, þat scho *nouht* wiste
Unwarned drank þerof a drauht als him liste.
R. Brunne, p. 13.

We er pouer freres, þat haf *nought* on to lȳue,
In stede of messengeres, saue condȳte vs gyue.
Id. p. 260.

Bold of his speche, and wise and wel ytaught,
And of manhood him lacked righte *naught*.
Chaucer. *The Knights Tale*, v. 758.

And of a mirthe I am right now bethought,
To don you ese, and it shall coste you *nought*.
Id. *ib.* v. 770.

NAVE.

NAUGHT.

NAUGHT. And yet as playne as Christ speketh of hell in the gospels, Origene for al that, which neither was a *naughty* man, nor vnlearned in scripture, coule not clerely se it, but that he said the contrary.
NAUSEA. *Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 155. A Dialogue concerning Heresies, &c.*

The authour toucheth one specyal prerogative that we haue by a prieste bee he neuer so bad, in y^e his *noughtines* can not take from vs the profite of his masse. *Id. lb. fol. 226.*

And whom he hits *nought* knows, and whom he hurts *nought* cares. *Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. ch. iv.*

Imogen,
 Thy mother's dead.

IMO. I am sorry for 't my lord.

CYM. Oh she was *naught*; and long of her it was
 That we met heere so strangely.

Shakspeare. Cymbeline, fol. 397.

But the next morning, Pyrrus to win the advantage of fight in the plain field, where he might prevail with the force of elephants, sent first certain of his bands to seize upon the *naughty* ground they had fought on the day before.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 341. Pyrrus.

Well, thus did I for want of better wit,
 Because my parents *naughtly* brought me vp.

Mirror for Magistrates, fol. 297.

But after ward like swine they wallowed afresh in their puddles of pollutions, and as dogs licked vp their filthie vomit of corruption and *naughtinesse*.

Holinshed. Richard II. Anno 1382. vol. ii. p. 755.

CHLO. Play by yourself, I dare not venture thither:

You and your *naughty* pipe go hang together.

Dryden. Theocritus. Idyll. 27. Daphnis.

To death ourselves and all our work we owe:

But is there *nought*, O Muse, can save

Our memories from darkness and the grave,

And some short after-life bestow?

Hughes. Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Hughes.

NAVICELLA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Gasteropodous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell operculated, elliptic or oblong, convex above with the spire oblique, and concave below; pillar lip flattened, margined, narrow and without teeth; *operculum* solid, flat, with a subulate and lateral tooth.

Type of the genus, *Nerita elliptica*, Lamarck; Chemnitz, vol. ix. pl. cxxiv. fig. 1082. The species are found in tropical seas.

NAUSEA, } Fr. *nausée*; It. *nausea*; Sp. *nausea*;
NAUSEATE, } *nausea*; Lat. *nausea*; Gr. *vavōia*,
NAUSEOUS, } from *vavōs*, *navis*, a ship.
NAUSEOUSLY, } Sensation caused by (the motion
NAUSEOUSNESS. } of) a ship; sea-sickness; loathing,
 disgust, squeamishness.

While we single out several dishes and reject others, the selection seems but arbitrary, or upon opinion; for many are commended and cryed up in one age, which are decried and *nauseated* in another.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors, book iii. ch. xxv. p. 211.

The light to him is the shadow of death; he has no heart, nor appetite to business; nay, his very food is *nauseous* to him, and his daily repast no refreshment.

South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 109.

Hunger and thirst with patience will we meet,
 And what offended nature *nauseates*, eat.

Rowe. Lucan, book iii.

— The sun, that in the marshes breeds
 Nothing but *nauseous* and unwholesome weeds,
 With the same rays, on rich and pregnant earth,
 To pleasant flowers and useful fruits gives birth.

Walsh. Elegy. The Power of Verse.

Some venal pens so prostitute the bays,
 Their panegyrics lash; their satires praise.

So *nauseously*, and so unlike, they paint,

N——'s an Adonis; M——r a saint.

Garth. Claremont.

Riches and honours, then, are useless things,
 To the ill-judging palate sweet,
 But turn at last to *nauseousness* and gall.

Pomfret. A Prospect of Death.

Temperance itself will take a little [praise], but the stomach sickens with a surfeit of it, and the palate *nauseates* the debauch.

Observer, No. 3.

NAUTILUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell discoid, spiral, multilocular, with simple sides, the latter equal; whorls contiguous, the last embracing and concealing the previously formed ones; *septa* transverse.

Type of the genus, *N. pompilius*, Linnæus; Buonan. pl. i. fig. 2. An extensive genus, consisting of recent and extinct species; the former marine, and several of both found on the coasts and crags of Britain.

NAVY, } Fr. *navie*, *naviger*; It. *navigare*;
NAVAL, } Sp. *navigar*; Lat. *navigare*, i. e.
NAVIGATE, } *navem* agere; Lat. *navis*, from Gr.
NAVIGATION, } *vavōs*, and that from *vé-eiv*, to swim,
NAVIGATOR, } to float. *Navy* is applied to
NAVIGABLE, } The whole fleet or float of ships;
NAUTICAL. } usually of armed ships or vessels.

To *navigate*; to guide the course of a ship; to pass over or along in ships; to sail.

& eft arjued on his lond with fulle grete *naue*.

R. Brunne, p. 24.

[Uenus] praying Jupiter on hie

To saue and keepe that *naue*

Of that Troyan Eneas,

Sith that he her sonne was.

Chaucer. The House of Fame, book i. p. 347.

All priuely thei gone to londe

Full armed out of the *naue*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 26.

I haue greatly wished there were a lecture of *navigation* read in this citie, for the banishing of our former grosse ignorance in marine causes, and for the increase and generall multiplying of the sea-knowledge of this age, wherein God hath raised so general a desire in the youth of this realme to discover all parts of the face of the earth, to this realme, in former ages, not known.

*Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. Epistle Ded. * 3.*

Solomon, therefore, needed not to have gone farther off than Ophir in the East to have sped worse: neither could he *navigate* from the East to the West in those days, whereas he had no coast to have guided him.

Ralegh. History of the World, book i. ch. viii. sec. 5.

Her [the sea's] native saltnes, & by reason thereof, her strength for the better supporting of *navigable* vessels, is still the same.

Hakewill. Apologie, book ii. ch. viii. sec. 1. fol. 131.

And though the Phenicians and Carthaginians, the Tyrians and Sydonians, are much renowned in histories for great *navigators*; yet it is thought by the learned, that those voyages they performed was onely by coasting, and not by crossing the ocean.

Id. lb. book iii. ch. ix. sec. 4. fol. 269.

The victory of Duilius, as it was honoured at Rome with the first *naval* triumph that was ever seen in that city, so gave it unto the Romans a great encouragement to proceed in their wars by sea.

Ralegh. History of the World, book v. ch. i. sec. 7. fol. 566.

He elegantly shewed by whom hee was drawne, which depainted the *nauticall* compasse, with AVT MAGNES, AVT MAGNA.

Camden. Remaines. Impreses, p. 225.

Thence his broad eye the subject world surveys

The town, and tents, and *navigable* seas.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book viii.

— Nor the heaven-conducted prow

Of *navigation* bold, that fearless braves

The burning line, or dares the wintry pole.

Thomson. Summer.

When by means of it [the mariner's compass] *navigators* found that at all seasons, and in every place, they could discover the North

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and South with so much ease and accuracy, it became no longer necessary to depend merely on the light of the stars, and the observation of the sea-coast.

Robertson. *America*, vol. i. book i. p. 51.

By the transformation of the ships into sea-deities, Virgil would insinuate, I suppose, the great advantages of cultivating a naval power, such as extended commerce, and the dominion of the ocean.

Jortin. *Dissertation* 6. p. 192.

NAVIGATION LAWS. At the present day it is needless to consider these laws further than by showing: 1. the system which was adopted in the time of the Commonwealth; and 2. the alterations which that system has undergone; for the various regulations to which Navigation was subject in more ancient times, have ceased to be of any interest or importance. The Act of Navigation was passed by the Republican Parliament, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1651. It cannot be denied that the Parliament was partly actuated by the desire of promoting our own shipping interests; but the more immediate objects which it had in view, were to mortify our Sugar Islands, which continued to favour the party of the King, and also to injure the Dutch, our great rivals at that time on the sea, by depriving them of the carrying trade, which was almost exclusively in their hands, and which was the principal source of their maritime greatness. Previously to the present century, the Act in question received almost universal praise; it was styled the *Charta Maritima* of England; and Adam Smith characterised it as "perhaps the wisest of all our commercial regulations." But when it is considered that the Dutch continued to retain their maritime power long after the passing of the Act; that they subsequently attributed their own decay, not to the operation of the Act, but to the influence of excessive taxation; and that the passing of the Act was not followed by any rapid improvement in our commercial marine, but on the contrary, by an actual falling off in the Greenland and Baltic trades; the praise which it has received is, perhaps, somewhat extravagant. See Roger Coke's *Treatise on Trade*, p. 89, published in 1671, pp. 36, 48; Child's *Treatise on Trade*, published in 1691, p. 89; and Sir Matthew Decker's *Essay on the Causes of the Decline of Foreign Trade*, published in 1756, p. 60. The doctrine of modern times is, that every measure which prevents the increase of commerce must *pro tanto* prevent the increase of shipping also, because commerce is the cause and not the effect of shipping. Upon this principle it became apparent that certain modifications of the system were advisable, and circumstances which we shall presently explain actually rendered those modifications necessary.

The principal provisions of the Act were, first, that no goods or commodities whatever, of the growth, production, or manufacture of *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, should be imported either into England or Ireland, or any of the Plantations, except in ships belonging to English subjects, and of which the master and the greater number of the crew were also English; and secondly, that no goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of any Country in *Europe*, should be imported into Great Britain, except in British ships, or in such ships as were the real property of the people of the Country or place in which the goods were produced, or from which they could only be, or most usually were exported. The first of these provisions secured to British ships the whole of the importation trade from the other three quarters of the globe; and the second prevented any one nation from engrossing the whole of the carrying trade between Great Britain and the Continent of Europe; but it was

aimed principally against the Dutch, who had little native produce to carry.

After the Restoration, these regulations were re-enacted by Stat. 12 Charles II. c. 18.; but the clause which prohibited the importation of goods, except in British ships, or in ships belonging to the Country of which the goods were the produce, instead of extending to all descriptions of goods, as it had originally done, was now confined to seventeen descriptions only, which were enumerated in the Statute, and which from such enumeration have since become well known in commerce by the name of *enumerated articles*.

The enumerated articles were masts, timber or boards, salt, pitch, tar, rosin, hemp or flax, raisins, figs, prunes, olive-oil, corn or grain, sugar, potashes, wines, vinegar, and spirits, called *aqua vitæ* or brandy. But as the rivalry with the Dutch continued, and as there was reason to suppose, that, aided by the contiguity of their own Country to the Netherlands and Germany, they were able to evade the law, it was enacted by Stat. 14 Charles II. c. 11. sec. 23. that no sort of wines except Rhenish, spicery, grocery, tobacco, potashes, pitch, tar, salt, rosin, deal boards, fir, timber, or olive-oil, should be imported from either of those Countries, either in British ships, or in any other vessel whatsoever. The greater part of this barbarous enactment, which tended to destroy almost all commercial intercourse between Great Britain on the one hand, and Holland, the Netherlands, and Germany on the other, was permitted to remain in force till the present century.

In the year 1822, while Mr. Wallace was President of the Board of Trade, several important changes were introduced. 1. Our commerce was placed on the same footing with that of the whole of Europe, and the invidious prohibitions to which, as before mentioned, the trade with the Netherlands and Germany had been subject, were withdrawn. 2. The importation of the *enumerated articles* was permitted, not only in British ships and in ships belonging to the Country of which the articles are the produce, but also in ships of the Country from which the articles are imported into this Country. 3. Whereas by the old law, goods the produce of Asia, Africa, and America could only be imported directly from the places of which they were the produce, this restriction was removed, and the importation of such goods was permitted to be made from any part of the World, subject, however, to this proviso, that if they should be imported from any port of *Europe*, they should not be consumed in this Country, but should be reexported.

That which is called the *Reciprocity System*, is also an important innovation. For the purpose of protecting our own shipping, higher duties had been imposed on goods imported in foreign ships than on goods imported in British ships; and the tolls payable to light-houses, and port and harbour-duties, were higher on foreign ships than on British. The first step towards the Reciprocity System was forced upon us by the retaliatory measures adopted by the United States. When that Nation had established its independence, it proceeded to make Navigation Laws similar to our own. It placed a higher duty on foreign tonnage than on its own, and a higher scale of duties on goods imported in foreign ships than on such as were imported in ships belonging to its own subjects. Although this measure was intended to injure our shipping, we had no just grounds for complaint; because we could not expect others to set no discriminating duties on our ships, while we continued

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to retain our discriminating duties on theirs. We did not, in the first instance, propose that the discriminating duties should be taken off on both sides, as prudence would have dictated, but, on the contrary, we resorted to retaliatory regulations, in the hope of rendering nugatory the system which had been adopted against us. In this hope we were disappointed; and at length it became obvious that the tendency of all our endeavours was merely to cause the productions of other Countries to be admitted into the United States on more favourable terms than our own. We then became sensible of our error; and, at length, by the Commercial Treaty of 1815, it was agreed that the discriminating duties both on ships and goods should be given up by both parties, and that the ships of each should be admitted into the harbours of the other on the same terms as its own.

The Reciprocity System was next extended to the new States in South America. In this instance, we did not wait to be driven on by retaliatory measures, but we at once offered to admit their ships into our harbours subject to the same charges and duties as our own, on condition that they admitted ours on the same terms, which proposal was gladly accepted on their part, although they had begun to consider the necessity of following our example, and making Navigation Laws for their own protection.

In the year 1822, Prussia procured herself to be admitted to the benefits of the Reciprocity System, by imposing discriminating duties on our ships, and threatening to impose them also on goods imported in our ships; and Sweden and Denmark were soon afterwards placed upon the same footing with Prussia.

Having thus explained some of the more important changes which have been made in our Navigation Laws, we proceed to give a syllabus of the laws as at present established, which we take from the Statute 6 Geo. IV. c. 109. an Act of Parliament remarkable for its perspicuity and conciseness.

1. The several sorts of goods hereinafter enumerated being the produce of Europe, (that is to say,) masts, timber, boards, salt, pitch, tar, tallow, rosin, hemp, flax, currants, raisins, figs, prunes, olive oil, corn or grain, potashes, wine, sugar, vinegar, brandy, and tobacco, may not be imported into the United Kingdom to be used therein, except in British ships, or in ships of the Country of which the goods are the produce, or in ships of the Country from which the goods are imported.

2. Goods the produce of Asia, Africa, or America, may not be imported from Europe into the United Kingdom, to be used therein, except the goods hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say.)

Goods, the produce of places in Asia or Africa, within the Straits of Gibraltar, or of the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco, imported from places in Europe within the Straits of Gibraltar.

Goods the produce of places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which (having been imported into Gibraltar or Malta in British ships) may be imported from Gibraltar or Malta.

Goods taken by way of reprisal by British ships: bullion, diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, and other jewels and precious stones.

3. Goods the produce of Asia, Africa, or America, shall not be imported into the United Kingdom, to be used therein, in foreign ships, unless they be the ships of the Country of Asia, Africa, or America, of which the goods are the produce, and from which they

are imported, except the goods hereinafter mentioned, (that is to say.)

Goods the produce of the dominions of the Grand Signor, in Asia or Africa, which may be imported from his dominions in Europe, in ships of his dominions: Raw silk and mohair yarn, the produce of Asia, which may be imported from the dominions of the Grand Signor in ships of his dominions; bullion.

4. All manufactured goods are deemed to be the produce of the Country of which they are the manufacture.

5. No goods may be imported into the United Kingdom from the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, except in British ships.

6. No goods may be exported from the United Kingdom to any British possession in Asia, Africa, or America, nor to the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, except in British ships.

7. No goods may be imported coastwise, from one part of the United Kingdom to another, except in British ships.

8. No goods may be carried from any of the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, to any other of such Islands; nor from one part of any such Islands to another part of the same Island, except in British ships.

9. No goods may be carried from any British possession in Asia, Africa, or America, to any other of such possessions, nor from one part of any of such possessions to another part of the same, except in British ships.

10. No goods may be imported into any British possession in Asia, Africa, or America, in any foreign ships, unless they be ships of the Country of which the goods are the produce, and from which the goods are imported.

From this it appears that the coasting trade, the trade between the Colonies and the United Kingdom, and, generally, the trade between different parts of the British dominions, must be carried on exclusively in British ships; and that foreign ships are only admitted to compete with British, where they could not be excluded with any degree of fairness. See Mr. Huskisson's *Speech on the Shipping Interests*, 1826; and Mr. McCulloch's *Note on the Navigation Laws*, in the IVth Volume of his Edition of Smith's *Wealth of Nations*.

NAWL, or } A *nawl*, i. e. an *awl*; my *nawl*, i. e. mine *awl*. See *AWL*. Cotton, perhaps, means "mine *alls*," all my goods and chattels.

Darest thou drawe out Leuythā with an angle, or bynde his tonge with a snare? Canst thou put a ryng in the nose of him, or bore his chaftes thorow wyth a *naule*.

Bible, Anno 1551. *Job*, ch. xl.

Every man shall have a special care of his own soul :
And in his pocket carry his two confessors,
His Yugel, and his *Nawl*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Woman Pleased*, act iv. sc. 1.

Which having turn'd off, I then call to pay,
And packing my *nawls*, whipp'd to horse, and away.

Cotton. *A Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque*, can. 3.

NAY, v. } A. S. *na*, *ne*, *no*; D. *neen*; Ger. *nein*.
NAY, n. } Skinner derives the A. S. from the Lat.
NAY, adv. } *ne*; Wachter the D. and Ger. from the Lat. *non*. Tooke has no doubt that they have the same origin and signification as the Dan. *nōdeg*, Sw. *noodeg*, D. *noode*, *node*, and *no*, which mean *averse*, *unwilling*. Hence

To *nay* will mean: to be *averse* or *unwilling*; to *dis-*
sent, to *refuse*, to *deny*.

NAY.
—
NE.

Nay, *n.* dissent, refusal, denial.
Nay, *adv.* is used elliptically; *sc.* as denying what is said to be all that might be said.
See the Example from Milton.

Thanne is þat body bettere þan þow. quap ich.
nay quap he no betere.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 272.

Therefore Iesus seith to hem, children wer ghe han ony soupyng thing? thei answeriden to him, *nai*.

Wiclif. John, ch. xxi.

Ne he shal not *nay*, ne deny his sinne.

Chaucer. The Persones Tale, p. 163.

Alas, alas, with how defe an eare death cruell turneth awaie fro wretches, and *naieth* for to close wepyng iyen.

Id. Boecius, book i. p. 407.

"My lord," quod she, "I wote, and wist alway,
How that betwixen your magnificence
And my poverte no wight ne can ne may
Making comparison, it is no *nay*."

Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8693.

He said nother *naye* ne ye,
But helde hym stille, and lete hir chide.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 77.

And without all *naye* sayinge, he which is lesse receaueth blessing of him which is greater.

Bible, Anno 1551. Hebrues, ch. vii.

HER. But Ill'd say he had not,
And Ille be sworne you would beleue my saying,
Howe're you leane to th' *nayward*.

Shakspeare. Winter's Tale, fol. 282.

If I do not gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a common recreation, do not thinke I haue witte enough to lye straight in my bed.

Id. Twelfth Night, fol. 262.

Be then his love accurst, since love or hate
To me alike it deals eternal woe.
Nay curs'd be thou; since against his thy will
Chose freely what it now so justly rues.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book iv. v. 7.

Too facil then thou didst not much gainsay,
Nay didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss.

Id. Ib. book ix. v. 1159.

NAZARITE, one who separates himself; from the Heb. *nazar*, *separare*, *segregare*. The old translation of the Bible, 1551, uses the word *absteyner*.

Speake vnto the children of Israel, and say vnto them, when a man or woman doeth separate the selues to vowe of a *Nazarite* to separate (himselfe) vnto the Lorde: He shall absteyne from wine and strög drinke, and shall drinke no sowre wine nor sowre drinke, nor shal drinke anie licour of grapes neither shal eate fresh grappes nor dried.

Geneva Bible, Anno 1561. Numbers, ch. vi. v. 5.

A *Nazarite* in place abominable
Vaunting my strength in honor to their Dagon?

Milton. Samson Agonistes, l. 370.

I with this messenger will go along,
Nothing to do, be sure, that may dishonour
Our law, or stain my vow of *Nazarite*.

Id. Ib. l. 397.

NE, A. S. *ne*. See NAY. *Ne* was used as we now use *not*, *nor*, and *neither*; all which see.

Ihesus answeride and seide to him, ye erren, not knowynge the Scripturis *ne* the vertue of God.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxii.

Werke alle thinge by conseil thus sayd he,
And then *ne* shalt thou not repent thee.

Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9359.

Ne never for no wele, *ne* for no wo,
Ne shal the gost within myn herte stente
To love you best with all my trewe entente.

Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8847.

For I may not haue such bookes as are necessary for me, neither yet penne, ink, *ne* paper.

Frith. Workes, fol. 76. *A Bulwarke against Rastall*.

NEEA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: involucre two or three leaved, scaled; corolla tubular; stamens shorter than the corolla; drupe one-seeded; nut covered with a peel.

Two species, native of Peru.

NEAL. See ANNEAL. A. S. *An-æl-an*, *on-ælan*, *ælan*, to heat, to burn. *Vitrum sensim igni admove*re, *vel (sensim) ab igne tollere*. Lacombe and Roquefort have *néellé*, *émaillé*, *i. e.* enamelled.

To heat, to burn, metals, to improve their temper.

Regard of shares and cultures, all they leaue, both sithe and plough

They turn to this, and swords, and glauires, in furneis *neale* they tough. *Phaer. Eneidos*, book vii. sig. W. 3.

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein, if they stand and *nele*, the imperfect metals vapour away, and so do all manner of salts which separated them in minimas partes before.

Bacon. Works, vol. i. p. 418. *Dr. Mevrel's Answers Touching Metals and Minerals*.

NEAP, *adj.* Skinner says, that *neaps* or *neap*

NEAP, *n.* } tides, are tides—*aquarum inopes*, (A. S. *næftig*, *inops*,) tides scant of water. As a *nawl* is an *awl*, a *neap* may be an *ebb*; a decreasing tide; decreasing as the Moon decreases.

See the Quotation from Maclaurin.

The waters are in perpetual agitation of flux and refluxes: even when no wind stirs, they have their *neap* and spring tides.

Hall. Sermon. The Mischief of Faction, &c.

Her [the sea] motion of ebbing and flowing, of high springs and dead *neapes*, are still as certaine and constant, as the changes of the moone and course of the sunne.

Hakewill. Apologie, book ii. ch. viii. sec. 1. fol. 131.

The action of the sun diminishes the effect of the moon's action in the quarters, because the one raises the water in that case where the other depresses it; and therefore the tides then are least: and these we call the *neap* tides.

Maclaurin. Newton. Philosophical Discoveries, book iv. ch. vii.

NEAR, *v.* } A. S. *neah*; D. *nai*; Ger. *nahe*;
NEAR, *adj.* } Sw. *naeia*. Tooke derives from the
NEAR, *adv.* } A. S. *nyrwian*, *coarctare*, *comprimere*,
NE'ARLY, } *contrahere*, to draw together, to com-
NE'ARNESS. } press, to contract.

To *near*, to draw close together, to come or move close, to lessen the distance, to approach, to approximate.

Near, *adj.* close, compressed, contracted; confined, connected; strict, straightened, direct; the least distant; consequentially, niggardly, or having a *narrow* and confined disposition.

In werryng & in wo he regned fyue gere.

Men buried him at Shireburn, Edbald fulle *nerre*.

R. Brunne, p. 21.

"Squier, come *ner*, if it youre wille be,
And say somewhat of love for certes ye
Connen theron as moche as any man."

Chaucer. The Squieres Tale, v. 10315.

With this chanon I dwelt have seven yere,
And of his science am I never the *nerre*.

Id. The Chanones Yemannes Tale, v. 16189.

And either while he goth afarre,
And other while he draweth *nerre*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 35.

Now for *nearness* Galba was noted extremelie, a vice though incident to age, yet doubtlesse in a prince much disliked, and in a new prince dangerous.

Savile. Tacitus, part i. fol. 11. *The End of Nero*.

NEEA.
—
NEAR.

NEAR
—
NEAT.

THES. You valiant and strong-hearted enemies,
You royal German foes, that this day come
To blow that *nearness* out that flames between ye;
Lay by your anger for an hour.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Two Noble Kinsmen, act v. sc. 1.
Give up your key unto that Lord that *neares* you.
Haywood. Royal King.

Thus Satan talking to his *nearest* mate
With head up-lift above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling blaz'd, his other parts besides
Prone on the flood, extended long and large
Lay floating many a rood.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 192.

With joy
And tidings fraught, to hell he now return'd,
And at the brink of Chaos, *neer* the foot
Of this new wondrous pontifice, unhop't
Met who to meet him came, his offspring dear.
Id. Ib. book x. l. 347.

Son, thou in whom my glory I behold
In full resplendence, heir of all my might,
Nearly it now concerns us to be sure
Of our omnipotence, and with what arms
We mean to hold what anciently we claim
Of deitie or empire.
Id. Ib. book v. l. 721.

One would have thought, that the *nearness* of a father would have
saved him; but it was this alone that condemned him.
South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 123.

Near yonder copse, where once the garden smil'd,
And still where many a garden flow'r grows wild,
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The village preacher's modest mansion rose.
Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

When now more *nearly* to the walls he drew,
He left the plain and beaten path, that straight
Led o'er the meadow to the lofty gate.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, book vi. l. 417.

The comeliness of whose person [the last Earl of Devonshire]
was very *near* raising him to that throne, for *nearness* to which in
blood, he was a prisoner from ten years old.
Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. ch. vii. p. 218.

NEAT, *n.* } A. S. *neat, niten*; Sw. *noet*. Ihre
NE'ATHERD, } thinks so called from *niotan, nyttan*,
NE'ATRESS. } *uti*, to be useful; because of its great
use to mankind. In Scotch, "*Nolt, nowt*; black cattle,
as distinguished from horses and sheep. It properly
denotes *oxen*." Jamieson. It seems properly to denote
horned cattle, from the A. S. *hnit-an, cornu petere*, to
butt or strike with the horn.

His lordes shepe, his *nete* and his deirie,
His swine, his hors, his store and his pultrie,
Were holly in this reves governing.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 599.

So hee departed very angrily, and went to the kinges *netcherdes*
house, and there desired lodgings.
Barnes. Workes, fol. 190. A Supplication to King Henry VIII.

At that time the chiefest peers and lords of Rome did ravish the
Sabines' daughters, which came to Rome to see common sports
played, there chanced a few rascals (as hog-herds or *neat-herds*) to
carry away a goodly fair woman.
Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 527. Pompeius.

The *neatresse*, longing for the rest,
Did egge him on to tell
How faire she was, and who she was,
"She bore," quoth he, "the bell
For beautie."
Warner. Albion's England, book iv. ch. xx.

If right my conjecture, Endymion, I ween,
Like me too once tended his steers on the green;
Yet the moon in this *neatherd* took such a delight,
That she met him at Latmos, and kiss'd him all night.
Fawkes. Theocritus. Idyll. 20. The Neatherd.

VOL. XXV.

NEAT, *adj.* } Fr. *net*; It. *netto*; D. *net*; Sw. NEAT.
NE'ATIFY, } *nætt*; Lat. *nitidus*. Junius thinks NEBRIA.
NE'ATLY, } that as the Lat. *nitidus*, and *nitere*, are
NE'ATNESS. } from the Gr. *νίπτειν*, or *νίջειν*, *lavare*,
to wash; so the D., Sw., and Eng. may be from the D.
natten or *netten*, *humectare*, *proluere*, to moisten or wet,
to wash.

Clean, or cleanly, nice; opposed to dirty, and slo-
venly; pure, without mixture or adulteration, unadul-
terated: clear, entire, after every deduction; opposed to
gross; and in this application it is not uncommonly writ-
ten *nett*. Spenser writes "*nett ivory*."

Her brest all naked, as *nett ivory*
Without adorne of gold or silver bright
Wherewith the craftsman wouns it beautify.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 12.

Especially, since Virgil hath nothing of his owne, but onely elo-
cution; his inuention, matter and forme being all Homer's: which
laid by a man, that which he addeth, is onely the worke of a woman,
to *netise* and polish.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, book ii. p. 34. Commentaries.

Then Warner, tho' his lines were not so trimm'd,
Nor yet his Poem so exactly limn'd
And *neatly* iointed, but the critic may
Easily reprove him.

Drayton. To Henry Reynolds, Esq.

What *neat* repast shall feast us, light and choice
Of Attick taste, with wine, whence we may rise,
To hear the lute well touch'd, or artful voice
Warble immortal notes and Tuscan air?
Milton. Sonnet 20. v. 9.

Herein all these sorts doo far exceed their elders and predecessors,
and in *neatnesse* and curiositie, the merchant all other.
Holinshed. The Description of England, vol. i. ch. xii. p. 317.

And is this not a *neat* design, to live with pleasure, and yet die
with peace? to provoke God's justice all the time of one's life and
then fairly to slip from it, by repenting some minutes before death.
South. Sermons, vol. vii. p. 199.

The hogsheads of *neat* port came safe, and have gotten thee good
reputation in these parts.
Spectator, No. 264.

Let the revenue on consumption speak for itself. Average of *net*
excise since the new duties, &c.
Burke. Works, vol. ii. p. 64. Observations on a late State of the
Nation.

The lowest ordinary rate of profit must always be something more
than what is sufficient to compensate the occasional losses to which
every employment of stock is exposed. It is this surplus which is
neat or clear profit.

Smith. Wealth of Nations, vol. i. book i. ch. ix. p. 146.

NEB, see NIB.

NEBALIA, in Zoology, a genus of *Brachyurous*
Crustacea.

Generic character. Shell embracing the sides, with
a movable rostrum in front; *antennæ* two, inserted
above the eyes, the last joint bifid, and composed of
many smaller joints; eyes two, pedunculated, movable,
capable of being retracted beneath the rostrum; *abdo-*
men five-jointed, the first joint partly concealed, the last
joint with two elongate-conic processes, terminated with a
seta; legs twelve, anterior pair longest, simple, with the
last joint composed of many other joints; five hinder
pair equal, and approximate, with the last joint bifid.

Type of the genus *Cancer bipes*, Herbst. *Kraben*,
vol. ii. pl. xxxiv. fig. 7. Found in the European Ocean,
and on the coasts of Britain not very uncommonly.

NEBRIA, in Zoology, a genus of *Coleopterous* in-
sects.

Generic character. Palpi six, moderately long;
labial with the two basal joints short, third and fourth

NEBRIA. equal, the latter obliquely truncate; internal maxillary palpi with the basal joint shortest; external with the basal joint short, second longest, third and fourth nearly equal, the latter truncate; *labrum* subquadrate, slightly emarginate; mandibles porrect, toothed near the base; *labium* rounded; *mentum* linear, trilobate, the centre lobe bifid; *antennæ* linear; *abdomen* elongate; body depressed; *thorax* transverse, cordate-truncate, the basal angle straight; wings two; anterior *tarsi* of the males with their basal joints dilated; *tarsi* all penta-merous.

Type of the genus, *Ca. complanatus*, Linnæus. Donovan, *Britt. Ins.* vol. xiv. pl. 488. Several species, in general of pale colours, with dark marks, and usually found on the coasts. Three are found in Britain.

NEBULE, Fr. *neble*; Lat. *nebula*. A little cloud.

O light without *nebule*, shining in thy sphere.
A Ballade in Commendation of our Lady. Imputed to Chaucer.

NECESSARY, adj.	} Fr. <i>nécessaire</i> , <i>nécessiter</i> ; It. and Sp. <i>necessario</i> ; Lat. <i>necessarius</i> , <i>nécesse</i> . Scaliger (<i>de Causis</i> , cap. 166.) says that <i>nécesse</i> is <i>nec esse</i> . Vossius and others, with more probability, derive from <i>ne</i> and <i>cesso</i> ; <i>ut propriè nécesse sit, quod differri non potest</i> ; (<i>ἀναστροφή</i> , <i>incessabile</i> , Martinius,) that which
NECESSARY, n.	
NECESSARILY,	
NECESSARINESS,	
NECESSITATE,	
NECESSITATION,	
NECESSITIED,	
NECESSITOUS,	
NECESSITOUSNESS,	
NECESSITUDE,	
NECESSITY.	

cannot cease, stop, or be stopped. Necessary is thus a negative term: it is used as equivalent to

Needful or compulsive; unavoidable or inevitable, or that cannot be shunned or escaped; irresistible, resistless, or that cannot be stood up against, supported, or opposed; indispensable, or that cannot be set apart or aside, cannot be done without; also to needful or requisite. And thus, *necessaries* are things requisite or required for particular objects or purposes; that are wanted or must be had or used for the fulfilment of those purposes. And

Necessitous, wanting or not having such *necessaries* or things needful or requisite; needy, poor.

Therefore I gesside *necessarie* to preie britherin that thei come bfore to ghou.
Wiclif. 2 *Corynth.* ch. ix.

I meane as though I laboured me in this,
To inquire which thing cause of which thing be,
As whether that the prescience of God is
The certaine cause of the *necessite*
Of thinges that to comen be paided,
Or if *necessitie* of thing comming,
Be cause certaine of the purveying.

But now ne enforce I me not in showing,
How the order of the causes stant, but well wot I
That it behoueth, that the befalling
Of thinges wiste before certainly,
Be *necessarie*, all seeme it not thereby,
That prescience put falling *necessarie*
To thing to come, all fall it foule or faire.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book iv. p. 273.

So in the gossell, the curates which in euery parishu preach the gossell ought of dutie to receiue an honest liuing for them, and their households, & eue so ought the other officers, which are *necessarily* required in the commonwealth of Christ.

Tyndall. *Workes*, fol. 83. *The Parable of the Wicked Mammon.*

It *necessarily* foloweth that by one or other of these wayes, the churche of Christ hath alway and neuer fayleth y^t right vnderstanding of scripture, as far as longeth for our *necessite*.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 148. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*, &c.

I must vnto the road, to dis-embarque
Some *necessaries*, that I needs must vse,
And then Ile presently attend you.

Shakspeare. *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, fol. 26.

There is no common-wealth at this daie in Europe, wherin there is not great store of poore people, and those *necessaries* to be relieued by the welthier sort, which otherwise would starue and come to vtter confusion.

Holinshed. *The Description of England*, vol. i. ch. x. p. 307.

This ring was mine, and when I gaue it Hellen,
I bad her if her fortunes euer stooode
Necessitied to helpe, that by this token
I would releuee her.

Shakspeare. *All's Well that Ends Well*, fol. 252.

MASS. [To Scipio.] ——— All
From a *necessitied* and innate temperance
Would be as you are.

Nabbes. *Hannibal and Scipio*, fol. 2.

The mutual *necessitudes* of human nature necessarily maintain mutual offices between them. Hale. *Origination of Mankind*.

But who can turn the streame of destinee,
Or break the chayne of strong *necessitie*,
Which fast is tyde to love's eternall seat?

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 5.

The Anaximandrian atheist plainly discovers, that when the Democriticks and Atomicks have spent all their fury against these qualities and forms, and done what they can to salve the phenomena of nature, without them another way, themselves do notwithstanding like drunken men reel and stagger back again into them, and are unavoidably *necessitated* at last, to take up their sanctuary in them. Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, fol. 143.

This renders his Poems more animated but less grave and majestic; and consequently *necessitates* the frequent use of a lower style.

Pope. *Odyssey*. Postscript.

For strong *necessity* our toil demands,
Claims all our hearts, and urges all our hands.

Id. *Homer. Iliad*, book ii.

The only way that any thing that is to come to pass hereafter, is or can be *necessary*, is by a connection with something that is *necessary* in its own nature, or something that already is or has been: so that the one being supposed, the other certainly follows.

Edwards. *On the Freedom of the Will*, part i. sec. 3.

But here follows the mischief: when once fashion hath annexed the use of these articles of dress to any certain class, the middling ranks, for example, of the community, each individual of that rank finds them to be *necessaries* of life; that is, finds himself obliged to comply with the example of his equals, and to maintain that appearance which the custom of society requires.

Paley. *Moral Philosophy*, vol. ii. ch. xi. p. 365.

The only question in dispute between the advocates for philosophical liberty and the *necessarians*, is this; whether volition can take place independently of motive?

Belsham. *Philosophy of the Mind*, ch. ix. sec. 1. p. 230.

And the contrary to liberty, whatever name we call that by, is a person's being hindered or unable to conduct as he will, or being *necessitated* to do otherwise.

Edwards. *On the Freedom of the Will*, part i. sec. 5.

Philosophical *necessity* is really nothing else than the full and fixed connection between the things signified by the subject and predicate of a proposition, which affirms something to be true.

Id. *Ib.* part i. sec. 3.

NECK,

NECKERCHIEF,

NECKLACE,

NECK-LAND,

NECK-VERSE.

A. S. *hnecca*, *necca*; D. *neck*; Ger. *nacke*; Sw. *nacke*; which latter Serenius derives from ancient *hnig-a*, to bend, modern *nicka*, to nod. Wachter tells us that some derive the Ger. from *neig-en*, *inclinare*, to bend. And in Kilian we find D. *neck*, *nick*, *cervix*; *nick*, *nutus*; *nicken*, *nuere*, *nutare*, to nod, to bend the neck.

Tooke thinks the A. S. *hnecc* may perhaps also be the past tense *hnig-an*, to bow, to bend, to incline. See KNEE, KNUCKLE, NOD.

NECES-
SARY.
—
NECK.

NECK.

NECROMANCY.

The (bending) part between head and shoulders.
A *neck-land*, or *neck* of land, a part extending from the main-land, as the *neck* from the shoulders.

Neck-verse; *verse* read by a criminal, claiming benefit of clergy, to save his *neck*, i. e. save him from being hanged.

To break the *neck*; to kill, to destroy, to gain the mastery; to overcome the greater portion of the difficulty.

And vaste, as he adde þpozt, bi þe necke hym nome.
R. Gloucester, p. 211.

Now thanne what tempten ghe god to putte a ghok on the *necke* of the disciplis whiche neither we neithir oure fadris myghten bere.
Wiclif. The Dedis of Apostlis, ch. xv.

With wilde thonder dint and fry levan
Mote thy welked *nekke* be to broke.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5859.

I grant the lif, if thou canst tellen me
What thing is that women most desiren:
Beware, and kepe thy *nekke-bone* from yren.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6488.

Yea set forth a *neckeuerse* to saue all maner of trespassers fro the feare of the sword of the vengeance of God put in the handes of princes to take vengeance on all such.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 112. *The Obedience of a Christian Man*.

Nor slept the winds
Within their stony caves, but rush'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderness, whose tallest pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff *necke*, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up sheer.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book iv. l. 415.

They had mantles of scarlet furred, and euerie mantle had lettice about the *necke* like a *neckerchief*.

Stow. Henry VIII. Anno 1533.

CAR. Now, what's the matter?
What are these fellows? what's the crime committed,
That they wear *necklaces*? (halsters about their *necks*).
Beaumont and Fletcher. Bonduca, act ii. sc. 1.

And, do you hear,
For the credit of your calling, have not your instruments
To tune when you should strike up, but twang it perfectly,
As you would read your *neck-verse*.
Massinger. Guardian, act iv. sc. 2.

The promontories and *neck-lands* which butt into the sea, what are they but solide creeks.

Hakewell. Apologie, ch. iii. sec. 2. p. 33.

He takes the gift with reverence and extends
The little engine on his fingers' ends;
This just behind Belinda's *neck* he spread,
As o'er the fragrant steams she bends her head.

Pope. The Rape of the Lock, can. 3. l. 133.

This singular tree, [Papaws,] whose fruits surround its summit immediately under the branches and leaves like a *necklace*, grows quicker than almost any other in the West Indies.

Grainger. The Sugar Cane, book iii. note to v. 549.

NECROBIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* four, unequal, subfiliform; the terminal joint somewhat fusiform; head small, rounded; *thorax* subquadrate, a little dilated in the middle, slightly margined; *antennæ* moderate, slender at the base; the first joint rather large, clavate; the second subglobose; the third slightly elongated; the five following shorter, subnodose; the remainder forming an obtrigonal club, of which the terminal joint is very large and subquadrate, and the two basal ones quadrate; legs moderate; *tarsi* pentamerous.

Type of the genus, *N. violacea*, Olivier, *Ent.* vol. iv. pl. i. fig. 1. Several species, inhabiting dry bones, in Europe; three of them indigenous.

NECRODES, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* distinctly longer than the head, rather slender, terminating gradually in an elongate, perfoliate club, composed of three joints, the terminal one obtuse; head oblong with a distinct neck; eyes large, prominent; *thorax* orbicular, with a narrow border; *elytra* obliquely truncate at the apex, tricarinated; body elongate-oval, scarcely longer than the *elytra*; legs elongate; *tibiæ* channeled, slightly spinous; posterior *femora* of the males more or less thickened and clavate, sometimes denticulated; anterior *tarsi* in the males more or less denticulated.

Type of the genus, *Silpha littoralis*, Linnæus. Panzer, *Faun. Germ. Init.* pl. xl. fig. 15. Two species, found in dead carcasses of dogs, &c., chiefly in damp places; one of them inhabits Britain.

NECROMANCY.

NE'CROMANCY, } Anciently also written
NE'CROMANCER, } *Negromancy* and *Nigro-*
NE'CROMANTICK, *adj.* } *mancy*.
NE'CROMANTICK, *n.* } Fr. *necyomance*, *nigro-*
NECROMA'NTICAL, } *mancie*, *negromancie*; It.
NECROMA'NTICALLY. } *negromantia*; Sp. *negro-*
mancia; Lat. *necromantia*; Gr. *νεκρομαντεία*. Vos-

sus asserts *negromantia*, which Cotgrave calls the *black art*, (*nigra ars*), to be a corruption from *necromantia*, i. e.

"Divination (*μαντεία*) by conference with dead (*νεκρός*) bodies raised." Cotgrave.

For rather er he shulde faile
With *necromance* he wolde assaile,
To make his incantation.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vi. p. 194.

Than there was an enchaunter, a conynge man in *nygromancy*, in the marches of Naples.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 341. p. 672.

Kyng Henry of Castell had there with hym a *nygromācer* of Tollet, who sayd y^t the ayre ther was so enuenomed and corrupted, that ther was no remedy, but that they were all in great danger and parell of dethe.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 332. p. 518.

This man [Baldud] was well seene in the sciences of astronomie and *nigromancie*, by which (as the common report saith) he made the hot bathes in the citie of Caerbran now called Bath.

Holinshed. Workes, vol. i. ch. v. p. 446.

If they would know who robb'd him of his life,
Let them call home dame Elenor his wife,
And let her bring her *necromantic* book,
That foul hag Jordan, Hun, and Bullenbrook.

Drayton. The Duke of Suffolk to Queen Margaret.

Lamps must be solemnly burned before it: and then, after some diabolical exorcisms *necromantically* performed, the head shall prove vocal.

Gregory. Posthum. 1650, p. 199.

How curious to contemplate two state-rooks,
Studious their nests to feather in a trice,
With all the *necromantics* of their art,
Playing the game of faces on each other.

Young. The Complaint. Night 8.

NECRO-
MANCY.

Epic, the whole adventure is manifestly a *descent*, and not in any part, as in Homer, an *evocation*. Jortin has furnished not an apology, but a probable reason, by which it is by no means unlikely that the Poet was induced to mar this fine episode of his immortal Work at the moment of its completion. "Incantations, evocations of the Dead, conversations with the Shades, communications with the Infernal Powers, Necromantic divinations, all these belonged to the Art Magic; and Magic was held in abomination by the Romans in Virgil's time and before it: and hence Christian Emperors found it no difficulty to make very severe laws against such practices which were already in bad repute. The Poet, therefore, might choose to close the narrative with a hint that it was entirely a fiction." (*Diss. vi. Works*, xi. 232.) If Warburton's most ingenious theory of adumbrated Initiation be admitted, the VIth Book of the *Æneid* is removed many degrees further from approach to Necromancy; and we, therefore, need not stop to determine whether that most acute inquirer be right or wrong in his rejection of the general interpretation of the *porta eburnea*, by which he does not think Virgil at all meant to imply that the narrative was to be considered fictitious.

Periander
of Corinth
and Me-
lissa.

The earliest *Historical* tale of Necromancy which we recollect is related by Herodotus of Periander of Corinth. That Tyrant having killed his wife Melissa by kicking her when in an advanced state of pregnancy, would not leave her in peace even when in the tomb; but prompted by an avaricious wish to discover the spot in which she had deposited a sum of money intrusted to her by a friend, he despatched an envoy to a Necromantic Oracle on the banks of Acheron in Thesprotia, to demand information from her Spirit. Melissa appeared, but she refused to give a satisfactory answer till relieved from a great annoyance under which her Ghost was suffering. She was naked it seems, and perishing with cold; for the clothes interred with her ashes were useless, because they had not been burned. In token of her verity, and in order to prove that she was the genuine Melissa and no juggling fiend, she disclosed enigmatically a revolting secret known only to herself and to her husband, in words to which he could not fail to annex a correct interpretation. Convinced by this proof, Periander issued a proclamation that every woman in Corinth should attend in the Temple of Juno, clad in her richest attire as for a Festival. There, without distinction of rank or age, he stripped all his female subjects to the skin, and piling their clothes in one heap, he burned them, after supplication to Merissa. The Ghost, now well clothed and comfortable, reappeared cheerfully and complying, and indicated the spot in which the treasure was to be found. (v. 92.)

Evocation
of Darius in
the *Persæ*
of *Æschy-
lus*.

The appearance of the Shade of Darius in the *Persæ* of *Æschylus* is very nobly given. After receiving news of the great defeat of her son Xerxes at Salamis, Atossa has prepared the requisite offerings to the Dead, milk from a white cow, honey, water from a pure fountain, unadulterated wine, olives, and flowers, and she instructs the ancient Counsellors of the deceased King to evoke his shade. They, who form the Tragic Chorus, begin an incantation, of part of which the following lines are a pretty close version.

Royal Lady, Persia's pride,
Thine offerings in Earth's chamber hide;
We, meanwhile, with hymns will sue
The Powers who guard Hell's shadowy crew,

Till they to our wish incline.—
Gods below, ye Choir divine,
Earth, Hermes, and thou King of Night,
Send *His* Spirit forth to light!
If he knows worse ills impending
He alone can teach their ending.

Hears the blessed while we sing?
Lists to us the godlike King,
While from these lips barbaric flow
Lays of many-varied woe,
Piteous tones which anguish show?
We will ring each change of tears.—
Surely, from the depths he hears!

Earth! and all ye Gods who tread
Her bosom, wardens of the Dead!
Brief issue from your dreary ford
To th' illustrious Chief accord,
Susa's son, and Persia's Lord;
To Him who knows not yet a peer
Buried within Persian bier!

Loved was he! how loved the heap
Where his gentle relics sleep!
Pluto, in thy marshalling
Of the Spirits, hither bring
Darius, every inch a King!

* * * * *

Monarch of an ancient line,
Hither incline!
Plant upon the lofty mound
Adorning thy sepulchral ground
Thy saffron-tinctured sandal's hem;
And the royal diadem
On thy lordly forehead rear!
Darius, best of Fathers, haste, appear!

* * * * *

The incantation is successful, notwithstanding that Darius, when he rises, assures his ancient friends that exit from below is by no means easy, and that the subterranean Gods are far more willing to take than to let go. He, however, having considerable influence among them, had found means to come, and in order that he might not be blamed, he had hastened as quickly as possible; the only boon which he demands in return is, that they would abstain from long-winded communications.

Lucian in one of his most amusing Dialogues, the *Menippus*, or *Necyomanteia*, introduces his hero Menippus as one fatigued and distracted by the gross contradictions which assail him on all sides as to the conduct of Life. He has searched the Poets, and they taught him that Gods no less than Demigods employ themselves in war and factions, in rapes and adulteries, in plunder, violence, and cruelty, in breaches of filial duty, and in incestuous connections. He then applied to the Schools, in which he found many *soi-disant* Philosophers, ignorant, wavering, and uncertain; and he soon perceived (to turn his proverbial idiom into one of our own closely resembling it) that he had tumbled out of the frying-pan into the fire, *ἐλελήθειν δ' ἐμαυτὸν ἐς αὐτό φασι τὸ πῦρ ἐκ τοῦ καπνοῦ βιαζόμενος*. Some urged him to cultivate Pleasure as the only source of happiness; others to adopt a Cynical course; to toil, watch, and starve; to expose himself to squalid misery, reproach, and contumely. Here, money was spurned and treated as a matter indifferent; there, wealth of itself was declared to be a blessing. Whenever he asked about the World and Nature, he was overpowered by a gabble concerning Ideas, incorporeal substances, atoms, and a Vacuum; and that which not

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The Menip-
pus, or Ne-
cyomanteia
of Lucian.

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a little increased his perplexity, and seemed to him the most absurd of all absurdities, was that every separate Teacher maintained his own opinions, however strongly opposed to those of his brethren, by unanswerable, incontrovertible, and irrefragable arguments; so that the unhappy tyro never could find one syllable which he dared utter against a Sophist who might even insist that Heat and Cold were precisely the same thing, notwithstanding his senses assured him that they were in truth absolute contraries. Moreover he soon discovered that Theory and Practice were every where at variance. None were greater usurers nor demanded more exorbitant salaries for tuition than the contemners of wealth; none more ambitious than such as renounced Glory. His sole consolation arose from one very ingenious reflection founded upon these anomalies, that if he himself were ignorant, so also were the most Wise.

To clear up his doubts, which are very playfully detailed in this and a good deal more true and agreeable Satire, Menippus has recourse to a Magus, a disciple and successor of Zoroaster: having heard that he possessed spells and incantations by which the portals of Hades could be unlocked; that he could evoke and afterwards dismiss the Spirit of any dead person whom he pleased to summon; and that by his aid, therefore, the opinion of Teiresias might be obtained. With this object, Menippus undertook an expedition to Babylon, and lodged himself under the roof of this Chaldaean, a man of notable wisdom and profound skill; a diviner venerable for his hoary locks and flowing beard, and possessed of a name sufficiently avouching the truth of his Necromantic pretensions: it was Mithrobarzanes. After much solicitation and lavish promises of reward, Menippus obtained his object; and Lucian expounds the preparations which were deemed necessary for this communing with the Dead. There can be little doubt that, in his account of the mystic ceremonies employed, he lays aside the Satirist, and describes those which were in common use among pretended Necromancers. Mithrobarzanes, during nine and twenty days, commencing with the New Moon, led his votary every morning, with his face towards the East, to the banks of the Euphrates, and there made him perform his ablutions; murmuring over him at the same time a very long speech, of which the Neophyte heard but little, from its volubility and indistinctness; all he knew for certain was, that it contained the names of a good many Demons. When this charm was finished, the Magus spat thrice in his meek disciple's face, and led him home again, never permitting his eyes to rest upon any passenger whom they chanced to meet. Acorns meantime were their food; their drink was of somewhat better order, milk, honeyed water,* (*μελίκρατον*), and the water which moistened the lips of Kings, that of Choaspes; their couches were on the grass in the open air. After the completion of this discipline, Menippus was brought out by night to the Tigris, purified by its water, and wiped dry, lustrated by a torch, a sea onion, (*σκέλλη*), and other purgatives; fortified against all Demons by the old, unintelligible, magical chant, and by the frequent pacing round him of the Necromancer; and finally led home walking backward. The remainder of the night was occupied in preparation for their approaching voyage. Mithrobarzanes clothed himself in a magical garb of

Median fashion, and dressed his companion (like Bacchus in the *Frogs*) in a lion's hide, presenting him at the same time with a club and a lyre, and desiring him, if he were asked his name, to reply that he was Hercules, Ulysses, or Orpheus; a cunning trick, by which it was thought the vigilance of Æacus might be happily eluded. At dawn of day they descended to the Euphrates, and embarked in a boat, in which were stowed honeyed water and other requisites for a mystic sacrifice. The tide bore them through a forest into a lake within which the river was lost; and having crossed this expanse, they disembarked, Mithrobarzanes going first, on a recluse, gloomy, and darkly-wooded spot, where they dug a trench and filled it with the blood of slaughtered sheep. After this Homeric preliminary, the Necromancer lighted a torch, and no longer muttering, but screaming at the loudest pitch of voice which he could attain, summoned every Demon with whom he was acquainted; vociferating *Pœnæ*, (*Ποινᾶς*), Erinnyes, Hecate, Proserpine, and a vast number of other barbarous polysyllabic names with whose meaning Menippus was unacquainted; *παραμιγνὺς ἅμα βαρβαρικά τινα καὶ ἄσημα ὀνόματα, καὶ πολυσύλλαβα*. Then the Earth trembled and gaped, the barking of Cerberus was distinctly heard, and the Infernal Lakes, Pyriphlegethon, and the Palace of Pluto became visible.

We need not pursue the voyage through the *Inferi*, admirably as it is told, and much as its keen and spirited touches will repay the reader who turns to it for its own sake. Our object has been solely to adduce its illustrations of Necromantic ceremonies, and it may be sufficient therefore to conclude with the advice which Teiresias bestowed; advice which, although, perhaps, a little too much in accordance with the carelessness of the *pococurante* Philosophy of Samosata, still is not without its wisdom, so far as regards *this* generation only; the only generation with which Lucian was acquainted. *Ὁ τῶν ἰδιωτῶν ἀριστος βίος καὶ σωφρονέστερος ὥς τῆς ἀφροσύνης παυσάμενός του μετεωρολογεῖν, καὶ τέλη καὶ ἀρχὰς ἐπισκοπεῖν, καὶ καταπτύσας τῶν σοφῶν τούτων συλλογισμῶν καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα λήρον ἡγήσάμενος, τοῦτο μόνον ἐξ ἅπαντος θηράσῃ, ὅπως τὸ παρὸν εὖ θέμενος, παραδράμῃς γελῶν τὰ πολλὰ, καὶ περὶ μηδὲν ἐσπονδακώς*. A life of privacy is the most happy and the most discreet. Laying aside, therefore, the folly of lofty contemplations, and ceasing to investigate causes and effects, I advise you to reject all those subtleties of the Wise; and holding such matters to be nothing worth, to pursue this single object,—how, wisely employing the goods at hand, you may lightly pass over most things with a smile, and think nothing can deserve one crabbed thought of care.

Satisfied with this screed of doctrine, Menippus naturally began to feel anxious for his return to upper day, since evening was now coming on; and he applied to Mithrobarzanes accordingly. The guide calmed his fears by leading him into a darker spot than any he had yet trodden, into which one doubtful glimmering of light penetrated through a chink far above. "That," said he, "is the Cave of Trophonius, and if you make your way up to it, you will find yourself at once in Boeotia." At the word, Menippus took a respectful but hasty leave, and scrambling out, with no small difficulty, through the narrow aperture, found himself, he scarcely knew how, once again in Lebadeia.

The only feeling excited by the Necromancy of the *Lucan's* Witch Erichtho, in the VIth Book of *Lucan's Pharsalia*, Erichtho.

* According to Eustathius the *μελίκρατον* of Homer is honeyed milk, that of all later authors honeyed water.

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NECROMANCY. is disgust. The Poet has outstepped the legitimate boundaries of horror, without attaining that supernatural grotesque by which modern German writers sometimes partially redeem a similar error. Lucan, on the contrary, has blotted the whole of that portion of his canvass with a forced, nauseous, and extravagant caricature.

Tertullian's
opinion
concerning
Necromancy.

In the Tract of Tertullian, *De Animâ*, occurs a remarkable passage concerning Necromancy. He inquires whether a departed Soul, either at its own will or in obedience to the command of another, can return from the *Inferi*? The Heathen belief plainly taught that Hades was not entered till the rites of sepulture had been paid; a notion which Tertullian ridicules by asking what portion of those rites the Soul carries with it to its spiritual abode? Again, he considers the cases of infants dying immaturely, of the *innuptæ*, and of those who perish violently, especially of criminals who have endured capital punishment; all of whom, by the Pagan Creed, were excluded from the final abode for a certain period, namely, such as was wanting to complete their natural term of existence; and he then reduces the proposition to a dilemma. If the abode be an evil one, it ought to be open to the wicked; if on the contrary it be good, why prohibit the pure from admission, solely because they are unfortunate? He then passes on to Magic, which he treats altogether as a deception; but a deception concerning the principles of which many are in error. He maintains that whenever Sorcerers think they reanimate the corpses of those who have died immaturely, that apparent reanimation is, in truth, effected by the agency of Demons; those very Demons, indeed, who have occasioned the death in violation of the course of Nature. The same agency may frequently be detected in exorcisms; and in that which is most to our present purpose, the evocation of departed Spirits. *Sic et in illâ aliâ specie Magiæ quæ jam quiescentes animas evellere ab Inferis creditur et conspectui exhibere, non alia fallaciæ vis est operator planè, quia et phantasma præstat, quia et corpus adfingitur; nec magnum illi exteriores oculos circumscribere, cui interiorem mentis aciem*

excæcare perfacile est. The Egyptian Magicians, Simon Magus, and Elimas the Sorcerer, all, it is said, exhibited such corporeal deceptions; and the evocation of Samuel was similarly conducted. *Absit alioquin ut animam cujuslibet Sancti, nedum Prophetæ, a Dæmonio credamus extractam.* Tertullian then argues from the Parable of Dives and Lazarus, that the gates of the *Inferi* are not opened to any departed Soul; and concludes a statement not a little perplexed and obscure by the following more distinct summary. *Etsi quasdam (animas) revocavit in corpora Dei virtus, in documenta juris sui, non idcirco communicabitur fidei et audaciæ Magorum, et fallaciæ somniorum, et licentiæ Poetarum.* (cc. 56, 57.)

On the fruitful theme of modern Necromancy, we scarcely dare to trust ourselves, at least for the present; and, perhaps, the reader will be satisfied if we conclude with the discreet advice of the Jesuit Del Rio, than whom no writer with whom we are acquainted was more profoundly versed in this mysterious Science. *Periculi plena res, tum ipsi Mago quem Diabolus interdum aufert, et vitæ aspectuique subtrahit, ut de quodam narrat Franciscus Picus; tum ipsis qui curiosè consulunt, qui nonnunquam de mente abalienantur et malè pereunt, ut Rex quidam nostris temporibus.* *Disquis. Magicæ*, lib. iv. § 2. p. 559. He then refers for further particulars to an *ingeniosum opus* with which we have never chanced to meet, by Stephanus Forcatulus, a distinguished lawyer, who cites abundantly from the Civilians. Neither are we able to explain the allusion to the Crowned head who went mad in consequence of his profane curiosity; but perhaps it was that Prince from whose Court a Necromancer was carried away in the manner Del Rio's authority, Giovanni Francesco Pico, has related. *A Dæmone, quinquaginta fermè ab hinc annis, vivum asportatum nusquam comparuisse, dum curioso cuidam et malè sano Principi Trojæ oppugnationem repræsentare quasi in scenâ pollicitus esset, Achillemque et Hectorem introducere præliantes.* *De Superstitiosâ Prænotione*, iv. 9.

NECROMANCY.
NECTAR.

NECROPHORUS, in Zoology, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* rather longer than the head, slender at the base, and terminating suddenly in a large ovate perfoliate club, composed of four coarctate joints, the last of which is acuminate; head with a distinct neck; *thorax* suborbiculate, rounded behind, transversely-truncate anteriorly; *elytra* truncated in a straight line, with a marginal channel, not carinated; body oblong, much longer than broad; *tibiæ* short, robust; posterior *trochanters* sometimes with a spine at the apex; anterior *tarsi* dilated and furnished with long cilia in the males.

Type of the genus, *Silpha germanica*, Linnæus; Curtis, *Britt. Ent.* vol. ii. pl. lxxi. Nearly twenty species, of which seven are found in England; they frequent carcasses, especially of the smaller mammalia, which they bury beneath the surface, and in them deposit their eggs, which become hatched in the putrid remains, and their *larvæ* reside in them until their period of change arrives, when they seek for a spot in which to become *pupæ*.

NE'CTAR,

NECTA'REAL,

NECTA'REAN,

NE'CTARED,

NECTA'REOUS,

NE'CTARINE,

NE'CTAROUS.

Fr. *nectar*; It. *nettare*; Sp. *nectar*; Lat. *nectar*; Gr. *νέκταρ*. *Ambrosia*, says Vossius, is the name of the food of the Gods; and *nectar*, of their drink: the Etymology unsettled. See Vossius in *v. Ambrosia*; and *Νέκταρ* in Lennep. Applied to Any liquor of excessive sweetness, or excessively delicious. And the fruit (*Nectarine*) so called from its pleasing taste.

More sweet than *nectar*, or ambrosiall meat,
Seem'd every bit which thenceforth I did eat.

Spenser. Sonnet 39.

The sweet peace-making draught went round, and lame Ephæstus fill'd
Nectar to all the other gods.

Chapman. Homer. *Iliad*, book i. fol. 13.

Fair, flowry name; in none but thee
And thy *nectareal* fragrancy,

Hourly there meets

An universal synod of all sweets.

Crashaw. To the Name above every Name.

A *nectarean*, a balsam kiss.

Burton. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 535.

NECTAR.

Loe, whilst the vine tree great with grapes,
With nectar'd liquor strives to kisse
Embracing elms not lov'd amisse,
Those clusters lose their comely shapes.

Stirling. Choruses in the Tragedy of Croesus. Chorus 5.

Who [Nereus] piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,
And gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In nectar'd layers strow'd with asphodel.

Milton. Comus, l. 839.

————— To their supper-fruits they fell,
Nectarine fruits, which the compliant boughes
Yielded them.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book iv. l. 332.

————— From the gash
A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd
Sanguin, such as celestial Spirits may bleed,
And all his armour stain'd ere while so bright.

Id. Ib. book vi. l. 332.

Choicest nectarean juice crown'd largest bowls,
And overlook'd the brim, alluring sight,
Of fragrant scent, attractive, taste divine.

Gay. Wine.

————— These conceal'd
By the kind art of forming Heaven, escape
The grosser eye of man; for, if the worlds
In worlds enclos'd should on his senses burst,
From cates ambrosial, and the nectar'd bowl,
He would abhorrent turn.

Thomson. Summer.

Then, in the nostrils of the slain she pour'd
Nectareous drops, and rich ambrosia show'd
O'er all the corpse.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book xix.

Through all the brute creation, none, as sheep,
To lordly man such ample tribute pay.
For him their udders yield nectareous streames;
For him their downy vestures they resign;
For him they spread the feast.

Dyer. The Fleece, book ii.

Among the fruits that grace this little seat,
And all around their clustering foliage spread,
Here mayst thou cull the peach or nect'rine sweet,
And pluck the strawberry from its native bed.

Lloyd. An Imitation from the Spectator.

NECTAR, say the Etymologists, as the drink of the Immortals, may be appropriately derived from the negative particle *νή*, and *κῆρ*, death. Homer tells us (as above) that when Thetis was laying out the dead body of Patroclus, she dropped Nectar up his nostrils, to prevent rapid decomposition, and that its colour was that of red wine. (*Il. T. 38.*) So Calypso, when she entertains Mercury, pours out for him a goblet of red Nectar, *νέκταρ ἐρυθρόν*. (*Od. E. 93.*) Her own snug private luncheon afterwards consists of Nectar and Ambrosia, while she gives Ulysses more mortal viands. (*Ibid. 199.*) Polyphemus, also, a skilful judge both of the *bouquet* and the *borracchio*, swears that the draught presented to him by Ulysses smacks of Nectar and Ambrosia, *ἀλλὰ τόδ' Ἀμβροσίης καὶ Νέκταρος ἐστὶν ἀπορρώξ*. (*Od. I. 359.*) Little as we know therefore of the Feasts of Olympus, that little is enough to convince that they were in better taste than those of the pothouse and ale-bibbing Immortality of Valhalla.

But the Ancients were not altogether agreed concerning Nectar. Athenæus (lib. ii. p. 39. Ed. Casaub.) informs us that a composition under that name was made in the parts of Lydia adjacent to Mount Olympus, and that it consisted of wine, honey-combs, and fragrant flowers. Anaxandrides, he adds, considers Nectar to be esculent not potable, and Ambrosia, on the other hand, to be the drink of the Immortals.

NECTAR.

NEDDER.

τὸ νέκταρ ἐσθίω πάνν
μάττων διαπίνω τ' Ἀμβροσίαν καὶ τῷ Διὶ
διακονῶ, καὶ σιμῶς ἡμ' ἐκαστοτε,
"Ἡρῃ λαλῶν, καὶ Κύπριδι παρακαθήμινος.

Nectar I masticate

And crunch, and drink Ambrosia, while to Jove
I minister, and on both sides honour'd
I laugh with Juno and I sit by Venus.

A fancy in which he is supported both by Alcman, τὸ νέκταρ ἔδμεναι αὐτοῦς, and by Sappho,

Ἀμβροσίας μὲν κρατὴρ ἐκίκατο
Ἑμῶς δ' ἰλὼν ἔρπον θεοῖς οἰνοχόησιν.

Ambrosia mantled in the cup, and Hermes
Receiv'd the wine, and poured it for the Gods.

NECTARINIA, from the Greek *νέκταρ*, honey, Illig. *Sugar-eater*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Tenuirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak about the length of the head, very delicate, slightly rounded, very pointed, more or less arched, and wide at the base; mandibles of equal length, their edges very finely toothed, those of the lower inclined inwards, and hidden by the upper; nostrils, basal, lateral, in part closed by membrane; tongue long, bifid, and extensible; legs of moderate length, the tarsus longer than the middle toe; the lateral toes united at the base; wings of moderate size, first quill very short, second long, but rather shorter than the third and fourth, which are very long.

The birds forming this genus are remarkable for the metallic lustre of their beautiful plumage, which varies according to age and sex; generally in pairing time that of the male is very brilliant, whilst the female is of a dull or dingy colour; they moult twice a year, and it is only at the very time of pairing that the male assumes his full plumage, which he changes immediately after for a more sober dress; whilst the females do not alter. They are very lively, active birds, and suck with their tongue the honied secretion afforded by numerous Asiatic and African flowers. They are found in the Old Continent and in the Asiatic Archipelago, among thick woods.

The different species have been already described as a subdivision of the genus *CERTHIA*, to which refer. They supply in the Old World the place of the Humming Birds, and that of the Guit-guits in the New.

See Illiger, *Prodromus Mammalium et Avium*; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*.

NECTRIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Hexandria*, order *Digynia*, Generic character: calyx six-parted, the three interior segments small, obtuse; corolla none; capsule fleshy, crowned with the style, one-celled, one and two seeded.

One species, *N. aquatica*, native of North and South America.

NEDDER, Goth. *nadr*; A. S. *neddre*; a serpent, an *adder*, *q. v.*; from A. S. *neothan*, low; neother, nether, or lower.

A name given to all the *serpentine* class.

For nedres ny other wormes ne mow ther be nogt.

R. Gloucester, p. 43.

O servant traitor, false of holy hewe,
Like to the nedder in bosom slie untrew.

Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9660.

The beastes passen by the yearthes, by full diuers figures, for some of hem haue hir bodies straught, and crepen in the dust, and drawn after hem a trace, or a forough continued, that is to saie as *neders* and *snails*.

Id. Boecius, book v. p. 451.

NEDYUS. NEDYUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

NEED.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, twelve-jointed, rather short, slender; funiculus seven-jointed, its basal joint longer than the remainder, subobconic, the second elongate, rather slender, the rest short, subnodose; the club ovate, acuminate, quadriarticulate; head produced anteriorly into a rostrum, which is long, slender, curved, received during repose in a short pectoral groove, rarely extending beyond the base of the first pair of legs; *thorax* attenuated, and coarctate in front, sinuated posteriorly; *scutellum* minute; *elytra* subtriangular, shorter than the abdomen; body somewhat rhomboid, squamous; legs moderate; *femora* sometimes dentate; *tibiæ* truncate at the apex, and unarmed; *tarsi* tetramerous.

Type of the genus *Cu. Sysimbrii*, Herbst; Stephens, *Britt. Entom.* vol. iv. pl. xx. fig. 2. An extensive genus, of which about forty species are found in Britain; they frequent flowers, and in their first stage cause galls upon the roots of plants.

NEED, n.	} A. S. <i>nead</i> , <i>ned</i> , <i>nyd</i> ; D. <i>nood</i> , <i>noode</i> ; Ger. <i>not</i> ; Sw. <i>noed</i> . Wachter derives from Ger. <i>nauwen</i> , <i>coarctare</i> . Serenius from Sw. <i>neid-a</i> , (i. e. A. S. <i>nead-an</i>), <i>cogere</i> , <i>compellere</i> , <i>adigere</i> , to push, to drive, to compel; and of this A. S. verb Tooke also considers <i>nydde</i> to be the past participle. See NEEDLE.
NEED, v.	
NEE'DER,	
NEE'DFUL,	
NEE'DFULLY,	
NEE'DLESS,	
NEE'DLESSLY,	
NEE'DLESSNESS,	
NEE'DMENT,	
NEE'DY,	
NEE'DILY,	
NEE'DINESS,	
NEE'DERLY,	
NEEDS.	

Compulsion, necessity; extremity.
To be *needy* or in *need*; to be driven or compelled, or forced, to a state of want, to distress or poverty, and hence, consequentially,

Need is, want, poverty, penury, distress.

Needs, i. e. *need* is.

þo wende forþ þe toun folk, as heo moste *nede*.

R. Gloucester, p. 70.

Reufol he was to *neody* men, of hys almesse large and fre.

Id. p. 330.

He was boþe gode & wýs in alle his dedis,
& right vnderstandýng, to help at alle *nedis*.

R. Brunne, p. 35.

If he wild ouht haue, after his fader decesse,
Nedly him bihoued com tille Egþriht pes.

Id. p. 15.

Ich and mýne wolleþ fynd. hem þat hem *needeþ*.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 135.

For all manere men. þat þei fyndeþ *nedfol*.

Id. Ib. p. 70.

But he moste *nede* delyuere hem oon by the feeste day.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. xxiii.

For if I preche the gospel glorie is not to me, for *nediliche* I mote doon it; for wo to me if I preche not the gospel.

Id. 1 *Corynth*. ch. ix.

And ghe witen the grace of oure Lord Iesus Crist, for he was maad *nedi* for ghou whanne he was riche, that ghe shulden be maad riche bi his *nedynesse*.

Id. 2 *Corynth*. ch. viii.

His frendes sent he to, at his instance,
And praied hem to don him that plesance
That hastily they wolden to him come;
He wolde abregge hir labour all and some:
Neded no more to hem to go ne ride.

Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9489.

For he nought helpeth *needful* in hir *nede*.

Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4523.

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To asken helpe thee shameth in thin herte,
If thou non ask, so sore art thou ywounded,
That veray *nede* unwrappeth al thy wound hid.

Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4523.

But natheles hire thoughte that she dide,
That she so longe shuld a conseil hide;
Hire thought it swal so sore aboute hire herte,
That *nedely* som word hire must asterte.

Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6550.

A man most *nedes* love maugre his hed:
He may not fleen it, though he shuld be ded.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1171.

And euery thyng by wey of kinde
Shall sterue, and erth it shall become,
As it was out of erthe nome
It shall to earth tourne ageine,
And thus I may by reason seine,
That therthe is most *nedeles*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 42.

Thus hath she fulliche ouercome
Myn idelnesse till I sterue,
So that I mot hir *nedes* serue
For as men seyn, *nede* hath lawe.
Thus mot I *nedely* to hir drawe.

Id. Ib. book iv. p. 103.

They had all that they *neded*, at his coste and charge.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. xxxiii. p. 47.

Now therefore yf the obieccion be frutlesse, and therfore thanswer *needelesse*, & verily frutlesse to: now to reply thereto were labour halfe lost & more.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 945. The Debellacion of Salem and Byzance.

The bread of the *needy* is the life of the poore, and he that defraudeth him of it is a murtherer.

Frith. Workes, fol. 81. A Mirrour or Glasse to know thyselſe.

Upon the losse of these thyngs, folowe *nedinesse* and pouertie, the payne of lackyng.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1218. The Thirde Booke of Counfort against Tribulacion.

Wherefore ye must *needes* obey, not for feare of vengeaunce onely: but also because of conscience.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 116. The Obedience of a Christian Man.

Which [the voyage of Salomon's navy] being performed by coasting, *needed* perchance more time, but lesse skill in navigation.

Hakewill. Apologie, book iii. sec. 4. fol. 271.

Neither is it *needful* to remember that some of my countrymen doo reckon their times not by years but by summers and winters, which is verie common among vs.

Holinshed. The Description of England, vol. i. ch. xxiv. p. 441.

And he more *needfully* and nobly prove

The nation's terroure now than erst their love.

Crashaw. A Hymn in the glorious Epiphany.

And bicause the ilanders were not able to ouercome them [conies] Augustus was constrained to send an armie of men to destroe that *needlesse* brood.

Holinshed. The Description of Britaine, vol. i. ch. x. p. 57.

How many ignorant souls, from the misprision of God's infallible election, have argued the *needlessness* of their endeavours, and the safety of their ease and neglect.

Hall. Sermon 44. The Christian's Assurance of Heaven.

Behind her farre away a dwarfe did lag,

That lasie seem'd in being ever last,

Or wearied with bearing of her bag

Of *needments* at his backe.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 1.

By which reason it followeth, that *needlie* great inconuenience must fall to that people, that a child is ruler and gouernour of.

Holinshed. Richard II. Anno 1399. vol. ii. p. 866.

For which her present haste, have scarcely time to greet her;

But earnest on her way, she *needsly* will be gone.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 4.

And like a graceless and untutor'd lad,

Art now departed from my aged sight,

And *needsly* to the Southern fields wilt gad

Where thou dost live in thriftless vain delight.

Id. Pastorals. Eclogue 6.

NEED. Their *nedinesse* and pouertie is such that without mercie they will robbe, murther and slay you, your wiues and children, & set fire on your beautifull city.
NEEDLE. *Stow. Henry VIII. Anno 1527.*

Before this cursed throng goes Ignorance,
That *needs* will lead the way he cannot see.
Fletcher. Christ's Victory in Heaven.

"Yet, lady, still remember I maintain
The word in *needful* points is only plain."
"Needless or *needful*, I not now contend,
But still you have a loop-hole for a friend,"
Rejoin'd the matron.

Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

This sacred book, even where it hath not embellishments of language, doth not want them; being so much recommended by its imperious persuasiveness without them, that it is more ennobled by their *needlessness* than it would by their affluence.
Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 320. Considerations touching the Style of the Holy Scriptures.

It is evident that nothing can be more amiable, suitable, and universally subservient both to the *needs*, and to the refreshments of the creature, than light.
South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 388.

I would not enter on my list of friends,
Tho' grac'd with polish'd manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility, the man
Who *needlessly* sets foot upon a worm.
Cowper. The Task, book vi.

NEE'DLE, } A. S. *nædl*; D. *naedel*, *naelde*;
NEE'DLED, } Ger. *nadel*; Sw. *nael*. The dimi-
NEE'DLER, } nutive of *need*.
NEE'DLE-WORK. } A small instrument pushed, driven,
forced into.

For ge ben men beter y tagt to schouele and to spade,
To cartestaf and to plowstaf, and a fischyng to wade,
To hamer and to *nedle*, and to marchandise al so,
þan with swerd or heuberk eny batail to do.
R. Gloucester, p. 99.

For semivivus he semede
As naked a *neelde*. and non help aboute hym.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 324.

Thome þe tynker, and tweye of hus knaves
Nike Hakeneýman. and Houwe þe *neldere*.
Id. Ib. p. 106.

It is lighter a camele to passe through an *nedlis* yghe than a riche man to entre into the kyngdom of God.
Wiclif. Mark, ch. x.

It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of an *needle* then for a rych man to enter into the kyngdome of God.
Bible, Anno 1551.

With curious *needle-worke*,
A garment gan she make,
Wherin she wrote that bale she bode,
And al for bewties sake.
Gascoigne. The Complaynt of Phylomene.

That the load-stone should by his secret virtue so drawe yron to it selfe, as that a whole chaine of *needles* should all hang by insensible points at each other, only by the influence that it sends downe from the first, if it were not ordinary, would seeme incredible.
Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 43. Meditations and Fows, Con. 3. 18.

Whether her *needle* play'd the pencil's part;
'Twas plain from Pallas she deriv'd her art.
Gay. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book vi.

Some fickle creatures boast a soul
True as a *needle* to the pole,
Their humour yet so various—
They manifest their whole life through
The *needle's* deviations too,
Their love is so precarious.
Cowper. Friendship.

With nobler gifts of native worth adorn'd,
The heroic maid her sex's softness scorn'd;
Scorn'd each impertant toil of female hearts,
The trickling ornament and *needled* arts.
Brookes. Jerusalem Delivered, book ii.

One of them, named Mary, distinguished herself by admirable *needle-work*, a piece of which used to be exhibited on festivals in the church of St. Nicholas at Aberdeen.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 185.

NEESE, v. } A. S. *nies-an*, to neeze or sneeze.
NEE'SING, n. } D. and Ger. *nies-en*; Sw. *nysa*. All,
says Ihre, a *sternutationis fonte*, naso. A. S. *næse*.
We commonly say,
To sneeze, *q. v.*

And the y^e lad *nesed*. vii times, & opened his eyes.

Bible, Anno 1551. 4 Kings, ch. iv.

His *nesinge* is lyke a glistering fyre, and his eyes like the mornyng shyne.
Id. Job, ch. xli.

When *neezing* thou on Joue
for succour seemste to crie
Thou canst not heare, thy nose debarres
the noyse to eare to flie.

Turberville. Of one whose nose was bigger than his hand.

And then the whole quire hold their hipps and loffe,
And waxen in their mirth, and *neeze*, and sweare
A merrier houre was neuer wasted there.

Shakspeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, fol. 149.

NEF, of a Church. See **NAVE**.

NEFANDOUS, Lat. *nefandum*, that ought not to be spoken, *fari*; too impious, too wicked, to be told.

The Press restrain'd! *nefandous* thought!
In vain our sires have nobly fought:
While free from force the press remains,
Virtue and Freedom cheer our plains,
And Learning largesses bestows,
And keeps uncensur'd open house.

Green. The Splcen.

NEFA'RIOUS, } Lat. *nefarius*, from *ne*, and *fari*,
NEFA'RIOUSLY. } not to be spoken: too bad to be
spoken or told; and, consequentially,
Extremely or excessively wicked; infamous.

So we plant glory and renown,
Where it was ne'er deserv'd nor known,
But to worse purpose, many times,
To flourish o'er *nefarious* crimes,
And cheat the world.

Butler. To the Memory of Duval.

The unknown author of the said *Way to Bliss*, thus totally, thus *nefariously* rob'd and despoiled of his honour, did therefore publish the perfect copy.
Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, fol. 891.

If there are slaves to pity blind,
With power enough to plague mankind,
That for their own *nefarious* ends,
Tread upon Freedom and her friends,
Let 'em beware the Witch's fate!

Cunningham. The Witch.

NEGA'TION, } Fr. *negation*, *negatif*; It. *nega-*
NE'GATIVE, adj. } *zione*, *negativa*; Sp. *negacion*, *ne-*
NE'GATIVE, n. } *gativa*; Lat. *negatio*, from *negare*,
NE'GATIVE, v. } (*ne-go* quasi *ne-ago*, Vossius;) to
NE'GATIVELY. } say no or not, to deny, to refuse.

Negation,

A denial or refusal; a saying or declaring that a thing shall not be, is not or has not been.

Other badness no beyng hath vtterlie, it is in the *negative* of somewhat, and that is naughte, and nothings beyng.

Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, book ii. p. 497.

But the *negatife* hereof in badness is holden, as the lady of loue hath me learned, who so aright in this booke loketh.

Id. Ib. book iii. p. 506.

But I founde therein no answer appoynted to be made to them whyche receyued that ordre, neyther by affirmacion nor yet *negation*.

Bale. Apologie, fol. 23.

For where in the secod booke of his worke, entretyng transubstantiation, he would the same words of Chrisostome by this fourme of speache in the *negative* should not denye precisely.

Stephen, Bishop of Wynchester. Explication of the true Catholique Fayth, p. 68.

NEEDLE
—
NEGA-
TION.

NEGA-
TION.
—
NEG-
LECT.

So I saie againe, that I weigh not two chips which way the wind bloweth, bicause I see no inconuenience that may insue either of the affirmatiue or *negative* opinion.

Holinshed. Description of Ireland, vol. vi. ch. ii. p. 17.

My wife is slipperie? If thou wilt, confesse,
Or else be impudently *negative*,
To haue nor eyes, nor eares, nor thought; then say
My wife's a hobby-horse.

Shakspeare. Winter's Tale, fol. 280.

We will not say (as you are wont) argue from Scriptures *negatively*.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 546. *An Apologie against Brownists*, sec. 20.

It is disputed, I know, in Natural Philosophy, whether the sense being duly qualify'd, and the object as duly proposed, and the medium fitted to both, the sense can be deceived in the apprehension of its object; and it is generally held in the *negative*.

South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 174.

For the words speak *negatively*, yet this is a known rule in divinity that there is no command that runs in the strain of *negatives*, but couches under it a positive duty.

Id. Ib. vol. viii. p. 183.

It is not like alledging a new law of Nature, or a new experiment in Natural Philosophy, because when these are related, it is expected that under the same circumstances the same effect will follow universally; and in proportion as this expectation is justly entertained, the want of a corresponding experience *negatives* the history.

Paley. Evidences, vol. i. p. 9. *Preparatory Considerations*.

Mr. Sheridan on the 4th of March, 1793, moved that the House should resolve itself into a Committee, to consider of the seditious practices, &c. referred to in his Majesty's Speech, declaring at the same time openly and freely that his intention was to constitute a rigorous enquiry into the truth of the reports so insidiously circulated. The motion of Mr. Sheridan was *negatived* without a division.

Belsham. History of Great Britain, Geo. III. Anno 1793.

So in the very act of refusal, the mind chuses the absence of the thing refused; the positive and the *negative* are set before the mind for its choice, and it chuses the *negative*.

Edwards. On the Freedom of the Will.

NEGLE'CT,
NEGLE'CT, n.
NEGLE'CTION,
NEGLE'CTER,
NEGLE'CTFUL,
NEGLE'CTINGLY,
NEGLE'CTIVE.

Fr. *negliger*; Lat. *negligere*,
i. e. nec and *legere*; not to take,
or gather, not to choose, and thus
To disregard, to disesteem; to
slight, not to heed or care for;
to pass by inattentively, to omit.

As for fastyng, prayer, & such other thynges, he taught them to *neglecte* and set at naught as vayne & vnfruitful ceremonies.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 257. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*, &c.

And then because it should not be *neglect* or left undone, an higher officer, as the Archdeacon, came about from parish to parishe at tymes conuenient.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 276. *Answer to Sir Thomas More's Dialogues*.

I then all smarting, with my wounds being cold,
(To be so pestered with a poppingay.)
Out of my greefe, and my impatience,
Answer'd, *neglectingly*, I know not what;
He should, or should not.

Shakspeare. Henry IV. First Part, fol. 51.

And this *neglection* of degree, is it
That by a pace goes backward in a purpose
It hath to climbe.

Id. Troilus and Creseide, fol. 82.

It is not for us to affect too much cheapness and *neglective* homeliness in our evangelical deuotions.

Hall. Holy Decency in the Worship of God.

As he who having found great treasury,
The first year offers with most grateful cheer,
A sheep of gold to Juno's deity;
And next of silver, for a second year:
The third of brass: and then *neglectively*
Nothing at all.

Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book viii.

Thus said, he turn'd, and Satan bowing low,
As to superiour Spirits is wont in Heaven,
Where honour due and reverence none *neglects*,
Took leave.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book iii. l. 738.

But O, my virgin lady, where is she?
How chance she is not in your company?

E. B. To tell thee sadly, shepherd, without blame,
Or our *neglect*, we lost her as we came.

Id. Comus, l. 510.

But Christianity has backed all its precepts with eternal life and eternal death to the performers or *neglecters* of them; whereas philosophy could do nothing, but by taking in the assistance of fabulous stories, or by telling men that virtue was a sufficient reward to itself.

South. Sermons, vol. vii. p. 99.

Thy absent spouse, *neglectful* of thy charms,
Prefers his barbarous Sintians to thy arms!

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book viii.

His lovely daughter, lovelier in her tears,
The fond companion of his helpless years,
Silent went next, *neglectful* of her charms,
And left a lover's for her father's arms.

Goldsmith. The Deserted Village.

NE'GLIGENT,

See NEGLECT, *ante*.

NE'GLIGENCE,

Fr. *negligence*; It. *negligenza*;

NE'GLIGENTLY.

Sp. *negligencia*; Lat. *negligentia*.

Negligent, one who neglects, disregards, disesteems, slights, heeds or cares not for, passes inattentively, omits: regardless, heedless, careless, inattentive.

His hondes, through hure gretnesse, shewethe sumwhat vnwyȝt and *negligence*.

R. Gloucester, p. 482. note.

I trowe men wolde deme it *negligence*,
If I foryette to tellen the dispençe
Of Theseus, that got so besily
To maken up the listes really.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1886.

I wol with Thomas speke a litel throw;
Thise curates ben so *negligent* and slow
To gropen tenderly a conscience.

Id. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7398.

Fulfilled of slouthes exemplair,
There is yet one his secretair,
And he is cleped *Negligence*:
Whiche woll not loke his euidence,
Wherof he maie beware to fore.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 101.

And now, if he be of God accursed, y^t *negligently* doth his worke, how much is he more accursed that casteth his work away and leueth it quite vndone, such worke, I say, as thei be bounde to do?

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 208. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*, &c.

That night the legion remoued, fires being left here and there *negligently* vnput out, part of Turin was burnt.

Savile. Tacitus, book ii. ch. xxi. fol. 84.

This paper has vndone me, 'tis th' accompt
Of all that world of wealth I haue drawne together
For mine own ends, indeed to gain the Popedome,
And see my friends in Rome, O *negligence*
Fit for a foole to fall by.

Shakspeare. Henry VIII. fol. 221.

O *negligent* and heedlesse discipline,
How are we park'd and bounded in a pale.

Id. Henry VI. First Part, fol. 111.

Britain! whose genius is in verse express'd,
Bold and sublime, but *negligently* dress'd.

Waller. Upon the Earl of Roscommon.

In the cool evening *negligently* laid,
Or near the stream, or in the rural shade,
Propitious hear, and, as thou hear'st approve
The gentle shepherd's tender tale of love.

Hamilton. To the Countess of Eglington.

NEG-
LECT.
—
NEGLI-
GENT.

NEGOTI-
ATE.
—
NEGRO-
PONTE.

NEGO'TIATE, v.
NEGOTIA'TION,
NEGO'TIATOR,
NEGO'TIANT,
NEGOTIO'SITY.

Fr. *negotier*; It. *negotiare*;
Sp. *negociar*; Lat. *negotiar*,
from *neg-otium*, i. e. *nec otium*.
Vossius thinks *otium* from some
word which, like the Gr. *οἴον*,

signified alone, sole;

To be employed, occupied, busy; to manage or con-
duct business, to traffic; to manage or conduct a
treaty; to treat.

For certaine it is, shee was a busie *negotiating* woman.

Bacon. *King Henry VII.* fol. 21.

Finding how nearly it concern'd the State,
To stay a war both dang'rous and unjust;

That weighty bus'ness to *negotiate*,
They must find one of special worth and trust.

Drayton. *The Barons' Wars*, book iii.

Ambassadors, *negotiants*, and generally, all other ministers of
mean fortune, in conversation with princes and superiours must use
great respect.

Raleigh. *Arts of Empire*, ch. xxv.

In *negociations* of difficultie, a man may not look, to sow and
reap at once; but must prepare business, and so ripen it by de-
grees.

Bacon. *Essay* 47. p. 283.

And were this possible, yet would such infinite *negotiosity* be
very vnease and distractious to it, and altogether inconsistent with
happiness.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. v. fol. 884.

Those who have defended the proceedings of our *negotiators* at
the Treaty of Gertruydenburgh, dwell very much upon their zeal and
patience in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands;
but they say nothing to justify those demands, or the probability
that France would ever accept them.

Swift. *Works*, vol. ix. p. 127. *The Conduct of the Allies*.

He that *negociates* between God and man,
As God's ambassador, the grand concerns
Of judgment and of mercy, should beware
Of lightness in his speech.

Cowper. *The Task*, book ii.

Greatly superior to the gross ideas of Gothic conquest, he ad-
dressed himself to the reason and the interests of those with whom
he *negotiated*.

Mickle. *History of the Portuguese Empire in Asia*.

NEGRO, Fr. *negre*; It. and Sp. *negro*; Lat. *niger*.

We see also, that the *negroes* are bred in countries that have
plenty of water, by rivers or otherwise: for Meroe, which was the
metropolis of Ethiopia, was upon a great lake: and Congo, where
the *negroes* are, is full of rivers. And the confines of the river *Niger*,
where the *negroes* also are, are well watered.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. iv. sec. 399. fol. 88.

NEGROPONTE (Black Bridge) is the modern
name of Eubœa, formed by the Italian seamen in the
Middle Ages, from the Greek phrase Is-tin-Egripon.
(Εἰς τὴν Ἐγρίπον.) By adding the syllable *te* to *Negripon*,
obtained by a misdivision of the above phrase, (Sti-ne-
gripon,) a significant word in their own Language
arose, and was referred by them to the bridge which
connects the Island with the Continent of Greece.
Chalcis, the Capital of Eubœa, restored by Justinian in
the VIth century, having been in the Middle Ages
(*Geogr. Min.* iv. 42.) called Euripus, from the strait
upon which it stood; that name was gradually ex-
tended to the whole Island, and subsequently corrupted
by the vulgar into E'gripos, (Ἐγρίπος for Ἐγρίπος,)
and into Eghribóz by the Turks.

The Civil and Physical condition of this Island in
ancient times having been already described under the
head of GREECE, its principal towns and subdivisions,
since it has been subject to the Turks, are all that need
be noticed here. As a part of their Empire, it forms
the thirteenth Sanjak, or Military District of the Páshalik
of Rúm-ílí, and its jurisdiction extends over the whole

of ancient Bœotia and Attica, including Ægina and NEGRO-
PONTE. the neighbouring islands. Eghribóz and Kizil-hisár are
the only Kádílik in the Negroponte itself. The first, NEIF.
called Chalkída also by the modern Greeks, is the Ca-
pital of the Island, a Metropolitan See, and strongly Eghribos.
fortified according to the Turkish system, as well Chalcida.
as the bridge which connects it with the continent.
Its walls enclose an area of about two miles in circum-
ference, but it was always thinly peopled; the Greeks
being obliged to live in the suburbs. The inhabitants
amounted to about 15,000 in the latter part of the
XVIIth century, and the Captan Páshá, to whose juris-
diction the Páshalik belonged, had a richly ornamented
Palace on the Euripus. At the end of the bridge, which
has five small arches, and crosses the strait, there is a
tower built by the Venetians, which communicates with
the city by a drawbridge, about thirty paces long, which,
when raised, barely leaves room for the galleys to pass.
(Spon, *Voy.* ii. 187.) Kizil-hisár, (Red Castle,) still Kizil hisar
called Cárystos by the Greeks, at the foot of Mount St. Carysto.
Elias, (Oches,) the highest peak in the Island, and
on a gulf lying between its two most Southern Pro-
montories, is an Episcopal See, subject to the Metro-
politan of Athens. It is built on a rock near the
sea, much exposed to the winds, and with respect to
population, is the second town in the Island. Cape
Cophareus, at the South-Eastern extremity of the Island,
called by the Italians Capo d'Oro, is named Xylophágo Capo d'Oro.
by the Greeks. Carystos was long possessed by the Xylophago.
Genoese and Venetians, and was supposed by Bondel-
monti (p. 133.) to have been founded by the former,
whom he calls Lombards. Few of the ancient towns
of Eubœa have been succeeded by places of any note,
and, although extremely fertile, and one of the richest
islands in the Archipelago, Negroponte is thinly in-
habited, and almost uncultivated.

Meletii *Geographia*; Danielis Hieromonachi, *Geo-
graphia Recentior*, Vien. 1791, tom. i.; Von Hammer,
Rumeli und Bosna, Wien. 1812, 8vo; Spon, *Voyages*,
à la Haye, 1724, 12mo. 2 tomes; Dodwell, *Travels*;
Bondelmonti, *Insulæ Archipelagi*, Lips. 1824, 8vo.

NEGUNDO, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dioe-
cia*, order *Tetrandria*, natural order *Acerineæ*. Generic
character: calyx small, unequally four or five cleft; no
corolla; male flowers fasciculated on slender stems;
anthers four or five, linear, sessile; female flowers in a
raceme.

Three species, trees, natives of America and China.

NEGUS. See the Quotation.

The mixture now called *negus*, which was invented in Queen
Anne's time by Colonel *Negus*, was then unknown.

Malone. *The Life of Dryden*, vol. i. part i. p. 484. note.

NEIDES, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hemipterous* in-
sects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* inserted above a line
drawn from the eyes to the base of the labrum, geni-
culated about the middle, four-jointed, the basal joint
very long, the last thick; head somewhat conic; neck
not apparent; *scutellum* minute, linear-conic; body
filiform; legs elongate; *femora* clavate; *tarsi* triarti-
culate.

Type of the genus, *Cimex tipularius*, Linnæus;
Wolff, *Cim.* pl. xx. fig. 198. About six European spe-
cies, of which four are indigenous.

NEIF, Scotch *neive*, *neif*; Sw. *knäffe*, *pugnus*, the
hand with the fingers contracted into the palm. In
Islandic *kno*; and Ihre thinks it may have the same

NEIF.
—
NEIGH-
BOUR.

origin as *knee*, (*i. e.* the A. S. *hnig-an*, to bend,) and hence its application, from the bending of the joints of the fingers.

CLO. Giue me your *neafe*, Monsieur Mustardseed.
Shakspeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, fol. 157.

TUC. I wu' not, my good two-penny rascall: reach mee thy *neufe*.
Do'st heare? *Ben Jonson. Poetaster*, act iii. sc. 4.

NEIFE, *n.* The Quotation explains the origin and meaning of the word.

The children of villeins were also in the same state of bondage with their parents; whence they were called in Latin, *nativi*, which gave rise to the female appellation of a villein, who was called a *neife*.
Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. vi. p. 94.

NEIGH, *v.* } A. S. *hneg-an*; D. *neyen*; Sw.
NEIGH, *n.* } *gnæga*. These (as well as the Lat.
NEIGHING. } *hinnire*, with the Fr. and It. deriva-
tives) Skinner and Lye believe a *sono ficta*.
To utter the cry of the horse.

He letteth hym selfe be drynen forth like a grasshopper, where as the stoute *neyenge* that he maketh is fearfull.

Bible, Anno 1551. Job, ch. xl.

When as unwares he in the forest heard
A trampling steede, that with his *neighing* fast,
Did warne his rider be uppon his gard.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 5.

CONST. Hearke how our steedes, for present seruice *neigh*.
Shakspeare. Henry V. fol. 86.

Steed threatens steed, in high and bostful *neighs*
Piercing the night's dull eare.
Id. Ib. fol. 83.

When now the sprightly trumpet, from afar
Had given the signal of approaching war,
Had rous'd the *neighing* steeds to scour the fields,
While the fierce riders clatter'd on their shields.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book viii.

The coursers *neigh*, the clanging arms resound,
And deafening hills return the din around.
Brookes. Jerusalem Delivered, book i.

NEIGHBOUR, *v.* } D. *nabbuer*; Ger. *nach-bur*;
NEIGHBOUR, *n.* } A. S. *neah-gebure*, *nechebura*,
NEIGHBOURESS, } *neghebur*, *nehbur*; from A. S.
NEIGHBOURHOOD, } *neah*, near, and *gebure*, a coun-
NEIGHBOURLY, *adj.* } tryman. See BOOR.
NEIGHBOURLY, *adv.* } To be, dwell, or abide near;
close to, or at small distance from; to border upon or
adjoin to, to connect closely with.

Neighbourly; having qualities convenient, becoming,
or suiting, a *neighbour*; or to those who live *near* each
other; friendly, social, kind.

To driue & to gaderi thuder god of *neizebores* aboute.
R. Gloucester, p. 538.

But he, willinge to justifie himsilf, saide to Jhesus, and Who is
my *neighbore*.
Wiclif. Luke, ch. x.

He wyllinge to iustifie hym selfe, sayd vnto Jesus: Who is then
my *neighbour*.
Bible, Anno 1551.

And yet, God wot, my *neighebores* aboute,
And namely of women many a route,
Sain that I have the most stedefast wif,
And eke the mekest on that bereth lif.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9423.

That ye maye lerne your daughters to mourne, and that euery
one may teache her *neighbour* to make lamentacion.
Bible, Anno 1551. Jeremie, ch. ix.

Three dayes wee fought, as long as water serued,
And came to ancor *neighbourlike* yfeere,
The Prince himselve to see who best deserued,
Stoode euery day attending on the peere.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre, st. 137.

For both that Antioch upon Orentes, and that which *neighboureth*
Emesa, are farther off seated from Canaan; than any of those na-
tions stragled.

Rulegh. History of the World, book i. ch. viii. sec. 7. fol. 94.

A thousand sithes, I curse that carefull houre,
Wherein I long'd the *neighbour* towne to see.
Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. January.

Till towards night they came unto a plaine,
By which a little hermitage there lay,
Far from all *neighbourhood*, the which annoy it may.
Id. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 5.

I intreat you both,
That being of so young dayes brought vp with him:
And since so *neighbour'd* to his youth and humour,
That you vouchsafe your rest heere in our Court
Some little time.

Shakspeare. Hamlet, fol. 260.

Who being *neighbourly* admitted by the courtesy of England to
hold possessions in our province, a country better than their own,
have proved ingrateful and treacherous guests to their best friends
and entertainers.

Milton. Works, vol. ii. p. 359. *Observations on the Articles of
Peace.*

It is I, who by slighting and slubbering over her holy service and
sacraments, have scandalized and cast a stumbling-block before all
the *neighbourhood*, to the great danger of their souls.

South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 489.

While from the *neighbouring* rock, with rural songs,
The pruner's voice the pleasing dream prolongs.
Dryden. Pastoral 1. Tityrus and Melibæus.

NEILLIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Icosan-
dria*, order *Pentagynia*, natural order *Rosaceæ*. Ge-
neric character: calyx five-cleft, segments cuspidate,
persisting; corolla, petals five; stamens in a double
series; capsules bag-formed, crowned with the styles,
many seeded.

Two species, shrubs, natives of Nepaul.

NEITHER, *adj.* } A. S. *nather*, *nouther*, from *ne*,
NEITHER, *conj.* } not, and *either*, *q. v.*

Which man hadde an hous in birielis and *noither* with cheynes
now mighte ony man bynde him. *Wiclif. Mark*, ch. v.

For *nother* after his deth, ne in his lif
Ne wold he that she were no love ne wif,
But ever live a widewe in clothes blake.
Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9951.

For as to me nis lever none ne lother,
I nam withholden yet with never *nother*.
Id. The Legend of Good Women. Pro. p. 300.

For out of the scripture shall he be able to proue *neyther* *nother*.
Frith. Workes, fol. 58. *Answer vnto Fisher, Bishop of Rochester.*

Moreover, extreme heat and thirst did marvellously cumber the
Gaules, who were used to abide *neither* of both.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 478. *Crassus.*

Satan, I know thy strength, and thou knowest mine,
Neither our own but given.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book iv. v. 1007.

Thus they in mutual accusation spent
The fruitless hours, but *neither* self-condemning,
And of their vain contest appear'd no end.
Id. Ib. book ix. v. 1188.

A frozen style, that *neither* ebbs nor flows,
Instead of pleasing, makes us gape and doze.
Dryden. The Art of Poetry, can. 1.

Such pow'rs I boast not, *neither* can I rest
A silent witness of the headlong rage,
Or heedless folly, by which thousands die,
Bone of my bone, and kindred souls to mine.
Cowper. The Task, book iii.

NELITRIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Icosan-
dria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Myrtaceæ*. Ge-
neric character: calyx, tube ovate, border four or five

NEIGH
BOUR.
—
NEI-
TRIS.

NELI-
TRIS.
—
NEME-
OBIUS.

toothed; superior; corolla, petals four or five; stamens fixed in a narrow circle at the base of the calyx; style filiform; stigma capitate; capsule four to ten celled.

Three species, natives of the Southern hemisphere.

NELOCIRA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Isopodous Crustacea*.

Generic character. *Antennæ* four, the interior triarticulate; eyes four, granulated; mandibles horny; *abdomen* composed of five segments, its hinder extremity with a fin on each side composed of laminae, the outer ones of which are larger than the internal; legs formed for walking.

Type of the genus, *N. Swainsonii*, Leach; *Desm. Crustacea*, 302. Found in the Mediterranean Sea.

NELUMBIUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Nymphaeaceæ*. *Generic character*: calyx four or five leaved; corolla petals many; nuts one-seeded, crowned by the persisting style; receptacle truncated, immersed.

One species, the magnificent *N. speciosum*, the sacred bean of India; the fine large flowers and elegant foliage of this water plant, a native of both Indies, has caused it to be much cultivated, especially in China, where costly vases are employed for the purpose.

NEMATOCERA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrect, filiform, six-jointed, the basal joint cylindric, the second cup-shaped, the following cylindric, equal, elongate; *ocelli* wanting; *palpi* exserted, incurved, four-jointed, with the articulations equal; wings two; body elongate; legs long and slender; *tarsi* five-jointed.

Type of the genus *N. bicolor*; Meigen, *Dipt.* vol. i. p. 209. pl. vii. fig. 1—4. One species, a native of Europe.

NEMATUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* simple, gradually attenuated to the apex, nine-jointed, larger than the body in the males, the articulations generally a little thickened and slightly produced within, at the apex, the terminal joint being acute; in some instances slightly ciliated within; head rather broad; body short, of the male a little attenuated behind; wings four; anterior with one marginal and four submarginal areolets; legs rather long, slender; *tarsi* simple.

Type of the genus, *Pteronius niger*; Jurine, *Hymen.* 60. pl. vi. genus 5. About sixty species, nearly forty of which are British. The *larvæ* of some of them form galls upon leaves, others subsist upon the leaves openly; the genus therefore is evidently an artificial one, and requires subdivision.

NEMEOBIUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* two, horizontal, very short, hairy, three-jointed, basal joint minute, short, stouter than the following, which is elongate, nearly cylindric, a little curved at the base, terminal joint truncate-conic, nearly half as long as the second; *antennæ* terminated by a short, compressed club; anterior wings short, triangular; posterior suborbicular, denticulated; anterior legs imperfect, very hairy, in the male short; resembling the others in the female; *tarsi* with minute, simple claws; posterior *tibiæ* without spurs; *larvæ* fleshy, not tubercular or spinous; *pupa* with the head case obtuse.

Type of the genus *Pa. Lucina*, Linnæus; Donovan, vol. vii. pl. 242 fig. 2. Inhabits Europe and Britain: one species only.

NEMEOPHILA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* extremely short, enveloped in the hairs of the forehead, triarticulate, the joints of nearly equal length, subglobose, the basal largest, the terminal smallest, and slightly compressed; *maxillæ* very short; *antennæ* rather slightly bipectinated in the male, the pectinations shortening towards the apex; serrated and ciliated in the female; head small, very pilose; *thorax* and *abdomen* rather slender, the former with elongated hairs in the male, the latter stoutest and acute in the female, tufted at the apex in the male; wings deflexed, opaque, scaly; legs rather short; anterior *tibiæ* with a spine on the inside, posterior with a spine at the apex; *larvæ* cylindric, slightly tuberculated, each tubercle producing a fascicle of hair; *pupa* with a truncate projection.

Type of the genus *Ph. Bo. Plantaginis*, Linnæus; Donovan, *Brit. Ins.* vol. iv. pl. 134. Two species, found in Europe in woods and in Alpine situations; one of them not uncommon in England.

NEMESIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, natural order *Scrophulariæ*. *Generic character*: calyx five-parted, corolla with a spur, palate prominent; capsule compressed, truncated, bursting longitudinally in the middle, two-celled, two-valved, seeds numerous, linear.

Five species, natives of the South of Africa.

NEMESTRINA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* three-jointed, remote, the two basal joints transverse, subequal, the terminal short, conic, terminated by a setiform, elongate, triarticulate style; head transverse, hemispheric; eyes oval; *ocelli* remote, placed in a large triangle; *palpi* exserted; *proboscis* very long, distinctly attenuated and acuminate towards the apex, porrect and slightly depending; *abdomen* trigonal; wings two, the apex thickly reticulated; *tarsi* with three pulvilli.

Type of the genus *N. reticulata*; Latreille, *Gen. Crust. et Ins.* vol. iv. pl. xv. fig. 5, 6. Three species, one of which is a native of Egypt and the adjoining Countries; the others of the warmer regions of Europe.

NEMOICUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, twelve-jointed, rather slender, the basal joint reaching beyond the eyes; the two basal joints of the funiculus of nearly equal length, somewhat elongate, the remainder shorter and slightly obconic, the club elongate-ovate; head produced anteriorly into a short rostrum, which is rather stout, with the tip a little narrowed; eyes rounded, prominent; *thorax* small, slightly elongate; body pilose, furnished with wings; *elytra* elongated, slightly convex, clothed with a few hair-like scales, the apex rounded; legs rather long, stout, subequal; *femora* rather thick at the apex, and armed with a stout tooth; *tibiæ* curved.

Type of the genus *Curculio oblongus*, Linnæus. Stephens, *Britt. Entom. (Mandibulata)*, vol. iv. p. 146. One species, a native of Europe and of England, frequenting hedges.

NEMOPTERYX, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Neuropterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* six, short; *antennæ* setaceous, inserted between the eye; *ocelli* wanting; head vertical; *clypeus* produced into a rostriform, perpendi-

NEMEO-
PHILA.
—
NEMOP-
TERYX.

NEMOPTERYX. cular lamina, bearing the trophi; body elongate, narrow; *thorax* composed of two segments, the first very short, the second large; wings reticulated, extended, anterior ones somewhat ovate, posterior very long and linear; legs short; *tarsi* elongate, composed of five slender, entire joints; claws elongate and simple.

Type of the genus, *N. lusitanica*, Leach, *Zool. Misc.* vol. ii. p. 74. pl. lxxxv. fig. sup. Several species, of which the *Panorpa coa* of Linnæus is one; they inhabit the warmer regions of Europe and the North of Africa.

NEMOROUS, Lat. *nemorosus*, from *nemus*, a wood, a grove.

Woody.

Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove. *Evelyn*, book iv. sec. 4.

NEMOSOMA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* rather longer than the head, the basal joint stout, ovate; the second less robust, short; the five following very short, gradually incrassated; the eighth and ninth large, truncate, perfoliate; the tenth also very large, ovate, and with the eighth and ninth forming a triarticulate club; *palpi* subequal, filiform, the terminal joint much larger than the others, subcylindric, and slightly acute at the apex; mandibles stout; head very large, elongate, sulcate anteriorly, as broad as the *thorax*, the latter subcylindric, as long as the head; eyes small, lateral, somewhat immersed; body linear, elongate, cylindric; legs rather short, stout; *tarsi* tetramerous.

Type of the genus, *Dermestes elongatus*, Linnæus. *Latreille*, *Gen. Crust. et Ins.* vol. iii. p. 13. pl. xi. fig. 4. Inhabits Europe, beneath the bark of decaying trees, and has been found abundantly near London and in Shropshire.

NEMOTELUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* half the length of the head, porrect, triarticulate, inserted at the conic apex of the hypostoma; the two basal joints short, equal, the third elongate, composed of four rings, and furnished at its apex with a two-jointed style; *scutellum* unarmed; wings two, placed horizontally during repose; *abdomen* large; *proboscis* concealed beneath the conic process of the hypostoma.

Type of the genus, *N. uliginosus*, Fabricius. Meigen, *Dipt.* vol. iii. p. 114. pl. xxv. fig. 16—20. Eight species, of which six are indigenous; they frequent damp and marshy places.

NEMOURA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Neuropterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* rather longer than the body, setaceous; *palpi* filiform, the terminal joint oval-cylindric; *labrum* subquadrate; a little rounded at the sides; mandibles horny, unequally multidentate towards the apex; *labium* elongate-cordate-quadrate, rather broader at the base than in the middle, the apex dilated and more membranaceous, subtrilobate; head rather stout, somewhat vertical; legs moderate; *tibiæ* and *tarsi* elongate, the latter simple.

Type of the genus, *Phryganea nebulosa*, Linnæus. Several species found in Europe, sixteen of which are found in Britain. See Stephens's *Catalogue of British Insects*, part i. p. 315.

NEOLOGY, } Gr. *neos*, new, and *lógos*, a word.
NEOLOGICAL, } Fr. *néologie*.

A new word; coining, introducing, using new words. They endeavour by a sort of *neology* of their own to confound all ideas of right and wrong. *Boothby on Burke*, p. 266.

I seriously advise him [Dr. Johnson] to publish by way of appendix to his great work, a genteel *neological* dictionary, containing those polite, though perhaps not strictly grammatical, words and phrases, commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the beau monde. *Chesterfield. Miscellaneous Works*, vol. ii. p. 64. *The World*, No. 32.

NEOMENY, Fr. *neomenie*. *Neomenia*, used by the Latin Fathers. *Néa, μήνη*, the new moon.

Therefore no man iuge ghrou in mete or in drynke or in part of feest dai or of *neomenye* or of sabotis whiche ben schadowe of thingis to comynge, for the bodi is of Crist.

Wiclif. Colocensis, ch. ii.

NEOPHYTE, Fr. *neophyte*; It. *neofito*; Sp. *neophyto*; Lat. *neophytus*; Gr. *νεόφυτος*, *néos*, new, and *φύτον*, from *φύειν*, to bear.

One newly implanted; sc. in the Church, and consequentially, newly converted to the Christian faith; one newly initiated, newly introduced or employed.

Nay in effects of grace, which exceed far the effects of nature, we see St. Paul makes a difference between those he calls *neophytes*, that is, newly grafted into Christianity, and those that are brought up in the faith.

Bacon. Works, vol. ii. p. 187. *Of the Union of Laws*.

There stands a *neophyte* glazing of his face,
Pruning his clothes, perfuming of his haire
Against his idoll enters; and repeats
(Like an unperfect prologue, at third musick)
His part of speeches, and confederate jests,
In passion to himself.

Ben Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, act iii. sc. 4.

It is with your young grammatical courtier, as with your *neophyte* player, a thing usual to be daunted at the first presence or interview. *Id. Ib.*

NEO'TERICK, } Gr. *νεωτερικὸς*; from *νεώτερος*,
NEOTE'RICAL, } comp. of *néos*, new.

New, novel, modern; of the present time, or time not long past.

That the heavens are void of corruption, is Aristotle's supposal; but the tube hath betray'd their impurity; the *neoterick* astronomy hath found spots in the sun.

Glanvil. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, ch. xviii. p. 174.

I refer you to the voluminous tomes of Galen, Aretæus, Rhasis, Avicenna, Alexander, Paulus, Aëtius, Gordonius, Guianerius: and those exact *neotericks*, Savonarola, Capivaccius, &c.

Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, fol. 7.

Galen reckons up these ordinary symptoms, which all the *neotericks* repeat of Diocles.

Id. Ib. fol. 199.

I will say this, that whosoever crieth it down for a new *neoterical* opinion, as divers do, commit a grosser error than the opinion may be in its own nature.

Howell. Letter 9. book iii. p. 424.

NEOTTIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Gynandria*, order *Diandria*, natural order *Orchideæ*. *Generic character*: calyx ringent, the exterior lateral leaves placed under the ventricose lip; anthers parallel with and inserted behind the style.

Seventeen species of elegant archideous plants. *N. spiralis* is the *Ophrys spiralis* of English Botanists.

NEPA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Neuropterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* very minute, concealed, inserted beneath the eyes, triarticulate; *rostrum* perpendicularly inflected; body very much depressed, oval, furnished at the apex with two long setæ; eyes globose-ovate, narrowed anteriorly; *thorax* subquadrate, deeply emarginated; legs various; two anterior with very short coxæ; *femora* incrassated, ovate-conic; four posterior not elongate-filiform; *tarsi* cylindric.

Type of the genus *N. cinerea*, Linnæus. *Donovan*, vol. i. pl. xviii. Inhabits ponds and ditches in Europe.

NEOLO-

GY.

NEPA.

NEPAUL.

NEPAUL. Name.	NEPAUL, NÉPÁLA, or NÉPÁL, which has been variously spelled Napaul, Neypaul, Nypaul, Nipal, or even Nekbal, according to the whim or error of the transcriber, is the name of a large tract of country to the North of Aúd'h (or more properly Awad'h, but commonly written Oude) and Bahár. The origin of this name, which often occurs in the Puránas, or Mythological Poems of the Hindús, is very doubtful, but is perhaps derived from a Muni or Saint, named Niya or Niyama Pála, who with his eight descendants is said to have governed the Country during the Trétá and Dwápar Yugs, (the Silver and Brazen Ages,) and was probably the first Hindú Chief who made himself master of the Country above the G'háts, or mountain defiles. The territory of Népál, as extended by its most successful and encroaching Princes, occupied the valleys or Table land between the higher and lower ridges of mountains, stretching from North-West to South-East, between 80° and 88° East, and from 27° to 29° North, being bounded by the great Himálaya range, on the North; the parallel chain of hills which separates it from the British dominions, on the South; the Kálí River, on the West; and the Méchi with the Territory of Sikim, on the East. The greater part of this territory lies beyond the limits of the valley properly called Népál, and the whole is now subdivided into the following Districts: 1. The Báisi (or 22) Rájás; 2. The Chaúbisi (or 24) Rájás; 3. Népál Proper; 4. Makwan-púr; 5. Khatang; 6. Kiráts; 7. Cháyan-púr; 8. Sap-tari; 9. Mórang.	is rich and productive, being on the latter formed into terraces, to prevent its being washed away by the rains. The kinds of grain commonly cultivated are úyá d'hán and púyá, (rice,) pangdú koda, or márúya (<i>Cynosurus coracanus</i> ;) sana koda, (<i>Paspalum kora</i> ;) mukkaí, muruli, or kaunguni; (a variety of <i>Sorghum vulgare</i> ;) the pulse are, urid, kálá más, or maí; (<i>Phaseolus minimoo</i> ;) sétá más, or chika maí; (<i>Ph. occultatus</i> ;) lato, or rato más, or haingu maí; (<i>Ph. calcaratus</i> ;) lál mung; (<i>Ph. racemosus</i> ;) mung, múk, or mágí; (<i>Dolichos mungo</i> ;) sétá and kálá b'hót más, or musa and gya; (<i>Dol. soya</i> ;) mosúri, or mosú; (<i>Eroum lens</i> ;) kerao, or kaigo; (<i>Pisum arvense</i> ;) sarisha, or turi; (<i>Sinapis dichotoma</i> ;) ika; (rájiká? <i>Sinapis ramosa</i> .) Til, or hamo, (<i>Sesamum</i> ;) grows wild and is little cultivated; puli; (ginger;) mulu, or kipo; (radishes;) mé't'hi; (fenugreek, <i>Trigonella fenum Græcum</i> ;) khirá and kangkari (cucumbers and gourds) and garlic are much cultivated. Bérá, (<i>Solanum melongena</i> ;) and in the hills the common potato, (<i>Solanum tuberosum</i> ;) are generally to be found; the sakar-kand (<i>i. e.</i> sugar-candy, properly sugar-root, <i>Convolvulus batatas</i>) succeeds better, (Buchanan, p. 230.) and is probably a greater favourite with the natives. Ganja, or charas (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>) grows wild every where, and is much used in intoxicating liquors.	NEPAUL.
Boundaries			
Subdivisions.			
Mountains.	The range of mountains which forms the Southern boundary of Népál, though containing many peaks of great height, is far inferior in elevation to the Northern range, or culminating chain of Himálaya, (<i>Imaus</i> ;) which separates Népál from the Table land of Tibet, and gives rise to the largest rivers, descending into Hindústán. These streams force their way through the Southern and secondary range; the higher parts of which are covered with forests of pine, oak, chestnut, walnut, and yew, while rhododendrum, mimosa, (especially catechu,) sál, (<i>shorea</i> ;) sisú, (<i>dalbergia</i> ;) and tún (<i>cedrela</i>) trees clothe the lower ridges and hills, as they gradually sink into the plain. It is from these forests that most of the parrots and parroquets hawked about for sale in Bengál are brought. The valleys in the Western, but not in the Eastern part of these hills are called <i>dún</i> , a term nearly equivalent to the <i>Wádi</i> of the Arabs and <i>Strath</i> of the Scots: the narrower valleys, however, are seldom inhabited from their extreme insalubrity, occasioned by want of circulation in the air and excess of humidity; for where the forest has been sufficiently cleared away, the country ceases to be unhealthy. Though scarcely any where North of latitude 28°, the highest points in these hills are often covered with snow for a short time in Winter, and the temperatures and, consequently, the productions of the valleys, vary extremely. In Népál Proper, as it is subject to the periodical rains, European fruits do not succeed without shelter, the Spring being too short to ripen them before the wet season sets in; but oranges and pine-apples come to a high degree of perfection. The soil in the valley and on the sides of the hills	The whole of the valley or low land in Népál consists of alluvial soil, entirely free from stones, and formed of vegetable mould, or a blue ferruginous earth, interspersed in some places with beds of fine gravel and fine micaceous sand. The higher mountains are chiefly granitic, and contain much iron, lead, and copper, with some zinc and a little gold; the lower ranges are composed of limestone, but not sufficiently pure to be reducible by calcination to quick-lime, so that clay or mud alone is used for mortar. The iron and copper ores are near the surface and easily worked; corundam of an inferior kind is found in great quantities in the hills of Isma and Músikót, (Buchanan, p. 79.) in Arg'ha, near the Barigar River and in the Chaúbisi Rájá's territory; native cinnabar, called <i>sabita</i> , is brought from the mountains; there are many sulphur mines, which contain arsenic, and from a precipice on the banks of Gand'hakí, the <i>sál-gráms</i> , or sacred stones so much venerated by the Hindús, are washed down: they consist of carbonate of lime, probably with some metallic admixture, are quite black, with a few white veins, and very heavy. Most of them are ammonites, half embedded in a matrix of exactly similar stone. The most valuable are those which enclose only the hollow impression of the ammonite, called <i>chakra</i> , or wheel, by the Hindús. The breadth of the mountainous-belt which separates Népál from Tibet varies from fifty to eighty miles across from North to South. Peaks, covered with perpetual snow, are scattered over a tract of thirty or forty miles in width, between the valley of Népál and the Tibetan Alps, of which the towering and precipitous peaks are almost always concealed by clouds from the low lands beneath: but the country on the Northern side of the range is said to be hilly, not mountainous, and as might be inferred from its extraordinary	Soil.
Valleys.			Minerals.
Productions.			Saul-graums.
			Breadth of mountains.

NEPAUL. elevation and icy barriers, it is in a state of perpetual Winter. D'hólá-giri, (or D'hawala giri,) the highest peak visible from Bengál, is supposed to be scarcely less than 27,000 feet above the level of the sea, and therefore more than 7000 feet higher than the summit of the Andes. The

Cattle. mountain pastures, though far from rich, afford herbage for large flocks of sheep, especially those termed b'haral, which have very fine wool; horned cattle are scarce; buffaloes are brought from the plains, and not bred in the mountains; and what is more extraordinary, all the hogs and goats are imported from the plains of Hindústán. The chaúrí ox, (*Bos grunniens*), shawl-goat, and horse are never bred on the Southern side of Himálaya. The maral (*Meleagris satyra*) and damp'-hiya. (*Phasianus Impeyanus*), very beautiful species of the turkey and pheasant tribes, as well as the rufous partridge, (chakur,) are found only in the colder regions.

Birds. Primitive races. All the various Tribes inhabiting this Country appear to be derived from two races: the original natives of the mountains, whose features and complexion show their consanguinity with the people of B'hútán, on the opposite side of the chain, and the descendants of their Hindú conquerors from the South. It is almost exclusively to the East of the Káli (the Western branch of the G'hag'hra,) that any remains of these aboriginal Tribes can now be traced; and they occupy the less accessible parts of the different tracts named above.

1. Baessee Rajahs. 1. The Báisí Rájás, or 22 Rájás, occupy a territory divided into as many petty Principalities, all subject to the Górk'has who have conquered Népál. Their Country is bounded to the North-East and South-West by Himálaya and the lower parallel chain; and to the East and West by the Ráptí and Káli Rivers. It has never been visited by Europeans, and is therefore little known. Its subdivisions are: 1. Yúmila, on the River Karanáli or Salasu; 2. Achám; and 3. Chám, on the Western and Southern declivities of the first snowy range; 4. Duti, on the Swétá Gangá, (White Ganges,) another tributary to the Sarayú, or G'hag'hra; 5. Jajar-kót; and 6. Bángp'hi, between the Salasu and Jehári, other tributaries to the same river; 7. Jehári, between the B'héri and Jehári; 8. Rugun; 9. Músi-kót; 10. Sata-tála; 11. Mala-néta; 12. Dáng; 13. Saliyána, or Khásánt; 14. K'hungri; 15. B'hingri; 16. Ch'hilli, West and South of the Mári, a tributary to the Ráptí; 17. Piut'hana, between it and the J'hing-ruk, another branch of the same river; 18. Baliháng; 19. D'harma; 20. Gajal, near Jahári; 21. Dulu dailek; 22. Rólpa. The Capital is probably Mat'ha-gar'hi, or Bilás-púr, and "the most remarkable thing in this petty territory," says Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton, (p. 281.) "is the place of worship called Dalu Basandra," (Vaséndra?) where there are three hot-springs, supposed to issue from the head, navel, and feet of Vishnu, nearly four miles asunder, each of which emits an inflammable vapour.

2. Chow-beesee Rajahs. 2. The Chaúbísí (24) Rájás to the East of the former, between the Ráptí and the Gandakí which separates them from Népál Proper, all acknowledged the supremacy of the Yúmila Chief, which appears to have been almost their only bond of union, for they were not joined in any confederacy, or by the ties of a common origin. These twenty-four Rájás were probably the Chiefs of the following States:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Pyut'hána. | 4. Ismá. |
| 2. Malébúm, or Parbat. | 5. D'húr-kót. |
| 3. Gal-kót. | 6. Músi-kót. |

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| 7. A'rg'há. | 16. Garahúng. |
| 8. Gulmi. | 17. D'hór. |
| 9. K'hánci, or K'háchi. | 18. Tanahúng. |
| 10. Pálpá. | 19. Rising. |
| 11. Nayá-kót, or Nawá-kót. | 20. Gajar-kót. |
| 12. Sata-húng. | 21. G'hiring. |
| 13. Póin. | 22. Lamjún. |
| 14. B'hir-kót. | 23. Tarki. |
| 15. Káski. | 24. Górk'ha. |

Of these the most distinguished is Górk'ha, properly occupying the fork between the Marichángdi and Trisul-Gangá Rivers, and bounded on the North-East by the mountains from which those rivers descend. Its territory is watered by various streams, and its Capital, on the summit of a lofty hill, supposed to be in 27° 52' North and 84° 22' East, is said to have about 10,000 inhabitants, and is adorned with a Temple to Górak'h-nát'h its tutelary Deity. Its rulers, a little more than half a century ago, succeeded in subduing, first, their neighbours the Névárs in Népál Proper, and subsequently almost all the petty Chiefs around them, so that, for a time, their rapidly-increasing Empire seemed likely to endanger the security of every contiguous State.

3. Népál Proper consists of two delightful valleys, separated by the Chandra-giri, (Lunar Mountain,) called Great and Little Népál, but forming only a part of the Népála Désa of the Puránas and other Hindú Poems, which appears to have extended from the Gandakí on the West, to the Kósí or Kaúsikí on the East. Its real boundaries are Nil-kant'ha, eight days' journey North-West of Kat'hmandu; Kálésvara, two days' journey West; Nát'hésvara, three days' journey South; and B'hímésvara, four days' journey East; all celebrated places of pilgrimage, giving a peculiar sanctity to the land of piety (D'harma) lying between them. The Vág-mati, or Bág-mati, flowing through the midst of this territory, receives many tributary streams, and, thus enlarged, forces its way through the lower range of hills into the Tariyáni, or low lands beyond them. The Valley of Népál, watered by these streams, is nearly circular, and, taken in its largest extent, measures about twenty miles from North to South, and twenty-two from East to West; but when the smaller and more elevated vales, formed by the projections of the surrounding hills, are excluded, that of Népál is reduced to a diameter of about fourteen miles each way. Its soil, as before remarked, is entirely alluvial, and it is intersected by shallow streams, flowing over sandy beds between banks sinking fifty or sixty feet perpendicularly from the plain which they traverse, so as not to be visible even at a small distance. There can be little doubt that this valley was once the bed of a lake; and the memory of that fact seems to be preserved in the mythological traditions still current both among the Budd'hists and Bráhmans; but as each Sect has its own fabulous account of the rent made in the mountains in order to afford a passage for the stream, it may well be doubted whether the fable was not derived from the natural phenomena of the Country, rather than from any tradition respecting the evacuation of the lake. (Buchanan, 206.) Two hills, once probably islands in the lake, are highly venerated; the one called Samb'hu, or Swayamb'hunát'h, is covered with stately groves embosoming Temples of the Budd'hists; the other, not quite so high, is crowned by Temples to Pasu-pati-nát'h (Siva) and his spouse Guhyéswarí; this hill, which is much visited by pilgrims, is washed by the sacred Vág-mati, in whose

NEPAUL.

3. Nepaul Proper.

NEPAUL. water every Népálese Hindú wishes his feet to be immersed at the moment of his dissolution. Though its most Northern point does not pass beyond 27° 50' North, the climate of this valley is scarcely less temperate than that of Portugal or Italy: a peculiarity occasioned in part by its elevation, which appears by barometrical observations to be at least 4874 feet* above the level of the sea, and partly by the vicinity of the perpetual snows of Himálaya. The average heat is 64° of Fahrenheit's thermometer: but the recurrence and duration of the periodical rains, which last nearly throughout the Summer, are a great drawback upon the comfort and health of its inhabitants. Rice is the grain chiefly cultivated, and a very awkward, clumsy hoe the implement commonly used, but agriculture and farming of every kind are in a very rude state. The trade with Hindústán has probably increased since the military and encroaching spirit of the Government has been repressed, and might, if judiciously regulated, become very considerable. The exports from Népál are rice, ginger, terra Japonica, (*i. e.* the gum, or inspissated juice of the *Mimosa catechu*), turmeric, bark and leaves of the bastard cinnamon, (*singraúli*, *Laurus Japonica*, Rumph.) large cardamoms, long pepper, oranges, walnuts, cotton of the simul, (*Bombax heptaphyllum*), honey, wax, lamp-oil, dammar, (resin, or turpentine,) g'hí, (clarified butter,) timber, hides, and elephants' tusks: the imports, raw silk, British and Indian manufactures, spices, metals, camphor, tobacco, chillies, (capsicums,) and coral; but their amount is very small, and, in 1808, the balance in favour of Népál was paid in silver. The hills and Taríyání, or low country, on the borders South of the lower range, are thinly inhabited; the latter, in consequence of its extreme unhealthiness, occasioned, as the natives suppose, by the poisonous breath of serpents, but in reality by an excessively humid atmosphere charged with the effluvia of putrid vegetables. (Buchanan, p. 65.) The valleys, therefore, are the only part of the Népálese State well peopled. The amount of the population cannot easily be ascertained, especially as the natives are disposed to exaggeration; but Kat'hmandú has probably 20,000, Lalitá patan 24,000, and B'hát-gáóng 12,000 inhabitants; and they are the three principal towns. The valleys and cities are occupied principally by Népárs,† apparently a mixed race of Hindú and Tibetan origin, fond of commerce and agriculture, and more civilized than the neighbouring Tribes. They are for the most part Budd'hists, and those who have embraced the Religion of the Bráhmans, are very negligent in the observances of its rites, and pay little or no regard to the Sacred Order. The Budd'hists of this Country differ in many respects with regard to their ceremonies, and in some points of doctrine, from those of the same Faith elsewhere, and great light has been thrown upon their tenets and practices by the assiduous inquiries of Mr. Hodgson, the British Resident in that Country. (*As. Res.* xv. and xvi. *As. Trans.* ii. 222. lxxvii. *Nouv. Jour. Asiat.* vi. 81. vii. 97.) They have

Exports.

Imports.

Population.

Newars.

Religion.

NEPAUL. adopted the distinctions of caste, but reject the priesthood and most of the tenets of the Hindús, by whom they are considered as outcasts and impure. They are much given to intoxication, and eat voraciously many kinds of animal food, though the slaughter of the sacred ox is rigidly prohibited. Their houses and persons are excessively filthy, and few nations are more regardless of the chastity of their women. Their priests are styled Achárs, (Acháryas,) or Bangrás, the latter being the most numerous. Distinctions of caste are no where more rigidly observed, and though the mere eating and drinking with a Christian or a Musulmán is punished with loss of caste, and the entire dissolution of all ties of blood and affection, yet masters often sell their female slaves, and parents their children, to Mohammedans, who gladly avail themselves of that method of gratifying their passions, while they have the merit of propagating their Faith. (Buchanan, 37.) "The Népárs," says Dr. Buchanan, (p. 43.) "are a peaceable people, and not so much addicted to assassination as the Párbatiyas, (Mountaineers,) but possess all the other vices of that barbarous race." They appear, in fact, to have engrafted many of the vices, as well as the absurdities, of the Hindú system upon that of the Budd'hists. The most Northern of all the mountaineers are the Gurung, who in Summer inhabit the Alpine region, in Winter the lower hills and valleys near the Káli to the North-West of Népál Proper. They are followers of the Tibetan Lámás, and therefore more orthodox Budd'hists than the Népárs. They live on both sides of the snowy peaks, mix much with the B'hótiyas, use the hoe in their field-work, are diligent traders and miners, employ their sheep as beasts of burden, (Buchanan, 27.) and are subdivided into many Tribes, Nisi, B'huji, G'hali, T'hagsi, &c. South of the Gurungs and West of Népál is the numerous race of the Jariyas, said to speak a peculiar dialect, and, by intermarriage with a Bráhman, to have obtained the rank of K'hásiyas, or pure Hindús. The lower ranges of hills in this quarter are principally occupied by the Magars or Mangars, who appear to have readily admitted the Ráj-pút Chiefs from Northern Hindústán, and to have adopted in some degree their customs and Religion, as they generally take Bráhmans and Sannyásis (devotees) for their spiritual directors. They eat pork and most other kinds of animal food, except beef, are drunken, cruel, and treacherous, but have great vigour both of body and mind. The unconverted have priests called Dami, worship departed Spirits, and marry only one wife. Their Language has no affinity to the Sanskrít or Párbatiya, (*i. e.* Common Mountain Prákrít.) Most of the regular troops belong to this Tribe, which was in all probability that of the Górk'has who conquered Népál; but they pretend to be Hindús from Chitaur, and their followers are often said to be Kshatriyas, though if so, many of them have forgotten their native Language. It is, however, widely spoken in their original Country, where they were divided into twelve T'hums, or Clans, and where they still retain their pristine Faith and usages. They are believed by Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton, (p. 52.) a very acute observer, to be of Tibetan origin. In the more rude and mountainous parts of Népál Proper, the chief population consists of Murmis, by many considered as a branch of the B'hótiyas, or people of Tibet, whose religion they profess. They are called Siyéna B'hótiyas (*i. e.* carrion-eating Tibetians) by the Górk'has, by whom they are persecuted, on account of

Gooroong.

Jareas.

Muggers, or Mungurs.

Mocmees.

* Mr. Colebrooke (*As. Res.* xii. 275.) has stated this somewhat differently, marking 4784 as the height of Kat'hmandú above the sea, but in the preceding page (274.) that number is given as its height "above the plains of Bengál;" and it appears from a note in the same page that the level of those plains at Calcutta is 90 feet above the sea; that sum, therefore, has here been added to 4784.

† That is Nepalese, for Népár and Népári are evidently local or provincial corruptions of Népál and Népáli, the Sanskrít and Hindu terms.

NEPAUL. their love of beef. They are a very robust but unwarlike and agricultural people, maintained by husbandry, or by their labour as porters, till driven to their fastnesses in the mountains by the ill usage of the Górk'has. Their houses are thatched, and raised on stages, as is common in the Countries East of Hindústán. Their Language is supposed by Dr. Buchanan to have been the parent of the more polished Népálí or Nepalese. East of Népál Proper are the Kirátas or Kichaks, a rude but warlike and enterprising Tribe, who have only been partially converted by the Lámás and Ráj-púts. They are much addicted to eating beef, and, consequently, are detested and persecuted by the Górk'has. The Limboos, who were settled among the Kirátas, and appear to have resembled them in habits and customs, but are said to speak a different Language, are for the most part unconverted. To the East of the Kirátas, between the Kámkayí and the Tístá, are the Lapchas, a set of vigorous Barbarians, about one half of whom have been converted by the Lámás. They eat all kinds of food, are much given to intoxication, and fight with swords and poisoned arrows. They are generally confounded with the Kirátas by the Hindús. Vocabularies of the Languages of most of these Tribes were collected by Dr. Buchanan, and deposited, with the rest of his papers, in the Library at the India House.

4. Muckwanpúr, South of Népál Proper and the San-kósí River, occupies a portion of the lower chain of hills and the Tariyání or plain at their Southern declivity. A great part of this territory has a rich soil, but it is much overgrown with wood, and infested by wild beasts, especially elephants and rhinoceroses. The breadth of the plain is about twenty miles, and the hilly tract above it extends through nearly an equal space. These hills rise gradually, are intersected by many streams, and are occasionally rocky, the rocks being covered with calcareous incrustations, like lichens, but where there is soil enough they are clothed with forests of pines. The inhabitants of the low lands closely resemble the neighbouring Hindús; but are more filthy and ill-favoured. Their strongest places are Makwan-púr, or Makám-púr, on a high hill, in 27° 27' North and 35° 1' East, the possession of which commands a large part of the Tariyání. Hari-Hara-púr, commanding the Vág-mati; Síndullí, or Sídlí, and Chísápání (6540 feet above the sea) command two much frequented passes through the mountains to Kat'hmandú; and Bárágar'hí (*i. e.* Twelve Forts) commands the plain; but as fortresses they are in reality all contemptible.

5. Khatáng, between the Arun and Tábá Kósí Rivers, the latter of which separates it from B'hát gáóng, one of the three Principalities into which Népál was divided at the time of the Górk'ha conquest, is North of the Lámádángra mountains, and has several forts or towns, considered as important by the Népálese. Its chief place is Dalka, or Dolkha, on the Tábá Kósí, containing about 4000 inhabitants, and a celebrated Temple of B'hím Sén, one of the Pándus. Its principal fort is Khatáng, or Hedáng, where the Górk'ha Viceroy resided. Kalésí, at the junction of the Dud'h Kósí and San Kósí, has a celebrated Temple of Siva, and a great Fair is held there in the month of February.

6. The Kirátas, already mentioned, appear to have been anciently much more considerable than in later Ages, and to have occupied not only the Country between Népál and B'hóta, (Tibet,) but to have extended their conquests over Kám-rúp and Matsya, now a part

of the districts of Dináj-púr and Rang-púr, in the NEPAUL. Súbah or Province of Bengál. The few Kirátas, or Kichaks, who are scattered over the Northern parts of that Province and Bahár, exactly correspond in their habits and occupations with the Gipsies of the Western World.

7. Cháyan-púr, the Easternmost Province of the Górk'ha dominions, is separated by the Méchí River from the territory of the Rájá of Sikim, and extends from thence Westward to the Arun, being bounded to the North and South by the lofty hills between those streams. Its whole surface is extremely rugged, and its Northern portion consists of an almost inaccessible Alpine region thinly inhabited. Its principal town is Cháyan-púr, supposed to be in 27° 18' North and 87° East.

8. Sap-tarí, (Sapt-taráí?) once a part of Makwan-púr, is now united with Mahá-tarí in one Súbah. The Zila' or Division of Sap-tarí, is placed under one Faújdár, or Revenue officer, and contains thirteen Parganahs, (districts,) four of which were, in 1809, entirely unproductive, and the remainder paid a land-rent of 29,881 rupees. (£3000.) Mahátarí, under another Faújdár, contains only four Parganahs, and paid 38,208 rupees. (£3820.) The total annual revenue from this Province was not less than 185,559 rupees. (£18,550.) The greater part of the population in the low lands is of the Thárú caste. In the hills there are various Clans of the other Tribes already named, beside Sríngúyas and Bártars, whose language is Hindí.

9. Mórang, the South-Eastern Súbah, formerly comprehending Sikim, lay between the Kósí and Kámkí, at the foot of the hills to the North of Púráníya. Its Southern boundaries were ill defined till the Treaty concluded with Népál, in 1816. Its Northern districts are covered with thick forests, which give shelter to the cattle in the hot season, and furnish abundance of timber, especially of the Sál, (*Shorea robusta*), which excels in solidity, durability, and fragrance. Vijaya-púr, on the highest ground, and therefore the most healthy part of the Súbah, is the residence of the Súbah-dár, and its fort is garrisoned with regular troops. In a wood near Kichak j'hár, the reputed residence of one of the legendary Chiefs of this Country, there are said to be ruins. Varáha Kshétra is a place of pilgrimage, where there is a celebrated Temple, erected in honour of the Varáha Avatár. In 1809, it was subdivided into three Ta'alluks, each under a Faújdár, or Collector, and yielding altogether a revenue of 131,425 rupees. (£13,142.) The inhabitants of the plains are of the same race as their neighbours in Bengál, and speak either the common Bengálí, or the Tirhutíya dialect. The hills are occupied by the Magars and other mountaineers, who, as before remarked, seem to form the link between the Hindús and the Tibetians. For the last sixty years, ever since the Górk'hálí Conquest, the Government of Népál has been a military despotism, after the Indian model. The Rájá's power over the persons and property of his subjects is only limited by the rules of the D'herma sástra, or Religious code, the construction of which, of course, rests with the Pandits, or Lawyers, dependent upon himself. For the administration of justice, he acts by his Káryí, (Vazír or Agent,) who considers the cases referred to him by the Bichárá; (or Dárághah;) but all business of importance is transacted by the B'háradár, or Great Council of State, consisting of the Chaúteríya, or Prime Minister, four Káryís, or Secretaries of State, four Serdárs, or Com-

NEPAUL. manders in Chief; two Khardárs, or Secretaries; one Kapardár, or Commissary; and one Khazáncí, or Treasurer. In cases of great emergency, a sort of Assembly of Notables is held, where men, not employed by the Government, are allowed to speak with great freedom, but their advice is rarely, if ever, followed. (Buchanan, 108.) The Chaúteriya is always the Rájá's nearest relation, and, therefore, when a minor, a mere puppet. The Káryís and Serdárs are usually chosen from distinguished families, and retain their titles, but not their office, during life. Some of the Serdárs usually have a military command in the Provinces, where their authority is very great, as they have the power of life and death. The great offices of State are almost exclusively held by thirty-six families of Górkhálís, who themselves are distinguished by three gradations, and form the Aristocracy of Népál. The army, which is divided into companies, commanded by officers styled Súbahdárs, is regularly formed in imitation of the European method, but very imperfectly trained and disciplined. Rather more than one half of the whole territory has been settled on the Bráhmans, for the maintenance of Religious foundations; of the remainder, a great part has been granted as military fiefs (jáigírs) to the soldiers and officers, to whom the Zemindárs, or farmers, pay their rent; when no such grant has been made, the rent is paid to the officers of Government, of whom the chief is the Súbah, or Collector, an officer of revenue and police. His agents, the Faújdár, or Ijárahdárs, collect the revenue by their Chaúd'harís, or Désálís, whose stipend seems to depend upon their immediate superior, and, under the name of Kharchah, (expenses,) both they and their superiors extort from the lower orders as much as they can. (Buchanan, p. 105.) The whole revenue, derived not only from land-rents but from presents, extraordinary assessments, fines, customs, and mines, never, probably, exceeded 3,000,000 rupees, (£360,000,) about two-thirds of which was assigned for the personal expenses of the Rájá, and the remainder divided, in certain fixed portions, between his servants; all the other officers and domestics being remunerated by fiefs, or feudal grants of land. Over every one, two, or three villages, which form a Gáóng or Township, there is an officer styled Umarà, Mukaddam, or Mahátó, and over every ten or twenty Gáóns, a Désálí, or Chaúd'harí, who is assisted by a Majamdár, (Majmú 'ahdár, or Accountant,) and, in case of unimportant suits, assembles a pancháyat, (or jury of five,) for the purpose of settling the difference; but in considerable cases, those officers refer the business to the Bichárí, or Dáróghah, from whose sentence there is an appeal to the Káryí, and through him to the Rájá himself. The punishment prescribed by the law is usually declared by the D'hermád'hikár. (Bearer of the ensigns of justice.) Oaths are rare, but trials by ordeal common. The five severe punishments under the Népál Government were, 1. confiscation; 2. banishment; 3. degradation; 4. amputation; and 5. death by cutting the throat; but the Górk'ha Princes have introduced other capital punishments, such as hanging and flaying alive, and though women are never put to death, they are subjected to most cruel and inhuman tortures. Fines inflicted for crimes or the neglect of ceremonies, are sources of revenue to the Rájá, his ministers, and five families of Bráhmans, who derive great wealth from the ritual transgressions of their inferiors.

Army.

Municipal regulations.

Punishments.

History.

If any reliance can be placed on the ancient Hindú

legends, Népál owes its civilization as well as its name to Naya, or Niyam muni, who, with his eight successors, ruled the Country for 491 years. They were all called Gupta, (*i. e.* cowherd,) and were deprived of their power by a Ráj-pút, named B'hal Sing'ha, who came from Gar'h Samarán (or Semrún gar'h) and Jának-púr; he and his descendants were styled Gópála, (cowherds,) which is hardly consistent with their rank as Rájaputras. They were expelled by the Kirátas, who reigned for 1630 years, and were themselves driven out by a Kshatriya of the Súryavangsa (solar) race, whose thirty-three descendants ruled for 1702 years. They were Budd'hists, are called B'hótíyas, and, probably, bore the title of Varma; their power was subverted by the A'hirs, (cowherds,) descendants of the original native Sovereigns, who, after possessing the throne for 175 years, were displaced by the Varmas, whose power was retained for 1869 years; their posterity appears to have failed in the male line; and Hari Sing'ha Deva, Rájá of Samarán, (near Jának-púr,) the son of Rájá Lakshmí, the last of the Varma race, and grandson of Harihara Chandra Déva, Rájá of Benáres, is said to have driven out the Varmas or B'hótíyas, (Tibetians,) and introduced the Népálís, (Nepalese,) in the year 444 of their era, (*i. e.* A. D. 1323.) It is not improbable, as Dr. Buchanan-Hamilton has conjectured, (p. 190.) that Niyam Muni was the person who introduced the doctrines of Budd'ha among these rude mountaineers, about A. D. 93; that he was a disciple of Sákya Sing'ha, and that Hari Sing'h Déó, driven from his possessions in Tírab'hukti, or Tirhut, by the Musulmán Sovereigns of Dihlí, about A. D. 1323, made himself master of Népál, and engrafted many of the Bráhmanical usages upon the Religion of Budd'ha already established there. Ját Mal, the sixth in descent from Hari Sing'h, divided his Kingdom into three Principalities, Yin dés, Yalú dés, and K'hópó dés, afterwards called Kat'hmandú, Lalitá patana, and B'hát gáóng. Ranjít Mal, Rájá of the place last named, the seventh descendant of Ját Mal, formed an alliance against Kat'hmandú with Prít'hwi Naráyan, the Górk'ha Chief, who by that means made himself master of his ally's territories, in 1767. Some of the heads of the Górk'ha Tribe appear to have adopted the Hindú customs and rules of caste, and to have claimed a genuine Hindú descent, in consequence of intermarriage with Ráj-púts driven into the hills by the Musulmán. They were poor and despised till Nri-bhú-pál, or Nara B'hú-pála, by intermarrying with the reigning families of Pálpá and Malébúm, neighbouring States, increased his dignity, if not his power; and his son, Prít'hwi Naráyan, an able, enterprising, and ambitious man, availed himself, as already observed, of the dissensions of his neighbours, for the purpose of subverting their authority. He knew how to make himself beloved by his adherents, as well as feared by his enemies, and was as faithless and cruel as the worst of Asiatic conquerors. He owed much of his success to the use of fire-arms, but was too jealous ever to employ Europeans in his service. He not only conquered Népál, but several of the petty States to the West, and his sons and successors extended their dominion to the borders of Gar'hawál one way, and to Sikim the other. In 1790, Bahádur Sáhí, Regent during the minority of his nephew, Rana Bahádur, son of Prít'hwi Naráyan, having plundered the treasures of the Tíshú Lámá, brought an army of Chinese in pursuit of him, in 1792, and he was obliged to purchase a peace by engaging to pay a tribute to the

Pestee Nerayn.

NEPAUL. Emperor, Rana Bahádur, who soon afterwards imprisoned his uncle, and dissolved the Regency, was not less ambitious and encroaching than his immediate predecessors, and was also a monster of cruelty and ferocity. From superstitious motives, he determined, in 1797, to abdicate in favour of an infant son, and pass the remainder of his days in Religious retirement at Benáres; but he soon afterwards altered his mind, and endeavoured to resume his power. Not succeeding, however, as he expected, he finally gave way, and retired privately to that holy place in 1800. In 1804, he very unexpectedly returned to Népal, assumed the Regency, recommenced his encroachments, seized on Gar'hwál, and having by a repetition of his atrocities excited a universal odium, was publicly assassinated by an illegitimate brother, in 1805. Notwithstanding the intestine feuds which immediately succeeded, B'hím Sén, the Regent, continued, with the aid of Amar Sing'h, a bold and able General, to push the Górk'hálí conquests Westward, till their forces were checked by the Sik'hs. In 1814, they ventured to attack, without any provocation, the British stations of Górákhpúr and Sáran; and for a time had some success; but, in 1815, Sir David Ochterlony, who had taken the chief command, so completely baffled and penned up Amar Sing'h, the Nepalese Generalissimo, that he was glad to capitulate, and abandon the whole territory West of the Kálí. A Treaty to that effect was

concluded on the 28th of November, 1815; but the Rájá's Ministers wished to put off the ratification of it, so that it was necessary to send a strong force into his dominions in the following Spring, and the progress of this army was so rapid, that in one month and one day after it passed the frontier, an Ambassador reached the British camp entreating the Commander to accept the unratified Treaty of 1815. By it the boundaries of Népal to the East and West were fixed at the Méchí and Kálí, as stated above, and all disputable territories were relinquished by the Rájá, who consented not to engage any Europeans or Americans in his service without the approval of the British Government, and that accredited agents from each party should reside at their respective Courts. This Treaty was finally ratified on the 4th of March, 1816, and on the 20th of the following November, the young Rájá died of the small-pox, and was succeeded by his infant son, Rájéndra Vikram Sáhí, B'hím Sing'h T'hápá continuing to be Regent as before. The Chinese, though jealous of their authority in Tibet, do not appear to have ever claimed any tribute from Népal, or to have manifested any desire of annexing it to their Empire.

Kirkpatrick, *Nepaul*; Buchanan-Hamilton, *Nepaul*; Hamilton, *Hindustan and East India Gazetteer*; *Asiatic Journal*, vol. i. xiv. xvi. xvii. xxi.; *Asiatic Researches*; *Asiatic Transactions*.

NEPAUL.
—
NE-
PHEW.

NEPENTHES, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dioecia*, order *Monadelphica*. Generic character: male flower, calyx four-parted, spreading, coloured on the inside; corolla none; filaments columnar; anthers fifteen to seventeen, connected; female flower, calyx and corolla as the male; stigma peltate, sessile; capsule four-celled, many seeded.

Three species, natives of the East Indian Islands. The most remarkable is the *N. distillatoria*. The leaves of this curious plant are lanceolate, furnished at the apex with a tendril-like continuation of the midrib of the leaf; this bears a sort of pitcher-shaped appendage, furnished with a lid like a tankard; this pitcher holds one or two ounces of fluid secreted by the plant, which is continually attracting insects, who perish in the fluid, and have been supposed to afford nourishment to the plant.

NEPETA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*, natural order *Labiatae*. Generic character: calyx arid, striated, tube of the corolla rather long, intermediate segment of the lower lip crenated, margin of the throat reflexed; stamens approximating.

Thirty-one species, mostly natives of the Northern hemisphere. *N. Cataria*, the Cat Mint, is a native of England.

NEPHELIUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monoecia*, order *Pentandria*, natural order *Corymbiferae*. Generic character: male flower, calyx five-toothed; corolla none; female flower, calyx four-cleft; corolla none; germens two, each with two styles; drupes dry, one-seeded.

One species, *N. lappaceum*, native of the East Indies.

NEPHEW, A. S. *nef*, *neuv*; Fr. *nepveu*, *neveu*; It. *nipote*; Sp. *nieto*: all, says Skinner, from the Lat. *nepos*. Junius derives from *νήπιος*, *infans*, one who cannot speak. In our old writers it is applied to

Grandsons; issue or descendants generally; now restricted to the sons of a brother or sister.

þo þe messenger wyþ þe tydýng to Kyng Howwel com,
Hýs conseyl wel hastelyche in such nede he nome;
Vor to helpe ys *neucu*, and ys kynedom.

R. Gloucester, p. 169.

So þat to þe lasse Brutayne myd þýs sorwe he com,
To þe kynges *neucu* Salomon.

Id. p. 253.

My broþer delyuer þou me, mý *neuow* þou me grante.

R. Brunne, p. 69.

And whanne thine husbond is to bed go,
While that he slepeth cut his throte atwo
For in my dreame it is warned me,
How that my *newewe* shall my bane be.

Chaucer. *The Legend of Hypermetre*, p. 318.

The king being not a litle abashed with this interpretacion, married his doughter neyther to a nobleman, nor to one of his owne country, least the nobilitie of the parentes should adaunce & encourage his *nephewe* to take much upon him.

Arthur Goldyng. *Justine*, book i. fol. 2.

The question standeth in thys whyther the olde holy doctours and sayncts whom we call y^e fathers, be better to be beleued in the construccion and the vnderstanding of Chryst and hys apostles and y^e olde prophets to, whom we be content y^e these men cal graundfathers & great graudfathers to or els these yong new naughty *nephewes*.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 538. col. 1. *The Second Part of the Coniutation of Tyndall*.

Their eldest sonnes also that succeeded them, were called Joues; and their *nephews*, or sonnes sonnes, which reigned in the third place, Hercules.

Holinshed. *The Description of Britaine*, vol. i. ch. ix. p. 38.

This people's vertue yet so fruitful was,
Of vertuous *nephewes*, that posteritie,
Striving in power their grandfathers to passe,
The lowest earth ioind to the heaven hie.

Spenser. *The Ruines of Rome*.

NE-
PHEW.

All that believe the Bible must necessarily derive from Noah; but for the rest of the world, they think little of his sons or nephews.
Locke. Of Government, sec. 141.

NEPH-
TYS.

The uncle is certainly nearer of kin to the common stock by one degree than the nephew; though the nephew, by representing his father, has in him the right of primogeniture.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. xiv.

NEPHILA, in Zoology, a genus of *Arachnoida*.

Generic character. *Maxillæ* elongate, narrower at their base, their apex truncate; *labium* elongate, its base rather narrower, the apex abruptly subacuminate; *thorax* elongate-quadrate, anteriorly abruptly narrower, notched behind; eyes eight, the four middle ones placed on a gradually-formed elevation; the two anterior ones rather largest, lateral eyes on each side two, subgeminated, placed rather obliquely in a tubercle; *abdomen* very elongate, scarcely thicker than the thorax; legs elongate, slender, rather hairy, the first pair thin, the second pair longest, the third pair the stoutest; claws exerted.

Type of the genus, *Aranea maculata*, Fabricius; Leach, *Zool. Misc.* vol. ii. pl. 110. Inhabits China.

NEPHRITIC, } Fr. *nephritique*; It. *nefritico*;
NEPHRITICAL, } Sp. *nephritico*; Lat. *nephriticus*;
Gr. νεφρίτικος, from νεφρίτις, a disease in the reins,
(νεφροί.)

Mr. Harrison hath been of late somewhat more than heretofore troubled with certain nephritical fits; but they are transient and light, *Et jam mansueta mala.*

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 481.

The balsam of Peru, obtained by boiling wood and scumming the decoction, [is] a very valuable medicine, and of great account in divers cases, particularly asthmas, nephritic pains, nervous colics, and obstructions.

Berkley. Works, vol. ii. p. 496. Siris, sec. 62.

NEPHROPS, in Zoology, a genus of *Macrurous Crustacea*.

Generic character. *Antennæ* four, inserted in the same horizontal line, external with the basal joint of their peduncle furnished at its apex with a scale, which is produced beyond the apex of the peduncle; eyes reniform, abruptly shorter than the peduncles; *abdomen* with the external lamella of the tail bipartite; legs for walking ten, anterior pair largest, angular, spinous, and didactyle; the coxæ of the fifth pair of the male, and of the third pair of the female, perforated.

Type of the genus, *Cancer porregius*, Linnæus; Pennant, *British Zoology*, vol. iv. pl. xiii. fig. 1. Inhabits the Norwegian and British Seas.

NEPHROTOMA, in Zoology, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrect; of the male nineteen-jointed, the first and third cylindric, the second cup-shaped, the remainder excised, somewhat reniform; of the female fifteen-jointed, the first and third cylindric, the second cup-shaped, the remainder subcylindric, thickened at the base; *palpi* exerted, incurved, four-jointed; the terminal joint elongate; *ocelli* wanting; wings two, lanceolate, divaricating; legs long and slender.

Type of the genus, *N. dorsalis*, Fabricius; Meigen, *Dipt.* vol. i. p. 202. pl. v. fig. 19—22. One species only, a native of Europe; found in Britain but rarely.

NEPHTYS, in Zoology, a genus of *Antennated Annelides*.

Generic character. *Proboscis* narrowed at its base, composed of two segments; the lower one long, claviform, and rough at its apex, with small pointed tenta-

cula; the upper very short, open longitudinally, and the orifice furnished with two rows of tentacula; jaws two, small, horny, bent, and pointed; *antennæ* small, two-jointed; eyes indistinct.

Type of the genus, *N. Hombergii*, Savigny; Lamarck, vol. v. p. 314. Inhabits the coasts of France.

NEPOTISM, Fr. *nepotisme*, from the Lat. *nepos*. Applied in Addison as in French, to the corrupt promotion of nephews by the reigning Pope.

Yet it is to this humour of *nepotism* that Rome owes its present splendour and magnificence, for it would have been impossible to have furnished out so many glorious palaces with such a profusion of pictures, statues, and the like ornaments, had not the riches of the people at several times fallen into the hands of many different families, and particular persons.

Addison. Italy, p. 114.

NEPTUNIA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Polygamia*, order *Monoecia*. *Generic character*: about thirty hermaphroditic flowers at the top of the spike; calyx five-cleft; corolla none; stamens ten; style one, the lower flowers with a corolla of ten petals; the stamens and style wanting.

One species, *N. oleracea*, native of Cochin China: Loureiro.

NERITA, in Zoology, a genus of *Gasteropodous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell solid, semiglobular, flattened below, not umbilicated, furnished with an operculum; aperture entire, semicircular; inner lip flattened, margined, often dentated; the teeth or crenulations on the inner face of the outer lip.

Type of the genus, *N. littoralis*, Linnæus; Lister, *Anim. Angl.* p. 164. pl. iii. fig. 11—15.

The *Neritæ* are all marine shells, and some of them are very prettily coloured; there are many species, only three of which inhabit the shores of Britain. The type is the common Periwinkle.

NERITINA, in Zoology, a genus of *Gasteropodous Mollusca*.

Generic character Shell thin, semiglobular or oval, flattened below, not umbilicated, furnished with an operculum; aperture semicircular, the left margin flattened; no teeth or crenulations in the internal face of the outer lip; *operculum* with a lateral point.

Type of the genus, *N. fluviatilis*, Linnæus; Lister, *Anim. Angl.* p. 126. pl. ii. fig. 20.

The *Neritina* are river shells; the type is abundant in the rivers of England, especially in the Thames.

NERIUM, in Botany, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Apocineæ*. *Generic character*: flower contorted; calyx five-parted, small, persisting; corolla funnel-shaped, a crown of five scales at the throat; superior extremity of the seeds comose.

Eight species, natives of the East Indies and Arabia. Several of the species have been long cultivated in gardens by the name of *Oleander*; they are elegant in their foliage, and the double varieties have fine flowers; those of *N. odorum* are highly fragrant.

NERTERIA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Digynia*. *Generic character*: calyx none, corolla funnel-shaped, four-cleft, superior; berry two-celled, two-seeded.

One species, *N. depressa*, native of Chili.

NERTHOPS, in Zoology, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* straight, very short,

NEPH-
TYS.NER-
THOPS.

NER-
THOPS.
—
NESÆA.

incrassated, inserted in the middle of the rostrum; the funiculus composed of transverse coarctate joints, gradually increasing in thickness; the club ovate, acuminate; head produced anteriorly into a shortish, nutant rostrum, which is rounded and slightly bent; eyes lateral, very large, nearly united beneath the head: *elytra* oblong-quadrate, slightly convex; shorter than the abdomen, the apex of which is exposed and semicircular.

Type of the genus *Rhynchites multiguttatus* of Wiedemann.

NERVE, *v.* } Fr. *nerf*; It. *nervo*; Sp. *nervio*;
NERVE, *n.* } Lat. *nervus*; Gr. *νεῦρον*, a string,
NE'ERVELESS, } that which stringeth or strength-
NE'RVIOUS, } eneth.
NE'RVIOUSLY, } To nerve; to strengthen, to in-
NE'RVIOUSNESS, } vigorate; to empower; to give
NE'RVY. } strength or vigour, might, force, or
power. *Nerve* is used as equivalent to *sinew*.

Nervous, or *nervy*; well strung, strong, vigorous, powerful;—also sensitive in the *nerves*; *sc.* to excess, and, consequently, weak, debilitated, diseased in them.

His shelde to dashed with swords and with maces,
In which men might many an arowe find,
That thirled had both horn, *nerfe*, and rind.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book ii. p. 242.

But to nobler sights
Michael from Adam's eyes the filme remov'd
Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight
Had bred; then purg'd with euphrasie and rue
The visual *nerve*, for he had much to see.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book xi. l. 415.

He led me on to mightiest deeds
Above the *nerve* of mortal arm
Against the uncircumcis'd, our enemies.

Id. *Samson Agonistes*, l. 640.

For bold Hippothous,
(Lethris, Pelasgus famous sonne) was so adventurous
That he would stand to bore the corse about the ankle bone,
Where all the *nervy* fivers meet, and ligaments in one.

Chapman. *Homer. Iliad*, book xvii. fol. 242.

Thy nimble Satyrs too, and every straine
(With *nervy* strength) that issued from thy braine,
Will lose the glory of their own cleare bayes,
If they admit of any other's praise.

Wilson. *Elegy upon Donne*.

It quite dispirits Religion, by placing it in languid, abortive vel-
leities, and so cuts the *nerves* of all endeavour, by rating glory at a
bare desire, and eternity at a wish.

South. *Sermons*, vol. iii. p. 145.

There sunk Thalia *nerveless*, cold, and dead,
Had not her sister Satire held her head.

Pope. *The Dunciad*, book iv. l. 41.

Nor hands alone the missile deaths supply,
From *nervous* cross-bow whistling arrows fly.

Rowe. *Lucan*, book iii.

His pencil [Peter Angelis] was easy, bright, and flowing, but his
colouring too faint, and *nerveless*.

Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv. ch. i. p. 16.

He [Marston] thus *nervously* describes the strength of custom.

Warton. *History of English Poetry*, vol. iv. sec. 47. p. 66.

If there had been epithets joined with the other substantives,
it would have weakened the *nervousness* of the sentence.

Id. *Essay on Pope*.

NESÆA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dodecan-*
dria, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Salicariæ*. Generic
character: calyx hemispherical, four or five lobed;
petals four to six lobed, alternately erect; capsule covered
by the calyx; four-celled, seeds minute.

One species, *N. triflora*, native of the Island of
Mauritius.

NESCIENCE, from Lat. *nesciens*, present parti-
ciple of *nescire*, not to know, to be ignorant.

Ignorance; want of knowledge or *science*.

But many of the most accomplisht wits of all Ages, whose mo-
desty would not allow them to boast of more then they were owners
of, have resolv'd their knowledge into Socrates his summe total, and
after all their pains in quest of science, have sat down in a profest
nescience.

Glanvil. *The Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. ii. p. 15.

But God fetcht it about for me, in that absence and *nescience* of
mine.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 15. *Specialities of his Life*.

NESH, still common in various parts of England.
A. S. *nesc*, *hnesc*, *mollis*, from *ahnescian*, *hnesc-ian*,
emollire, to soften.

Soft, tender, delicate.

In all þis *nesch* & hard, euer lasted þe distance
Bitwex Kyng Edward, & þe Kyng of France.

R. Brunne, p. 302.

A letter þis fole tok, bad him for *nessh* or hard,
þeron suld no man loke. bot only Sir Edward.

Id. p. 228.

Mine herte for joy doth bete
Him to behold, so is he goodly fresh:

It seemeth for loue his herte is tender and *nesch*.

Chaucer. *The Court of Loue*, p. 375.

He was to *nesshe*, and she to harde.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 123.

Some beat them coates of brasse, or sturdy brest plate hard they
driue,

And some their gauntlets gilde, or boots with siluer *nesch* contriue.

Phaer. *Virgil. Æneidos*, book vii. sig. U. 3.

NESLIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetradyn-*
amia, order *Siliculosa*, natural order *Cruciferae*.
Generic character: pouch nearly globular, valves con-
cave, one-celled, not bursting, one-seeded; seeds nearly
globular, pendulous; cotyledons ovate, thick, incum-
bent.

One species, *N. paniculata*, native of Europe.

NESS, A. S. *næse*, *ness*. A promontory or cape, a
nesse, *nose* or point of land lying or shooting out into the
sea. Somner. See *Nose*.

And about six of the clock at night, the wind vered to the South-
West: and we weighed anker, and bare cleere of the *ness*, and then
set our course North-East & by North untill midnight, being then
clear of Yarmouth sands.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, vol. i. fol. 310. M. Anthony Jenkinson.

NEST, *v.*

NEST, *n.*

NESTLE,

NESTLING, *adj.*

NESTLING, *n.*

A. S. *nest*; D. and Ger. *nest*; Sw.

näst; A. S. *nistian*; D. and Ger.

nesten, *nisten*, *nestelen*; to build or

make a *nest*, whence happily our

nestle and *nestling*, for a busy bestir-

ring, as a bird in making or building her *nest*. Somner.
Tooke considers *nest* to be the past participle of the A. S.
nesan, *neos-ian*, to visit, to visit frequently, to haunt.

A *nest*, the haunt, the abode, the residence, place of
rest; applied especially to the bed of birds, in which
they breed; a snug, well-protected abode.

In eche rocke þer ys
In tyme of gere an erne's *nest*.

R. Gloucester, p. 177.

Briddes ich by heelde. in bossches maden *neestes*.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 223.

And Jhesus seyde to him, foxis han dennes, and briddes of the
eyr han *nestis*: but mannes sone hath not where he reste his heed.

Wiclif. *Luke*, ch. ix.

Jesus sayde vnto him: foxes haue holes, and byrdes of the ayre
haue *neestes*: but the sonne of man hath not where on to laye hys
heade.

Bible, Anno 1551.

NESCI-
ENCE.
—
NEST

NEST.
—
NETHER-
LANDS.

And the birdes *nestled* in hire branches and thinges lyuing were fed of that tree.
Joye. Exposition of Daniel, ch. iv.

Not farre away, not meete for any guest,
They spide a little cottage, like some poor man's *nest*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 5.

For now began
Night with her sullen wings to double-shade
The desert, fowls in their clay *nests* were couch't,
And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam.
Milton. Paradise Regained, book i. l. 501.

The Picts, which before inhabited within the Isles of Orkenie, now placed themselves in the North parts of Scotland, and after by process of time came and *nestled* themselves in Louthian, in the Mers, and other countries more neere to our borders.
Holinshed. History of England, vol. i. book iv. ch. xxxii. p. 543.

Let second brothers and poore *nestlings*,
Whom more injurious Nature later brings
Into the naked world; let them assaine
To get hard penny-worths with so bootlesse paine.
Hall. Satire 2. book iii.

A doctrine fit only to come from him, who *nested* himself into the chief power of Geneva after the expulsion of the lawful Prince.
South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 221.

The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing,
And flickering on her *nest* made short essays to sing.
Dryden. Palamon and Arcite.

They have seen perjury and murder *nestle* themselves into a throne, live triumphant, and die peaceably.
South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 153.

He found him mounted, in his pew,
With books and money plac'd for shew,
Like *nest-eggs* to make clients lay,
And for the false opinion pay.
Butler. Hudibras, part iii. can. 3.

I have educated *nestling* linnets under the three best singing larks; the skylark, the woodlark, and titlark, every one of which, instead of the linnet's song, adhered entirely to that of their respective instructors.
Barrington. Experiments on Singing Birds.

What the *nestling* is not thoroughly master of, he hurries over, lowering his tone, as if he did not wish to be heard, and could not yet satisfy himself.
Id. Ib.

NET. See NEAT.

NET, *n.* } A. S. *net*; D. *nett*, *nette*; Ger. *netze*.
NET, *v.* } Some, says Wachter, derive from *net-en*,
to sew, to connect; because a *net* is *opus textum*. Tooke from *cnyttan*, to knit, *nectere*, *alligare*.

To connect or fasten together (threads or strings cross-wise at regular distances.)

Net-work, work in the form of an extended *net*.

pat fischid in Temse on þe nýght, whan þei þer nettes vp wond, þe body of Harald in a nette þei fond.
R. Brunne, p. 54.

He seide to hem putte ghe the *nett* into the right half of the rouwýng, and ghe schulen fynde. And thei puttiden the *nett* and thanne thei myghten not drawe it for multitude of fisches.
Wiclif. John, ch. xxi.

And he sayde vnto them: caste out the *net* on the right side of the ship, and ye shal fynde. They cast oute, and anone they were not able to drawe it for the multitude of fyshes.
Bible, Anno 1551.

And fishen hemselfe great richesse,
With wily *nettes* that they cast.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 216.
But as a birde, whiche wol alight,
And seeth the meate, but not the *nette*.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 73.

This may well seeme a marveile incredible to those who neither knew nor saw the *net-worke*, habergeon, or curet of Amasis, a king some time of Egypt, which was shewed of late daies within the temple of Minerva, in the Isle of the Rhodians; every thred whereof carried a twist three hundred and sixtie-five double.
Holland. Plinie, vol. ii. p. 3.

Virgin majesty with mild
And sweet allay'd, yet terrible to approach,
Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them tangl'd in amorous *nets*.
Milton. Paradise Regained, book ii. l. 162.

And *nets* of various sorts, and various snares,
The seine, the *cast-net*, and the wicker maze,
To waste the watery tribes a thousand ways.
Fawkes. Theocritus. Idyl. 31.

Or, spider-like, spin out our precious all,
Our more than vitals spin (if no regard
To great futurity) in curious webs
Of subtle thought and exquisite design;
(Fine *net-work* of the brain!) to catch a fly.
Young. The Complaint. Night 6.

NE'THER, } A. S. *neother*; D. *neder*; Ger.
NE'THERMORE, } *nider*; Sw. *nedre*. See BENEATH.
NE'THERMOST. } Robert of Gloucester (p. 217.) uses
the verb *anether*, to lower, to cast down, or deject.
Lower, inferior.

And Absolon hath kist hire *nether* eye.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3850.

In the *netherest* hemme or border of these clothes, menne redde iwouen therein a Greekish A.
Id. Boecius, book i. p. 407.

Thone corner of thys syde which is in Kent, where for the most part ships ariue out of Fraunce, is toward the East: and thother *nethermore* is towarde the South.
Arthur Goldyng. Caesar. Commentaries, book v. fol. 116.

But that this darksom *neather* world hir light
Doth dim with horreur and deformity,
Worthy of Heaven and hye felicitie.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 7.

A freeman, being born of the slaves infranchised, and being ready to be thrown down the rock Tarpeian, because he had saved and hidden one of the outlaws and men proclaimed to be put to death wheresoever they were found, cast in Sylla's teeth, how they had lived and dwelt together a long time in one self-house, he having payed a thousand nummos for the rent of the uppermost rooms of the same house, and Sylla, three thousand for all the *neathermost* rooms.
Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 386. Sylla.

First, let avenging Jove, with flames from high,
Drive down this body to the *nether* sky,
Condemn'd with ghosts in endless night to lie,
Before I break the plighted faith I gave.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book iv.

That he might humble himself to the *nethermost* state of contempt, he chose to descend from the seed of Abraham.
South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 282.

NETHERLANDS.

Position,
extent, and
boundaries.

NETHERLANDS, Kingdom of the, a European State, the compact Territory of which, enclosed between the German Ocean, Germany, and France, extends 350 miles in length from North-West to South-East, and in its greatest breadth, measured along a line at right angles

to the former, 180 miles. It lies between latitude 49° 30' and 53° 45' North, and longitude 2° 40' and 8° 30' East, and has a superficial extent of 24,150 square British miles. This densely peopled Country, which, previously to the Revolutionary war, possessed, it is probable, the

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LANDS.

NETHERLANDS.

Nature and aspect of the Country.

greatest amount of capital ever accumulated on the same extent of territory, seems ill suited by nature for such advantages, as the greater part of it consisted originally either of morasses deposited by the Rhine and other rivers, shoals recovered from the sea, and still in danger of inundation, or of sandy and sterile heaths. The North-Western part, to about a third of the extent of the Dutch Provinces, is lower than high-water mark, and the waves are excluded either by downs or sand-hills, which, at an average height of sixty feet, extend along the coast; or where these are interrupted, artificial mounds, constructed at vast expense, and maintained by incessant vigilance and labour, prevent those fertile tracts from again becoming an expanse of ocean. Labourers are incessantly employed in repairing breaches, in planting the banks with rushes or other aquatic plants to assist in breaking the force of the waves, or in spreading sail-cloth on spots which they perceive yielding to the action of the surf; and so expensive are these works that £200,000 sterling have in the course of fifty years been expended on the dams, extending for about eighty miles along the Western coast of the Zuyder Zee.

Irruptions of the sea.

But the History of the Country gives many melancholy instances how imperfect a safeguard is all human contrivance against the mighty operations of Nature. Most of the extensive inlets have been formed by encroachments of the sea. The Zuyder Zee originated in 1225, by an irruption of the German Ocean, which permanently covered 1200 square miles, the present area. The Dollart, to the North of Groningen, was formed by a similar catastrophe in 1277, when fifty towns were overwhelmed. The Biesbosch, an extensive estuary of the Waal, had its origin from an inundation in 1421, when seventy-two villages and 100,000 persons were swept away. The Sea of Haarlem, twenty-five square miles in extent, was produced by an inundation which occurred in the XVIth Century. The grounds lying lower than the sea are called *Polders*, and as, through the interminable extent of the dams seaward and inland, water makes its way by infiltration or breaches, hydraulic machines, set in motion by cattle or windmills, draw it off every Spring, to allow the agriculturist to commence his labours. The soil in those Polders, which form the territory of Groningen, Friesland, Holland, Zealand, and West Flanders, is deep, rich, and very productive. The Eastern part has generally a sandy soil, the continuation of the vein of that nature extending through the North of Germany, but the industry and skill of the Netherlands have covered it with excellent crops. The extensive morasses of Peel and Bourtang are irreclaimably sterile, yet the peat which they yield, to the amount of 12,000,000 tons annually, renders them of great and indispensable utility in a Country nearly devoid of forests and coal. The soil in the Southern Provinces is a fertile clay, and the surface, as we proceed in that direction, becomes gradually more elevated, rising into the mountains of Luxemburg, a prolongation of the Ardennes of France, and in some places attaining a height of 2000 feet. These mountains contain rich beds of iron and lead ore, and their surfaces, which in general have a highly picturesque form, are covered with forests. The Southern Provinces in general are well wooded, and the timber, disposed in groves or forests of moderate extent, adds much to the beauty of the scenery.

Rivers. Rhine.

The Rhine attains its greatest magnitude in that part of its course at which it enters the Netherlands. In

this place, half a mile broad, it separates into two channels, the more Northern of which retains the original name, the Southern assumes that of Waal, the *Wahalis* of the Romans. The channel retaining the name of Rhine, sends off a considerable body of water by the Yssel, (originally a canal constructed by order of Drusus,) which discharges it into the Zuyder Zee at Campen. Soon after the divergence of the Yssel it is divided into numerous channels, of which the principal, named the Leck, joins the Maes, after which the united streams are called Merwe. The Waal, the Southern and more considerable stream into which the Rhine is divided, falls into the Maes, near Gorcum. The Maes passes from France into this Kingdom, through which it flows for a distance of about 120 miles, and after enclosing a numerous archipelago by its branches, at Brill falls into the sea with so full and strong a stream as to produce for some distance a perceptible freshness in the sea water. The Scheldt, rising in France, holds its course Northward through the Belgian territory, a distance of 140 miles. Some miles above Antwerp it becomes a deep and wide stream, and at that town is 1600 feet broad, and navigable for vessels of the greatest draught of water. Of the lesser rivers, the most considerable are, the Lys, the Dender, the Neethe, the Dyle, tributaries to the Scheldt; the Roer, and the Sambre, to the Maes. No Country possesses in so high a degree the advantages of inland navigation; the surface of the Western Provinces is a network of canals communicating with each other and with the numerous navigable rivers. A well-paved road along the banks of the canals affords footing to the men or horses employed in drawing the passage-boats, the usual mode of conveyance in those parts, and the most agreeable to the phlegmatic temperament of a Netherlander.

NETHERLANDS.

Maes.

Scheldt.

Climate.

The air is in general hazy, and loaded with moisture, in consequence of which metals quickly rust and wood rots, so that it requires the unwearied care and neatness of the Dutch to remedy this inconvenience. In the months of November and December, thick fogs frequently set in, and have an unfavourable influence on the health of the inhabitants, producing scorbutic complaints and intermittents, especially deleterious to the health of foreigners. The weather in Spring is generally rainy, cold, and windy; in Summer variable, so that in the course of a day it will change from sultry to raw, or even severe cold. September is the pleasantest month, as the temperature then is mild, the air unusually clear, and the weather dry and steady. The Winters are often so severe that the rivers and inlets of the sea are frozen so as to prevent navigation. Then all classes, women as well as men, crowd on the ice, skimming over it on skates, or amusing themselves with carriages set on sharp edges of iron, and bearing sails, which frequently propel them with the velocity of thirty miles an hour. In the South-Eastern tract bordering on France, the climate is drier, warmer, and more salubrious than in the other parts.

The population amounts to 5,230,000 persons, or 218 on an average to every square British mile. It is very unequally distributed, as in East Flanders there are 583, in Holland 361, in Dreuthe but 60 to a square mile. Of these, 2,016,157 belong to the Northern Provinces, formerly the territory of the Dutch Republic, 3,213,843 to the Southern or Belgian Provinces, which last division is much the more densely peopled, in consequence of possessing a soil of greater fertility and less

Population.

NETHER-
LANDS.Character
of the
People.Rural in-
dustry.

overspread with water. Of this population, 1,500,000 are Protestants of various denominations, 85,000 Jews, the remainder Roman Catholics, in general the inhabitants of the Belgic or Southern Provinces. The Belgians are a mixture of the primitive Teutonic race with the Celts, and speak a dialect of Dutch, approaching continually nearer to a *patois* of French, according to the Southern position of the population. The inhabitants of the Northern Provinces are either Dutch or Frieslanders, who speak the Frisic dialect of the Teutonic, becoming every day more circumscribed and obsolete. The people in general are a robust, laborious, and hardy race, characterised by a phlegmatic temperament, more apparent in the Dutch than in the Belgians. They rarely, and with difficulty, are roused to any violent demonstration of passion, but when some powerful agent has produced such an excitement, it is prolonged, furious, and unmanageable. Their industry is unexampled and concentrated with unwearied perseverance on a single object, so that an artist has been known to devote twenty years of unintermitted labour to one work. Though cautious, reserved, and even mistrustful, the Netherlander is usually exempt from duplicity, correct and honest in meeting his engagements, sincere and steady in friendship, rarely relinquishing habits which he has once formed unless compelled by irresistible necessity, almost superstitiously attached to neatness and frugality, and cherishing a love of accumulation as his master passion. The moisture of the climate inclines him to the use of ardent spirits and malt drinks, but the consumption of these has latterly been much circumscribed by the increased use of tea and coffee. From the same Physical cause the smoking of tobacco is universal. Strong lines of discrimination may be observed between the characters of the Belgians and the Dutch. The Belgians are bigoted in their Religious belief, the Dutch moderate and rational; the Belgian in many instances affects the opinions and manners of the French, and is not averse to a union with them; the Dutch are inclined to seek friendship and intercourse with the Germans, viewing the French with a dread and jealousy resulting from past injuries and a total dissimilarity of character.

Throughout the Dutch Provinces, the attention of the landholder, who is also usually the proprietor, is principally directed to the management of live stock; and the ground being with this view employed as meadow land or pasture, does not afford corn sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, so that above one half of the demand is supplied by grain transported from the Belgian Provinces or Germany. Horned cattle are by far the most important denomination of live stock, and no where is their management more skilful or successful. The milch cows, supplied with luxuriant pasture, carefully housed in Winter, and curried and dressed with as much assiduity as horses in England, supply on a yearly average 100 pounds of butter, and double that quantity of cheese. The dairy is managed with admirable neatness and skill; its products in consequence have such excellence that they find high prices and ready sale. Cheese is considered the main article, and above 30,000,000 pounds are annually prepared. The horses are slow, strong, of great size, and of heavy but regular proportions, much valued for draught, and as chargers for heavy cavalry: the largest kinds are found in the Belgian Provinces; and attain a size, especially in the vicinity of Furnes, which would in most Countries be regarded as preternatural. Sheep do not receive much of the far-

mer's attention in the Northern Provinces, but in the South-Eastern tracts they are more numerous, yield valuable wool, and have a remarkably savoury flesh. Swine are fed in great numbers, and grow to an unusual size, but the flesh is soft, and overloaded with lard. Geese are reared in vast flocks in the fens and lakes, and their quills and feathers form a considerable article of commerce. In 1803, the live stock of the Dutch Provinces was found by enumeration to amount to, horned cattle 993,000; horses 270,000; sheep 600,000; swine 480,000. The shallow intricate sea which washes the shores of the Netherlands, abounds in excellent fish, and the annual average value of those taken is £800,000. Of sea-fish, the principal are herrings, cod, and turbot. The rivers abound in salmon. The more remote fisheries, formerly carried on to a great extent by the Dutch, were almost totally destroyed during the long course of hostilities carried on by the English cruisers against the Dutch marine. They are now, however, reviving; 200 large vessels used formerly to be despatched every year to the whale-fishery, the number has now fallen to 50, and the expense is scarcely repaid by the proceeds.

Coal is the most important of mineral products, and above 2,000,000 tons are annually raised in Hennegau, Limburg, and Luttich. The iron mines situated in the same districts yield annually 17,000 tons of that metal.

The period has passed away when the manufactures of the Southern and the commerce of the Northern Provinces were the most active and lucrative in Europe; still the habits and stock acquired in a long course of prosperity have caused many branches to be successfully pursued under circumstances of external discouragement which must have proved ruinous to capitalists less opulent, skilful, and persevering. The names *hollands*, *cambrics*, and *diapers* indicate the acknowledged excellence of the flaxen goods produced in the Low Countries. The principal manufactories are in East and West Flanders, Brabant, Antwerp, Haarlem, and Hennegau. Bruges, Courtray, and Ypres are celebrated for the superior quality of their damasks and table linen. In the market of Courtray above 30,000 pieces of fine linen are annually sold, and regarded in commerce as inferior to none in the world; the price of a considerable proportion running from ten to twenty shillings a yard. Brussels holds the first place in the manufacture of lace, the thread for which is procured from Haarlem, where it is produced of such fineness as to bring thirty pounds sterling for the pound avoirdupois. Mechlin also is noted for the production of that costly luxury. The woollen manufacture has greatly decayed since the XVth and XVIth Centuries, when this branch of industry employed at Louvaine above sixty thousand, at Bruges fifty thousand, at Ghent eighty thousand workmen. The oppression and short-sighted cupidity of the Spaniards caused the emigration of many artisans who transferred the manufacture to England. Still Limburg and some of the adjacent towns produce broad-cloth no where to be excelled. Leyden is at present the principal seat of the woollen manufacture, where ten thousand pieces of cloth and fifteen thousand of lighter woollens are annually made. The cotton manufacture is most flourishing at Ghent, where it employs twenty thousand persons; above five thousand are engaged in it at Brussels. The silk manufacture is most flourishing at Antwerp, the leather at Maestricht; Leyden and Alcemaar produce most of the Dutch parchment so highly prized. The Dutch

Fisheries.

Mineral
products.Manufacturing in-
dustry.

NETHERLANDS. paper, formerly superior to any other, is now rivalled by the mills of England, France, and Italy. North Holland at present produces it in the greatest excellence and quantity. The importation of tobacco at Amsterdam is enormous, and its preparation for sale in various forms employs twenty-four thousand persons. The quantity of ardent spirits distilled in the Northern Provinces is estimated at fourteen million gallons: nine millions and a half are exported. The earthenwares are for the most part tiles and fire-bricks; the numerous potteries of Delft have dwindled to six. Gonda is still noted for producing the best tobacco-pipes, in the manufacture of which five thousand persons find employment. The iron-works of the Southern Provinces are considerable, those of Luttich produce goods to the amount of £115,000 annually. The following numbers, stated by Cannabich, show the variations of the trade of this Country in consequence of the Revolutionary war. In 1790 the number of its ships which passed the Sound were 2009, in 1796 but 1, in 1814 the number rose to 551. In 1794 the number of ships entered inwards amounted to 4290, in 1808 to 63, in 1815 to 1609. The Dutch are the principal carriers of British goods sent to Swisserland and the South-Western part of Germany. This advantage presented to them by their position, and their command of the lower parts of the Rhine, is improved with great diligence. It is computed that fifteen thousand craft of various sizes are employed in the inland navigation of the Northern Provinces. Most of the timber used in Holland is conveyed down the Rhine in large floats, which are broken up at Dortrecht, and their materials sold by auction. The chief exports are cheese, butter, salt fish and flesh, tobacco, ardent spirits, linen, yarn, woollens, lace, leather, and earthenware. The chief imports are corn, salt, wine, timber, and tropical productions, principally drawn from the East Indian colonies. The Bank of Amsterdam has a capital of £500,000 in 5000 equal shares. Accounts are kept in guilders, stivers, and pence. 11 guilders and 8 stivers are equal to a pound sterling. The gilder contains 20 stivers and the stiver 16 pence. The principal coins in gold, are the ryder containing 14 guilders, the single ducat containing 10 guilders 5 stivers, and double ducat; in silver, the ducatoon containing 3 guilders 3 stivers, the dollar 2½ guilders, the schelling 6 stivers, the stiver and half-stiver piece. In copper, the duit containing 2 pence, and the penny. The Dutch mile contains 6412 English yards, or 3⅔ English miles nearly. The ell, the most usual measure of length, contains 28 English inches. The ahm, the most used of liquid measures, contains 4 ankers, and is equal to 40½ English wine gallons. Grain is measured by the last, containing 83 Winchester bushels. Of the weights, the centner contains 100 pounds. Of superficial measures, the morgen, or Dutch acre, is equal to 2 acres and a perch English.

Trade.

Coins, weights, and measures.

Literature.

In surveying the records of their National Literature, the Netherlanders have reason to be proud of the extensive erudition, the sagacity, and the wit of Erasmus, the learning, the judgment, the enlightened piety of Grotius. The extensive intercourse which the Dutch long maintained with foreign Nations, combined with their thoughtful temperament, has made the principles of natural and international Law a favourite subject for the investigation of their writers. The principles and reasonings set forth by Grotius, Bynkershoek, and Wiquefort, are received as authority in the Courts of justice throughout the civilized World. In Classical Literature it will

be sufficient to enumerate the well-known names Grævius, Heinsius, Lipsius, Meursius, the Burmanns, Drakenborch, Hemsterhuis. In the vernacular tongue the most eminent writers are the copious and prolific Vondel, Jacob Cats, and Bilderdyck, at present living. The natives of this Country hold a distinguished station as contributors to the Fine Arts. The style and finishing of their wood-cuts, letter-press, and engravings during the XVIIth and part of the XVIIIth Centuries, were probably superior to those of any other Country. The Dutch School of Painting, commencing with the XVIth Century, and enumerating among its members Huysum, Wouvermann, and Rembrandt, is characterised by truth of expression and marvellous minuteness and accuracy of finishing. The productions of the Flemish School are distinguished by brilliancy of colouring, greatness of design, and powerful yet natural expression. Among a long list of well-known names, this School can boast of those of Van Dyck, of Teniers the elder and the younger, and of Rubens.

Fine Arts.

Literary institutions.

There are at present six Universities in the Netherlands: Leyden having 304 students, Utrecht 198, Groningen 200, Luttich (Liege) 301, Löwen (Louvaine) 262, Ghent 198. Of Associations for intellectual improvement, the principal are the Royal Institute of Science and the Fine Arts at Amsterdam, and the Royal Academy of Science and the Fine Arts at Brussels. The Public Library at Antwerp is considerable; still more so that of Ghent; at Brussels the collection amounts to 80,000 volumes. The Hague is adorned by the Royal Library and a noble Collection of medals and pictures.

The Civil Constitution of the Netherlands is established on the basis of an Instrument set forth in 1815. The executive power is vested exclusively in the King, whose character is irresponsible, his person inviolable, his right hereditary. The Civil List is £260,000 annually; the dower of the Queen Dowager £15,000. The legislative functions are discharged by the King and two Houses, the Upper consisting of Members appointed by the Crown for life, and whose number must not fall below forty, nor exceed sixty: they are not eligible until forty years of age. The Lower House consists of 110 Members, chosen by the Provincial Assemblies, themselves formed in each Province by popular election. The Members of the Lower House are not eligible under thirty years of age. The King can propose laws to the States-General, (as both Houses are by a common title denominated,) who can in turn, if any measure be supported by a majority in both Houses, propose it for the Royal sanction. Grants of money can originate only in the Lower House. The King's title is King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Prince of Orange-Nassau. The heir-apparent is styled Prince of Orange.

Political organization.

The yearly revenue of the State is very great in proportion to its extent and population, as it amounts to above seven millions. This income seldom completely covers the expenditure, of which £2,600,000 are allocated to pay the interest of a debt of fifty-seven millions sterling.

Finances.

The standing army consists of 60,000 men, of whom a large proportion are in garrison. The numerous and strong fortresses which guarded the frontier towards France, and were demolished by order of Joseph II., have been replaced by a line of fortified posts, established since the general pacification of 1815, and extending from Ostend to Luxemburg. The naval force, once so

Armed force.

NETHERLANDS. formidable, has sunk to sixteen ships of the line and thirty frigates; the principal naval stations are the Helder, Antwerp, Flushing, and Helvoetsluys.

Ecclesiastical institutions. The Constitution of the Netherlands professes toleration for all forms of Faith. The Reformed Church of Holland reckons among its members the Royal Family and most of the inhabitants of the Northern Provinces. The Church government is conducted by a general Synod, subordinate to which are the Synods of each Province. There are 1448 clergymen having cure of souls. Of the other denominations of Protestants the most numerous are the Menonites, of which there are 194 congregations. The Remonstrants, or followers of Arminius, have 34 congregations, the Lutherans 41. The Roman Catholic Church, to which nearly all the inhabitants of the Southern Provinces conform, besides a considerable number in the Northern, is governed by the Archbishop of Mechlin, and the Bishops of Namur, Doornik, (Tournay,) Luttich, (Liege,) Ghent, and some inferior dignitaries.

Provinces. The Kingdom of the Netherlands is divided into the following Provinces.

	Contents in British miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Population.
Holland.....	2058	747,600	Amsterdam ...	230,000
Friesland.....	1134	176,500	Liewerden	17,000
Groningen	756	135,64	Groningen	27,800
Drenthe	777	46,480	Assen.....	1,180
Overysse	1281	148,000	Zwolle	13,000
Gelderland	1995	249,000	Arnhem.....	9,500
Utrecht.....	483	108,000	Utrecht	
Zeeland.....	588	111,000	Middleburg ...	1,500
North Brabant.	1638	294,000	{ Hertogen busch } { (Bois le Duc) }	13,100
South Brabant .	1386	441,222	Brussels.....	75,000
Antwerp	987	287,247	Antwerp.....	60,000
East Flanders..	929	600,184	Ghent	60,775
West Flanders .	1428	519,400	Bruges.....	34,245
Hennegau(Henault)	1659	430,000	Mons	19,830
Namur	1050	156,375	Namur	16,165
Luttich (Liege)	2142	354,000	Luttich (Liege) .	47,000
Limburg	1470	292,187	Mastricht	18,410
Luxemburg ...	2268	255,000	Luxemburg	9,432

For AMSTERDAM, ANTWERP, ARNHEM, BRUGES, BRUSSELS, BOIS LE DUC, FLANDERS, GHENT, GRONINGEN, LIEGE, LUXEMBURG, see those names in the alphabetical order.

Assen. The size and population of *Assen* are proportioned to the small and thinly peopled Province of Drenthe, of which it is the Capital. It is pleasantly situated in a wood, and inhabited for the most part by persons in easy circumstances, whose houses, well built and kept in very neat order, give to the town an air of great regularity and comfort.

Flushing. *Flushing*, celebrated for its disastrous occupation by the vast armament of England in 1809, contains extensive docks and magazines, and can afford accommodation to eighty ships of the line. It is strongly fortified, and the approaches can be laid under water, but its chief protection is a climate in the highest degree deleterious to the constitutions of foreigners.

Liewerden. *Liewerden* is a handsome town, surrounded by a ditch and an earthen rampart. Its streets have canals extending through them, so that the *trottoirs* are little else than paths along the sides of those channels. Its principal buildings are the Council-House of the States of the Province, the Town-house, and the Palace, where the Princes of Orange, the hereditary Stadtholders of the Province, used to reside. In the great Church are the

tombs of many of the members of that illustrious **NETHERLANDS.** family. There are besides eleven Churches. It enjoys the advantages of communication by water with Franeker, Harlingen, and Dockum, and is altogether a thriving and busy town.

Mastricht. *Mastricht* is a strongly fortified place, defended not only by ramparts, but by a fortress, which, built on the hill called Petersburg, commands the town. There is a handsome bridge, 500 feet long, over the river Maas. The town is in general well built; among its parts the most remarkable is the Market-place, adorned with a handsome Council-House, containing a public Library. The Maas, navigable for craft of considerable burthen, is the channel of an active commerce. There are nine Churches, nearly equally divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and twenty-one Convents. The hill Petersburg is undermined by an immense quarry, wrought at a period anterior to record. The immense labyrinth formed by these works is twenty miles in circuit, and contains above twenty thousand passages, which cannot be visited with safety unless in company of a guide. Numerous funnels afford light and air to those employed below. It served as a place of refuge for the inhabitants during the sieges which this important place has often endured. The blocks of a soft and friable limestone are conveyed in carts along tunnels, which discharge them on the banks of the Maas. Several Museums in the town contain a great number of fossil exuviae extracted from this quarry; among them are portions of two skeletons of crocodiles, above twenty feet in length.

Middleburg. *Middleburg*, in the Isle of Walcheren, is a thriving and wealthy town, communicating by a canal and by an excellent road with Flushing. It is recorded as the place at which optic glasses were invented. There are twelve Churches and a Jewish Synagogue.

Mons. *Mons*, which derives its principal resources from extensive beds of coal in its vicinity, is well built, large, wealthy, and strongly fortified, but presents no circumstance worthy of peculiar notice.

Namur. *Namur* is situated on the confluence of the Maas and Sambre, in a beautiful valley formed by bold hills, whose summits are crowned by luxuriant timber. It is a handsome and thriving town, having a Cathedral and sixteen other Churches. There is a bridge over the Sambre, and another over the Maas, here 400 feet wide. It is celebrated for its sieges: in 1692, when Louis XIV. invested it with a great army, and made himself master of it after a brief defence; and in 1695, when William III. retook it in the presence of a French force little inferior to his own.

Utrecht. *Utrecht*, situated on the Rhine, is built in an antique but commodious and impressive style of architecture. The approach to the town is by noble avenues and walks, of which the principal is the Mall, having four parallel alleys planted with rows of trees, and in the midst is a foundery for cannon-shot, extending the length of 1150 yards. The Cathedral is a large building, with a lofty tower commanding an extensive prospect over the surrounding country. Here, in 1579, the union between the Seven United Provinces was concluded, and in 1713 the Treaty of Peace between England, France, and Holland was signed. The University, founded in 1636, is conducted by nineteen Professors, and has a good Library, an Observatory, and an admirable Anatomical Museum.

Zwolle. *Zwolle* is a strongly-fortified and well-built town, Zwolle.

NETHERLANDS. traversed by two canals, which afford communication with the Yssel, distant two miles. The hill of St. Agnes, which overhangs it, has beautiful gardens and walks, which render it a great ornament to the town.

Colonies. The Colonies of this State are, after those of England, the most valuable possessed by any European Power. The King has the prerogative of managing the Colonies and of appointing their Governors. The local Government of the Asiatic Colonies is vested in a Governor-General, resident at Batavia in the Island of Java. They are subdivided into ten jurisdictions. 1. That of Java, including three-fourths of the extent and population of the Island, while the Chiefs not strictly regarded as subjects, are placed under such commercial and political restrictions, that their independence is in fact but nominal. This jurisdiction includes the Island of Madura and some others of smaller extent. 2. Amboyna, containing that Island and a few adjacent of inferior importance. 3. Banda, consisting of the ten isles of the group of that name. 4. Ternate, which includes also Motir and a few other small Islands. 5. Timor and some adjacent isles. 6. Macassar, on the Island of Celebes. 7. Malacca, consisting of some territories of no great importance on the Peninsula of that name, and some factories on the Island of Borneo. 8. The factories on the Island of Sumatra, of which Palembang is the chief. 9. Pulicate, Cochin, and a few other factories on the coast of Hindústan. 10. The Japanese factories at Nangasaki. In Africa the King of the Netherlands possesses thirteen forts on the coast of Upper Guinea. The American Colonies are Surinam, on the Continent, peopled by 52,000 black slaves and 5100 free persons either white or of colour; of the Islands, St. Eustatius, Curaçao, Saba, and St. Martin. The Colonies contain collectively about 109,000 square British miles and five million inhabitants. The gross revenue is about £1,250,000, but of this not a tenth is remitted to the Royal Exchequer in Europe.

History. The great Delta of the Rhine, constituting a large and important portion of the territory of the Netherlands, was early the seat of an active and warlike race, which like its neighbours submitted to the Roman yoke, and afterwards formed part of the Empire of Charlemagne. On the dissolution of the Carolingian Empire, two principal and contemporary dynasties, those of the Counts of Holland and Counts of Flanders, are preeminent amidst the multitude of insignificant rulers. Gurulf is the first Count of Holland about whom History can pronounce with any certainty. He received investiture from Louis the Debonaire in 839. The last ruler of that family was the Countess Jacqueline, despoiled of her dominions in 1432 by Philip III. Count of Flanders. This Prince was also Duke of Burgundy, to which fief Flanders had been united in 1369 by the marriage between Margaret, heiress of Flanders, and Philip the Hardy, Duke of Burgundy, brother of Charles VI. King of France. On the marriage of Mary of Burgundy, daughter of Charles the Bold, in 1477, to the Archduke Maximilian, her rich heritage passed to the House of Austria. Philip, the offspring of this union, espoused in 1496 Joanna, heiress of the Kingdoms

of Aragon, Castille, and Leon, and their son Charles V., inheriting not only the Low Countries and Burgundy, but the dominions of the Spanish Crown and the Germanic and Italian possessions of the House of Austria, ruled an Empire relatively the most powerful possessed in hereditary right by any European Prince since the reign of Charlemagne. Charles V., in 1555, resigned the Low Countries to his son Philip II., King of Spain, whose tyranny occasioned a general revolt both of the Reformed and Roman Catholics, which threatened an immediate separation of the Low Countries from Spain. The vast power and martial character of the Spaniards, however, rendered the contest too unequal, and the ten Southern Provinces, which were less defensible by nature, and drew fewer resources from the sea, were subdued.

The Seven Northern Provinces, in 1578, formed at Utrecht a Federative League, the basis of their political Constitution. William Prince of Orange was chosen first Stadtholder, and, previously to his assassination in 1584, gave consistency and strength to the liberties of the Dutch Republic. It was not, however, till 1648 that the Republic was definitively acknowledged by Spain.

After the death of William III. no Stadtholder was appointed until 1747, when the intrigues of the partisans of the House of Orange and the armed interference of England and Austria caused the office to be declared hereditary in the descendants of William IV. Prince of Orange. In 1792 the Netherlands were invaded by the armies of the French Republic, and after a well-contested struggle, were incorporated with France in 1795. In the same year Holland, under the name of the Batavian Republic, became a dependence of France, and the Stadtholder took refuge in England. In 1806 Holland was erected into a Kingdom by Napoleon, and bestowed upon his brother Louis, on whose abdication, in 1810, the Country was incorporated into the French Empire. By the pacification of 1814 it was reunited to the Austrian Netherlands, and the Prince of Orange, William I., was declared King of the Netherlands. The contagion of that Revolutionary spirit which in 1830 destroyed in France the hereditary dynasty of the Bourbons, caused an insurrection among the Belgians averse to the paramount dominion of the Dutch. Whether they shall be again united to Holland, or allowed to exist as an independent State under the government of Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, whom they have chosen as their King, is a question which at the moment of concluding this notice (1832) appears to threaten the interruption of the general peace of Europe.

Kampen (Van,) *Staat on aardrykkandige Beschryving van het Kon. de Nederlanden*, 8vo. 1816; Gelder, *Aardrykskundige Beschryving van Holland*, 8vo. 1809; De Graff, *Hist. Stat. Beschryving van Holland*, 8vo. 1809; Metelenkamp, *De Toestand van Nederland*, &c. 8vo. 3 deele, 1807—1809; Loon (Van,) *Alonde Hollandische Histori*, Haage, 1734; Wiquefort, *Histoire des Provinces Unies des Pays Bas*, Haye, 1719—1743; Peuchet et Chaulaire, *Description Topogr. et Stat. de la France*; Herbin, *Statistique Générale et Particulière de la France*; Boyce, *Belgian Traveller*, 12mo. 1815.

NETTLE. NE'TTLE, v. } A. S. *netl, netel*; D. *netel*; Ger. *nessel*; Sw. *naesla, nætla*; perhaps
NE'TTLE, n. } of the same origin as *needle*, and
NE'TTLER. } meaning that which pricketh, that which stingeth.
NEUCHA-
TEL. } To *nettle*, met. to sting, to inflame, to irritate, to vex,
to provoke.

The trivial name of the *Urtica* of Linnæus.

Prine pride in pes is *nettille* in herbere
þe rose is myghtles, þer *nettille* spredis ouer fer.

R. Brunne, p. 280.

And though I might, yet would I nat do so,
But canst thou plaien raket to and fro,
Nettle in, dock out, now this, now that, Pandare?

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book iv. p. 269.

The ground that is al foregrowē with *nettels*, breers, and other
euil weedes canne bryng forth no corne til they be weded out.
Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 74. *A Treatise vppō wordes of
Scripture*.

But these are the *nettlers*, these are the blabbing books that tell,
though not half your fellows feats.

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 79. *Animadversions upon the Remon-
strants' Defence*, &c.

Com. Morson, who's angry now? go, frantic swain,
Go, gather squills to calm your ruffled brain.

Lac. Morson, I've *nettled* somebody full sore.

Fawkes. *Theocritus. Idyl. 5*.

NEUCHATEL, *Principality of*, is a dependency of
Prussia, and at the same time a member of the Helve-
tian Confederacy, of which it is the only constituent
State having a monarchical constitution. It is bounded
on the West and North by France, East and South by
the Cantons of Berne, Fribourg, and Vaud, is 30 miles
long, 14 broad, and has a superficial extent of 340 square
miles. Its surface extends over the sides and summits of
the ranges of Mount Jura, of which the Points Chasserol
and Chasseron attain respectively the heights of 3614 and
3600 feet. The soil, having a calcareous base, is fertile,
and the valleys are well suited to the culture of vines,
here the principal object of the husbandman's care, so
that the corn crop is insufficient for the consumption, and
the deficiency is supplied by importation to the annual
value of £40,000 sterling. The vintage is computed
to afford 1,400,000 gallons, and an annual profit of
£20,000. Above the region of vineyards, rich pastures
feed herds of horned cattle, to the number of sixteen
thousand, which supply the excellent cheese known in
commerce by the name of the Country. The higher
parts are either wooded or consist of bleak yet produc-
tive pastures, and there no corn except oats will thrive;
the Winter lasts six months, and the snow is often
as high as the roofs of the cottages.

The Lake of Neuchatel, celebrated for the picturesque
beauty of its shores, extends along the South-Eastern
frontier of the Principality. It is 26 miles long and 6
broad, is 1400 feet above the level of the sea, and 325
deep in the spot fathomed by Saussure. Its water finds
an exit by the river Thielle, which falls into the Aar. It
abounds with excellent fish, the capture of which forms an
important branch of industry. Its size is continually
diminished by the substances which the torrents sweep
from the mountains, so that Yverdun, formerly at the
water's edge, is now distant several hundred yards.
Its inhabitants, amounting to 50,810, or 146 to the
square British mile, are Protestants, except about 2000
Roman Catholics. French is the prevailing Language,
though a *patois* containing much German is spoken by
the peasantry. The people are remarkable for their

ingenuity and industry, the principal seats of which are NEUCHA-
TEL. The cotton manufacture is thriving and profitable, above 5000 per-
sons are employed in the manufacture of lace, and 4000
in making watches, of which 130,000 are annually sold. NEUCHA-
TEL. (in German *Neuenberg*), on the shore of the Lake, is a small but handsome town, containing in a high
degree of excellence all the institutions which the pros-
perity or civilization of so small a community can require.
These public establishments have ample endowments,
derived from a bequest of three million florins made by
Pury, a native of this place, who accumulated an immense
fortune at Lisbon. The population of the town is 5100.
Latitude 49° 43' North, longitude 5° 27' East. Chaux
de Fond and Locle, the only other towns of any im-
portance, have respectively 5900 and 4300 inhabitants.

This Principality belonged to the French family Lon-
gueville, until its extinction, in 1707, on the death of
Mary of Orleans Duchess of Nemours; when the States
acknowledged the supremacy of the King of Prussia
as the representative of the House of Orange, to which
the right had passed. In his capacity of Prince of
Neuchatel that Monarch may neither alienate the Prin-
cipality nor divide nor modify the succession; but it may
easily be supposed that such abstract nicety is disre-
garded in practice, and in 1806 it was transferred to the
French Empire, of which it was declared a Depart-
ment. At the pacification of 1814 it was restored to
the King of Prussia, who draws from it an income of
£6000, and recruits for a battalion of 456 men. The
local militia amounts to 6000. It holds the twenty-
first place in the Helvetic Confederacy, and its military
contingent is rated at 1000 men.

Statist. *Versuch über das Furst. Neuenburg und Val-
langin*, Ulm, 1818; Hegi, *Canton de Neuchatel*.

NEVEN, Skinner and the *Gloss.* to G. Douglas
agree is only a different way of speaking and writing
name. Dr. Jamieson derives it from the Dan. *nævn-er*,
to name.

Of his body was no force, non for him wild murne
Bot þus I fond in my boke, he lies at Schirburne.
þe date of Criste to *neuen*,
Auhthundreth euen, & sexti & on.

R. Brunne, p. 20.

Ne never hire daughters name
Ne *nevened* she, for earnest ne for game.

Chaucer. *The Clerkes Tale*, v. 8485.

NE'VER, } A. S. *næfre*; i. e. *na*, not, and
NE'VERTHELATER, } *æfre, unquam, semper, ever*. See
NE'VERTHELESS. } NATHELESS.

Not *ever* the latter, or the less; not at all the less.

Not *ever*, not at all or at any time.

Never is much used in Composition.

He ne suffred *neuere* wrath to be aboue
Bituex kȳng (&) baron. þat he ne mad aȳ loue.

R. Brunne, p. 6.

Neuer þeles at Karham was the bataile gȳuen,
þe kȳng was narow holden, his folk alle to drȳuen.

Id. p. 16.

And thanne I schal knowleche to hem, that I knewe you *never*,
departe away fro me ye that worcken wickidnesse.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. vii.

And then wil I knowledge vnto them, that I *neuer* knewe them,
Depart fro me, ye woorkers of inquite.

Bible, Anno 1551.

He that cometh to me schal not hungre, he that bileueth in me
schal *neuere* thirste.

Wiclif. *John*, ch. vi.

He that commeth vnto me schall not hongre; and he that beleueth
on me shal *neuer* thirst.

Bible, Anno 1551.

NEVER.
—
NEVIS.

And moreover I say, though that ye have sworne and behight to performe your emprise, and *nevertheles* ye weive to performe thilke same emprise by iust cause, men shuld not say therefore ye were a lyer.
Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus, p. 103.

Neuerthelater, sometyme it is sothe, that some thyng be of neces-
sitie, that is saied to come.

Id. The Testament of Loue, book iii. p. 502.

Neuerthelatter ye shall seke the Lord your God euen there, and shall fynd hym yf thou seke hym with all thyne hearte, and with all thy soule.
Bible, Anno 1551. Deuteronomium, ch. iv.

Neuer the later that thou mayest see, what the prayers and good woorkis of our monkes and friars and other ghostly people are worth, I will speak a word or two, and make an end.
Tyndall. Workes, fol. 162. The Obedience of a Christian Man.

Yet from those flames
No light, but rather darkness visible
Serv'd onely to discover sights of woe,
Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace
And rest can *never* dwell, hope *never* comes
That comes to all.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 66.

Little weight my wordes with thee can finde,
Found so erroneous, thence by just event
Found so unfortunate; *nevertheless*,
Restor'd by thee, vile as I am, to place
Of new acceptance, hopeful to regaine
Thy love, the sole contentment of my heart
Living or dying, from thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet brest are ris'n.

Id. Ib. book x. l. 970.

Hope springs eternal in the human breast;
Man *never* is, but always to be, blest.
The soul uneasy, and confin'd from home,
Rests and expatiates in a life to come.

Pope. Essay on Man, ep. 1. v. 96.

And from the prayer of want, and plaint of woe,
O *never, never* turn away thine ear!
Forlorn, in this bleak wilderness below,
Ah what were man, should Heav'n refuse to hear.

Beattie. The Minstrel, book i.

NEVIS, or NIEVIS, one of the Caribbean West Indian Islands belonging to the British Empire, consists of a mountain, the circular base of which is about twenty-four miles in circumference. This mountain of considerable elevation has a conical shape, terminating at the summit in a funnel-shaped depression containing deposits of sulphur, and hence it has been considered of volcanic origin. Its height causes it to be continually capped with clouds, and from the whiteness of these it is supposed that Columbus the discoverer gave it the name of *Nieves* or *Snows*. It is a beautiful and fertile island, the soil of which consists of a rich black mould, occasionally interspersed with stones. The upper part of the mountain, less suited for the cultivation of the sugar-cane, produces yams and other esculent vegetables. The climate is rainy and moist, as the high ground arrests the clouds drifted by the trade-wind from the Atlantic, and precipitates them in rain, which finds its way to the sea by numerous small rivulets, producing a picturesque aspect, and the fertility for which the island is remarkable. Sugar is the staple produce, in the growth of which about 5000 acres are employed, producing, according to the Parliamentary returns of 1822, 66,000 cwt. Land-crabs, the only indigenous animal worth noticing, occupy in great numbers burrows like those of rabbits. As they are a favourite dish with the planters, numbers are intercepted in their annual migration to the sea-shore. The prevailing complaints are those of the liver, tetanus, intermitting, bilious, putrid fevers, and cholera morbus. The attention of the British Legislature was quickened with respect to the

oppressed condition of the Negro population of this island, in consequence of the atrocious cruelties practised by Arthur Hodge, who in 1811 was executed for the murder of one of his slaves. It was given in evidence in the course of the investigation that sixty of the slaves of this wretch had died in consequence of the severity of his chastisements. (*Parliament. Papers, 1810, 1811. vol. xi. p. 9.*) The population, according to official documents of 1812, was as follows: white 501; free persons of colour 603; slaves 9326. All white persons capable of bearing arms are embodied into a well-disciplined militia, of which fifty serve as cavalry. There are five parishes in charge of three clergymen of the Church of England. *Charlestown*, the Capital, is fortified. It lies in latitude 17° 14' North, longitude 62° 35' West. Colquhoun gives the following statistical particulars: annual value of its products £375,000; exports, £320,000; imports, £94,000; amount of fixed and circulating capital, £1,444,000. It was first colonized by the English in 1628, and since that time was in the possession of the French for a short period in 1706, and again in 1782.

Smith, *Natural History of Nevis*, 8vo. 1745; Rymer, *Description of Nevis*, 8vo. 1775; Thompson's *Alcedo*, London, 1812; Edwards, *History of the West Indies*, 4to, London, 1793, 1801; Colquhoun, *Resources of the British Empire*, 4to. 1815.

NEURACHNE, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Gramineæ*. Generic character: glume two-flowered, two-valved, valves acute, hispid, flowers dissimilar, exterior neuter, two-valved; interior hermaphrodite; stigma plumose.

One species, *N. alopecuroidea*, a grass, native of New South Wales.

NEURADA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Decagynia*, natural order *Rosaceæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted; corolla, petals five; capsule inferior, orbicular, ten-celled, ten-seeded, aculeate.

One species, *N. procumbens*, native of Egypt.

NEUROCARPUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx tubular, persisting, five-toothed; two lanceolate bractea; standard of the corolla large, nearly round, keel obtuse; pod stipitate, compressed; base of the style mucronate.

Seven species, natives of the West Indies and North America.

NEUROLOMA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliquosa*, natural order *Cruciferae*. Generic character: calyx erect, margin of the segments membranaceous; petals unguiculate; border obovate; pouch lanceolate, sessile, compressed, valves flat; cotyledons accumbent.

Three species, natives of the North of Europe. Decandolle.

NEURONIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Trichopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* short, stout, obscurely serrated within; *palpi* maxillary elongate, the two last joints slender, the terminal one subaciculate; labial short, with the terminal joint ovate-fusiform, acute; head broad, with a tuft of hair on the forehead; eyes large, prominent; *thorax* stout, glabrous, shining; *abdomen* moderate, opaque, carinated down the back; wings all of similar texture, the anterior elongate, sub-elliptic, obtuse, with strong pilose nervures, and a lanceolate areolet in the disc; posterior with the nervures

NEVIS.
—
NEURO-
NIA.

NEURO- less powerful; legs slender, elongate, simple; anterior
NIA. *tibiæ* armed with short spurs at the apex, four posterior
NEW. with two pairs of spurs, one pair beyond the middle, the
other at the tip.

Type of the genus, *Phryganea fusca*, Linnæus, vol. ii. p. 910. One species only, which is a native of mountainous rivers in England, and inhabits other parts of Europe.

NEUROSPAST, Gr. *νευρόσπαστον*; Lat. *neurospaston*, *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *σπάειν*, to draw; to this piece of mechanism Horace refers, *Serm.* II. vii. 82.

A puppet or doll, put in motion by drawing strings or wires; as if *sinews*.

That outward form is but a *neurospast*.

More. *Song of the Soul*, book i. can. 2. st. 34.

NEUTER, *adj.* } Fr. *neutre*; It. and Sp. *neutro*;
NEUTER, *n.* } Lat. *neuter*; *i. e.* *ne*, and *uter*, not
NEUTRAL, *adj.* } either.
NEUTRAL, *n.* } Not either one or other; "tak-
NEUTRALITY, } ing neither part, helping neither
NEUTRALIZE. } side." Cotgrave. Indifferent, in-
active, inert.

The duke and all his country abode as *neuter* and helde with none of both parties.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 252. p. 374.

ALPH. You must be as it were a *neuter*, and not wedded to your selfe, but as one standing in doubt.

Fox. *Martyrs*, fol. 1470. *A Talk between Master Bradford and two Spanish Friars.*

So in a politique body sike with sedition, all the internall remedy is to come from the whole sound parts thereof, that is to say, such as are *neutralls*, who may labour with the one side, and with the other to compound the quarrell.

Hakewill. *Apologie*, book iv. ch. ii. sec. 1. fol. 312.

GLOU. I haue a letter guessingly set downe
Which came from one that's of a *newtrall* hearte
And not from one oppos'd.

Shakspeare. *Lear*, fol. 300.

Neutrality in things good or evill, is both odious, and prejudicial; but in matters of an indifferent nature is safe and commendable.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 129. *Holy Observations.*

There is no health; physicians say that we
At best enjoy but a *neutrality*.
And can there be worse sickness than to know,
That we are never well nor can be so.

Donne. *An Anatomy of the World.*

This is certain, that in all our undertakings God will be either our friend or our enemy. For providence never stands *neuter*.

South. *Sermons*, vol. v. p. 272.

Too many of our days, though christians in name, appear so indifferent as to any real belief of christianity, that they are rather *neuters* in regard to it; though on one side of the question there must be truth and safety, but in such a *neutrality* there can be none.

Pearce. *Sermon* 13. vol. i. p. 372.

Be large in proffers, in performance true;
Purchase but their *neutrality*, thy sword
Will, in despite of oracles, reduce
The rest of Greece.

Glover. *The Athenaid*, book ix.

NEW, *v.* } Goth. *niuja*; A. S. *neow*,
NEW, *adj.* } *niw*, *niow*; D. *nieun*, *nu*,
NEW, *adv.* } *nouw*; Ger. *new*; Sw. *ny*;
NE'WISH, } Fr. *neuf*; It. *novo*; Sp. *nuevo*;
NE'WLY, } Lat. *novus*; Gr. *νέος*. Wachter
NE'WNESS, } thinks they may be referred to
NEWS, } Ger. *nu*, Eng. *now*;—*quid enim*
NE'WFANGLE, *v.* } *est novum, nisi nunc factum,*
NE'WFANGLE, *adj.* } *vel nuper ortum.* And Vossius
NE'WFANGLENES, } suggests that the Gr. *νέος* was
NE'WFANGLY. } from the Hebrew *na*, *now*. The
A. S. verb, *neowian*, *novare*, *renovare*;

To do or make *now*, at the present time, instant moment. And the adjective *new*; NEW.

Done or made *now*, caused to be, produced or affected *now*, at the present time, the instant moment; opposed to old; modern, opposed to ancient, or antiquated; fresh, recent.

Our old writers used *newelty*, as we now use *novelty*. *New-fangle*, see FANGLE.

Gode lawes, þat were aleyd, *newe* he lette make.

R. Gloucester, p. 144.

þus, lo! þe Englysse volc vor naȝt to grounde come
Vor a fals kȳng, þat nadde non ryȝt to þe kȳnedom,
And com to a *nywe* louerd, þat more in ryȝte was.

Id. p. 363.

Neuerles his falshed brouht vs sorowe alle *newe*.

R. Brunne, p. 66.

Nouht þien fulle fer to þam com a tȳping,
þat Harald was comand, *newly* was mad kȳng.

Id. p. 67.

Neither men putten *newe* wyn in to olde botels, ellis the botels ben to broken and destrȳed, and the wyn sched out, but men putten *newe* wyn into *newe* botels and both ben kept.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. ix.

Neither do men put *new* wyne into olde vessels, for then the vessels breake, and the wyne runneth oute, and the vessels perishe. But they powre *newe* wyne in to *newe* vessels, and so are both saued together.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For it is written, that "the olde good los or good name, of a man is some gon and passed, whan it is not *newed*."

Chaucer. *The Tale of Melibeus*.

But thus much I dare sain, that shee
Was white, rody, fresh, and lifely hewed,
And every day her beauteie *newed*.

Id. *The Dreame of Chaucer*, p. 326.

Hire hosen weren of fine scarlet rede,
Ful streite yteyed, and shoon ful moist and *newe*.

Id. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 459.

"Sire Clerk of Oxenforde," our hoste said,
"Ye ride as stille and coy, as doth a maid,
Were *newe* spoused, sitting at the bord."

Id. *The Clerkes Prologue*, 7879.

Yet right anon as that his dore is up,
He with his feet wol spurnen doun his cup,
And to the wood he wol, and wormes ete;
So *newefangel* ben they of hir mete.

Id. *The Frankeleines Tale*, y. 10932.

I thynke for to touche also
The worlde, whiche *neweth* every daie,
So as I can, so as I maie.

Gower. *Conf. Am. Prologues*, p. 7.

The presentes every daie bene *newed*,
He was with yestes all besnewed.

Id. *Ib.* book vi. p. 195.

This ordynaunce they had made of *newe*, that the frēchmen knewe nat of.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. 161. p. 197.

We now finde it nought in Saxony, where we *newly* see it assayed.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 232. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*, &c.

In the common wyne that oure Sauour drancke with theym after his resurrection, was there none other manner of *newenesse* than there was therein before.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 1328. *A Treatise vpon the Passion*.

The capitayne, who was desyrus to here *newes*, sayd, sir, I here none, I pray you, if you haue herde any, lette me here some parte of them.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. lxvi. p. 213.

The brute appeasde we askte him of his birth,
What *newes* he brought, what hope made hym to yield.

Surrey. *Virgil. Aneis*, book ii.

NEW.
NEWS-
PAPERS.

But let this pass as it is well worthy & let us see and examine more of this *newfangled* philosophy.

Frith. Workes, fol. 21. An Answer to Rastel's Dialogue.

Diuers yonge scolers thei founde properly witted, featly lerned, and *newfangled* minded.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 213. A Dialogue concerning Heresies, &c.

And when the tenauntes came to pay their quarter's rent
They bring some foule at Midsommer a dish of fish in Lent,
At Christmase a capon, at Michaelmase a goose:
And somewhat else at *Newyeares-tide*, for feare their lease flie loose.
Gascoigne. A Glose upon this Text, Dominus ejus opus habet.

(But King Henry) met with a point of great difficulty, and knotty to solue, able to trouble and confound the wisest king in the *newnesse* of his estate.

Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. iii.

What *news* (sweet Pool) look'st thou my lines should tell,
That like the tolling of the doleful bell,
Bidding the deaths-man to prepare the grave?
Expect from me no other *news* to have.

Drayton. Queen Margaret to the Duke of Suffolk.

Hard witts be hard to receive, but sure to keepe; painful without wearinesse, hedefull without wavering, constant without *newfanglednesse*.

Ascham. Works, fol. 209. The Schoolmaster.

He was so enamored with the *newell*,
That nought he deemed deare for the *iewell*.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. May.

Yet such extenuation let me begge
As in reproofe of many tales deuised,
Which oft the ear of greatnesse needes must heare,
By smiling pick-thankes, and base *newes-mongers*.

Shakspeare. Henry IV. First Part, fol. 62.

Cease thou, bad *newes-man*; badly dost thou hide
Thy maister's shame, in harlot's bondage tide;
The rest myself too readily can spell.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 6.

————— Farewell happy fields
Where joy for ever dwells: Hail, horrors, hail!
Infernal world, and thou, profoundest Hell,
Receive thy *new* possessor: one who brings
A mind not to be chang'd by place or time.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 257.

For the truth is, *newness*, especially in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for a searching mind, it was (as I may so say) an high test, fit for the relish of an Athenian reason.

South. Sermons, vol. i. p. 22.

I must confess, says he, I am amazed that the press should be only made use of in this way by *news-writers* and the zealots of parties.

Spectator, No. 124.

He [Edmund Waller] surprised the town with two or three pieces of that kind, as if a tenth Muse had been *newly* born to cherish drooping poetry.

Johnson. The Life of Waller.

To coin *new-fangled* wagers, and to lay 'em,
Laying to lose, and losing not to pay 'em.

Churchill. The Candidate.

NEWSPAPERS.

Roman
Diurna.

Frequent mention is made by Latin writers of *Diurna*. *Acta Diurna*, &c. and these have been sometimes, but we think incorrectly, translated *NEWSPAPERS*. Murphy, in rendering a passage of Tacitus, *Diurna Populi Romani per Provincias per exercitus curatiùs leguntur ut noscatur quid Thræsea non fecerit*, (*Annal. xvi. 22.*) boldly employs the word *Newspapers*; and expresses a wish that some specimens of them had been left to us. In the London reprint of Brotier's Tacitus, (1812,) a note also on this passage may be found, "*Romani ut et*

Not similar
to modern
News-
papers.

nos, habuere Diurna, Ang. Newspapers." If by *News-papers*, however, is meant documents intended for public information and amusement, at all resembling those of modern construction and freely circulated among the people, nothing, as we imagine, can be more remote from the original sense. Private *Diurna* were no more than daily memorandums of household and personal transactions. (Juv. vi. 485.) The *Acta Publica*, *Tabulæ*, *Commentarii*, *Diurna Urbis Acta*, *Acta Populi*, or simply *Acta*, were in like manner Public Registers of two sorts, one relating to transactions of the Senate, the other to National events. Julius Cæsar first commanded that Senatorial Registers should be compiled and published. (Suet. in vit. 20.) Augustus, acting upon a more narrow principle, jealously cleared the Gallery, as it were, and inhibited their publication. (*Id. in vit. 37.*) They were still, however, compiled by persons named *Actuarii*, who, in order to prevent disclosure to the unprivileged, were always Senators. The Emperor Hadrian performed this duty after he had been Quæstor. (Spartianus, 3.) The other *Acta* contained certain Registers. Thus we find a doubt relative to the natal place of Tiberius decided, because *sic in Fastos Actaque Publica relatum est*; (Suet. in vit. 5.) and so again Suetonius

*Acta Pub-
lica.*

appeals to the *Acta* to prove that Caligula was born at Antium. (*in vit. 8.*) The custom originated so early as the reign of Servius Tullius, who in order to obtain the Population Returns necessary for his *Census*, enjoined a payment in the Temple of Juno Lucina for every birth, in that of Venus Libitina for every death, and in that of Juventas for every one attaining manhood. Every Roman was also to register his own name, (*ἀπογράφεσθαι*.) and those of his parents, wife, and children. (Dion. Halicarn. iv. 15.) A similar registry was enjoined by a decree of Antoninus, which Capitolinus (*in vit. 9.*) mistakes for an original institution. Juvenal speaks of a wealthy, enervated debauchée, who by the assistance of his minion is able "to prove himself a man upon record," that is by inserting the names of reputed children, *libris Actorum*, (ix. 84.) upon which passage Gifford has the following note. "He alludes to the Public Registers in which parents were obliged to set down the names of their children a few days after their births. These Registers were kept in the Temple of Saturn, where they were open to all; and as besides births, they contained records of marriages, divorces, deaths, and other occurrences of the year, they were of singular use to the Historian, Antiquary, &c." The latter part of this note is borrowed from one by Lipsius on Suetonius above, (*Jul. Cæsar. 20.*) *Iis (Actis) continebantur res rationesque Populi, judicia publica, supplicia, comitia, ædificia, natiuitates, illustres mortes, matrimonia, divortia*; for each of which entries he cites authorities, (in some instances, perhaps, a little forced,) in an *Excursus* on Tacitus, *Annales V.* which treats the *Acta* at length. It is plain from Tacitus, however, that very ordinary public transactions, such as he considered beneath the dignity of professed History, were recorded

NEWS-PAPERS.

in the *Acta*. *Nerone secundum, L. Pisone Consulibus pauca memoriâ digna evenere, nisi cui libeat laudandis fundamentis et trabibus, quæis molem amphitheatri apud Campum Martis Cæsar extruxerat, volumina implere: cum ex dignitate Populi Romani repertum sit, res inlustres Annalibus, talia Diurnis Urbis Actis mandare.* (*Annal.* xiii. 31.) Ammianus Marcellinus has preserved from the *Acta* part of the record of a criminal sentence, adjudging exile to a Prætorian Præfect named Taurus, A. D. 361. Such Registries always commenced by naming first the Consuls, and then the offender. *Consulatu Tauri et Florentii, inducto sub præconibus Tauro, &c.*; and this formula was retained in the *Acta* of the early Christian Church also. (Eusebius, vii. 15.)

Mode of circulating the *Acta*.

These *Acta Diurna*, after having been registered, were certainly sometimes transcribed and circulated; not as *News-papers*, but as *News-letters*, (of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter,) to such persons as chose to pay for them, as well perhaps as to others whose official situations demanded knowledge of public transactions. Hence they might get abroad, as Tacitus states, among the Provinces and Armies. Cicero, when writing to Cassius, affirms that he knows him to be thus in possession of News. *Scelus affinis tui Lepidi, summamque levitatem et inconstantiam, ex Actis quæ ad te mitti certè scio, cognosse te arbitror.* (*Ad Fam.* xii. 8.) And we have little doubt that a passage in Juvenal, (which, however, does not appear to have been so understood by Commentators and Translators,) refers to persons hired to extract from the *Acta*, on the same footing as the Writers of modern Newsletters. The Satirist, indignant at the depreciation of Literature, inquires

Quis dabit Historico, quantum dabit Acta legenti? vii. 104.

which Stapylton renders

Where is he
Will give the Historian an Attorney's fee?

and Gifford, wandering widely from the original,

One poor plodding scribe
Gets more, by framing pleas, than all the tribe.

Achaintre also, in his note, considers the *Actorum lector* as *un notaire ou greffier*. But what, it may be asked, has an Attorney to do in this place? "how gat he there?" The opposition required is to a *Historian*, and that opposition cannot be supplied by an Attorney. Surely Juvenal intended to express that the frivolous News of the day was a far more marketable commodity than graver History; and he asks, who is there will pay a Historian so good a price as he will offer to a Newsletter-Writer, who reads the *Acta* in order to extract from them for the amusement of his employer?

Chalmers's Historical account of News-papers

The History of Newspapers has been investigated with very great diligence by Mr. Chalmers in his *Life of Ruddiman*, and his opening paragraph is written in a style so full-mouthed and Johnsonian, that we cannot forbear borrowing it for our own commencement also.

Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus not a News paper.

"The origin of Newspapers, those pleasant vehicles of instruction, those entertaining companions of our mornings, has not yet been investigated with that precision which is undoubtedly due to what has been emphatically called one of the safe-guards of our privileges. We are still unacquainted with the name of our first Newspaper, and we are still ignorant of the epoch of its original publication." (102.) The *Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus* was long reputed to claim the honour of

priority; but that Work is rather an Annual Register than a Newspaper. It is written in Latin, and the first volume, compiled by M. Jansen, a Frisian, appeared in 1598 at Cologne. The first Venetian Gazette was produced yet earlier, in 1536. But the jealous Government of that State did not permit the circulation of printed News, and thirty MS. volumes from its commencement may be found in the Magliabecchian Library at Florence.

NEWS-PAPERS.

Venetian Gazette.

The research of Chalmers at length discovered that the first printed Newspaper appeared in England in 1588; when the wise policy of Burleigh took pains to prevent the circulation of false reports which might occasion panic, at that formidable period during which the British Channel was swept by the Spanish Armada. The title is "The English Mercurie, published by authority for the prevention of false Reportes, imprinted at London by Christopher Barker, her Highness' Printer, 1588." No 50 of that Newspaper is the first existing in the British Museum, (Sloane MSS. 4106.) and the News is announced from "Whitehall, July 23d." These Mercuries were not published daily, but at intervals, like Extraordinary Gazettes; and they appeared but rarely after the danger which gave them birth had passed away.

England produced the First News-paper.

A. D. 1588.

The English Mercurie.

The discovery of this Newspaper destroyed the hypothesis which had long attributed the invention to Theophrast Renaudot, a Physician, who obtained from Cardinal Richelieu, in April 1631, a Patent for a Weekly Paris Gazette. The first weekly Newspaper appeared ten years before that publication, in 1621, under the title of the *Courant or Weekly Newes from Foreign Parts*, and it was printed by Nathaniel Butter, who ere long, having many rivals, converted his weekly sheets into half-yearly volumes; *The Swedish Intelligencer*, 1630, *The German Intelligencer*, 1631. Butter is alluded to by Ben Jonson in *The Staple of News*, and Fletcher also notices him in the *Fair Maid of the Inn*. Of the various successors of this Parent of News-Literature ample Catalogues are given by Ruddiman in an Appendix, and by the yet more laborious John Nichols, in the IVth volume of his *Anecdotes of the XVIIIth Century*. From both of these sources we shall borrow indiscriminately, premising that if Chalmers's Catalogue be defective, that of Nichols is on the other hand supererogatory; for it contains many Works which have no relation to genuine Newspapers, such as Periodical Essays and Magazines.

Theophrast Renaudot.

A. D. 1631.

Nathaniel Butter.

A. D. 1621.

The period of the Great Rebellion was eminently fertile in Newspapers, and the Mercuries of that dismal season sprang up in number and in venom not unlike the heads of the Hydra. Among them we find *Mercurius Vapulans, Somniosus, Dogmaticus, Melancholicus, Pragmaticus, Clericus, Morbicus, Diabolicus, Mercurius Mercuriorum Stultissimus, Elencticus, Psittacus, Acheronticus, Insanus, Insanissimus, Icommaticus, Phreneticus, Zeticus, Mastix, Rhadamanthus, Nullus, Fumigosus, or the Smoking Nocturnal, Jocosus, Meretrix, Phanaticus*. In No. 7 of *The Impartial Intelligencer*, which commenced in March, 1648, is found the first regular advertisement. It is from a gentleman at Candish in Suffolk, respecting two horses which had been stolen from him. From 1655 to 1659, the two chief Newspapers were the *Public Intelligencer* and the *Mercurius Politicus*, both published by order of Parliament, under the Editorship of Marchmont Needham, who was discharged from that office, and prohibited from writing or publishing any "*publique intelligence*," when his Newspapers were continued after the Re-

News-papers abundant during the Great Rebellion.

First Advertisement.

A. D. 1648.

Marchmont Needham.

NEWS-PAPERS.

storation; and who is pithily described by Anthony Wood as a "most seditious, mutable, and reviling author."

During the struggle between the King and the Rebels, each army carried a Printer about with it; and after the King's murder, Christopher Higgins, who had been sent by Cromwell to Leith in 1652, reprinted a London *Diurnal*, and the *Mercurius Politicus*. On the 31st of December, 1660, appeared at Edinburgh the first Scotch Newspaper of home manufacture, *Mercurius Caledoniensis*, edited by Thomas Sydserf, son of the Bishop of Orkney. The Editor is described to have been "very loyal, very illiterate, and very affected;" and his labours were weekly. In 1662 a warm debate occurred in the Irish Parliament relative to the propriety of allowing the publication of its Debates in the English Diurnals, and the Speaker in consequence wrote to Sir Edward Nicholls, Secretary of State, to enjoin a prohibition. (Lord Mountmorres, *History of Irish Parliament*, ii. 123.)

First Scotch Newspaper.

A. D.

1660.

Irish Debates prohibited.

A. D.

1662.

The Kingdom's Intelligencer.

A. D.

1663.

The Kingdom's Intelligencer, commenced in 1663, contains a greater variety of useful information than any of its predecessors, and there may be found in it somewhat of an Obituary; reports of the proceedings of Parliament, and of the Court of Claims; lists of the Judges' Circuits, of the Lent Preachers, of the Sheriffs, &c. Some curious advertisements also appear in its columns. "The Faculties office for granting Licences (by Act of Parliament) to eat flesh in any part of England is" announced to be "still kept at St. Paul's Chain, near St. Paul's Church Yard;" and the Public is warned as follows against a Literary Piracy. "There is stolen abroad, a most false and imperfect copy of a Poem, called *Hudibras*, without name either of Printer or Bookseller, as fit for so lame and spurious an impression. The true and perfect edition printed by the author's original, is sold by Richard Marriott, under St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet Street; that other nameless impression is a cheat, and will but abuse the Buyer as well as the Author, whose Poem deserves to have fallen into better hands."

Sir Roger L'Estrange.

The Intelligencer; published for the satisfaction and information of the People, was undertaken in 1663 by Roger L'Estrange, a personage afterwards knighted, and better known as Sir Roger; and that notorious Licenser and publicly accredited persecutor of the Liberty of the Press is said by Mr. Nichols to have infused into his Newspapers "more information, more entertainment, and more advertisements of importance, than (were contained in) any succeeding Paper whatever, previous to the Golden Age of Letters, which may be said to have commenced in the Reign of Queen Anne."

The Oxford

and London Gazette.

A. D.

1665.

Licenses required.

The *Oxford Gazette* (the Parent of the *London Gazette*, the Court at that time being at Oxford) made its first appearance on November 7—14, 1665, so that the first *London Gazette*, Feb. 1—5, 1665 is numbered 24. On May 12, 1680, was issued "a Proclamation for suppressing the printing and publishing unlicensed News-Books and Pamphlets of News," because it has become a common practice for evil-disposed persons to vend "to his Majesty's people all the idle and malicious reports that they could collect or invent, contrary to Law: the continuance whereof would in a short time endanger the Peace of the Kingdom; the same manifestly tending thereto, as has been declared by all his Majesty's Judges unanimously." The process, although no doubt rather summary, was not without its use, and might occasionally, in our own days, be used with considerable advantage. The rate of Advertisements, then

untaxed, may be learned from the *Jockey's Intelligencer, or Weekly Advertisements of Horses and Second-hand Coaches to be bought or sold*, 1683; in which we are informed that it is "price a shilling for a horse or coach, for notification, and sixpence for renewing." *The Flying Post*, in 1695, announces a plan of which we have very lately seen a revival with one remarkable difference, that the price, after the lapse of 150 years, has been reduced one-half. "If any gentleman has a mind to oblige his Country friend or correspondent with this account of public affairs, he may have it for 2d. of J. Salusbury at the Rising Sun in Cornhill, on a sheet of fine paper; half of which being blank, he may thereon write his own private business, or the material News of the day." Again in the following year we find Dawks's *News Letter* for the same purpose. "This Letter will be done upon good writing-paper, and blank space left, that any gentleman may write his own private business. It does undoubtedly exceed the best of the *written News*, contains double the quantity, is read with abundant more ease and pleasure, and will be useful to improve the younger sort in writing a curious hand."

The "written News" here mentioned were Letters written periodically by agents employed to collect News for individuals, some specimens of which may be found in (Aubrey's) *Letters from the Bodleian*. (i. p. 15.) In the *Observer Reformed*, Sept. 10, 1704, it is announced, "Advertisements of eight lines inserted for one shilling;" a proof of little increase of demand since 1683. Morphew's *County Gentleman's Courant*, two years afterwards, "as promotion of Trade is a matter which ought to be encouraged," advances the price to 2d. a line. The *General Postscript* of Oct. 24, 1709, thus characterises some of its more eminent Contemporaries. "The Weekly Papers being exceedingly barren and impertinent, the following Catalogue, we hope, will not be unacceptable to every English reader. The *Daily Courant* by Socinus Editor, a Modern Whig. The *Supplement* by Jacobus Abellius, a Postscriptorian. The *British Apollo* by a Society of Gentlemen consisting of Abenigo Simpleton only. The *General Remark* by the most learned and laborious Poveus, Projector and Operator extraordinary. The *Female Tatler* by Scandlosissima Scoundrelia and her two natural brothers. The *General Postscript* by Novellus Scandalus, an Ubiquitarian. The *London Gazette* by the Gazetteer. The *Postman* by M. Hugonotius Politicus Gallo-Anglus, a spiteful commentator. The *Flying Post* by Scotus Phanaticus, an Observer. The *Review* by Verbofus Enthusiasticus, a Modernist. The *Tatler* by Scriptor Furiosus, a Superintendent and Court Intelligencer. The *Rehearsal revived* by Agitator Maximus, an Antediluvian. The *Evening Post* by Compositor Fatuus, a defacer of Languages. The *Whisperer* by Mrs. Jenny Frivolous, a near relation to Jacobus Abellius the Postscriptorian. The *Post-boy Junior* by M. Boyerius, a famous Versioner. The *City Intelligencer* by Mr. Nibble-news, a Paragraphian." Most of the evanescent personal allusions here are naturally lost, but we recognise Toland the Socinian and Abel Roper; as for the *wit*, it seems very much on a par with that exhibited in the controversies of similar scribblers in our own times.

On Feb. 27, 1713, appeared *The Monthly Weather-paper*; being some Baroscopical discoveries from what part or parts of the Compass the wind may be likely to blow, with what sorts and alterations of the Weather may be expected every day and night in March; a guide, no

NEWS-PAPERS.

Rate of Advertisements.

A. D. 1683.

Newsletters.

Rate of Advertisements.

A. D. 1704.

Characters of Newspapers.

A. D. 1709.

NEWS-PAPERS.

Stamp duty.

A. D.
1712.

doubt, equally veritable with Moore's Almanack. A Stamp duty on all printed single sheets and half-sheets was imposed on the 2d August, 1712, and Swift humorously notices the occurrence in his *Journal to Stella*: (Aug. 7 :) "Do you know that Grub-street is dead and gone last week. No more Ghosts or Murders now for love or money. I plied it close the last fortnight, and published at least seven Papers of my own besides some of other people's; but now every single half-sheet pays a halfpenny to the Queen. *The Observer* is fallen; the *Medleys* are jumbled together with *The Flying Post*; *The Examiner* is deadly sick; *The Spectator* keeps up and doubles its price. I know not how long it will hold. Have you seen the red stamp the Papers are marked with? Methinks the stamping is worth a halfpenny." On the same day in August 1789, the Duty was enlarged o two-pence. By 16 George I. c. 26. persons selling unstamped Newspapers are liable to committal to the House of Correction for three months, and 20s. reward is offered to the Informer.

A. D.
1789.

Number of News-papers.

A. D.
1709

Mr. Chalmers, in an Appendix, (No. 6.) affords much Statistical information respecting Newspapers. So late as 1709 the only *Daily Newspaper* published was the *Daily Courant*. Seventeen others appeared thrice a week, one twice. A three years' average in 1753 gave 7,411,757 as the annual sale of Newspapers in England. In 1756, War having commenced, the sale rose to 10,394,146, in the year following to 11,300,980. In the succeeding three years the average again sank to 9,464,790.

A. D.
1756.

In 1790 the number printed was 14,035,639
1791 14,794,153
1792 15,005,780

A. D.
1792.

In 1792 there were published in London 13 daily, 20 evening, and 9 weekly Papers; in the country 70, and in Scotland 14. Since that date, notwithstanding the enormous increase in circulation of the leading Newspapers, and the more than commensurate improvement in every department connected with them, the number published in the Capital has by no means increased in proportion. The reason is obvious; the circulation is monopolized by Newspapers of established character, and the expense of competition, compared with the chances against success, is far too great to be rashly hazarded. We are indebted to the kindness of a Gentleman practically well acquainted with the subject for the following information relative to the present (1832) Newspaper Press.

Present state of the Newspaper Press.

A. D.
1832.

There are published in London 6 Daily Morning and 6 Daily Evening Newspapers; 3 twice a Week; 4 three times a Week; 18 Weekly; 15 on Sundays, perhaps 2 or 3 more on the last-named day with very little chance of continuance, in all 52, an increase of only 10 since 1792. The English Provincial Newspapers amount to 153, out of which Liverpool claims 7, Manchester 6, Exeter 5, Bath, Bristol, Sheffield, and York 4 each. The Isle of Man furnishes 1. Guernsey and Jersey each 3. Scotland 37, of which 11 belong to Edinburgh, 7 to Glasgow, 2 to each of the towns of Aberdeen, Dumfries, Dundee, Inverness, Kelso, Montrose, and Sterling. In Ireland are published 52, of which 13 belong to Dublin, 4 to Belfast, 3 to Cork, 3 to Waterford, and 2 to each of the towns of Clonmell, Galway, Kerry, Kilkenny, Limerick, Mayo, and Wexford. The sale of the *Times*, the leading Journal of London, exceeds 11,000 a day, and its profits have been computed at £30,000 a year. It has three Editors, the highest

salary of whom has been stated to be £1500 a year; 12 Regular Reporters and 3 supernumeraries are employed by it at 5 guineas a week, 3 readers, 2 publishers, a cashier and 3 clerks, 50 compositors on an average, 12 attendants on the machinery; News collectors, foreign correspondents and agents, together about 100. The *Morning Herald* establishment is scarcely less expensive than that of the *Times*, and its latter circulation has amounted to between 9000 and 10,000 daily. The expenses of an Evening Daily Newspaper are much less than those of a Morning one. Great part of its information is collected ready at hand, it is printed on smaller paper, and it contains less quantity of small type. The lowest price for an Advertisement (unless perhaps from servants) is 7s., and above ten lines 1s. is charged for every three or four more. A column in the *Times* cannot be purchased at less than from 10 to 15 guineas. The following Parliamentary Papers, with which we shall conclude, offer a comparative view of many contemporary Newspapers.

NEWS-PAPERS.

Newspaper and Publication Stamps.

Returns of the Total Number of Stamps issued for Newspapers and other publications for the Ten Years ending 5th January, 1831; Number of Stamps issued for Newspapers published in London in the Year 1830, distinguishing the different Newspapers; Amount of Duty paid upon Pamphlets during the year 1830; and Amount of Duty paid for Advertisements in Newspapers and Pamphlets, distinguishing the London Newspapers, in the year 1830.

(Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 15th December, 1831.)

1. Newspapers, &c., for Ten Years.

A Return of the Total Number of Stamps yearly issued for Newspapers and other Publications, for the Ten Years ending 5th January, 1831.

	Newspapers.		Almanacks.
	4d.	2d.	1s. 3d.
Year ending 5th Jan. 1822	24,862,186	....	528,254
— 1823	23,932,403	....	519,255
— 1824	24,670,265	....	488,804
— 1825	25,573,909	....	512,363
— 1826	26,950,693	47,540	511,165
— 1827	27,004,802	189,050	488,714
— 1828	27,368,490	290,100	481,699
— 1829	28,007,335	787,874	520,600
— 1830	28,691,611	333,037	493,575
— 1831	30,158,741	335,200	444,474

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office, Stamps.
2d November, 1831.

2. Newspapers in London.

An Account showing the Number of Stamps issued for Newspapers published in London, in the year 1830, distinguishing the different Newspapers.

Title of Newspaper.	No. of Stamps.
*The Times and Evening Mail.....	3,499,986
*Morning Herald and English Chronicle	2,310,500
Morning Post.....	585,050
*Morning Chronicle, Observer, Englishman, and Bell's Life in London.....	2,131,799
Morning Advertiser.....	1,157,785
*Public Ledger, Weekly Times, and British Traveller .	574,000
*Standard, St. James's Chronicle, &c.	1,281,000

NEW-
ARK.

Note.—In the instances marked thus *, the Papers mentioned being the property of one person, in whose name the stamps are taken out, the number used for each Paper cannot be distinguished.

Returns of the number of Stamps issued for Newspapers and other Publications; and Duty paid on Pamphlets and for Advertisements in Newspapers and Pamphlets, distinguishing London Newspapers, in the Year 1830.

Return of the Amount of Duty paid upon Pamphlets during the year 1830, £1019. 13s. 9d.

4. *Advertisements.*

An Account of the Amount of Duty paid for Advertisements in Newspapers and Pamphlets, distinguishing the London Newspapers, in the Year 1830.

Newspapers	£153,583	7	10
Pamphlets	4,198	19	6
Total....	£157,782	7	4

NEWARK, a Borough and Market Town in the County of Nottingham, stands on the river Trent. It is believed to have been a Roman station, and its present name, (New-work,) which it has borne since the days of Edward the Confessor, corroborates the opinion

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Athenæum.....	91	7	0	Brought forward	12333	2	0
Age	927	9	6	Law Advertiser....	21	3	6
Atlas	812	14	0	Literary Advertiser.	62	6	0
Bell's Life in London	261	12	6	Mercantile Journal .	75	15	6
British Traveller...	810	19	0	Moore's Stock List .	2	5	6
Courier	2701	9	6	Morning Advertiser	5603	6	6
Cobbett's Register..	15	8	0	Morning Chronicle .	3595	0	6
Christian Advocate .	63	17	6	Morning Herald ...	7179	4	0
Country Times	68	12	0	Morning Journal...	869	9	6
County Chronicle ..	703	17	0	Morning Post	5586	0	0
County Herald	311	10	0	News	333	18	0
Court Journal	516	8	6	Observer	750	4	6
Commercial Record	20	2	6	Paul Pry	23	12	6
Englishman.....	66	10	0	Public Ledger	3526	12	0
Examiner	459	19	6	Racing Calendar ...	142	9	0
Evening Mail	106	8	0	Record	516	5	0
English Chronicle .	47	8	6	Select List.....	0	10	6
Farmer's Journal...	132	16	6	Spectator	499	9	0
Foreign Literary Ga-				Standard	1016	4	6
zette.....	35	17	6	Star	341	5	0
Globe and Traveller	1839	8	6	St. James's Chronicle	950	5	0
Intelligence	222	5	0	Stock List	3	3	0
John Bull	1104	15	6	Sun	952	7	0
Kent and Essex Mer-				Sunday Times.....	760	18	0
cury	274	1	0	The Times	15342	15	6
London Journal ...	52	3	0	United Kingdom ..	46	4	0
London Packet ...	48	2	6	United Kingdom Ga-			
London Gazette ...	84	2	0	zette	0	3	6
Law Chronicle	3	13	6	Weekly Dispatch ..	544	15	6
Law Gazette	0	14	0	Weekly Free Press..	69	11	6
Literary Gazette ...	547	8	0	Weekly Messenger.	581	14	0
L'Indépendant	2	2	0	Weekly Times	442	8	0
				World	210	5	0
Carried over	£12333	2	0				
					£62,382	13	6

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Accountant and Comptroller General's Office, Stamps,
3d Nov. 1831.

An Account of the Area or Number of Square Feet of Surface of One Copy of each of the Daily Newspapers printed in London during the Year 1831, including Supplementary or Extra Sheets; together with the Amount of Stamp Duty actually paid on one Copy of each Newspaper, and the Rate of such Payment for each 100 Square Feet of Area.

Newspaper.	Total Number of Square Feet Printed in 1831.		Total Stamp Duty paid in 1831 on One Copy.	Rate of Duty per 100 Square Feet.
	Ft.	In.	£. s. d.	s. d.
Times.....	4,588	3·5	4 3 5½ 4	1 9½ 2
Morning Herald ...	4,362	0·583, &c.	.....	1 10½ 8
Morning Chronicle	3,803	9·83, &c.	.....	2 2½ 2
Morning Advertiser.	3,185	2·9513, &c.	.....	2 7½ 6
Morning Post	3,164	5·9583, &c.	.....	2 7½ 6
Public Ledger	2,940	10·75	.....	2 10 2
Courier	3,153	7·5416, &c.	.....	2 8
Globe and Traveller	3,012	7·5	.....	2 9 8
Sun	3,212	1·083, &c.	.....	2 7 6
British Traveller ...	2,964	9·66, &c.	.....	2 9½
Standard	3,036	0·722, &c.	.....	2 8½ 8
Albion	3,203	5·083, &c.	.....	2 7½
Star	2,882	2·5	.....	2 10½

Stamp Office, Feb. 18, 1832.

that before that time some older work existed on the same site. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found within its circuit. The Castle was built (or rebuilt) in the reign of Stephen, by Alexander Bishop of Lincoln, and dearly did that Prelate suffer for his mili-

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tary fancy. The King threw him into prison, and when the Governor hesitated to deliver his master's fortress to the Royal troops, he was informed that the Tyrant had made a vow that the Bishop should neither eat nor drink till the Castle was surrendered. During the Baronial wars under John, this strong hold was often contested, and the King having lost all his baggage while crossing the *Washes*, retired into it for security, and died within its walls in 1216. Cardinal Wolsey lodged in it in 1536, on his way to Southwell; and so also did James I. on his route from Scotland after his accession in 1602. During the Great Rebellion, Newark formed one of the King's most loyal and powerful garrisons, and underwent three sieges, which it maintained with great gallantry. After its surrender, the Castle was demolished by the Parliament, nevertheless its shell still presents a magnificent ruin. The Northern front overlooks the river, and consists of a long line of curtain five stories in height, flanked at the Eastern angle by a square tower, and having another in its centre. Several of the windows are large and handsome, and belonging to the hall is one magnificent bay. Under the hall is an arched crypt, supported on pillars, and presenting loops and embrasures for cannon towards the river. A bridge crosses the Trent close to the Castle. It is carried for the most part upon dry land, as a security against the floods by which the roads before its construction were frequently made impassable. It consists of nine arches, and is a work of the celebrated Smeaton. The Church is a noble building of the time of Henry VI. richly decorated in the exterior with mullions, tracery, niches, and even statues, which have escaped Iconoclastic fury, and a light and handsome tower crowned with a lofty spire. Many of the windows still retain their painted glass, and the choir is enclosed by a carved wooden screen of choice workmanship. It is a Vicarage in the gift of the King. The Market-place is a handsome square, containing a Town-hall of elegant architecture. A Grammar School and a Town Gaol are the other public buildings, and many of the private houses are new and well built. The manufactures are chiefly cotton and linen, but Newark trades also in coal, wool, and malt, and it is the chief corn mart of the surrounding country. Its position also on the great North road is highly advantageous to it. The Charter by which it returns two Members to Parliament is the latest in our History, dating from the 29th Charles II. The voters are scot and lot payers. The government of the town is vested in a Mayor and twelve Aldermen. Population, in 1821, 8084. Distant 14 miles North-West from Grantham, 120 from London.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, a Borough, Market Town, and Port, and in commercial importance and population the principal town in the district between the Tees and the Tweed. It is situated on the Northern bank of the river Tyne, about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles West from the German Ocean, 273 miles North North-West of London, 117 miles South-East of Edinburgh, 15 miles North of Durham, and 56 miles East of Carlisle.

The site of this town was undoubtedly occupied at a very early period as a military station, and was, probably, the *Pons Ælii* of the Romans; in Bede's *Hist. Ecclesiastica*, it is styled *Ad Murum*, *regia Villa in lustris*; and it was also during the Saxon era, from its abounding in Religious Houses, very appropriately called Monkchester. Adrian's *Vallum* and Severus's Wall, both of which extended across the island from sea to sea, passed

through Newcastle, hence the designation *Ad Murum*. The origin of the present town may certainly be referred to William the Conqueror, by whom it was constituted a Borough, and by whom, or one of his sons, Robert or Rufus, the castle was built, whence it derives its name. The town seems soon to have become of some importance, and its revenue to have been considerable, probably derived rather from its mines of coal than from "the harvest of the river." Its earliest Charter extant is from Henry I., by which he confirmed "*probis hominibus de Novo Castello super Tinam et heredibus eorum villam nostram de Novo Castello cum omnibus proficuis pro centum libris.*" A Charter of King John mentions "*quingenta libræ numero,*" or £50 sterling, as the ancient fee-farm rent paid to the Crown. Henry III., in the year 1235, granted a Charter "to the men of Newcastle," which excluded all Jews from residing amongst them; and three years afterwards he gave them the land called the *Forth*, with leave "to dig stones and coals there." This Borough was originally part of the County of Northumberland; but Henry IV. granted a Charter, dated May 4, 1400, the effect of which was to constitute the ancient Borough a separate County to all intents and purposes; it has now its own Lord Lieutenant, Sheriff, Coroner, and other officers; it has its separate Assizes, and in fact possesses all the powers and privileges of a County. Queen Elizabeth, by Charter dated August 30, 1589, incorporated the Burgesses or inhabitants by the name of the "Mayor and Burgesses of the Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the County of the same." The governing body of the corporation consists of the Mayor, ten Aldermen, a Sheriff, and twenty-four Common Councilmen. There are likewise a Recorder, two Coroners, a Town Clerk, and other officers. The right of election of Members to serve in Parliament is in the free Burgesses at large, who acquire their freedom either by descent or servitude; all the sons of a free Burgess are entitled to the franchise of their father. The number of free Burgesses is about 4000. The number of houses in the town of £10 rental is computed at 2916, of which 404 are occupied by Burgesses.

The income of the Corporation of Newcastle is about £35,000 per annum; the annual allowance to the Mayor for maintaining hospitality in the Mansion House is 2000 guineas per annum, exclusive of a house and furniture, coach and horses, barge, service of plate, and coals.

This Borough-County, which is composed of four Townships, St. Nicholas, All Saints, St. John's, and St. Andrew's, is situated in the parish of St. Nicholas, in the Archdeaconry of Northumberland and Diocese of Durham; it is bounded on the South part by the County of Durham, and on other parts by the County of Northumberland: its circuit is ten miles and 1500 yards. The jurisdiction of the town comprises the river Tyne within the flowing of the tide, a space of about eighteen miles, viz. from Hedwin Streams, seven miles above the town, down to a rock in the sea called Sparhawk. The parish of St. Nicholas comprises besides the town several Townships in the County of Northumberland. The Benefice is a Vicarage endowed with all small tithes, but several moduses exist, and some species of tithe are not collected; the net annual value is supposed to be about £700 per annum. The Bishop of Carlisle is the Patron, and he and the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle are the owners of the Rectory or great tithes, in equal moieties. The parochial Chapelries of All Saints, St. John's, and

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St. Andrew's, in Newcastle, which are perpetual Curacies, respectively extend into Northumberland; their annual income may be stated at about £300 per annum each.

At Newcastle, the banks of the Tyne are steep, and of considerable height; the town rises along the hill and crowns the summit. In the ancient part of the town near the river, the streets, which are almost entirely occupied by shops, manufactories, and warehouses, are narrow and inconvenient; but the principal thoroughfares have been widened and improved, and many new streets have been built within the last twenty years, especially in the Northern and Eastern quarters of the town. The suburb, too, of Westgate, which is in the County of Northumberland, has lately been much increased, and many of its residences have a noble prospect of the river Tyne and the vales of Ravensworth and Derwent, in the adjoining County of Durham. The newer squares and streets are laid out in a handsome style, and the spirit of improvement and increasing prosperity of the place bid fair to render it equal in convenience and elegance to any Provincial town in the Kingdom. The view of the town from the opposite bank of the river is peculiarly grand and picturesque; the lower part of the foreground is occupied by the river Tyne and its shipping, and the spacious quay crowded with its busy throng and merchandise; the streets ascend and range along the acclivity till they reach the level, with here and there a fine and prominent object. Among the public buildings which are conspicuous, are the Court House for the County of Northumberland, with a noble portico, designed from the Parthenon, the old Castle of the town, the steeple of St. Nicholas, and the spire of All Saints. The Church of St. Nicholas was founded by the Conqueror, and the present edifice was raised, it is supposed, about the year 1359. It is 240 feet long, 75 feet broad, and the height of the tower is 194 feet. This tower is square, and at its four angles are lofty and highly ornamented spires, from whose bases spring transverse arches supporting a lantern of exquisite lightness and beauty, with smaller spires than those of the tower at its angles, and the principal spire rising to a great height from its centre. The steeple of St. Dunstan's in the East, London, was built by Sir Christopher Wren in imitation of it, but is greatly inferior. Attached to the Church of St. Nicholas are two Libraries, one belonging to the Corporation, and the other, which is considerable and very valuable, was bequeathed to the Town by Dr. Tomlinson. The parochial Chapel, or Church of All Saints, rebuilt in 1783, is a handsome Grecian building of a circular form, with a lofty and elegant spire, and an Ionic portico on the South. St. Thomas's Chapel, lately erected by the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, is a very handsome building in the early English style of architecture, with lancet windows and pointed arches. In 1824, a new Gaol was erected: it consists of a strong and lofty centre tower, with five radiating wings, and is well adapted for the safe custody and classification of prisoners. The Assembly Rooms, erected in 1766, at an expense of £6700, are elegant and commodious.

Of the ancient Norman Castle, little now remains but the tower, which is a noble object; it is about 80 feet high, 62 feet by 54 on the outside, and its walls 14 feet thick; its chapel and guard-room are generally visited by strangers, and from the top is a good panoramic view of the town and neighbourhood. The ancient walls of the town are supposed to have been built during the

XIIIth Century. Leland says, "The strength and magnificence of the walling of this town far passeth all the waulles of the cities of England, and most of the towns of Europe." The walls were 2 miles 239 yards in circumference; once containing seven gates of great strength, and seventeen round towers. Some of the towers and portions of the wall still remain, but the last gate (New Gate) was removed in 1823. The town possesses a most excellent market in a convenient situation.

Newcastle is well supplied with good water; there are numerous public fountains, locally called "pans," (probably a corruption of pond,) and a Company conveys it into houses and manufactories in all parts of the town.

Immediately adjoining Newcastle on the North and West is the Town Moor, an uninclosed pasture of about 1200 acres; the herbage is secured by Act of Parliament to the resident Burgesses and resident widows of deceased Burgesses, for the grazing of two milch cows each. This open district, which may well be styled the lungs of the town, is extremely valuable to the inhabitants as a resort for exercise, whether on horse or foot, free from the smoke and other annoyances of manufactures.

The manufactures of Newcastle and its vicinity are numerous and extensive. Amongst the principal are the iron and glass-works for which the banks of the Tyne have long been famous. The first glass-works on the river Tyne were established about the year 1619, by Sir Robert Mansell, Knight, who brought workmen from Lorraine, and had by proclamation the sole right of making glass in England granted to him on account of the great industry and capital he had employed in perfecting that manufacture with pit-coal, "whereby the woods and timber of this Kingdom were greatly preserved," and an additional impulse given to the staple commerce of this port. Since that period establishments for the manufacture of all kinds of glass have been rapidly increasing in this neighbourhood. At present (1831) there are on the river Tyne thirty-one glass-houses, viz. one for the manufacture of plate glass, fifteen for crown glass, six for flint glass, and nine for green bottles. It has been stated that more glass is manufactured on the river Tyne than in the whole Kingdom of France, and about two-fifths of the English glass is said to be made in this district. In 1810, it was estimated that the thirty glass-houses on the river Tyne manufactured goods to the amount of £499,000 annually, on which the sum of £181,000 was paid in duty. In 1812, the duties on glass were doubled, since which time the trade has experienced great fluctuations, though it is still conducted with considerable spirit, ingenuity, and success.

There are several large furnaces for smelting iron in the neighbourhood, and also a considerable number of extensive wrought-iron works, iron and brass foundries, and steel manufactories. Several thousand workmen are employed at these establishments in casting, forging, slitting, and rolling iron and steel into almost every form of which they are susceptible. Anchors, chain-cables, pumps, cylinders, cannon, steam-engines, and other massive articles are manufactured here; and also shovels, edge-tools, files, saws, kettles, nails, sheet iron, and all kinds of ironmongery. The largest wrought-iron works on the banks of the Tyne are at Swalwell and Weniaton.

Few places combine more conveniences for manufacturing every species of earthenware than the banks of the Tyne, where there are now about twenty potteries.

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Flint and potters' clay are brought from the South of England in ships coming for coals, and the chief materials used for colouring and glazing are procured in the neighbourhood.

There are in the town and neighbourhood some large soaperies, a floor-cloth and two linen-yarn manufactories, several mustard and corn-mills, malt-kilns, breweries, oil-refineries, roperies, colour, paint, glue, and sail-cloth manufactories, paper-mills, tanneries, and chemical works for manufacturing oil of vitriol, cudbear, soda-water, alkali, sal ammoniac, copperas, vinegar, glauber salts, coal-tar, lamp-black, charcoal, coke, fig-blue, &c. Some years ago there were two sugar refineries in the town, but they are now disused. There are several establishments for converting pig-lead into ceruse and minium for pigments, and at two of them lead-shot is manufactured. The shot-tower at Low Elswick is 175 feet high; the shot is cast at the top of the tower, and by cooling as it falls, obtains that roundness and solidity for which it is esteemed by sportsmen.

But the coal-trade is the principal source of the prosperity of the town. The capital employed in this trade is estimated at £4,000,000 sterling; and in its various branches about 75,000 persons are engaged. Its produce has been calculated at £60,000 per week, and the duty paid to Government, which has been lately repealed, at £600,000 annually. This port is second only to London in the number and extent of its shipping; the number of ships registered at the Custom-house, Newcastle, is 1017, and their tonnage 206,687; it is computed that they are navigated by 9646 seamen. Laden vessels of upwards of 220 tons burthen easily navigate the river as high up as Newcastle bridge, and the quay of the town is one of the finest in England, being 580 yards in length. The principal exports besides coal, are lead, produced by the numerous mines in Allendale and Weardale, plate and other manufactured glass, earthenware, anchors, chain-cables, and other articles of naval ironmongery, steel, grindstones, &c. The foreign import trade of the port is very considerable, especially in corn and timber. Some vessels are annually employed in the Greenland whale-fishery. There are between fifty and sixty steam-vessels employed on this river, chiefly in carrying passengers and towing ships.

The salmon-fishery in the Tyne, once so abundant that it was provided in apprentices' indentures that they should not be fed with it oftener than twice a week, now affords only a small supply.

The following Table shows the quantity of coals shipped from the port of Newcastle, which includes Hartley and Blyth, small harbours on the coast of Northland, North of the Tyne. The figures in each column show the number of Newcastle chaldrons, one of which is nearly equal to two of the London measure, being in weight about 53 cwt. and containing 68 Winchester bushels, whilst the London chaldron is equal to only 36 Winchester bushels, and weighs 28 cwt. Eight Newcastle chaldrons make one keel, the boat or barge in which coals are conveyed from some collieries to the ships; and twenty-two chaldrons are called a *ten*.

	Newcastle.		Hartley and Blyth.	
	Coastwise.	Over-sea.	Coastwise.	Over-sea.
1791	404,367	45,702	39,619	127
1808	613,786	15,661	48,603	960
1816	678,151	43,783	49,417	771
1826	800,437	62,620	51,533	1395
1830	817,570	49,943	48,812	965

The markets are held on Tuesday and Saturday, and are numerous attended, especially that on Saturday, on which day there is a great influx of persons from the surrounding colliery villages. Newcastle has three fairs, viz. on the 12th of August, the 29th of October, and the 22d of November.

Newcastle has many charitable institutions, which are liberally supported. A General Infirmary, including a Lock Hospital, Dispensary, Lying-in-Hospital, Eye Infirmary, and Fever House. Nor are the interests of Science and Literature neglected: there is a Literary and Philosophical Institution, with a large and valuable Library and Museum; a Natural History Society, also with a Museum; an Antiquarian Society, possessing many valuable Roman antiquities, which have been found in the different stations on the wall; a Mechanic's Institution, possessing a valuable Library; a Botanical and Horticultural Society, at whose meetings prizes are given for fruits and vegetables. There is also a Northern Academy of Arts, where pictures by modern masters are annually exhibited, and an exhibition of Sculpture.

The population of the town, according to the census of 1831, is as follows: Township of St. Nicholas, 6126; of All Saints, 17,063; of St. John, 8135; and of St. Andrew, 11,436: total 42,760. But it should be noticed that the suburbs of the town are not included in this enumeration; they consist of the following Townships in the County of Northumberland: Westgate, with a population of 2996; Elswick, 787; Jesmond, 1393; Heaton, 501; and Byker, 5176: in all 108,53. Gateshead, in the County of Durham, which is also a suburb of the town, as Southwark is of London, contains a population of 15,177 inhabitants, and the following, therefore, is a summary of the whole population: within the limits of the town, 42,760; within the suburbs in Northumberland, 10,853; within the suburbs in Durham, 15,177: total 68,790.

Brand, *History of Newcastle*, 2 vols. 4to. 1789; Mackenzie, *History of Newcastle*, 4to. 1827; Parson and White, *Directory of the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1827.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE, a Borough and Market Town in the County of Stafford, takes its name from the River Line, a branch of the Trent, upon the Eastern bank of which it stands, and from a fortress built in it by Edmund Earl of Lancaster, youngest son of Henry III., upon the decay of a more ancient castle in the neighbouring town of Chesterton. Of this latter castle scarcely a vestige is now remaining. Newcastle stands agreeably, the town is neat, but for the most part ancient, and the principal street clean and spacious. In earlier days it maintained four Churches, three of which were destroyed in the Barons' Wars, and that which now remains is only a Chapel to the Parish of Stoke. The town was incorporated by Henry I. and has received Charters from Elizabeth and Charles II. also. It is governed by a Mayor, two Justices, two Bailiffs, and twenty-four Common Councilmen, and has returned two Members to Parliament since 27th Edward III. The chief manufactures are pottery to a very great extent, cloth, and hats. Much of the coal in the neighbourhood is so soft as to be cut into slices, and it consumes too rapidly to be employed otherwise than in furnaces; the trade in other coal is very considerable, and much facilitated by the Grand Trent canal which passes

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NEW-CASTLE-UNDER-LINE.

NEW-FOUND-LAND.

Position and extent.

Physical aspect.

Minerals.

Quadrupeds.

through the town. Newcastle is the birth-place of the Regicide Harrison. Population, in 1821, 7031. Distance from London 150 miles North-West.

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large Island of the British Empire, is adjacent to the Eastern coast of North America, from which it is separated by the Strait of Belle Isle, about twelve miles broad, and affording a passage practicable for vessels of any burthen, but intricate and dangerous. This Island is 300 miles long, 260 broad, and contains 35,000 square miles. It lies between $46^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 36'$ North latitude, and between $52^{\circ} 18'$ and $59^{\circ} 15'$ West longitude. The figure is very irregular, being deeply indented by numerous inlets which receive the streams that give exit to the water of the lakes abounding in the interior, and as the shores are generally bold, these land-locked bays present many excellent havens and roadsteads. In many places a beach of dry, clean pebbles extends along the water's edge and presents a surface admirably adapted for drying the fish afforded by the adjacent sea. Above, precipices of moderate height are crowned by groves of diminutive timber. Pennant, in his *Arctic Zoology*, represents some of the mountains as having a considerable height, and mentions Cape St. Mary, Chapeau Rouge, and Cape la Hune, on the South-Western coast, as attaining a great elevation. Little is known of the Country further inland than about thirty miles, as the settlers of the coast, a sea-faring people, find no inducement to undertake the labour and danger of exploring it. The face of the Country, as far as it has been explored, presents a succession of low steep hills covered with woods of stunted fir or birch, and interspersed with innumerable fresh-water lakes. The plains which occur are usually marshy, and overgrown with heath, though some are strewn with fragments of rock lying so close together as to preclude vegetation, and hence they bear the name of *Barrens*. The dreary woodlands are enlivened in Summer by the bloom of wild roses, and contain cherry trees, currant and gooseberry bushes, and a few other small fruit trees of indigenous growth. Potatoes and most of the common esculents of British gardens are cultivated with considerable success, but the moist, variable, and raw weather of the Summers does not allow corn to ripen.

Extensive beds of coal in some places reach down to the water's edge, so that it could with great facility be worked and shot into the holds of vessels anchored alongside. Vast deposits of pyrites occur on the Eastern shore, and their spontaneous combustion in wet weather sometimes exhibits pseudo-volcanic phenomena. The yellow colour and glittering appearance of this ore gave Sir Humphry Gilbert and other early navigators the erroneous impression that the Island contained rich mines of gold. The beautiful iridescent spar called Labrador stone occurs frequently.

Deer, beavers, hares, and their rapacious enemies, bears, foxes, and martens, abound in the woods, and are hunted during Winter, when the uniform hardness of the frozen surface renders every spot accessible. Then also the skin is most valuable, as wild quadrupeds acquire a close fur of unspotted whiteness, which on the approach of Summer is exchanged for the colour and texture usually belonging to the teguments of such creatures in more temperate climates. The genuine Newfoundland dog, the noblest variety of the species, grows to the size of a thriving calf of three months old. It retains in a considerable degree many of the propen-

sities of its unreclaimed nature, and though attached to its master, exhibits a dangerous ferocity if irritated, and even after the most careful training will, if unobserved, destroy all domestic animals which it can overpower. According to Anspach, it is still peculiar to the Island, as the variety known by the name in Europe is a degenerate mongrel.

The Winters, although severe, are less so than on the adjacent Continent. They generally set in early in November, and terminate at the end of April, although on the elevated Barrens the snow lies until the beginning of July. The North-Easterly winds are most dreaded, as they drive on the coasts immense fields of ice, which fill all the inlets, and extend over the surface of the sea for several miles from the shore. On the disruption of this accumulation by violent gales, such vessels as are not secured in landlocked havens are shattered into fragments, and their timbers are often set on fire by the violence of the collision and friction between the agitated masses of ice. The winds blowing over such a surface become loaded with frozen fogs, or *frost-smoke*, consisting of icy spiculæ, visible to the naked eye, and not only rendering exposure to the air painful, but penetrating into houses through the smallest apertures. In Spring, the thaw commences at the same time at the upper and lower surface of the snow, so that the middle stratum melts last. The ground is then found unfrozen to any depth, and vegetation is checked rather by the variableness than the extreme coldness of the weather, as a considerable degree of heat will, by a sudden transition, give place to gusty, raw, and chilling gales. Notwithstanding the ungenial nature of the climate, the finest fruits and vegetables are cheap and abundant, as they form the principal cargoes of the vessels which, during the fishing season, visit the Island from the West Indies and the South of Europe.

The capture of seals, morses, and other amphibious mammalia, forms a lucrative object of pursuit to the hardy islanders during the latter months of Winter. With admirable intrepidity, activity, and skill they conduct their barks to sea through casual openings in the ice, until they fall in with some seal-meadow, or field of ice occupied by those gregarious creatures, whose valuable skins and abundant oil yield a rich remuneration of these perilous enterprises. As the Spring advances, the boats and labour thus employed are transferred to the cod-fisheries, which we have already described under *GADUS*.

The population settled at St. John's, Placentia, Harbour Grace, and their dependent stations, was estimated by Colquhoun, in 1815, at 18,000, who kept 10,000 acres of land in cultivation; but the number has since so greatly increased that, according to the Report submitted to Parliament in 1824, it amounted to 100,000. The red Indian population is so scanty and so shy in approaching the settlements of white men, in consequence of injuries mutually inflicted and suffered, that it has been doubted whether any of them permanently occupy the Island, and whether those occasionally observed have not passed over from the Continent to hunt during the Summer months. Captain Buchan, however, who, in 1811, marched up the country a hundred and thirty miles, found in the depth of Winter a village containing seventy-five Indians, whom he in vain sought to conciliate, since after having with wanton barbarity killed two of his men, they sought refuge in remoter wilds.

St. John's, the seat of Government and principal

NEW-FOUND-LAND.

Climate.

Seal fishery.

Population.

St. John's.

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SOUTH
WALES.

Placentia.

Harbour
Grace.Annual
value of
fisheries.

haven, is situated at the extremity of a deep bay formed by two steep and high hills, which at the entrance are separated but by a narrow channel, and completely shelter the enclosed basin from every wind. It is well fortified, but the houses, built of wood, and only one story high, have a mean appearance, and are subject to frequent conflagrations, by one of which the town was, in 1816, almost completely destroyed, and property consumed to the value of £100,000. St. John's, in a commercial point of view, is a thriving place; and it has a weekly newspaper. The rental payable to proprietors resident in Britain exceeds £30,000 annually. The population is about 12,000. *Placentia*, a small place, has an excellent harbour capable of sheltering a hundred and fifty sail, and a convenient beach much frequented by those engaged in curing fish. *Harbour Grace*, the only other town, is small and unimportant. The fixed and circulating capital on the Island is estimated by Colquhoun at £1,973,000. The inhabitants of European descent are a robust, well-formed, healthy race, notwithstanding that salt-fish constitutes the main article of diet, being eaten three times a day. Its septic quality is counteracted by the copious use of tea, and still more by that of spruce beer, made of a decoction of the small branches of the black spruce and of molasses.

The total value of the exports of this important colony has in some years of the Revolutionary war exceeded £2,000,000 sterling annually. Of this amount the price of cod-fish constituted far the greater portion. In 1815, the quantity of cod-fish cured was 1,180,650 cwt. of which Spain, Portugal, and Italy took 952,116 cwt.; the rest was for the most part shipped for the West Indies. The salmon cured in the same year amounted to 2752 tierces. Herrings remain about the coast throughout the Winter, but the principal shoals visit it in May. Their capture forms an important department of fishery though greatly inferior to that of cod-fish. The capelin, a small and beautiful species of salmon, is a most delicious fish, and of great importance, as it is the best bait for cod. The capelin shoals, or skulls, as they are called, make their appearance in June, and are so dense and extensive as to change the colour of the Ocean. They are attended by innumerable grampuses and other voracious cetaceous species, and in a fine moonshine night the glittering of the shoals and of the cod-fish incessantly in motion and bounding to seize their prey, the unwieldy gambols of various species of whales, and the movements of the numerous boats employed in the fishery, constitute a most lively and interesting scene. The important interests vested in the fisheries were, during the late war with America, protected by sixty-one armed vessels, of which three were sail of the line. The total number of British vessels employed in the fishery, in 1816, was 795, measuring 102,186 tons, and employing 6018 men.

Of the Banks, which are the cause of the great value and importance of this colony, there are usually enumerated seven, lying to the South-East and South of the Island. The Great Bank extends from 41° to 50° North latitude, and from 48° to 53° West longitude. It is above 600 miles long and 120 broad. The soundings vary from 30 to 50 on the Southern part, from 10 to 30 in the middle, and deepen towards the North. The declivity of the bottom is very gradual on the Western side, while on the Eastern, soundings pass at once from 50 to 200 fathoms, and at a very short distance no bottom can be found. Some have considered these Banks bars deposited by the Gulf-stream retarded in consequence of the opposition of the Southern coast of the Island, but others, with more probability, conclude from their permanence and the steep inequalities of their surfaces, that they are submarine mountains, overspread with sand, but having a nucleus formed of rock or some tenacious clay. The Gulf-stream is easily distinguished from other parts of the Ocean by its bright blue hue; it is nearly 20 degrees warmer than the sea which washes the shores of Newfoundland; its incessant steaming covers the banks with fogs, rendered still more perilous to navigators by the violent gales and heavy swell which prevail there with little intermission. During Summer, enormous icebergs are brought from the Arctic Sea by currents setting from the North and North-West; these grounding at the depth sometimes of 30 or 40 fathoms, cause great danger to navigators, who amidst the fogs must carefully watch for the warnings afforded by the ice-blink and the noise of breakers. Purdy mentions one of these masses which grounded in 45 fathoms and was ten leagues in circumference.

According to the opinion of the most competent investigators, Newfoundland was discovered in 1001, by Biorn, a Norwegian rover, who named it Vinland, from the abundance of berries fit for producing fermented beverages. Malte-Brun considers it identical with Estotiland, (East Out-land, the land projecting Eastward,) explored in 1390 by the Italian navigator Zeno. It was again visited in 1496, by John Cabot, commissioned by Henry VII. King of England; and claimed in consequence by right of prior occupation, it is the most ancient, as it is one of the most important of the British Colonies.

Pennant, *Arctic Zoology*, 2 vols. 4to. London, 1784—1787; Purdy, *Memoir to accompany the Chart of the Atlantic*, London, 8vo. 1812; Barrow, *Chronological History of Voyages into the Arctic Regions*, 8vo. 1818; Anspach, *History of Newfoundland*, 8vo. London, 1819; Malte-Brun, *Précis de la Géographie Universelle*, 8 tom. 8vo. Paris.

NEW-
FOUND-
LAND.NEW
SOUTH
WALES.Banks of
Newfound-
land.Discovery of
the Island.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Position,
boundaries,
and extent.

NEW SOUTH WALES, a vast tract forming the Eastern part of *New HOLLAND*. From Cape York, which, in Southern latitude 10° 40', forms the Eastern headland of the Gulf of Carpentaria, to Cape Howe, in Southern latitude 39°, the Eastern coast extends above 2000 British miles. If we consider the meridian 140° East as the Western boundary of New South

Wales, the tract inclosed between this line, Torres Straits on the North, and the Pacific and Bass's Straits on the East and South, contains above 1,000,000 square British miles. The great promontory forming the Eastern boundary of the Gulf of Carpentaria, is in this point of view regarded as the Northern part of this great territory. The line of coast measured from the

NEW
SOUTH
WALES.

Sea-shore.

Great coral
reef.Cumber-
land and
Percy
Islands.

Port Bowen.

Keppel
Island.Hervey's
Bay.Moreton
Bay.

bottom of the gulf just mentioned along its Eastern side, and then along the Eastern and Southern shores of New Holland, to the point where the meridian 140° East cuts the Southern coast, exceeds 3000 miles. The shore extending along the East of the Gulf of Carpentaria, a distance of 500 miles, terminated by Cape York, is low, sandy, barren, devoid of rivers and of havens. Proceeding round Cape York and continuing our survey Southward, we find the coast presenting similar features as far as the 15th degree of latitude. At that point a more fertile region commences, where the land rises into granite rocks of a moderate height. There is generally a deficiency of water, so that so far as the 22d degree, in a distance of 700 miles, no river has been discovered. A coral reef extends along this shore from the 10th to the 22d degree; its breadth at the Northern part is about 8 leagues, towards the Southern it widens to 15 leagues. The channel between it and the main land varies from 10 to 30 leagues in width, and the soundings from 20 to 60 fathoms. This reef, the greatest hitherto ascertained to exist, breaks the force of the sea rolling in from the Pacific, and renders navigation along the coast peculiarly easy and safe. It is difficult, however, to work a ship through it to the open sea, as, according to Flinders, (vol. ii. p. 102.) in a space of 350 miles, no considerable opening occurs. These huge labours of the *Zoolites* present a very beautiful appearance. Flinders thus describes them: "The water being very clear about the edge of the reef, a new creation, but imitative of the old, was presented to our view. We had wheatsheaves, mushrooms, stags' horns, cabbage leaves, and a variety of other forms, glowing under water with vivid tints of every shade between green, purple, brown, and white, equalling in beauty and excelling in grandeur the most favourite parterre of the curious florist. These were different species of coral."

A few small islands, the *Cumberland* and *Percy* groups, lie amidst these reefs; as they are covered with groves of the stately *Eucalyptus* and pines, and have some good roadsteads, they present great inducements for the settlement of seafaring colonists. At *Flat Island*, in latitude 22° , the tide rises thirty-six feet in an inlet forming an excellent harbour. To the Southward, the coast becomes bolder, rising into hills increasing in height towards the interior, and thickly clothed with forests of *Eucalyptus* and pines. The prevailing formations are granite and porphyry. Clusters of small islands fringe the coast. *Port Bowen* is a good haven in $22^{\circ} 30'$ latitude, and the surrounding country is overgrown with pines, the timber of which is superior to that of Norway. *Keppel Bay*, in $23^{\circ} 36'$ latitude, is an extensive inlet, affording safe and convenient anchorage. *Keppel Island* lies opposite its entrance, and being 25 miles long, with a breadth of 15, is the greatest along the whole extent of the Eastern coast. *Hervey's Bay*, in latitude 25° , is 50 miles wide at the entrance, and runs inland in a Southerly direction for the same distance. Its Eastern shore is formed by a low narrow peninsula, sandy and barren. *Moreton Bay*, in latitude 27° , has some excellent roadsteads; the navigable river Brisbane falls into it, and the abundance of fresh water and of timber, and great fertility of the adjacent country, point it out as destined ere long to be the site of a flourishing settlement. Oxley conjectures that the waters of the Brisbane proceed from the extensive and shallow lake which receives the Macquarie River, flowing inland from the vicinity of Port Jackson. The coast from the vicinity

of Moreton Bay is in general low, but not sandy, moderately fertile, and clothed with timber. In a few places, however, drifting hills of sand have overwhelmed the trees, the green tops of which may still be perceived above the surface. Some mountains of considerable height have been observed by navigators. Mount Warning, in latitude $28^{\circ} 20'$, and the Three Brothers, in latitude $31^{\circ} 36'$, are probably above 3000 feet high. *Port Stephens*, and *Port Hunter* which receives the Coal River, present themselves in close succession as we proceed Southward. *Broken Bay* extends inland to a considerable distance, and is divided into many creeks and inlets, forming some of the best havens in the World; two of them are described by Phillip as capable of containing all the Navy of England, and in addition to the waters of the Hawkesbury, cascades fall from the rocky and well-wooded shores. From an entrance not more than two miles across, *Port Jackson* gradually expands into a noble basin, having soundings sufficient to accommodate the largest vessels, and room for all that could be assembled. It runs thirteen miles into the country, forming two principal inlets, subdivided into above a hundred small coves. At *Sydney Cove*, on the most Southern of the two great inlets, is built the town of *Sydney*, destined probably in the lapse of a few generations to be the Capital of a mighty Empire. The shores inclosing Port Jackson are rocky, yet they were found by the first settlers thickly clothed with timber of considerable size. *Botany Bay*, a few miles South of Port Jackson, is extensive, but the anchorage is exposed to the South-East, and the shore is swampy and unhealthy. At *Jervis Bay*, in latitude 35° , unequivocal traces of volcanic action have been observed; pumice stone abounds, and strata of coal extend along the cliffs in the vicinity. Wilson's Promontory, in latitude $39^{\circ} 10'$, the most Southern point of New Holland, "the corner-stone to this new Continent," as Flinders styles it, is a lofty mass of hard granite. Bass's Straits, here thirty miles wide, separate this point from the North of Van Diemen's Land.

A great current sets from the West against Cape Leeuwin, the South-Western point of New Holland, and is divided by that headland into two lesser, of which one flows Northward along the Western coast, the other Eastward along the Southern shore, and through Bass's Straits. There, it meets the tide flowing in the opposite direction, and causing the great current setting to the East to disappear on the surface. This current is, according to Flinders, caused by the prevalence of the Westerly winds, which on an average blow during nine months of the year. The wind in general holds a contrary direction on the Eastern coast; from Cape Howe, where the shore assumes a Northerly direction to Sandy Cape, within a degree of the Tropic, the South-East trade-wind prevails during Summer from the beginning of October to the end of April. This steady aerial current is sometimes interrupted by sultry land-winds from the North-West, invariably followed by violent gales from the South-East, on the setting in of which the thermometer will sometimes fall 40 degrees, from 100 to 60, in less than an hour. During the Winter months the land or Westerly winds are more prevalent. In the intertropical part of this coast the Easterly trade-winds generally prevail during the Winter months, a Northerly wind bringing rain blows during the Summer from November to March. The current along the Eastern coast sets strongly to the South, sometimes at the rate of two miles an hour, except in the part North of Sandy Cape;

NEW
SOUTH
WALES.Broken
Bay.Port Jack-
son.Sydney
Cove.Botany
Bay.Jervis
Bay.Wilson's
Promon-
tory.Currents
and pre-
vailing
winds.

NEW
SOUTH
WALES.

Mountains.

Blue Moun-
tains.Liverpool
Plains.Country
West of the
Blue Moun-
tains.

Bathurst.

in latitude $24^{\circ} 26'$ North of that point the current sets Northward at a rate varying from half a mile to a mile an hour.

The absence of very high mountains is a striking characteristic of this great territory, in which particular it resembles the vast and humid plains drained by the Amazon and the River La Plata. The mountains hitherto discovered are confined to the Eastern coast, and hence the rivers there have but short courses and insignificant volumes of water. The *Blue Mountains* are the principal range, rising to an average height of about 2000 feet, and leaving an interval varying from 20 to 80 miles between their bases and the Pacific. Mount York, the highest point, is 3200 feet above the sea. They are very barren and rocky, consisting of sandstone, interspersed with quartz. Granite does not occur, though the traveller, pursuing his course through the interminable plain to the West, finds no other stone. Their breadth varies from 20 to 90 miles. A branch of this range, in latitude 36° , has been observed to be covered with snow during Winter, and its direction and aspect render it probable that it is continued so as to form a junction with the great South-Eastern headland Cape Howe. The lower parts of the Blue Mountains are covered with forests, the higher support a stunted and scanty growth of shrubs. Mount Warning, a detached eminence in latitude $28^{\circ} 30'$, is regarded as the highest point in New South Wales, but it has not yet been accurately measured.

The soil of *Liverpool Plains* is probably the richest in New South Wales. This extensive tract of level surface, clothed with a luxuriant growth of natural grasses, has an easy communication with Newcastle, built on the Southern shore of Port Hunter. The intervening Country is so level and open that a stage-coach might be driven through it with little difficulty. As the settlement formed on Liverpool Plains has the advantages of a very productive soil and great facility in the conveyance of produce to market, its prosperity is rapidly progressive. It is the most Northern of the inland settlements. Along its Southern boundary a rocky, precipitous, and nearly impassable ridge, extending Westward at right angles to the Blue Mountains, obstructs communication with the settlement of Bathurst.

In 1813 Cox's Pass was discovered, allowing access across the Blue Mountains to the Country extending Westward. That part lying due West of the Pass has a deep rich soil, and a gently undulating surface. It was soon occupied by a numerous body of settlers whose career in prosperity has been unexampled. *Bathurst* has, in the course of a few years, risen amidst the wilderness into a populous and thriving town, which already possesses a Literary Society, a Sporting Club, and a Classical School. It is situated on the Macquarie near its source. The triangular tract contained between the course of this river, the rocky ridge to the South of the Liverpool Plains, and the Blue Mountains, is rough, with various groups of eminences becoming continually lower to the West; and being in general well-watered and covered with forests amidst which many valleys open, offers inviting fields to the Colonist. The Macquarie flows to the North-West, and the Lachlan, of similar magnitude, runs from the same region to the South-West. The Country bounded North and South by these divaricating streams extends Westward to a low alluvial tract partaking of the character of the swamps in which the rivers terminate. Much of the Northern

part is hilly and fertile, but the Southern portion resembles, in aridity, flatness, and sterility, the Country through which the Lachlan flows. To the South-East of the Lachlan the Country rising towards the Blue Mountains is fertile, well wooded, and traversed by many small streams, generally running in a South-Western direction. Two small Lakes have been discovered about 60 miles to the West of Jervis Bay. Lake George is 15 miles long and 5 broad. Lake Bathurst is 5 miles long and 3 broad. The water, though having no outlet, is fresh, and presents a limitation of the position of some Geographers, that the contents of such reservoirs are invariably salt. The settlements in the vicinity of these are the most Southern to the Westward of the Blue Mountains.

To our former statements concerning the great internal Rivers, the following particulars may be added. The River *Brisbane*, emptying itself into Moreton Bay in latitude $27^{\circ} 23'$, is considered to have the longest course of any hitherto discovered along the Eastern coast. According to Oxley's last statement, it is navigable for vessels of burthen to the distance of at least 120 miles from its mouth, as it is not subject to inundations; he regards it as the outlet of the great reservoir which receives the numerous streams flowing into the interior of the country from the Western side of the Blue Mountains. The *Hawkesbury*, the upper part of which is called the *Nepean River*, falls into Broken Bay after a course of above 300 miles, being navigable for line of battle ships as far as Windsor, a distance of 130 miles. As it runs along the base of the Blue Mountains, from which it receives numerous torrents, it is subject to sudden and violent inundations, often rising 70 or 80 feet above the usual surface of the river, and in one instance to above 90 feet. These destructive floods often take place when no rain falls in the country Eastward of the Blue Mountains, in which tract the river holds the greater part of its course. The *Macquarie* takes its rise in latitude $33^{\circ} 40'$, at a point about 70 miles from the coast and 2669 feet above the sea. It has a North-Westerly direction, in which it has been explored for about 300 miles; for 250 miles of this distance the fall is very rapid, amounting to 750 feet in about 50 miles. The country through which it flows for 250 miles displays much picturesque beauty, and though rough and rocky is very fertile, as is usually the case where limestone abounds, of which and of granite, in about equal proportions, the eminences are formed. One portion, lying about 240 miles from the source, is described by Oxley as singularly rich and beautiful, consisting alternately of fine grazing grounds, fertile fields, and valleys; in which the river was sometimes contracted to a width of from 60 to 80 feet between rocky cliffs of vast perpendicular height and again expanded into magnificent reaches of the width of 200 feet, washing some of the most fertile tracts in the World. Leaving the hilly tract, it enters an alluvial country, completely level and overgrown with aquatic plants; after a course of 50 miles through this district it expands into a marsh every where covered with reeds, growing in water varying in depth from one foot to five. This remarkable spot is in latitude $30^{\circ} 40'$ North and longitude $147^{\circ} 10'$ East. The hypothesis that the water of this marsh finds its way to the sea by the channel of the Brisbane River has been already mentioned. The source of the *Lachlan*, nearly due West of that of the Macquarie, is about 90 miles further inland, and much

NEW
SOUTH
WALES.River Bris-
bane.River
Hawkes-
bury,
Nepean.River
Macquarie.River
Lachlan.

NEW
SOUTH
WALES.

lower, being at the foot of a lofty range of the Blue Mountains, and in a spot but 600 feet above the level of the sea. The temperature here was found much lower than on the coast; the thermometer fell as low as 26° on the 22d of April, a time of year corresponding to the end of October in the Northern hemisphere. Limestone abounds here, and the country is level and clothed in grass or covered with forests of *Eucalyptus* and cypress. This inviting tract is, however, of no great extent, and the river holds its course for about 300 miles through a barren gravel, or hard and unproductive clay, and is lost amidst marshes overgrown with reeds. This marsh is drained by a river, the continuation of the Lachlan, flowing through a country level as the ocean, and having in general a surface of hard clay irreclaimably barren. After a course of 1200 miles it is lost in a reedy lake not more than three or four feet deep. In 1830 Captain Sturt explored a stream proceeding from this marshy lake, and found it to have a channel varying from 100 to 400 yards in breadth, and navigable throughout its whole extent, until it falls into Encounter Bay on the Southern coast of New Holland, in latitude $35^{\circ}44'$ North, longitude $138^{\circ}53'$ East. Besides these streams flowing Westward, others of considerable importance enter the sea on the Eastern coast. *Coal River* falls into Port Hunter, about 60 miles above Port Jackson; it is navigable for boats through a distance of 200 miles. A rich bed of coal stretches along its Southern bank, and is already extensively worked. Shoal Haven, about 120 miles South of Port Jackson, and Port Macquarie, about 400 miles North of the same port, receive considerable rivers.

Climate.

The equalizing effect of the trade-wind blowing over the vast expanse of the Pacific, and setting for the greater part of the year against the Eastern shore, causes the temperature to vary much less than might be expected from the great difference of latitude between the Northern and Southern parts. Flinders found the thermometer in May ranging from 60 to 67 degrees in the vicinity of Bass's Straits during September, and in the vicinity of Cape York, about 26 degrees nearer the Line, that instrument stood but at 72 degrees in September. Geological circumstances, however, produce considerable modifications, and in the tract of hard clay through which the Lachlan holds its course, the Winters are more severe and frosts more frequent and lasting than on the coast. The elevation of this tract is but 500 or 600 feet higher than the coast, and the severity of cold, producing ice of half an inch thick, must be attributed partly to the nature of the soil, but principally to the intervention of the Blue Mountains obstructing the influence of the Easterly wind, which here has some of the character of the zephyrs of the South of Europe. At Port Jackson, even Mid-winter produces only light hoar-frosts. Little rain falls there during that season, but frequent fogs deposit copious dews of great benefit to the young crops. In the vicinity of Port Jackson, the highest temperature during December (Midsummer) was found to be 102° , the lowest 47° , the mean 74° of Fahrenheit, and during June (or Mid-winter) the highest 67° , the lowest 26° , the mean 53° . The mean heat at noon during Summer is not much below 80° ; this heat is however mitigated on the coast by the sea-breeze which sets in about nine o'clock in the morning, and continues till six in the evening. The North-West wind, during Summer blowing over a vast extent of heated land, resembles the Sirocco, and produces very

distressing effects; it, however, seldom lasts above twelve hours, and is invariably superseded by a cold Southerly gale, during which the thermometer sinks suddenly nearly 40 degrees. The Autumn months, March, April, and May, are the season of rains, of which from 25 to 30 inches fall every year at Port Jackson. Though subject to a degree of heat at first incommodious to a British constitution, the climate, in consequence of the mitigation produced by the sea-breezes, soon becomes not only tolerable but agreeable to the colonist. It is in general highly salubrious. Diseases from natural causes are few, pulmonary consumption in moist parts of the coast being the chief. The abuse of spirituous liquors, fearfully prevalent among the lower class, produces abdominal complaints and cachexy, resembling sea-scurvy.

Diseases.

Nearly all the species of timber which constitute the extensive forests of New South Wales are evergreens, and *Melia Azedarach*, the common bead tree of India, is mentioned by an explorer as almost the only deciduous tree. The cabbage palm (*Corypha Australis*) formerly abounded about Port Jackson; the facility of working their soft spongy trunks has caused them to be all cut down in that part. They rise, however, to the height of 100 feet in tracts considerably further South. The arborescent fern, of inferior size, but beautiful, in consequence of its large feathery leaves, adorns the hills. The *Eucalyptus*, the noblest vegetable production of this Country, supplies a timber resembling coarse mahogany, and often fraudulently substituted for it; this timber is known in commerce by the name of bay-wood. The *Eucalyptus obliqua* is an evergreen growing above 100 feet in height, with a girth often exceeding 30 feet, and with its smooth trunk, long and slender branches, and smooth glossy leaves, is a striking object. The timber of one species of this tree is brittle, and it is valuable principally for affording a resinous juice resembling gum kino, in appearance and medicinal properties; a single tree will send forth sixty gallons from incisions made in its trunk. This abundance of gum resins which characterises the *Eucalypti*, and has caused them to receive the name of gum-trees from the settlers, produces difficulty in clearing the ground, as the roots do not decay, but must be carefully removed to render the ground capable of cultivation. The various species of *casuarina*, called beef-wood by the colonists, are lofty, large, and spreading, with singular leaves collected into bunches resembling horse-tails. The wood is hard, liable to decay, and of no great value. The red-cedar, *Cedrela*, is the most extensively employed of any of the timber of this Country, as it is tough, lasting, and easily worked; its usual height is about forty feet. The Norfolk Island pine and many other species of that genus abound along the coast. The Report drawn up by the order of Government concludes with this observation: "All the woods of New Holland are much given to the heart rot and shakes." The *Seaforthia elegans* is a large and beautiful palm; its leaves are used for hats and thatch, and the *spathæ* of the flowers are formed into milk-pails merely by tying up each end. Acacias occur in great numbers and variety, and with the *Eucalypti* are equal to all the other vegetable productions together. All the trees, from their scanty foliage and shade, are devoid of picturesque effect. From this circumstance, and the scantiness of underwood, the air even in the thickest forests is dry, pure, and amply oxygenated; and the ground in general so clear and level that game can be chased on horseback amidst the trees. The notes of

Timber.

NEW
SOUTH
WALES.

NEW
SOUTH
WALES.Singularity
of its Zo-
ology.

the birds correspond with the sombre aspect of the groves, and have caused them to receive from the settlers such singular names as whip-bird, razor-grinder, the laughing jackass, and others of equal euphony and promise to the sentimentalist.

The Zoology of this Country is as scanty as it is singular. The dog occurs every where wild. The size of this variety a little exceeds that of a fox, to which it bears great resemblance, and such are its strength and ferocity that it commits great havoc among domestic animals, and can with ease destroy a tame dog much larger than itself; it is a singular instance of a variety of this species nearly irreclaimable. Of the great variety of marsupial quadrupeds, the most remarkable are the forest kangaroo, (*Macropus major*), and the brush kangaroo. (*Macropus elegans*.) The wombat, (*Phascolomys*, Cuv.) a species of the marsupial quadrupeds, is about two feet long and one high, in girth a foot and a half; it is covered with a fine soft fur, lead-coloured on the back and white on the belly; the ears are short, erect, and pointed in the fore part of the body; it much resembles the bear, but lives on vegetable food, principally the tender shoots of trees. An anatomical description of this animal is given in the XCVIIIth Volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*. It is easily domesticated, and its flesh is palatable. The *Platypus*, or *Ornithorhynchus*, resembles a bird, in having but one fecal aperture, and hence is termed monotrematous. It is asserted that it lays eggs, but Cuvier (*Règne Animal*, vol. i. p. 234.) considers this problematical. Its muzzle, destitute of teeth, closely resembles the bill of a duck, its feet are webbed, and its tail is flat and suited for swimming; it is about the size of a rat, and feeds on worms and insects. The eagle of this Country (the *Falco fuscus*, Cuv.) is one of the most powerful and beautiful of the species. The emu, or cassowary of New South Wales, is destitute of the helmet-shaped horny crest belonging to most of the genus. It is seven feet high, has flesh resembling beef, is very fleet, and is chased with greyhounds by the settlers. The black swan (*Anas Platonia*) is the size of the European, and of a deep black, except the primary feathers of the wings, which are white, and the bill which is red. The rivers and coasts abound with excellent fish, notwithstanding the voracity of sharks more numerous and formidable here than in perhaps any other part of the World.

Productive
industry.

The agriculture of the Colony greatly resembles that of the Mother Country, except that the warmth of the climate renders maize a profitable crop, and does not allow oats or even barley to arrive at great perfection. Of wheat five quarters are usually produced to the acre, a return much exceeding the average in England: the maize crop is usually about ten quarters to the acre. The hoe is more used than the plough, in consequence of the obstructions occurring in the recently cleared soil. The natural grasses are luxurious and nutritious, and a custom prevails of setting fire to the harsh and parched stubble of stalks which remain after the Summer heats. An ensuing rain then causes the country to assume the appearance of a young field of wheat in England. As the grass falls away during the cool and dry months of Winter, the deficiency is supplied by turnips and green crops, cultivated to great extent. Wool, in all Ages invariably the most marketable of the products of rural industry, is the most important object of Australian farming. It appears from Parliamentary documents that 1,838,000 pounds were, in 1830, imported into Britain

from this Colony and Van Diemen's Land, and as it is of a fine quality, it probably averages above two shillings per pound, and consequently brings a return to the Colony of about £200,000 annually, a very great income to be divided amongst an insignificant number of landholders. The number of sheep in 1820, when Wentworth wrote, was 170,000: if we suppose that each sheep yields four pounds of wool, the number of those animals in Australia yielding wool for exportation must exceed 450,000, and if we take into consideration lambs and individuals the wool of which is not exported, the number probably exceeds 600,000. Land in the vicinity of the Capital lets at rents varying from £1 to £3 per acre, and sells usually for three or four years' purchase. Provisions in the towns are in general nearly as dear as in most parts of England. Although the prosperity of the Colony is rapidly progressive, the price of labour is low, an anomaly resulting from the constrained services of the convicts entering into competition with those of the free labourer. Free husbandmen receive from £20 to £30 annually; free mechanics, however, are well remunerated, earning 8s. or 10s. per day.

Almost every esculent vegetable produced in England Fruits, thrives here, except the bean and potato, both of which are found to degenerate. Every fruit capable of cultivation in Europe, from Naples to Denmark, grows here, and except the apple, the gooseberry, and the currant, they all attain the greatest perfection. The apple is produced in profusion, but as usually happens in the warmer parts of the temperate zone, its flavour is inferior to that produced in cool climates. Peaches are the most valuable productions of the Australian orchards. The different varieties succeed each other without intermission from November to March. They grow spontaneously on all soils, and three years after the peach-stone has been deposited in the soil the fruit may be gathered. They are used extensively as an article of diet, and so great is the profusion of them, that in most places they are largely used as food for hogs. The juice is fermented into a very pleasant and wholesome beverage. The more Northern part of the territory is well adapted for the growth of the sugar-cane, the middle for cotton, the Southern for the vine; and capital employed on these departments of industry will probably ere long cause great wealth to circulate amongst the population.

The settlements at present extend from Moreton Bay, in latitude 27°, to the vicinity of Shoal Bay, in latitude 35°, along a line of coast not less than 800 miles in length; in breadth they extend inland beyond Bathurst, to a point about 180 miles to the Westward of Port Jackson. The explored parts may by a rough approximation be estimated as equal in extent to England; the part actually occupied in cultivation or as grazing grounds, is about 1000 square miles, or between 600,000 and 700,000 acres. We find the principal settlements as we proceed from North to South, Moreton Bay, Port Macquarie, Newcastle on Coal River, Port Jackson, and Illiwarra, or Five Islands.

Sydney, the Capital of the Colony, is built on a cove Sydney, situated on the Southern side of Port Jackson. Its principal part lies on a tongue of land separating two coves, capable of containing vessels of the largest burthen, so that they may lay their broadsides against the quays. It is rather irregularly built, and covers much ground in proportion to its population, as each house is surrounded by a garden; this straggling style of building, however, will soon be terminated by the expense of

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SOUTH
WALES.Extent and
enumeration
of the
settlements.

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ground rent, since an acre has been sold for £1000. A house of moderate size and accommodation lets for £100 per annum. Sydney has two Parish Churches, a Presbyterian Chapel, one for Methodists, and one for Roman Catholics, a well-regulated Market, two Banks, the Bank of New South Wales and the Australian Bank, which discount at 8 per cent., and are so prosperous as to share 40 per cent. on their capital; two public Schools, one for each sex, and various other Institutions for the moral and intellectual improvement of the population. The *Sydney Gazette* is published daily, the *Australian* twice, and the *Monitor* once a week. The town lies in latitude 33° 55' North, longitude 151° 25' East. Its population is about 10,000. The Harbour of Port Jackson is navigable for vessels of the greatest burthen for seven miles beyond Sydney Cove, or 15 from its entrance; has every where excellent anchorage; is completely land-locked; and sufficiently spacious to contain all the shipping of England. The country surrounding the town is varied, picturesque, and beautiful in the highest degree. *Paramatta*, the usual residence of the Governor, is about 15 miles Westward of Sydney, at the point where a small river falls into Port Jackson. Its situation and appearance are very pleasing. The population is about 2000. The contiguous towns of *Windsor* and *Liverpool* are less important. The state of society is said to be very agreeable, and the inhabitants, retaining all the civilization of the Mother Country are fond of perpetuating its customs and tone of feeling, and on a small scale imitate its luxuries to a degree perhaps of weakness. The military force of the Colony consists usually of a regiment of the line and of the local military establishment called the Royal Veteran Company, and about 300 strong. Its trade is so active that above fifty vessels arrive annually from Europe and Asia.

Paramatta.

Windsor
and Liver-
pool.

Expense of
the Colony.

Population.

The total annual expense of the Colony of New South Wales in 1821, according to Parliamentary documents, (Public Accounts, 1823, xiv. p. 631.) amounted to £453,200.

The whole population of New South Wales amounted, in 1821, to 38,778, of whom not much more than one-third were women. If we assume one-third of this entire number as a reasonable increase by the natural course of reproduction in the eleven years which have elapsed since that time, the sum will exceed 50,000; and taking our average from the year 1821, during which 3563 convicts were transported to Australia, of which at least 3000 were assigned to New South Wales, and further setting the number of voluntary settlers against the number of deaths which have occurred among these convicts during 11 years, we must add 30,000 to the above-mentioned 50,000, and estimate the present amount of the population at 80,000.

On the arrival of a transport with convicts, orders are issued for returns of the number of men wanted by

each settler, and the quantity of land which he has in cultivation. The age, trade, character, and capacity of the convicts are investigated. The artificers are generally reserved for the service of Government, and as many of the others as may be requisite. Persons who have been in higher situations have tickets of leave given them, by which they have liberty to provide for themselves, and are exempted from compulsory labour. The remainder are distributed among the settlers as labourers and servants. The convicts in the service of Government are divided into gangs, placed under the management of overseers, usually themselves convicts distinguished for good conduct. The working hours are from six in the morning to three in the afternoon, and the remainder of the day may be spent by the convict either in amusement or profitable labour on his own account. They are clothed, fed, and lodged at the expense of Government.

The convicts distributed among the settlers are clothed, fed, and lodged by them. They work either by task or during the same number of hours as those in the service of Government, and the remainder of their time is at their own disposal. The master has no power of corporal punishment, which can be inflicted only by a magistrate, not himself the master, and the number of lashes may not exceed 300. The magistrate, on well-grounded complaint, may remove the convict from the control of the master. The annual expense of each convict is estimated at £40. At the expiration of the time for which they have been sentenced, they are at liberty either to return to Europe or to settle in the Colony, in which last case a grant of 40 acres of land is made to each unmarried man, and an additional portion for the wife and each child of such as have them. They also receive agricultural stock and provision for 18 months from the Government stores.

New South Wales was explored by Cook in 1770, and first colonized by Britain in 1788.

Norfolk Island, in latitude 29° 2' North and longitude 168° 16' East, is but 15 miles in circuit. It was colonized by a detachment from Port Jackson in 1788, but although very beautiful and fertile, and having one of the most delightful and wholesome climates in the World, yet its remote position, small extent, and want of a secure harbour, have caused its possession to be relinquished.

Cook, *Voyages*; Phillip, *Voyage to Botany Bay*, 4to. 1789; Hunter, *Historical Journal of Transactions at Port Jackson*, 4to. 1793; Collins, *Account of New South Wales*, 4to. 1804; Flinders, *Voyage to Terra Australis*, 2 vols. 4to. 1814; Wentworth, *Description of New South Wales*, 8vo. 1820; Oxley, *Journal of Expeditions in New South Wales*, 4to. 1820; Field, *Geographical Memoirs of New South Wales*, 8vo. 1825; King, *Narrative of a Survey of the Coasts of Australia*, 8vo. 2 vols. 1827; Cunningham, *Two Years in New South Wales*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1827; *Parliamentary Documents*.

NEW
SOUTH
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—
NEW-
PORT.

Regulations
respecting
convicts.

Norfolk
Island.

NEWPORT a Borough in the County of Cornwall, adjoining LAUNCESTON, to which it appears a suburb. From its connection with the Priory of St. Stephen it obtained some distinct privileges, and after the Dissolution it claimed the right of returning two Members to Parliament, which it has exercised since the 6th Edward VI. The Duke of Northumberland possesses the whole village, and two *Vianders*, chosen annually in his Court

Leet as Lord of the Manor, and the scot and lot inhabitants, in number about four-and-twenty, are the electors. *Launceston* stands pleasantly on the side of a steep hill sloping to the river Attery, which falls into the Tamar, three miles below the town. Its ancient name was *Dunheved*, the Swelling Hill; the present name, according to Borlase, signifies in British, the Church of the Castle. By others it is held to be a cor-

NEW-
PORT.
—
NEXT.

ruption of Llanstyphan, St. Stephen's Church. The Castle, the most important feature in the town, is attributed to the foundation of Robert, son of William Earl of Cornwall, a follower of the Conqueror; but some of the remains, especially those of the Keep, warrant a suspicion of much earlier and even British workmanship, to which the reputed founder probably added very largely. Carew, in 1602, states, that about sixty years before certain leather coins had been found among its walls; and that substance is known to have been employed for bullion by Edward I. during the erection of Caernarvon Castle. This fortress still continues attached to the Duchy of Cornwall, and during the Great Rebellion it long held out for the King. It was very strongly fortified, and covered a large extent of ground; the only portion now saved from ruin is a tower in the base court used till lately as a County Gaol, and now employed for the same purpose by the town. The Church of St. Mary Magdalen is a richly ornamented structure, enlarged from a Chantry Chapel in the reign of Henry VI. and again in that of Henry VIII. It is a Curacy in the Patronage of the King. The tower is lofty, and in a niche at the Eastern end is a fine recumbent figure of the Magdalene. The town consists of several narrow and three principal streets. It has returned two Members for Parliament since 23 Edward I. It has a Free school founded by Elizabeth; many of the women are employed in spinning wool, and here is a manufacture for serges. Population, in 1821, 2183. Distance from Bodmin 20 miles East, from Exeter 40, from London 214 West.

NEWT, Junius supposes to be corrupted from *an evet*; a *nevet*, a *newt*. See EFT.

Newts and blinde wormes do no wrong,
Come not neere our Fairy Queene.
Shakspeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, fol. 10.

The *Lacerta aquatica*, or water-newt, when young, hath four neat ramified fins, two on a side, growing out a little above its fore legs, to poise and keep its body upright, (which gives it the resemblance of a young fish,) which fall off when the legs are grown.
Derham. Physico-Theology, book iv. ch. viii. note 8.

NEWTON in the *Willows*, a Borough in the Parish of Winwick in the County of Lancashire, has returned two Members to Parliament since 1st Elizabeth. In *Domesday Book* it is mentioned as a Lordship of Edward the Confessor. The market has been long disused, but the Cross still exists in the churchyard. The town consists of one broad street plentifully studded with public-houses. It has a Chapel of ease. Fustian and Manchester goods are manufactured in it. Population, in 1821, 1643. Distant four and a half North from Warrington, 193 from London.

NEXT, A. S. *neahg-est*, *neagst*, *next*, the superlative of *neah*, *neahg*; simply meaning *nearest* or *nighest* without reference either to succession or precedence.

þe erl haþ twey men hym *next*, *Brygthoel & Jordan*.
R. Gloucester, p. 159.

William vnderstode, þat he said reson,
& was *next* of blode.

R. Brunne, p. 92.

And he seide to hem, go we into the *nexte* townes & citees, that I preche also there; for hereto I cam.

Wiclif. Mark, ch. i.

And he sayde vnto them: let vs goe into the *next* townes, that I maye preache there also: for truly I came out for that purpose.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Lady graunt vs soone
The same thing, the same boone,
That this *nexte* folke haue done.
Chaucer. The House of Fame, book iii. p. 358.

Now drew they *nigh*
The western point, where those half-rounding guards,
Just met, and closing stood in squadron join'd
Awaiting *next* command.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book iv. l. 864.

There the companions of his fall, orewhelm'd
With floods and whirlwinds of tempestuous fire,
He soon discerns, and weltring by his side
One *next* himself in power, and *next* in crime,
Long after known in Palestine, and nam'd
Beelzebub.
Id. Ib. book i. l. 79.

Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace;
His Country *next*, and *next* all human race.
Pope. Essay on Man, epis. 4. v. 368.

NIAS, used met. as the Fr. *niais*. "A youngling, a novice: a simple, witless, unexperienced gull." Cotgrave. See EYAS, *ante*, and FALCONRY, p. 801, *Eyess*.

FR. Laught at, sweet bird? is that the scruple? Come, come,
Thou art a *niaise*.
Ben Jonson. The Divell is an Asse, act i. sc. 6.

NIB, *n*. } A. S. *nebbe*, the bill, beak, or *nib* of a
NIBBLE, *v*. } bird. Somner. *Nib*, or *neb*, is *nip*,
NIBBLE, *n*. } (q. v.) by the change of *p* into *b*; and
NIBBLER. } *nibble*, the diminutive, to *nip* gently or
slightly, so as not to hold fast; to bite by small *nips*;
to bite at timorously or cautiously.

To *nib*, *sc.* a pen, is to *nip* off the point; cut it off.

LEO. How she holds up the *neb*, the byll to him!
Shakspeare. The Winter's Tale. fol. 279

Put water into the bottome of a stillatory with the *neb* stopped.
Bacon. Natural History, Cent. i. sec. 27.

I fear the souldiers, for they look as if
They would be *nibbling* too.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The False One, act v. sc. 4.

Even ours at home can *nibble* at these (as they think) ill placed honours and services.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 191. *Episcopacy by Divine Right*, part iii. sec. 8.

The tender *nibbler* would not touch the bait,
But smile and jest at every gentle offer.
Shakspeare. The Passionate Pilgrim. st. 2.

With thee, where bearded goats descend the steep,
Or where, like winter's snow, the *nibbling* sheep
Clothe the slope hills, I'll pass the cheerful day.
Gay. Dione, act iv. sc. 4.

Then earth's inhabitants, the *nibblers*, shake,
And frogs, the dwellers in the waters, quake.
Parnell. The Battle of the Frogs and Mice.

And the rough reliques of Carina's street,
Where now the shepherd to his *nibbling* sheep
Sits piping with his oaten reed.

Dyer. Ruins of Rome.

NICE, } *Nice* is more various and extensive in
NICELY, } its application than *nesh*; though they
NICESS, } are the same word differently written
NICEY. } and spoken. See NESH.

Soft, tender, delicate; delicately sensitive, fastidious, scrupulous; curiously exact or refined; tender to excess; effeminate; weak, simple; silly, foolish.

— For he was *nyce* and kowþe no wisdom.
R. Gloucester, p. 106.

Sir Hugh of Crissengham he dyd *nycelý* & mys,
þe tresore with him he nam.
R. Brunne, p. 297.

He halt hit a *nycete*. and a foul shame
To beggen oþer to borwe. bote of God one.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 284.

NEXT.
—
NICE.

NICE.

But as I gesse, Alla was not so nice,
To him that is so souveraine of honour
As he that is of cristen folk the flour
Send any child, but it is bet to deme
He went himself, and so it may wel seme.

Chaucer. *The Man of Lawes Tale*, v. 5508.

But say that we ben wise and nothing nice.

Id. *The Wif of Bathes Tale*, v. 6520.

This miller smiled at hir nicetee,
And thought, "All this n'is don but for a wile."

Id. *The Reves Tale*, v. 4044.

As though it shulde him well beseme,
That he all other men can deme,
And hath foryete his owne vice,
A tale of them that be so nice,
And feignen them selfe to be wise,
I shall the tell in suche a wise.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. p. 32.

Of whiche if I the propertee
Shall telle, after the nicetee
So as it worceth on no man.

Id. *Ib.* book v. p. 126.

Surelye we cannot but here confesse the trouthe, these nice and wonton words do not very wel wyth vs, but we must pray God and you to pardon vs.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 306. *The Supplication of Soules*.

[I have seen some men] as nettles, which if they be nicely handled, sting and prick; but if hard and roughly pressed, are pulled up without harme.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 20. *Meditations and Vows*, Cent. ii. 12.

And eke that Age despysed nicenesse vaine,
Enur'd to hardnesse, and to homely fare.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iv. can 8.

And there Marcus Cato, that never made ceremony or niceness to praise himself openly, nor reckoned it any shame to do it, did take a present occasion for it.

Sir Thomas North. *Plutarch*, fol. 295. *Marcus Cato*.

But human frailty nicely to unfold,
Distinguishes a satyr from a scold.

Buckinghamshire. *Essay on Poetry*.

You see how the scribes of the law, with much anxiety and niceness, confine themselves to the letter of Moses.

South. *Sermons*, vol. iv. p. 13.

It being well known that they were never bred to the niceties of logic, either in making syllogisms or dilemmas.

Id. *Ib.* vol. viii. p. 396.

By his own nicety of observation, he had already formed such a system of metrical harmony, as he never afterwards much needed, or much endeavoured to improve.

Johnson. *The Life of Waller*.

NICE, (or in Italian Nizza,) a Province of the Kingdom of Sardinia, is bounded on the North by Piedmont, East by the territory of Genoa, South by the Mediterranean Sea, West by France, from which it is divided by the river Varo. It contains 1365 square British miles, supporting a population of 124,000 persons, or 90 to the square mile. It is a very rough tract, over which the Alps extend, rising into the Col della Lunga, the Col di Tenda, and other remarkable summits. The Varo, the only river of importance, is often swollen by the melting snows in Spring, and rains in Autumn, so as to produce extensive and ruinous inundations. The sea-coast and valleys sheltered by the Alps from the North wind enjoy a mild, salubrious, and delightful climate, subject only to the inconvenience of the Mistral, a debilitating and sultry wind, blowing occasionally from the South. Winter is the most delightful time of the year, and the purity of the air, the mild temperature, and luxuriant vegetation recommend it as a retreat for invalids. It is in general a sterile tract, and from this cause, as well as from misgovernment, is ill cultivated,

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so that the corn crop is adequate to but a third of the demand, and the deficiency is supplied by importation, the expenditure resulting from which is counterbalanced principally by the sale of fruit, the staple produce of the soil. The olive yields an oil in great demand; oranges, pomegranates, figs, and almonds are produced in profusion, and of excellent quality. Honey and wine form important objects in the rural economy and exports of the Province. Much licorice is cultivated and prepared for market. The principal manufactures are silk and woollen cloths. The perfumery of Nice, especially rose and orange water, is celebrated and exported largely to Germany and the Levant. This territory encloses the diminutive Principality of Monaco, containing 55 square miles, (about double the extent of London,) with a population of 4898 persons. Monaco is held in Sovereignty by a Prince of the Grimaldi family, under the protection of the King of Sardinia.

Nice, the Capital of the Province, is situated on the shore of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the small river Paglione. It has a haven, formed by a mole, and capable of containing 200 ships. The view from the quay over the Mediterranean is terminated by the mountains of Corsica, visible in that pure atmosphere at the distance of 100 miles. The greater part of this city is disagreeable and gloomy, with dark, narrow, and irregular streets; those of the new town, however, are wide, straight, and well built. It is a Bishop's See, and, in addition to the Cathedral, has two Parish Churches, and thirteen Convents for male and four for female cenobites. The permanent population is 19,000, but this number is greatly increased during Winter by the influx of invalids, who here have the advantage of a climate as mild as that of Naples. It is surrounded by ramparts, but not defensible against a vigorous and skilful attack. Latitude 43° 42' North. Longitude 4° 55' East.

Galanti, *Geography of the Dominions of the King of Sardinia*; (German Translation, Leipzig, 8vo. 1795;) Denina, *Tableau Historique, Statistique, &c. de la Haute Italie*, 8vo. Paris, 1805; Millin, *Voyage en Savoie*, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1816.

NICHE, It. *nicchia*; Fr. "*niche*"; a hollow seat, or standing for a statue or image, made (*i. e.* cut) into a wall." Cotgrave.

It is probably a *nick*, or *nook*, from the verb *nick*, to cut into; and usually applied as Cotgrave explains.

That the *nices*, if they contain figures of white stone or marble, be not coloured in their concavity too blacke.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 61.

On the other side of Naples are the catacombs. These must have been full of stench and loathsomeness, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open *niches*, as an eminent author of our own country imagines.

Addison. *Italy*, p. 138.

Gothic tombs owed their chief grandeur to rich canopies, fretwork, and abundance of small *niches* and trifling figures.

Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv. ch. v. p. 207.

NICK, *v.* } Junius refers to the D. *nicken*, *nictare*
NICK, *n.* } *oculis*; and Skinner, to the Ger. *nick*, a
NICKER. } nod; the word is used in English, as
equivalent to the Lat. *incidere*, to cut into.

To cut into; to cut a notch or hollow into; *sc.* into one thing to suit the reception of another; to make a suitable or convenient incision; to *nick* or do any thing in the *nick*; *i. e.* at a *fitting* time, suitably, conveniently, opportunely, seasonably, at the right moment, at a lucky moment.

NICE.

NICK.

Principality
of Monaco.

City of
Nice.

NICK.
—
NICK-
NAME.

To *nick* is, also, to cut a *notch* in a tally by way of reckoning or keeping account; and thus out of all *nick*, is out of reckoning; and to *nick*, is to cheat, (by cutting a *notch* fraudulently,) to impose upon, to play a trick of delusion or mockery: and hence, perhaps, to *nick-name*, *q. v.*

And the while
His man with cizers *nickes* him like a foole.
Shakspeare. The Comedy of Errors, fol. 98.

Ho. I tell you what Launce his man told me,
He lou'd her out of all *nicke*.

Id. The Two Gentlemen of Verona, fol. 33.

WILL. Think how to *nick* him home thou knowest, (she dotes on thee.)

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Little Thief, act i. sc. 1.

Why should he follow?

The itch of his affection should not then

Haue *nickt* his captain-ship at a point

When halfe to halfe the world oppos'd, he being

The meered question?

Shakspeare. Anthony and Cleopatra, fol. 356.

SCHOL. Does the sea stagger ye?

MAST. Now ye have hit the *nick*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Pilgrim, act iii. sc. 6.

God delivered them at the very *nick* of time, when they were but one remove, one hair's breadth from destruction.

South. Sermons, vol. ix. p. 113.

His scatter'd pence the flying *nicker* flings,
And with the copper shower the casement rings.

Gay. Trivia, book iii.

NICK, (Old.) In Dutch, says Wachter, *Nicker* is the Devil; and the name seems derived from the A. S. *næc-an*, to slay; for the Devil was a manslayer from the beginning.

"*Nicka* was the Gothic Demon, who inhabited the element of the water, and who strangled persons that were drowning," (Warton, *Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, Diss. 1.) and from him the name has been transferred, with the epithet "old," to the Devil of the Christian Theology. Butler gives Machiavel the credit of conferring the cognomen.

It is enough (quoth he) for once,
And has repriev'd thy forfeit bones:
Nick Machiavel had ne'er a trick,
(Though he gave his name to our *Old Nick*),
But was below the least of these,
That pass i' th' world for holiness.

Hudibras, part iii. can. 1. v. 1314.

NICK-NAME, *v.* } Junius imagines from *nom de*

NICK-NAME, *n.* } *nique*, an expression borrowed from the Italians, who use not only *iniquo*, but *niquo*. But see *ante*, NICK.

To impose a name in mockery or jest; from some real or imputed characteristic, or some act of the party.

Tiberius Nero propter nimiam vini aviditatem, saith Suetonius, by reason of his excessive drinking, was *nick-named* Biberius Mero.

Hakewill. Apologie, book iv. ch. vi. sec. 5. fol. 371.

Others auouch, and that more truelie, that he [Johannes Duns Scotus] was borne in Downe, an old ancient ciuitie in the north of Ireland, and thereof they ghesse him to be named *Dunensis*, and by contraction *Duns*, which terme is so triuiall and common in all schools, that whoso surpasseth others either in cauilling, sophistrie, or subtil philosophie, is forthwith *nick-named* a *Duns*.

Holinshed. The Description of Ireland, vol. vi. ch. i. p. 2.

For my mortale enemy hath falsely surmised me to bee a fayned person giuing mee *nicknames*, so abusing the world.

Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 151.

From *nicknames*, or *nursenames*, came these (pardon me if it offend any, for it is but my coniecture,) Bill and Will for William, Clem for Clement, Nat for Nathaniel, Mab for Abraham, &c.

Cumden. Remaines, p. 131. *Surnames*.

And, instructed in the art of display, they utter with an air of plausibility this jargon, which they *nick-name* metaphysics.

Dr. Whitby. Five Points. Advertisement, p. 8.

The NICOBAR ISLANDS are the Southernmost of the two groups lying between the mouths of the Aírávatí, or Ava River, and the Point of Achín, at the Northern extremity of Sumatra, which, together with the Peninsula of Malacca, form the boundaries of a spacious basin, and are, probably, the summits of submarine mountains connecting that Island with the continent. They lie nearly between 6° and 9° North and 93° and 95° East, and, with the exception of Car-Nicobar and Trikút, are all hilly or even mountainous. They are broken into two groups, one consisting of nine, the other of three islands, with many adjacent rocks and islets. Car-Nicobar, one of those best known to Europeans, and the Northernmost of all, is at a considerable distance from the rest; the others in the principal group are Terressa, Tillangchong, Camorta or Komarti, Trikút, Nankáurí or Nankáverí, and Kachúl or Kachól, which are separated from the smaller group by the Sombréro (Broad-brim) channel. The latter are, Meróí or Malúí, Sambílong, and the Great Nikóbar, the largest of all. The proper application of these names is uncertain, as our Maps differ in that point from the accounts of travellers. The largest Island of the Southern group is called Nankáverí, or Nankáurí, (Fontana in *As. Res.* iii. 149.) of which Nikóbar is evidently a corruption. It is about five or six leagues in circumference, and measures about eight miles in diameter each way. (Colonel Colebrooke, *Ibid.* iv. 121.) Komarti, which is near it, though apparently more extensive, has probably a smaller area, being excavated by a large bay.* The third Island is called Cháurí or Sáurí, and Trikút, lying about a league to the East of the main island, shelters the Eastern entrance to the harbour nearly in the centre of the group, where ships of all sizes can ride with the greatest security about half a mile from the shore. "The inlet from the West is narrow," says Colonel Colebrooke, (*As. Res.* iv. 12.) "but sufficiently deep to admit the largest ships when the wind is fair." Danish Point, the Northernmost extremity of Nankáurí, was found by him, from a mean of eight observations for the latitude and three for the longitude, to be in 8° 2' 32" North and 93° 21' 30" East. (*As. Res.* iv. 312.) Hilly and woody, but seldom improved by cultivation, these Islands are unhealthy from the almost impenetrable forests with which they are covered. They produce naturally most of the fruits and vegetables found in the Indian Archipelago, particularly the delicious mangostan, (*Garcinia*), which is said to fail on the continent, and the mellóri, or léram, probably a variety of the *Pandanus odoratissimus*. Its fruit, shaped like a pine, and of the size of a large jáca, (*Artocarpus integrifolia*), is gathered when nearly ripe, and weighs between thirty and forty pounds. Its pulp, when sufficiently boiled and cleared of fibres, has nearly the appearance and taste of the

* Mr. Fontana, who lay at anchor in Nankáverí harbour for three months, says (*As. Res.* iv. 149.) that the largest and most populous of those Islands is Nankáverí, the second Sáurí or Cháurí, and the other Trikút, all closely situated; about 10 leagues to the North-East of them is another called Kachúl; he adds in a note, that an exact plan of them is given in the *Neptune Oriental*. To reconcile this with Major Rennell's Map, we must suppose his Camorta to be Fontana's Nankáurí, and his Trikút and Cháurí to change places. According to Colebrooke, Nankáurí and Sáurí are identical, Komarti is that of Rennell, and Trikút is Rennell's Nancoury. (*As. Res.* iv. 121.)

NICK-
NAME.

NICO-
BAR.

Position.

Name.

Nankowry.

Comarty of
Camorta.

Trikoot.

Productions.

Mellori, or
larum.

NICO-
BAR.NICO-
BAR.Edible
birds'
nests.Inhabit-
ants.

Huts.

Religion.

meal of Indian corn, and if kept dry and well covered, may be preserved for a long time. The kernels of its two nuts, in shape and taste, resemble almonds. Though called, not inaptly, the Nicobar bread-fruit, this tree approaches in habit to the palms and ferns, and differs widely from the *Artocarpus*, or bread-fruit of the South Sea Islands. Besides a variety of large timber-trees, cocoa and areca nuts abound; being almost the only vegetables cultivated and esteemed by the natives as furnishing them with food and their favourite luxury, for they have always a quid of the latter in their mouths. The shores are covered with excellent fish and the most splendid shells, and the rocks with the edible birds' nests so much in request among the Chinese. These nests, called *Sarang* by the Malays, are found in caverns inland as well as near the sea, in Sumatra, (Marsden, p. 174.) and are made by a species of swallows, (*Hirundo esculenta*), called *Salang-an* in the Philippine Islands, *Jaïmalani* in the Moluccas, and *Layang-layang* (the Soarers) in Sumatra. (*As. Res.* iii. 164. Buffon, *Oiseaux*, xix. p. 177. 184.) The chief material of which they are formed is a slimy, gelatinous substance found on the shore, the seaweed called *agal-agal*, and a soft greenish matter left by the tide upon the rocks. Fresh nests dried in the shade, are white and nearly pellucid. It has been supposed, also, that the bird uses the gelatinous body of the sea-slug, (*bicho do mar*), a species of holothuria, called *tripan* or *swálá* by the Malays. (Marsden, p. 175.) in the construction of its nest, which will account for its use among the Chinese, whose fondness for the *tripan*, as an ingredient in their soups, is well known. The natives of these Islands are copper-coloured, have yellowish, small, oblique eyes, flat noses, thick lips, and broad mouths; are short, well made, large eared, black haired, and beardless. The back of their head is violently compressed in infancy, and they shave their eye-brows. A narrow wrapper of cloth made of bark, folded round the waist, and passed between the legs, having its end hanging down behind, forms the whole of their attire, and gave occasion to the report of Kiöping, an old Swedish traveller, on whose authority Linnæus affirmed that the men sometimes had tails. The women are shorter than the men and wear a very diminutive petticoat made of cocoa-nut bark. Their beehive-shaped huts, covered with leaves of that tree, are raised on stakes five or six feet from the ground, (see plate in *As. Res.* iv. 121.) and usually inhabited by five or six persons. Building, fishing, and trading are the occupations of the men; field-labour, cooking, and other in-door work, the business of the women. Indolence is the most striking feature in their national character which is distinguished also by honesty, a virtue rarely found among Savages; "theft, robbery, and murder," says Colonel Colebrooke, (*As. Res.* iv. 125.) "are unknown in these Islands, though the natives will fight resolutely if attacked or unjustly dealt with." What their notions of Religion are, it is difficult to discover. They have no Idols; of a beneficent Deity they have scarcely any notion, and as they do not apprehend any mischief from him, they rarely ever think about him; but of a malevolent Deity, whom they believe to be the Creator of the World, and the author of all mischief, they are very apprehensive; poles are erected near every village with streamers formed by tufts of dried grass or strips of rattans, to frighten him away; but their chief protectors against his machinations are their Priests or Paters, who are both Physicians and Conjurers, and seem to be no common adepts

in the art of legerdemain. When unsuccessful, these sages throw the blame of their failure on some unoffending person, who is immediately the victim of their accusations. Various ceremonies are observed for the purpose of averting evil, and the changes of the moon are celebrated with great festivity. Their Funeral rites are the most remarkable of all their customs. The corpse, arrayed in all its finery, is laid out and vociferously lamented by the women, while the men drown their sorrow in copious draughts of *tadí*, (*aqua ardente*), and, once every year, the obsequies are renewed by the disinterment of the corpse. On the celebration of this anniversary, their huts are decorated with fruits, boughs, and garlands, all the inhabitants of the village assemble at the house of the Chief dressed in their best attire, the men smoke and get drunk, and the women nurse their children and attend to other domestic duties, till the sound of the *góng* in the afternoon gives them signal to shriek and howl without intermission till sunset. All then repair to the grave, and the woman, nearest of kin to the deceased, digs up his skull, weeps, and almost faints over it, clears it from earth, scrapes off the remains of flesh, washes it with cocoa-nut-milk, rubs it with saffron-water, wraps it up in a piece of new cloth, and again buries it in the earth whence it was taken. This ceremony is continued all night, and concluded by a sacrifice of fat hogs on the following morning, the whole party feasting on their flesh and getting as drunk as possible to show their regard for the deceased. (*As. Res.* iv. 123.) Late marriages and early debauchery are probably the chief causes of the want of population general in these Islands, the natives of which are peculiarly short-lived; seldom surviving the age of fifty years. The almost impervious forest by which their hamlets are surrounded must promote, if it do not occasion, fevers and pestilences, and to the elephantiasis, so common in the tropics, this people is peculiarly subject. These circumstances sufficiently account for the scantiness of their population. *Nánkáurí* and *Komártí* taken together had not, in 1790, more than 800 inhabitants. (*As. Res.* iv. 122.) Indolence, as before remarked, is their prevalent failing; they will not speak, when signs are sufficient to express their wants, and even on meeting each other they use no form of salutation. The cleverest man in the village is respected as a sort of Chief, but it is only by kindness and studying to please the rest that he can preserve his supremacy. Their quarrels are neither frequent, nor of long duration, clubs of mango-wood being their only weapons. Their very doubtful origin is not cleared up by their Language, which seems to have no affinity with that of the Malays, or of the neighbouring continent, or even with that of Car-Nicobar, the Northernmost Island of this group. (*As. Res.* ii. 341. iii. 157.) It is in 9° 7' North, nearly circular, about 40 miles in circumference, low, and thickly wooded, having a rich black soil, which produces much large timber, and is extremely fertile; poisonous serpents, and a kind of lizard which carries off poultry, are almost the only destructive animals. In make and features the natives nearly resemble their Southern neighbours; but their women shave their heads quite bare, which greatly increases their natural hideousness. In character, habits, and acquirements, they scarcely differ at all from the natives of the Southern Islands, and are equally remarkable for their honesty, dislike of ceremony, and taciturnity. Polygamy is said to be unknown among them, and adultery is severely punished. Their origin is

Funerals.

Car Nico-
bar.
Care Nicu-
bar.

NICO-
BAR.Danish set-
tlements.Andaman
Islands.Polynesian
Negroes.Port Corn-
wallis.Barren
Island.

equally doubtful; for the current tradition, according to which their forefathers were settlers from Pégu and Malacca, is not supported by a comparison of their Language with those of the Eastern Peninsula, it does not even appear to have any affinity with the tongue of the other Nicóbar Islanders. The Danes had a small settlement on Nánkauri from 1756 till 1758, and another on Chauri was formed in 1768, but it was in a great measure given up in 1773, and in 1790 consisted only of a sergeant and three or four soldiers. Some Moravian Missionaries, however, continued there till 1787, when, finding their attempts to convert the natives fruitless, the post was finally abandoned.

The ANDAMAN (or more properly Andemáng*) Islands, which are a continuation of the same group, have been already noticed in this Work; but in addition to what has before been said, it may be observed that these Islands extend from 10° 32' to 13° 40' North, and from 61° 59' to 92° 6' East. The whole group consists of four larger and five smaller Islands, and a multitude of rocks and islets, without including Pepraes, the Ilhas dos Cocos, (Coco Islands,) Narcondam,† and Barren Island, to the North-East and East of the Andamans. The largest three are separated by such narrow channels and lie so exactly in the same line, that, till within a very few years, they were supposed to be parts of the same Island, and are represented in our Charts as "the Great Andaman." The natives, as may be collected from the description of them which we have already given, belong to the Papúas or Polynesian Negro-race, and differ entirely from the tawny Polynesians, to whom the people of Nikóbar, in complexion, make, and features, bear a strong resemblance. Their cannibalism has been disputed by later writers, but as that excess is now certainly known to prevail among the Negroes in Africa, so has it been observed to have originated with the Negroes among the Polynesians; from analogy, therefore, the cannibalism of these Islanders might be inferred; and it is positively affirmed by the Arabian navigators of the IXth Century. (Renaudot, *Anc. Rel.* p. 5.) Port Cornwallis, on the North-Eastern side of the Northernmost Island, is 11° 41' 23" North, and 92° 36' 32" East, (*As. Res.* iv. 314, 315.) and its shores, with those of the neighbouring Islands, are in the highest degree picturesque and beautiful. It was first occupied in 1793, but abandoned in 1796. No affinity can be traced between the corresponding terms in other Indian or Polynesian Tongues and any of the words in the vocabulary of the Andaman Language given by Colonel Colebrooke. (*As. Res.* iv. 393.) Barren Island, the last of those named above, is about 15 leagues East of the Andamans, in 12° 15' North, and deserves to be noticed as being a remarkable volcano, of which the base of the cone is very little higher than the level of the sea. It rises from deep water, as "a quarter of a mile from the shore there is no ground with 150 fathoms of line." (*As. Res.* iv. 396.) It was in great activity when visited by Captain Blair in 1787, and was still sending forth volumes of smoke and flame in 1822. The height of the cone is estimated at 1800 feet above the sea.

See *Asiatic Researches*, vols. ii. iii. iv. 8vo. edit.; Marsden, *History of Sumatra*; Buffon, *Histoire Na-*

* Andemaõ, according to the Portuguese orthography in the old Maps.

† Narcondang, (Narcondaõ,) called Niacondaõ by Linschoten, (ii. c. 14. p. 13.)

turelle, ed. de Sonnini, 120 tomes, 8vo.; Renaudot, *Anciennes Relations des Indes*, Paris, 1718, 8vo.; Crawford, *Indian Archipelago*, Edinburgh, 1820, 3 vols. 8vo.

NICO'TIAN, *n.* } Fr. "*nicotiane*"; It. *nicotiana*;
NICO'TIAN, *adj.* } Sp. *nicotiana*. Tobacco, (first sent into France by Nicot (the maker of the great French Dictionary) in the year 1560, when he was Ambassador Leiger in Portugal.)" Cotgrave.

And for your green wound, your Balsamum and your St. John's wort are all mear gulleries and trash to it, especially your Trinidad: your *Nicotian* is good too.

Ben Jonson. *Every Man in his Humour*, act iii. sc. 5.

What shall I say more? this gourmand sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch, and whiffes himself away in *Necotian* incense to the idol of his vaine intemperance.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 438. *St. Paul's Combat*.

NICOTIANA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Solanææ*. Generic character: corolla funnel-shaped, border folded; stamens inclined; capsule two-valved, two-celled.

There are twelve species of this genus, the Tobacco, natives of America and New Holland. It is remarkable that, like the wheat, barley, and potato, the true *habitat* of the American species, *N. tabacum*, Virginian tobacco, is still uncertain: the genus is named, as stated above, in honour of M. Nicot, a French Ambassador, who received when at Lisbon seeds from Florida in 1560. The common name is derived from Tobacco, a Province of Yucatan in South America. *N. rustica* is the species most commonly cultivated. *N. undulata* is a native of New South Wales.

NI'CTATE, *v.* } Lat. *nictare*, to wink. Vossius
NICTA'TION, } from the ancient *nivere*, still re-
NI'CTITATE. } maining in the compound *connivere*.
To wink, to move the eye-lid quickly up and down.

Neither is it to be esteemed any defect or imperfection in the eyes of man that they want the seventh muscle, or the *nictating* membrane, which the eyes of many other animals are furnished withal; for though they be very useful, and in a manner necessary to them, considering their manner of living, yet they are not to man.

Ray. *Of the Creation*, part ii. p. 301.

Not only our *nictations* for the most part when we are awake, but also our nocturnal volutations in sleep, are performed with very little or no consciousness.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, fol. 161.

To the eye-lids we may add another guard afforded the eyes of most quadrupedes, birds, and fishes, by the *nictitating* membrane.

Derham. *Physico Theology*, book iv. ch. ii. p. 110. note 34.

NIDIFICA'TION, } Lat. *nidificatio*, from *nidifi-*
NIDULA'TION. } care, *i. e.* *nidum facere*, to
make, to build a nest, Gr. *νεοσσὺς*, *νεοττός*, from *νέος*, young.

The making or building of a nest.

And yet there is a great affinity betwixt the *nidifications* of birds and these conglomerations of the threads of the silk-worm.

More. *The Immortality of the Soul*, book iii. ch. xiii. fol. 221.

And so for insects, those little weak, those tender creatures; yet what admirable artists are they in this business of *nidification*.

Derham. *Physico-Theology*, book iv. ch. xiii. p. 233.

The ground of this popular practice might be the common opinion concerning the virtue prognostick of these birds, (king fisher;) the natural regard they have unto the winds and they unto them again, more especially remarkable in the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errors*, book iii. ch. x.

NI'DING, } A. S. *nithing*; Sw. *niding*. In Fr.
NI'DGET. } *nigaud*, *nigaur*, are explained by Cot-
grave, a *nidget*, a fop, an idiot; the verb *niger*, to play the *nidget* or fop, to trifle, from the Lat. *nugari* (Ménage.) Spelman and Skinner have also *niderling*, or *nidering*, which the former would derive from the Anglo-

NICO-
BAR.

NIDING.

NIDING. Norman *nid*, a nest, and *ling*, a chicken; *q. d.* a chicken that dare not leave his nest. The latter from *nelher*, lower, *q. d.*

NIEREMBERGIA. A low, base, worthless fellow.

But there was one true English word of as great, if not greater force than them all, now out of al use, and wil be thought for sound barbarous; but therefore of more efficacie (as it pleaseth Porphyrie) and in signification it signifieth as it seemeth, no more than abiect, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *nidget*. Yet it hath levied armies, and subdued rebellious enemies; and that I may holde yon no longer, it is *niding*. (See *Nothing* in Junius.)

Camden. Remaines, p. 34. Languages.

NIDOUR. Lat. *nidor*; Fr. *nideur*, *nidoreux*.

NIDOROUS. The Latin *nidor*, properly, says Vossius, is the smell or odour of esculents, and sometimes of other things; perhaps from the Gr. *κνίσα*. Cotgrave calls the Fr. *nideur*, "the stench or fulsome savour of things broiled or burnt," and in English it is applied to the scent of meats dressed or dressing.

When the flesh-pots reek and the uncovered dishes send forth a *nidor* and hungry smells. Bishop Taylor. Sermons, p. 211.

Incense and *nidorous* smels (such as were of sacrifices) were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion: which they may do by a kind of sadness and contristation of the spirits; and partly also by heating, and exalting them.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. x. sec. 932.

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are pains in the stomach many hours after repast, eructations either with the taste of the aliment, acid, *nidorose*, or fœtid, resembling the taste of rotten eggs, &c.

Arbuthnot. Of Aliments, &c. ch. i. prop. ii. sec. 6. p. 7.

NIEBUHRIA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Dodecandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Capparidæ*. Generic character: calyx four-leaved; petals shorter than the calyx, or wanting; receptacle cylindrical, very short; berry ovate or cylindrical, on a foot-stalk.

Seven species, natives of Africa.

NIECE, Fr. *niece*, and *niepce*; It. *nezza*; in A. S. *nift*, which bears a manifest resemblance to *nefa*, a nephew; in Dutch, *nichte* is *cognata*, *neptis*; in Ger. *nift*, *nichte*; and in Goth. *nithyis* is *cognatus*, akin: and it is probable that the word has an origin in some term signifying generally, proximity, near relationship. The Etymologists, in general, refer it to the Lat. *neptis*,

The daughter of a brother or sister.

Seynt Edward's *nece*, þat of hys fader kunde come.

And of þe rygte kunde of Englonde, kyng Henry to wyue nome. R. Gloucester, p. 353.

For þe abbot of Engelonde. & þe abbessse ys *nece* Shullen have a knok on here crownes.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 84.

"O dere cosin min, Dan John," she saide,
"What aileth you so rathe for to arise?"
"Nece," quod he, "it ought ynough suffise
Five houres for to slepe upon a night."

Chaucer. The Shipman's Tale, v. 13030.

Myselſe was from Verona banished,
For practising to steale away a lady,
And heire and *neece*, alide vnto the duke.

Shakspeare. The two Gentlemen of Verona, fol. 32.

NIEREMBERGIA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Convolvaceæ*. Generic character: corolla, tube very long, border expanded, throat plaited; stamens unequal; capsule two-celled, two-valved.

One species, *N. repens*, native of Chili.

NIEVRE, a Department of France, is nearly coextensive with the former Province, Nivernois, and is almost in the centre of the Kingdom. It is bounded on the North by the Departments of Loiret and Yonne; East by those of Cote d'Or and Soane and Loire; South by this last Department, and that of Allier; West by that of Cher. It is 60 miles in breadth from East to West, 66 in length from North to South, and contains 1608 square British miles, maintaining a population of 271,000 persons, or 168 to each mile. The North-Eastern part is overspread by the granite mountains of Morven, the upper parts of which are clothed with fine timber, of which a large quantity is every year floated down the Yonne to Paris. The lower parts of these mountains are covered with rich pastures, whence great numbers of oxen are sent to the same market. It is watered by the Yonne and the Loire, and its tributaries, the Aron and Nièvre, which being navigable for vessels of small burthen, supply the deficiency of roads, which are few and bad in this Department. The Western part is level, and has in general a soil which, though sandy, is productive of corn and wine; the vineyards of Pouilly, on the right bank of the Loire, are celebrated for their abundant produce of a white wine in much demand. Coal is dug up to a considerable extent in this Department, and its iron mines employ 1400 workmen, and supply that metal to the annual value of £400,000. Its districts, named after their chief towns, are Nevers, Clamecy, Cosne, and Chateau-Chinon. Nevers, the Capital, situated at the confluence of the Nièvre with the Loire, is a thriving place rapidly advancing in population, which has in the course of forty years increased from 7000 to 15,800 persons. This prosperity principally results from its extensive potteries, which consume annually 70,000 pounds of tin, and above 300,000 pounds of lead. Trinkets and small articles of haberdashery are manufactured in considerable quantity. It is an ill-built place, and its irregular and narrow streets, badly paved and badly lighted, have a gloomy and repulsive aspect to the traveller. Latitude 47° North, Longitude 3° 10' East. Clamecy is situated on the Yonne, and contains 5000 inhabitants. Cosne, situated on the Loire, contains 6000.

Herbin, *Statistique Générale et Particulière de la France*; Dupin, *Forces Productives et Commerciales de la France*.

NIFLE. Unless I am deceived, says Skinner, from the Fr. *neuf*, new, *q. d.* *neufles*, news. Tyrrwhitt explains it, trifles.

He served hem with *nifles* and with fables.

Chaucer. The Somnour's Tale, v. 7342.

NI'GGARD, *adj.*

NI'GGARD, *n.*

NI'GGARD, *v.*

NI'GGARDIZE,

NI'GGARDISH,

NI'GGARDLY, *adj.*

NI'GGARDLY, *adv.*

NI'GGARDLINESS,

NI'GGARDNESS,

NI'GGARDOUS,

NI'GGARDSHIP,

NI'GGARDY,

NIGGISH, *adj.*

Skinner and Junius suggest a *negando*, or perhaps, adds the latter, from *nigh*, or *near*; he looketh very *nigh* or he is a *near* man, being common expressions, applied to one who is stingy, and too anxious about money. Hence, *niggard* means *Near*; or of a narrow, close, confined disposition; parsimonious, sparing, covetous, avaricious.

Grose says that in the North, *niggards* are iron cheeks to a grate; probably because they narrow or contract the space for fuel.

NIEVRE.

NIG-GARD.

Nevers.

Clamecy.
Cosne.

NIG-
GARD.

He is to gret a *nigard* that wol werne
A man to light a candel at his lanterne.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 5915.

But yet me greveth most his *nigardie*.
Id. The Shipmannes Tale, v. 1302.

But these couetous *nigardes* passe on with pain alway y^e time
presēt, & alway spare al for their time to come.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 88. *A Treatise upon Wordes of
Scripture*.

Be not ye *nyggish*, & slothfull distributors of the doctryne that I
giue you, but put it forth laushly.

Udall. Mark, ch. iv.

Clings not his gutts with *niggeshe* fare to heape his chest with all.
Surrey. Ecclesiastes, ch. v.

Then shal he either *nygerdly* heape them vp together (whych is
you wot wel dāpnable) or wastefully mysse spend theym.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1226. *A Dialogue of Comforte
againste Tribulation*.

But against him that is a *nigard* of his meat, the whole cite
shal murmure: the testimonies of his *nigardnes* shalbe sure.
Geneva Bible, Anno 1561. Ecclesiasticus, ch. xxxi. v. 24.

This couetous gathering and *nigardous* keping with al the delysts
y^t we take in beholding of our substance is in al oure lyfe but a
very gay golden dreame.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 94. *A Treatise upon Wordes of
Scripture*.

Surely like as the excesse of fare is to be iustly reprovēd, so in a
noble man moch pinchyng and *nygardshyp* of meate and drynke is
to be discommēded.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book iii. ch. xxi.

When he had sufficiently stored hys cheste with treasure, re-
membryng hys honor, lest, he peradventure should be noted with
the spot of *nygardship*, he shewed hymselfe lyke a liberall and bene-
ficiall prince to his commons.

Hall. Edward IV. The fifteenth Yere.

Thou that art now the world's fresh ornament,
And only herald to the gaudy Spring
Within thine own bud buriest thy content
And, tender churl, mak'st waste in *niggerding*.

Shakspeare. Sonnet 1.

O God, as all our light is from thee, the Father of lights, so
make me no *niggard* of that poore rush-candle thou hast lighted in
my soule; make me more happy in giving light to others, than in
receiving it into myselfe.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. part ii. fol. 131. *Occasional Meditations*, xxxii.

For he, whose daies in wilfull woe are worne
The grace of his Creator doth despise,
That will not use his gifts for thankless *nigardise*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 8.

Wrong not thy fair youth, nor the world deprive
Of these rare parts which Nature hath thee lent;
'Twere pity thou by *niggardise* should'st thrive
Whose wealth by waxing craveth to be spent.

Drayton. The Legend of Matilda the Fair.

When fame first blazed thy beauty here in Court,
Mine ear repuls'd it, as a light report,
But when mine eyes saw what mine ear had heard,
They thought report too *niggardly* had spar'd.

Id. Edward IV. to Mrs. Shore.

If any man were invited thither to the feasts, and did refuse to
come, he did set a fine on his head, as reprovēg the miserable
niggardliness of the one, and the presumptuous arrogancy of the
other, to contemn and despise common order.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 77. *Solon*.

So, devotion is counterfeited by superstition; good thrift, by *ng-
gardliness*; charitie, with vain-glorious pride.
Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 12. *Meditations and Vows*, Cent. i. 82.

But on the other side, there is not in nature any thing so remotely
distant from God, or so extremely opposite to him, as a greedy and
gripping *niggard*.

Barrow. Works, vol. i. fol. 441. *Sermon 31*.

So he, whom fate at once design'd
To plenty and a wretched mind,

Is but condemn'd t' a rich distress
And starves with *niggardly* excess.

Butler. Miscellaneous Thoughts.

The careless bard
Quits your worn threshold, and like honest Gay,
Contemns the *niggard* boon ye time so ill.

Shenston. Economy.

NIGELLA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Poly-
andria*, order *Pentagynia*, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*.
Generic character: calyx none; corolla, petals five;
nectaries five, three-cleft; capsules five, convex.

Five species, natives of the South of Europe, where
they are troublesome weeds in the corn fields. Several
of the species have been long cultivated in English gar-
dens by the name of Devil in the bush.

NIGH, *adj.* } Goth. *nehwa*; A. S. *nih, neh, neah*.

NIGH, *adv.* } See **NEAR**. There are also the Goth.

NIGH, *v.* } and A. S. verb *nehwan*, to approach,

NI'GHLY, } to come close to.

NI'GHNESS. } To *nigh*; to approach or come closer
to; to be or come close to, to approximate; to border
upon, to touch.

þe quene þo heo herde þis nei yswouyng was.

R. Gloucester, p. 35.

Fyue wynter holy lasted þat werre,
þat neuer Eilred our kyng durst negh him nerre.

R. Brunne, p. 41.

And be ye pacient and conferme ye youre hertis, for the comyng
of the Lord shal *neige*.

Wiclif. James, ch. v.

Be you also pacient therefore, and settle your hertes, for the
cōmyng of the Lord draweth *nye*.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Britheren nile ye be sorewful ech to othire, that ye be not demed,
lo the juge stondith *nyg* bifore the gate.

Wiclif. James, ch. v.

It were better worthy truly,
A worme to *nighen* nere my floure than thou.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Legend of Good Women.

And sithe kiss thou shalt my mouth,
Which to no villaine was never couth
For to approach it, ne for to touch,
For *saufe* of cherles I ne *vouch*
That they shall never *neigh* it nere.

Id. The Romant of the Rose, fol. 185.

Ful soth is this proverbe, it is no lie;
Men say right thus alway; "The *neighe* slie
Maketh oft time the fer leef to be lothe."

Id. The Milleres Tale, v. 3392.

As oft as I behold and see
The sovereign beautie that me bound,
The *nier* my comfort is to me,
Alas! the fresher is my wound.

Surrey. The Louer describes his restlesse state.

If the loue and dread of God, *nighnesse* of bloud, honour of the
world, law, and reason, had bound you, we suppose ye would neuer
haue so far proceeded.

Holinshed. The History of Scotland, Anno 1513, vol. v. p. 475.

We sometimes,
Who dwell this wild, constrain'd by want, come forth
To town or village *nigh* (*nighest* is far)
Where ought we hear, and curious are to hear,
What happ'ns new.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book i. l. 332.

Ah gentle pair, ye little think how *nigh*
Your change approaches, when all these delights
Will vanish, and deliver ye to woe,
More woe, the more your taste is now of joy.

Id. Paradise Lost, book iv. l. 364

Restless he pass'd the remnant of the night,
Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning *nigh*;
And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight,
With paler fires beheld the eastern sky.

Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

NIGH.

NIGHT.

Suppose a man born blind, and now adult, and taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and sphere (suppose) of ivory, *nighy* of the same bigness, so as to tell when he felt one and t'other.
Molyneux to Locke. March 2, 1693.

Yet ev'n these bones from insult to protect,
Some frail memorial still erected *nigh*,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture deck'd,
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.
Gray. Elegy. Written in a Country Church-yard.

NIGHT, *n.* } Goth. *nahts*; A. S. *niht*; Ger.
NIGHTED, } and D. *nacht*; Sw. *natt*. Wachter
NIGHTISH, } assents to the Etymology of Clau-
NIGHTLY, *adj.* } bergius, who derives the Ger. *nacht*
NIGHTLY, *adv.* } from the Ger. verb *neigen, inclinare,*
declinare. In Goth. *hneiwan*; A. S. *hnig-an*. *Dags*
dugann hneiwan. *Dies cæperat declinare*. Luc. 9. 12.
And the day bigan to bowe down. Wic. The Gr. *νύξ*
is derived from *νέειν, inclinare*, to bend or bow down.
Martinius: and the Gr. is probably from the Gothic.

The time when the sun, or the light of the sun, goes,
and is gone down; lit. and met. darkness, gloom, igno-
rance.

Night is much used in Composition.

Ne hii ne mygte yse vor þe *nygte* þe batayle to do non ende.
R. Gloucester, p. 305.

& God sent him tokenyng on *nygt* als he slepe.
R. Brunne, p. 31.

But in the fourthe wakyng off the *nyght* he cam to hem walkyng
above the see. *Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xiv.*

And in the fourth watche of the *night* Jesus came vnto theym
walckyng on the sea. *Bible, Anno 1551.*

And fell so that by *nightes* tide.
Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. p. 53.

But if thou chaunce to fall to check,
and force on erie fowle,
Thou shalt be worse detested then,
than is the *nightish* owle.

Turbervile. The Louer, against one that compared his Mistress to his
Lady.

But lo, yet neuer was there *nightly* fantome
So farre in errour, as he is from his wit,
To plain on vs.

Wyat. Complaint vpon Loue, &c.

Shore's wife was one also of his most secret counsel of thys hey-
nous tresō w^e he lay *nightlic*.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 56. Richard III.

— Edmund, I thinke, is gone
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His *nighted* life.

Shakspeare. Lear, fol. 303.

Such is that wand'ring *nightly* shame which leades
Th' unwary passenger, vntil he treads
His last step on the steepe and craggy walles
Of some high mountain, whence he headlong falls.
Beaumont. Against Absurd Loue.

GAL. Pride comfort your head-piece, lady; 'tis a weak one, and
need of a *night-cap*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Philaster, act i. sc. 1.

Great mountains have a perception of the disposition of the aire
to tempests, sooner than the valleys or plaines below. And there-
fore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their *night-caps* on,
they mean mischief.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. ix. sec. 819.

Ah! would thou know'st how much it better were
To 'bide among the simple fisher-swaines;
No shrieking owl, no *night-crow* lodgeth here,
Nor is our simple pleasure mixt with pains.

P. Fletcher. Piscatory Eclogues, ecl. i. 18.

And after him owls and *night-ravens* flew,
The hateful messengers of heavy things,
Of death and dolor telling sad tidings.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 7.

DUKE. What is't you look for, sir, have you lost any thing?
JOHN. Only my hat ith' scuffle; sure these fellows
Were *night-snaps*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Chances, act ii. sc. 1

And as those *nightly* tapers disappear,
When day's bright lord ascends our hemisphere;
So pale grows Reason at Religion's sight;
So dies, and so dissolves in supernatural light.

Dryden. Religio Laici.

NIGHTERTALE, *nighter-deal*, the nocturnal (*deal*
or) portion of the natural day. Skinner.

So hote he loved, that by *nightertale*
He slep no more than doth the nightingale.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 97.

"Arise, (quod she,) what haue you dronken dwale, (i. e. sleeping
draught,)

Why slepen ye it is no *nitertale*."

Id. The Court of Loue, p. 375.

NIGHTINGALE, A. S. *nicht-gale*; D. *nacht-gael*;
Ger. *nachtigal*, from *nicht*, the night, and *galan*, to gale,
to sing; because he *sings* at *night*. See the first Quota-
tion from Chaucer.

The trivial name of the *Motacilla Luscinia* of Lin-
næus.

To matens went the lusty *nightingale*,
Within a temple shapen hauthorn wise,
He might not sleepe in all the *nightertale*,
But *Domine labia* gan he cry and *gale*.

Chaucer. The Court of Loue, v. 1357.

The *nightingale* with so merry a note
Answered him, that all the wood rong
So sodainly, that as it were a sote
I stood astonied; so was I with the song
Thorow rauished, that till late and long,
I ne wist in what place I was, ne where,
And ayen me thought she song euen by mine ere.

Id. The Flower and the Leaf, p. 395.

Her short performance was no sooner try'd,
When she I sought, the *nightingale* reply'd:
So sweet, so shrill, so variously she sung,
That the grove echo'd, and the valleys rung:
And I so ravish'd with her heav'nly note,
I stood intranc'd, and had no room for thought.
But all o'er-pow'r'd with extasy of bliss,
Was in a pleasing dream of Paradise.

Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

NIGHTMARE, D. *nacht-merrie*; Ger. *nachtmar*.
In Sw. *mara* is incubus; in Ger. *mære*, Parca; but
Skinner thinks that *mare* in *night-mare* is *Equa quæ*
nobis accubat, vel porticis incubat. Warton (see the
Quotation from him) gives the true origin of our word;
though it does not appear why "the spirit or spectre of
the night" was in Runic Theology called *mara*. And
see INCUBUS.

Jesu Crist, and seint Benedight,
Blesse this hous from euery wicked whit,
Fro the *nightes-mare*.

Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3481.

Onely refering unto Christian considerations, what natural effects
can reasonably be expected, when, to prevent the ephialtes, or *night-*
mare we hang up an hollow stone in our stables.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors, book v. ch. xxii. p. 330.

Mara, from whence our *night-mare* is derived, was, in the Runic
Theology, a spirit or spectre of the night, which seized men in their
sleep, and suddenly deprived them of speech and motion.

Warton. History of English Poetry, vol. i. diss. 1.

NIGHTSPELL, i. e. the night-charm. Tyrrwhitt.

Therewith the *nightspel* said he anon rightes.

Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3480.

NIGHT.

NIGHT-
SPELL.

N I G R I T I A.

NIGRI-TIA. Name and extent.	NIGRITIA, a term of comparatively modern use, corresponding with the Arabian phrase Biládu-s-súdán, <i>i. e.</i> The Land of the Negroes, comprehends in its widest signification all that part of the African Peninsula which lies South of the Sahrá, or Great Desert; but the Arabs, from whom it was perhaps borrowed, restricted it to narrower limits than those of the Inner Ethiopia, which are thus determined by Ptolemy. (iv. 9.) "That part of Æthiopia which lies below this Country (Meroë) and the whole of Libya, is bounded on the North by the lines before laid down, extending from the Great Gulf of the External Sea (the Atlantic Ocean) to the Promontory Rhaptum already mentioned, in 73° 50' East and 8° 25' South, and by a part of the Western Ocean in the Great Gulf; on the West and South by an unknown land; on the East by a line drawn across the Barbaric Gulf from the Promontory Rhaptum to the Promontory Prasum, in 80° 45' East and 15° South, and the unknown country beyond it." This embraced the whole of Southern Africa known to the Greeks, as it extended from the Western to the Eastern shore, and with the exception of Ethiopia comprehended the whole region inhabited by Negroes; but the Bilád-el-súdán* of the Arabs, and the Nigritia of modern Geographers, corresponds more nearly with the Land of the Nigritæ of Pliny. Its limits are not clearly defined by the earlier Arabian Geographers, who do little more than mark its distance from various places in Northern Africa, and its separation from Barbary, Biládu-l jeríd, and Egypt, by the Great Sahrá, or Sandy Desert. With Nigritia, in this limited acceptation, they were very imperfectly acquainted, and to the regions South of the Niger, they were almost entirely strangers; so that to reconcile their accounts with what is at present known, or what Ptolemy has recorded, is not an easy task; nor would it be in any degree practicable but for the aid afforded by Al Bekrí, Ibn Batútah, and Leo Africanus. To the last, indeed, we owe the first distinct account of the region comprehended by his Countrymen under phrase of Bilád-el-súdán. "The fourth part" (of Africa,) he says, (p. 6.) "is Nigritia, which begins in the East with the Kingdom of Gaogao, (Gaú gaú,) and extends Westward as far as the Kingdom of Valata, (Walátah,) being bounded on the North by the Libyan Desert, (the Sahrá,) and reaching Southward to the Ocean." Leo, therefore, did not include the Sáhil, or Shore of the Atlantic in the parallel of Walátah, (the Walet of our Maps,) nor Dár Fúr and the territories East of the Lake Fitrí, within the limits of Nigritia, and in making the Ocean its Southern boundary, he was guided by what he had learnt from European navigators, not by the result of his inquiries in the Country itself. The natural boundaries of the area formed by the course of the Niger, from which, according to Pliny, (v. 8.) the Nigritæ received their name, seem to be the Desert on the North, the chain of mountains which gives rise to that stream and its tributaries on the West and South, and the hills or deserts which	separate Bornú and Bágirmí from Dár Fúr on the East; of the latter tract of country our accounts are still too vague and uncertain to allow of any satisfactory conclusions as to its condition, Physical or Moral. Few travellers in ancient or modern times, seem ever to have passed in a direct line from the banks of the Niger to the Nile; and few even of the more enlightened Africans trouble themselves about Geographical inquiries; hence their prevailing notions of the identity of the Niger and the Nile; while dissensions between the petty Chiefs whose territories separate Dár Fúr from Bornú, and the danger of being entrapped by slave-hunters, have from time immemorial driven even the penniless Fúláh Pilgrims to the more circuitous but securer route along the shores of the Mediterranean, in their way to Meccá. "Negroland," says Leo, (p. 10.) who visited it early in the XVIth Century, "is divided into many Kingdoms, some of which are unknown, and have not been visited by me. I shall speak of those which I myself have seen and with which I am well acquainted, and also of the others, from which there were merchants trading in the Countries where I dwelt, who gave me sufficient accounts of their native land. I have been in fifteen Negro Kingdoms, the number of those in which I have not been is three times as great, and these, from being near, were well known in the places where I was. The names of the latter, beginning from the West, and proceeding East and Southward, are: Gualata. Ginea, Melli, Tombutto, Gago, Guber, Agadez, Cano, Casena, Zegzeg, Zanfara, Guangara, Burno, Gaoga, Nubé. Most of these fifteen Kingdoms lie on the River Niger, and the merchants who travel from Gualata to Caíro, follow the road through them, which is long, but very secure. They lie the one apart from the other, and ten are separated from each other either by a desert of sand, or by the River Niger." They were then subject to three Sovereigns, of whom the most powerful was the King of Tombuktú, the next the King of Gaó-gaó, and the least considerable the King of Bornú. Núbah, or Nubia, subject to the King of Ducala, (Dunkalah, or Dongolah,) was only a small territory; so that Dár Fúr was probably annexed to Gaó-gaó. "Those Kingdoms," continues Leo, (p. 12.) "are bordered on the South by Bito, Temiam, (Lemlam, or Yemyam?) Dauma, Medra, and Gorhan; their rulers and inhabitants are rich and pretty well acquainted with trade; among them justice is done, and there is a well-ordered Government; but the inhabitants of the other States are, in those matters, worse than beasts." Notwithstanding the frequent vicissitudes to which the extent, and consequently the name of Kingdoms and Empires must be subject among unlettered Savages, such as most of the Negro race have ever been, several of the States named by Leo may be said to exist at the present day; and most, if not all of them, were flourishing two Centuries earlier, as appears from Ibn Bátúta, who followed the course of the Niger for a considerable distance in the first half of the XIVth Century. Idrisí, who lived 150 years before Ibn Bátútah, has few names exactly corre-	NIGRI-TIA.
Ethiopia Interior.			
Boundaries.			
			Subdivisions according to Leo.
			Conflicting accounts.

* Pronounced Biládu-s, or Biládes-Súdán.

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sponding with those given by the latter. Abú-l fedá, his contemporary, who relied principally upon the authority of Ibn Sa'id, knew nothing to the West of Ghánah, and he confounds the Niger with the Nile, of which he supposed it to be an arm, flowing into the Atlantic Ocean in 14° North and 10° 30' East, (about 4° West of Greenwich,) so that the Arabs appear at that period to have gained some confused notions of the course of the Senegal. It seems probable from a comparison of these conflicting accounts, that a great revolution had taken place on the banks of the Niger in the course of the XIIIth Century; and if some of the States previously independent, had been, in that interval, absorbed by their more powerful neighbours, a change in the name and relative position of the Sovereignities on or near that river, must necessarily have arisen, and the apparent discordance between the earlier and later Arabian writers will be satisfactorily explained. Leo himself observes, (p. 636.) that before the Berber Tribe of Lumtúnah was converted to the Mohammedan Faith, A. H. 380, (A. D. 990,) the Arabs had no intercourse with any Negro States except Wáhát (the Oases) and Kanó, and most of them were, according to him, at that time in the same condition as the petty Republics on the Rio Grande now are. They were, with few exceptions, idolaters, though the people of Gaógaó were Christians of the Jacobite sect, like their neighbours the Nubians. In either case they presented a legitimate object of attack to the Berber Chiefs, who were now bigoted Musulmáns; and their subjection was the more easily effected as they were unwarlike and disunited.

Arabian
conquests.

Abú Bekr ibn 'Omar seems to have been the first of the Almoravide (Morábit) Sovereigns of the West who made a considerable progress in the conquest of Nigritia, about A. H. 454; (A. D. 1062;) and his empire over the Negroes was enlarged by his successor Yúsuf ibn Táshifín, the greatest of the Moorish Sovereigns of Africa, whose dominions extended from the borders of Catalonia beyond the banks of the Niger. (Dombay, *Geschich.* p. 210. 214.) Both of them were Berbers of noble origin, descended from the Sanhájah and Lumtúnah Tribes; and the latter was the founder of Morocco. According to Marmol, (ix. l. tom. iii. f. xxi.) the conversion of the Negroes was begun by Hájin ibn 'Abdu-l malik in A. H. 469, (A. D. 1077,) and completed by Yahyá ibn 'Alí Abú Bekr: the Moorish Historians (Dombay, p. 173.) indeed affirm that the Berbers had made considerable incursions into Negroland two centuries earlier; but their accounts appear to be little better than vague traditions, and the first of the Lumtúnah Princes who bears a Mohammedan name, died in the middle of the IXth Century, which seems to mark the period when the Berbers embraced Islám. The Negroes on the Senegal were idolaters, when that river was discovered by the Portuguese in 1446, (De Barros, *Asia*, dec. i. lib. i. c. 13. i. 109.) and it was then, as now, the line of separation between the Senhájah Berbers (*os Mouros Azenegues*) and the Yalofs, the first Negroes of Guinea. (*Os primeiros Negros de Guiné chamados Jalofes.*) The Sahrá along the coast, (De Barros, dec. i. lib. i. c. 13. i. 109.) and the mountains between the valleys of the Senegal and Niger, continued, till a later period than the time of Leo, to present a barrier to the progress of the Arabs; for Marmol, who lived half a century later, thus fixes the boundaries of Nigritia: (lib. i. c. 15. i. fol. 15.) "The Land of the Blacks, which the Africans call Geneua, and Zinch, and Neuba, (Jenáwah,

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Zinj, and Núbah,) is that part which is also called, as we have already said, Beled ala Abid, (Beled al 'abid,) and the Lower Ethiopia included by Ptolemy in the Inner Lybia; which has the Ocean on the West, the Deserts of Zahara on the North, the Upper Ethiopia, which they call el Habexa, (el Habesh,) where the Kingdoms of the Abixinos (Abyssines) are, on the South; and Ethiopia above Egypt on the East." It is evident that Negroes from one side of the Peninsula to the other were included within these limits; but the Spaniards and Portuguese took Jenáwah* in a more extended sense than Leo; and confounding the Senegal with the Níl-el-'abíd, (Nile of the Slaves,) they transferred the name of Guinéa, (Jenáwah,) a Country on the banks of the latter, to the tract between the former and the Gambia, and subsequently to the whole of the Southern coast. Marmol, however, though he comprehended Senegambia and Zanguebar within the Land of the Blacks, retained the subdivisions of Leo.

Nigritia Proper, therefore, may be said to comprehend these States: 1. Walátah, the first place in Nigritia, 1. Gualata. Walét. is properly an Oasis in the Desert, 300 miles from Cape Nún, 500 miles from Tombuktú, and 100 miles in a straight line from the Ocean. (Leo, 638.) It contained only three villages though it had been the Royal residence when a Berber King was Sovereign of Tombuktú; in Leo's time, it was subject to the Negro Sovereign of that Country, who had supplanted the Berber dynasty. (637.†) Its inhabitants were properly a mixed race, and had adopted the Berber customs, particularly that of veiling their faces, (639. Lyon, p. 109.) while their women made no scruple to appear without veils, and performed their devotions together with the men. (Ibn Batútah, p. 42. Denham, p. 20.) They are called Benaí, says Marmol, (lib. ix. c. 22.) and speak the Sungaí Language, are very civil to strangers, but are very black, lazy, and ignorant; living in great indigence and misery. This place is called Eí Waláten‡ by Ibn Batútah, (p. 42.) and Walet in Major Rennell's Map attached to Hornemann's *Travels*. According to Ibn Batútah it is ten days (170 miles) journey from Tásehlá, and that place, another Oasis, is twenty days' journey (340 miles) from Teg- Tegazze. hazzá, celebrated for its salt-mines, and distant twenty-five days' journey (425 miles) from Sijilmásah; so that the whole distance from Sijilmásah, on the Southern declivity of Atlas, to Walátah, on the borders of El Súdán, is nearly 1000 miles. It must, however, be confessed that the distances given by Leo cannot easily be reconciled with the position of Aí Waláten according to Ibn Batútah; and it is very possible there may be more than one tract in the Sahrá bearing the same name.

2. "The next Negro State," says Leo, (639.) "is 2. Geneoa. Geneoa, (Jenáwah,) called by its inhabitants them- Genni. selves Genni, (Jenní,) and by the Portuguese and other Guinea. Europeans Ghinea; (*i. e.* Guinea, or Guiné, according to the Spanish and Portuguese orthography;) but it is separated from Walátah by a desert of 500 miles in extent. It has that Country on the North, Tombutto

* Jenáwah is pronounced Jenéwah, or Genéwah, by Moghrebine Arabs, whence the Guiné, or Guinéa, of the Portuguese, and the Geneua of Marmol, are immediately derived. Jinní, or Jenní, (on the Niger,) occurs in older writers instead of Jináwah.

† About A. D. 1500, says Marmol; (iii. fol. xxii.) but this seems to be merely a conjecture drawn from the less precise terms used by Leo. (639.)

‡ Not Abú Látin as the transcriber of one MS. has Arabized the name. (Lee's Translation of Ibn Batútah, p. 233.) Eí or Aí Waláten is probably a significant Berber word.

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(Tombuktú) on the East, and Melle (Málí) on the South; and stretches for 250 miles along the River Niger, one part of it reaching the Ocean where that river runs into it." Here Leo confounds what he learned in Europe with the knowledge acquired in Africa, and, having forgotten the direction in which the Niger runs, he identifies it with the Senegal, falling into the error prevalent among Europeans. Thus Abraham Peritsol of Ferrera, who wrote in 1524, (*Itinera Mundi*, 243.) says distinctly that the latter is a branch of the Nile, which springs from the Mountains of the Moon; (p. 157.) and De Barros, after observing (i. 3. 8. tom. i. p. 213.) that the Sanagà receives different names in the different Countries through which it passes, being called Zimbalá in Bagano, and Isa in the Kingdom of Tungubutú, adds that it comes from the Eastern sources of the lakes called Chelonides by Ptholomeu. "Among the streams which fall into it," he afterwards says, (*Ibid.* p. 215.) "there is one which comes from the South, from the territories which the Negroes properly call Guiné, or Genny;" so that the true Niger was supposed by him to be one of the Southern tributaries to the Senegal. The "Niguer" (Nigir) of Ptolemy he supposed to be one of the principal sources of the Gambia; (*Ibid.* p. 216.) and Marmol, half a century later, affirms (i. 17.) that the Arabs* say that the Niger, which they call Hued Nijar, (Wád Nijár,) is a part of the Nile which runs under ground till it reaches the place where it forms the Lake Neuba, in the Desert of Cen, and thence running Westwards, forms another large lake called "Nigrite," whence it advances with many large windings, and increased by many tributaries, to the Western Ocean, dividing into two very large arms, called Zenegà and Gambia. The cause of this capital error respecting the great rivers of Central and Western Africa may be learned from another passage in Peritsol's *Itinera Mundi*. (cap. xix. p. 152.) "From Cape Cantín, (probably the Capo das Barbas of modern Maps,) the Caravans," he says, "go up through the middle of the Continent, through great Deserts, to another well-peopled place named O'dén, (Waddán,) from O'dén they go to Tégázzá, from Tégázzá to Tábút, and from Tábút to the great Kingdom of Mélé, which is destitute of salt. This is a journey of more than seventy days. The salt is carried on camels till they reach very high mountains, over which the salt is carried on men's heads with very great labour." The Jews, therefore, and other Europeans who went to Tombuktú, travelled with the caravans across the Deserts, taking in a cargo of salt at Tégázzá, for the purpose of exchanging it for gold and tropical produce in Málí, which, as will hereafter be shown, was South of the Niger. Jenní, according to Leo, (640.) "had neither city nor castles, and only one large village, the houses of which were no better than huts whitewashed and thatched with straw. The village, he adds, is like an island from July to September, during the three months of the Niger's inundation. Then it is that merchants come in canoes with goods from Tombuktú." Cotton cloths manufactured by the natives were exchanged with the Berber merchants for European cloths, copper, brass, arms, &c. The currency consisted in uncoined gold, and for trifling articles, bits

Jenny.

* Though the Arabs appear to have had some knowledge of Ptolemy's *Geography*, no Arabian writer, except Leo, has mentioned the Niger; and it is from him that Marmol borrowed what he here gives; not perhaps without some inclination to conceal the source from whence it came. It is very manifest that all his distances are merely a conversion of Leo's miles into leagues.

of iron* from a quarter of a pound to a pound in weight were used as coin. Though abounding in barley, rice, cotton, cattle, and fish, this Country produced no fruits, not even dates. The inhabitants were tolerably well dressed in black or blue cotton cloths, and in Leo's time were governed by a Viceroy appointed by Izkia, King of Tombuktú. Of Jenní, so well known in modern times, no mention is made by Ibn Batútah; but he might have crossed the Jálíabá above it, or, perhaps, it was not yet built; and as we have only an epitome of his narrative, no inference can be drawn with any certainty from his omissions.

3. Mélé, (Málí,) says Leo, (641.) "stretches along an arm of the Niger (the Sansarah of Ibn Batútah, p. 44?) for 300 miles, being bounded on the North by Jenní; on the South by the Desert and arid mountains; on the West by uncleared forests which extend to the Ocean; and on the East by the Principality of Gago." It is very productive of grain, cotton, and cattle, and has a very large village containing 6000 houses, which is the King's residence, and is much frequented by native and foreign artificers and traders. It has many Mosques, in which Lectures in Divinity are delivered, as there are no Colleges, and it was the first Negro State which embraced the Faith of Mohammed. It was at that time governed by an uncle of Joseph, (Yúsuf ibn Táshifín,) Sultán of Morocco; but afterwards, together with the neighbouring States, became tributary to Izkia. The distance between Aí-Weláten and Málí, according to Ibn Batútah, is twenty-four long days' journey, (about 600 miles.) Zágharí, where there are many Ebádí heretics, is 250 miles distant from the former, and from Kársakhú on the Níl, (Niger,) which runs thence with a bend to Kábarah, Zághah, &c. "Múli," he adds, (p. 45.) "is the last district in Málí." That Country was completely Mohammedan in his time, for he speaks with praise of its Kádí and other learned men, but complains of the penuriousness of its King Mansá Suleimán,† and of the servility of his subjects, who swear by his name, and cover their heads with dust or mud‡ when they approach his presence.

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Zaghari.

4. Of Tombuttú, (Tombuktú,) Leo says, that the name of the Kingdom is taken from its Capital, which was built in A. H. 610, (A. D. 1213,) about twelve miles from a branch of the Niger. A Mosque and the Royal Palace were the only buildings of stone. There were many shops of traders and manufacturers, especially of cotton-weavers; and the place was well supplied with goods from Europe by the Barbaresque merchants, some of whom were so rich, that two brothers among them were married to two of the King's daughters. The town was supplied with water by many springs, and, in the time of the inundation, by canals filled from the Niger. Grain, cattle, milk, and butter were abundant; but salt very scarce, being all brought from Tégázzá, 500 miles distant. The King possessed great wealth, had a splendid, well-regulated Court, great numbers of camels, and about 3000 cavalry. He was

4. Timbuc-
too.

* "In Obeid," (the Capital of Kordofán,) says Dr. Rüppell, (*Reisen*, p. 139.) "they use for small expenses, a peculiar kind of money; viz. small pieces of iron, three inches thick, in the form of a T."

† It is remarkable that this is the name and title of the Sultán who, according to Leo, (642.) founded Tombuktú, in A. H. 610, (A. D. 1213,) and Mandi Mansa is mentioned as King of Mandinga in 1534, by De Barros, (i. 258.) Mansa, signifying King in the Mandingan Language. (*African Lessons*, p. 14. Caillé, iii. 297.)

‡ See Clapperton's *Second Expedition*, p. 10. 47. 52.

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also addressed with the same degrading ceremony of sprinkling dust upon the head, as the King of Málí. His almost countless infantry was armed with bows and poisoned arrows. No horses, except some small nags, were bred in the Country; all were imported from Barbary. Learning flourished, books were in great request, and the Sheikhs, Imáms, and Kádís were liberally remunerated; but Jews were prohibited from entering the Country. The natives, according to the genuine Negro character, often passed the night in going about the town with music and dancing. Their currency consisted of bits of pure gold, and certain shells brought from Persia,* 400 of which were exchanged for a ducat, and 6½ of those ducats were equal in value to a Roman ounce, (about three guineas.) There was neither a garden nor an orchard any where near the city. "The King of Tumbutó," says Marmol, (ix. 5.) "is now called the Emperor of Melli;" with the position and resources of which Country that writer was well acquainted, as he had accompanied the expedition under Mohammed, the first Sherif of Morocco, who, in or about A.D. 1550, marched as far as Sákiyah-el-hamrá, (Red Water-course,) in the Desert, on the confines of Tombuktú, with the intention of conquering it. Kábrah,† a large village-like town on the Niger, about twelve miles from Tombuktú, was the port to which the Negroes came in their boats, from all quarters, to meet the merchants going up to Guinea and Melli. (Jenní and Málí.) A Governor appointed by the King resided there, and acted as Kádí. Most of the provisions consumed in Tombuktú, came by the way of Kábrah; but it was a very unhealthy place, in consequence of the gross mixture of food used by the inhabitants. Marmol (ix. 7.) ascribes its unhealthiness, in addition to that cause, to the exhalations from the river, which, he says, here divides into the two branches forming the Zenegá and Gambea. For this he is not indebted to Leo; we now know that he was wrong in supposing these rivers to be arms of the Niger; but it is plain that he had heard of a division of that stream near Kábrah; and in supposing it to run Westward, he was supported by Leo, who had seen the stream. Ibn Batútah went from Málí to Tombuktú, and noticed the hippopotami on the bank of the river, (44.) or rather on a canal‡ from it. (Lee's Translation, p. 241.) Of the town, he only says that it was chiefly inhabited by merchants from Lithám, a Province of Málí, by whose Sultán the Governor of the place was appointed; and it was only four miles from the Nile, which is not at variance with Leo's account, if the cut or canal from the river by which Ibn Batútah approached Tombuktú be meant.

5. Gago.

5. "Gago," says Leo, (646.) "is the Capital of a Kingdom bearing the same name, near 400 miles South, or almost South-East of Tombuktú." It is un-walled, ill-built, and inhabited by merchants, who come to exchange their goods from Europe and Barbary for the gold brought by the Negroes, but there is always a larger demand than they can supply, and the Negroes are obliged to carry back one half or two-thirds of their gold for want of goods to purchase. This town was well supplied with water and all kinds of provisions, and had a large slave-market, where a boy or girl fifteen

years old was sold for six ducats, (about £3.) "Compared with others," says Leo, (647.) "this city is highly civilized." He then speaks of the King's harem, eunuchs, guards, palace, hall of audience, numerous ministers, officers and attendants, and large revenues. All foreign goods, he says, sold there for very high prices; horses, which in Europe were worth only ten ducats, (£5,) being purchased there for forty or fifty, and fine blue or scarlet Venetian cloths for fifteen ducats a yard. "Salt," he adds, "is the dearest of all the goods which are imported." The rest of the Country consisted in hamlets and villages inhabited by labourers and herdsmen, who went nearly naked in Summer, but were clad in sheepskins in Winter. The latter fact, if Leo can be trusted, shows that at some distance from the river this part of Africa must be mountainous and very elevated, for the level near the stream must evidently be lower than at Kábrah. The natives are represented as extremely ignorant, and reduced to great indigence by most oppressive taxes; "the King," says Leo, "treating them as they deserve;" a rather severe sentence to pass upon ignorance; but a reference to Leo's former (and perhaps actual) Faith, will account for this harsh judgment:—these Negroes were doubtless still Pagans,* and that is the reason why he considered their ignorance as deserving of such severity. If this place be the Gaúgaú of Ibn Batútah, as is most probable, it was on the banks of the Niger, and therefore not the Gaógaó of Leo, (658.) which lay to the East of Bornú. "From Gaúgaú,"† says Ibn Batútah, "the Nile (*i. e.* Niger) proceeds to the town of Múli, the last district in Málí, and from thence it passes on to Yuwí, the largest Country of the Blacks, of which the Sultán is the most powerful among the Negro Sultáns; and no white man is allowed by the people to enter it, for they kill him (on his way) before he reaches it." If in this passage we supposed Yuwí to have been put for Yaúrí, a conjecture authorized by the similarity of the Arabic letters *r* and *w*, we shall at once be able to account for the ignorance prevalent among the Arabs respecting the lower course of the Niger. Their progress was stopped by the power and hostility of the Kings of Yaúrí. Though acquainted with Gúber, and the Countries between it and Bornú, they did not reach the latter by the direct route across from Málí, but were obliged to make a circuit through the Desert.‡ In Bornú and its neighbourhood they found the Yeu and Shárl, the sources of which were unknown to them, they therefore concluded that they were a continuation of the Niger, just as, for the same reason, they supposed the Bahr-el-abyad, or Western branch of the Nile to be a part of the same

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* Ajem, no doubt, in the original, for it signifies any Country out of Arabia; and the shells called wad'ah by the Arabs are the kaúris brought from India, and still current in Africa. (De Sacy, *Chrest. Arabi*, i. 253. Burckhardt, *Nubia*, 393. 471.)

† Also called Cadi by the natives. (Marmol, tom. iii. fol. 23.)

‡ Khalij, strangely rendered gulf by Professor Lee.

* Marmol (ix. 6.) says, on the contrary, that this very ignorance made them the more ready converts to the Arabian missionaries, who were contented if they did but profess their belief in Mohammed; but this is an addition of his own, and however the intolerance of the Mohammedans may have deteriorated the Negro character, it cannot be denied that they have introduced the art of writing and the use of books wherever they have established their Faith.

† Gaó-gaó, or Gaú-gaú, is manifestly the true mode of spelling this name; not only from the punctuation in the Camb. MSS. (Lee's Ibn Batútah, p. 237, note d,) but from Leo; the last *o* which sometimes occurs having been omitted as a Latin termination. The *g* is a letter much used in the Berber, and other African Languages, and the repetition of the same syllable is common in most barbarous, unpolished dialects, especially in those of Africa, as Wak-wak, Lem-lem, Yem-yem, Kisi-kisi, &c.

‡ In later times they have followed the Niger as far as Fendah, and travelled from thence to Kattagum, or Kottogom. V. Lyon's *Travels*, p. 148.

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river. Gaógaó was evidently the extremity of Ibn Batútah's journey Eastwards, for of Yuwí (Yaúrí?) he knew only by hearsay, and Leo expressly says, (649.) that Gúber was separated from Gaógaó by a desert 300 miles in extent, and 40 miles from the Niger; but we now know that the country between Gúber and that river is extremely fertile, while the distance in a straight line between them is more than 120 miles.

6. Goober.

6. Gúber,* says Leo, lying between high mountains, contains innumerable villages inhabited by shepherds and herdsmen. Its inhabitants are tolerably civilized, and many of them good workmen, excelling in the manufacture of cotton cloths and a kind of shoes, resembling those of the old Romans. The Country affords pasture for much cattle of a small breed, and the plains, which are covered with water during the inundations of the Niger, are very productive of rice, millet, and some kinds of grain not known in Italy. (*Dokhn* and *durrah*, species of *Sorghum*.) The largest town, where the King resided, contained 6000 families. This Country was subdued, its King put to death, and his sons made eunuchs, by Iskia, King of Tombuktú, under whose iron sway one half of the population was swept off, a vast multitude of them being sold as slaves. Unless we suppose that Gúber, in Leo's time, extended further than at present to the West and South, the river which he calls Niger must be the stream flowing by Sakatú; but whichever supposition be adopted, it is manifest that he either had never noted or had forgotten the direction in which those streams run.

7. Aghades.

7. Aghadés, (Aghadás,) the Capital of a Kingdom bearing the same name, was, according to Leo, (650.) on the borders of the Sahrá, and next to Walátah, the Negro State nearest to the land of the Whites. It was walled, and its houses were well built, as in Barbary; all its inhabitants, except the artificers and soldiers, being foreign merchants, who had a vast number of slaves, employed chiefly on the dangerous road between it and Kanó and Bornú, infested by Gypsies. The King was of Libyan (Berber) descent, had a strong guard, and a fine palace in the middle of the town: but he was liable to be deposed in order to please the inhabitants of the Sahrá, (the Tawárik,†) without however being put to death. He was subject to the King of Tombuktú, and paid him a tribute of 150,000 ducats, (about £75,000.) All the Southern part of his territory was inhabited by herdsmen, who lived in huts made of boughs or mats, like those of the Arabs. "This town was built,"‡ says Leo, "by the later Kings," and lies, says Marmol, (ix. 9. iii. f. xxv.) to the East of Gúber. He also adds that "in the Desert round this city a great quantity of manna is gathered, and kept by the inhabitants in calabashes (*calabaças*) for sale to the traders who come thither from other parts to buy it."

8. Cano.

8. Kanó is a large and populous Province, about 500 miles East of the Niger;§ some parts of it are mountainous and woody. It is well-watered, and its woods contain wild orange and lemon trees. The plains are very productive of corn, rice, and cotton; and the inhabitants of the villages are either herdsmen or labourers. In the middle of the Country is the Capital, bearing the same

name, and enclosed by a wall of stakes plastered with clay, of which its houses also are built. Zegzeg and Kas-sená (Kach'ná) were once subject to its King, but having been seduced from their allegiance by Iskia, he put them to death, and took possession of their territories, and three years afterwards compelled the King of Kanó to take one of his daughters in marriage, and pay him one-third of his revenues as a yearly tribute.

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9. The Kingdom of Casená* (Kashná) joins Kanó on the East,† has many mountains and a rugged soil, but enough for the growth of barley and millet. Its inhabitants are extremely black, have very thick lips and noses, live in villages consisting of wretched huts, and never containing more than 300 families. Laziness and indigence are here united, and one-half of the inhabitants was swept away when Iskia made himself master of the Country.

10. Zegzeg,‡ lying to the South-East of Kanó, is about 150 miles distant from Cashná. One part of it is level and the other hilly; the former is very warm, but the latter is so cold, that in Winter they are obliged to warm their rooms by brasiers filled with lighted embers, which they place at night under their high bedsteads. The soil is well watered and fertile; the inhabitants great traders and very rich; and their King was an independent Chief, till overcome by Iskia, King of Tombuktú.

11. Zanfárah, to the East of Zegzeg, is a very productive Country, inhabited by many ill-disposed and rude Tribes. They are tall, excessively black, have broad, hideous faces, and are more like beasts than men. Iskia caused their King to be poisoned, and rooted out many of his subjects. Gúber, Kách'hná, Zekzek, and Zanfárah do not appear to have been known to the Arabs before the XVth Century.

12. Wangárah, (or rather Wankárah,) to the South-East of Zanfárah, was possessed by a numerous people, whose King had 7000 archers on foot and 500 foreign cavalry. He received large sums from the duties on imported goods. As their territory was bounded on the South by certain Countries rich in gold, the people of Wankárah acquired great wealth by trading in distant lands, till their trade was interrupted by two powerful and inveterate enemies, the King of Tombuktú on the West and the King of Bornú on the East. The road from Wankárah to the gold-tract lay over mountains too high and rugged to be crossed by beasts of burden, so that all the travellers' goods and provisions were carried in large dry calabashes on the heads of slaves, some of whom could travel thus 20 miles a day. The natives, however, are represented by Leo (654.) as having only one large village, and living in the ordinary Negro huts.

13. The Kingdom of Bornó,§ says the same writer, (655.) is an extensive territory, bounded on the West by Wankárah, and stretching about 500 miles Eastward; on the South it is contiguous to the Desert of Seu, and on the North to those opposite to Barkah. It is partly mountainous and partly level, but fertile and populous; inhabited by a civilized people,

* Or Gobur. (Marmol, ix. 8.)

† "By the Wánsikah (Guenziga) Tribe," says Marmol. (iii. fol. xxiv.)

‡ Marmol (ix. 9.) says, "160 years ago," i. e. in the first half of the XVth Century.

§ East of Agadés. (Marmol, ix. 15.)

* Pronounced Kach'hná by a native of Gúber.

† As we now know that the converse of this is true, it is manifest that Leo spoke either from memory or the report of others. Marmol is, as usual, merely his echo.

‡ Also called Zezac, says Marmol. (ix. 12.) It is properly spelled Zekzek, as appears from Maps drawn at Sakatú for Captain Claperton.

§ Or Burni. (Marmol, ix. 15.)

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and much frequented by merchants. The mountains afford pasture for large flocks of goats, and are cultivated with barley and other kinds of grain. In Summer the inhabitants wear nothing but leathern trowsers; in Winter they are clad in sheepskins, which also serve for their beds. They have no Religion, but live like beasts, having wives and children in common. All their proper names are significant, and taken from some accidental peculiarity; thus, one is called "Tall," another "Short," a third "Squinter," &c. "This Kingdom," continues Leo, (656.) "is governed by a powerful Prince of the Libyan (Berber) Tribe of Bardoa, (Berdawah,) who has an army of 3000 horse, and as many foot as he chooses, being absolute master of his subjects. His revenue arises from a tithe of all the produce of the land and from plundering such of his neighbours as are at war with him; especially those beyond the Desert of Seù, who are very numerous, and used to ravage the whole of Bornò, till the present King caused horses to be imported by the merchants from Barbary. The merchants are obliged to wait two or three months till the King returns from his slaving excursions, being maintained at his expense in the interval, and then he pays from fifteen to twenty slaves for a horse. But if he be unsuccessful, they must wait till the next year, as such expeditions cannot be made without hazard more than once a year." Gold was then so abundant in Bornú, that the King's spurs, stirrups, bits, and curbs, as well as his dogs' chains, were all made of it; but slaves were still more plentiful, and he preferred giving them to gold in payment. Many Kingdoms of Whites as well as Blacks were subject to him. Thus it appears that the Berbers were masters of Bornú at the close of the XVth Century; and made annual ghaziehs, or slaving incursions into the territories of their Negro neighbours, at that time, nearly in the same manner as now. Leo, who had passed only one month in the Kingdom of Bornò, says (655.) that it is 150 miles distant from the source of the Niger, by which it is probable that he meant the Yeù, on the banks of which the former Capital of Bornú stood. "Before the Niger reaches Bornò," says Marmol, (ix. 15.) "it sinks under ground, and runs thus hidden more than eighteen leagues; and it afterwards rises again, and conveys to the sea its own waters and those intrusted to it by other rivers." This is an addition of his own, and little more than a repetition of what he had said at the beginning of his Work, (i. 17.) that the Nile, on rising again from the ground, under which it had flowed, forms the Lake Neuba in the Desert of Ceù, and runs thence Westward till it forms another great Lake called Nigrite. Thus the *Nuba Palus* and *Nigrites* of Ptolemy (iv. 6.) were confounded with the accounts given by the Arabs and the information derived from the Portuguese with the reports of the Arabs respecting the mouth of the Senegal, which appears to have been known to them so early as the XIIth Century. Idrisi says expressly, (*Geogr. Nub.* p. 7.) that the mouth of the Nile of the Negroes was one day's sail (about 80 miles) from the Island or Peninsula of Ulíl; and Al Bekrí, who lived nearly a century earlier, determines the place of this island, which he observes was surrounded by the sea only at high tides, by remarking that it was distant two months' journey along the shore from Cape Nú. (Quatremère, *Notice*, p. 202.) It must, therefore, be the Cabo Blanco of our

Source of
the Niger.

Maps, in 20° 50' North and 17° 6' West. Its distance from the mouth of the Senegal (nearly five degrees) does not agree with Idrisi's statement of one day and night's sail; but, in a region so imperfectly known, great errors must be expected; and there is no nearer point on the coast which at all corresponds with Al Bekrí's account.

14. "Gaógaó," says Leo, (658.) "is bounded on the West by Bornò, and on the East by the Kingdom of Nubia, (Núbah,) lying on the Nile; on the South by the Desert, which reaches a bend in that river; and on the North by the Desert of Sarta (Sidrah, or the *Syrtes*) and the boundaries of Egypt." It is entirely without civilization or government, and its inhabitants scarcely resemble rational beings; especially the mountaineers, who in Summer go almost naked, wearing nothing but a sort of leathern drawers. Their huts are made of boughs, and easily catch fire. They have many sheep and oxen, which they tend. They were entirely free, till reduced to subjection by one of their Countrymen, who was a slave to a rich merchant, and having murdered his master, got possession of great wealth, and gradually made himself master of the Country, about 100 years before the time of Leo, (*i. e.* about A. D. 1400.) This territory was then governed by one of this man's grandsons, named 'Omar, who had conciliated the good-will of the Sultán of Egypt by large presents, and maintained a commerce in arms, horses, and other goods with his subjects. The Egyptians, especially the Sherifs, (descendants of Mohammed,) and men of learning, were liberally entertained at his Court. "While I was there," says Leo, (660.) "a nobleman from Damiata presented to him a very fine horse, a Turkish sabre, a coat of mail, a musket, some fine mirrors, combs, strings of coral, and knives, which altogether might cost at Caïro 150 ducats; (£75;) and the King gave him, in return, 5 slaves, 5 camels, 500 ducats of this Country, and 100 fine elephants' teeth.

The 15th Kingdom of Nigritia, according to Leo and his transcriber Marmol, is Nubia; but, as the Núbahs are not Negroes, their Country cannot properly be included in Nigritia. The reader is, therefore, referred for an account of it to the head of NUBIA; and under that of SENEGAMBIA there will be found not only a description of the Country between the rivers from which that tract is named, but also a summary of the information respecting the remaining portions of Nigritia obtained since the time in which Marmol wrote, with a few hints as to the position of the Negro States not noticed by him, though mentioned by the earlier Arabian writers.

See Abulfedæ *Africa*, Gott. 1791, 8vo.; Abulfedæ *Descriptio Regionum Nigritarum*, Lugd. Bat. 1790, 4to.; Edrisii *Africa* a J. M. Hartmann, Gott. 1790, 8vo.; Idrisi, *Account of Africa in Annals of Oriental Literature*, London, 1820, 8vo. p. 128. 324. 487; *Geographia Nubiensis*, Paris, 1619, 4to.; Johann Leo, *Des Africaners Beschreibung von Africa übersetzt von G. W. Lersbach*, Herborn, 1805, 8vo.; *Description General de Africa* par Luys del Marmol Caravajal, 3 tom. fol. Granada, 1573, Malaga, 1599; De Mohammedi Ebn Batuta, *Commentatio* a J. G. L. Kosegarten, Jenæ, 1818, 4to.; *The Travels of Ibn Batuta*, by Professor Lee, Lond. 1829, 4to.; Quatremère in *Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi*, tom. xii. Paris, 1832; *African Lessons*, by Hannah Kilham, Lond. 1827, 12mo.

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14. Gaoga.

15. Nubia.

NIHILITY, Lat. *nihilum*, *nihil*; Fr. *nihilité*, "Nul-
lity, the being nothing, or of no value." Cot.

NIM.

1. Not being is considered as excluding all substance, and then all modes are also necessarily excluded; and this we call pure *nihil-ity*, or mere nothing.

Watts. *Logic*, part i. ch. ii. sec. 6. p. 26.

NIKA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Macrurous Crustacea*.

Generic character. Intermediate *antennæ* terminated by two setaceous filaments, the exterior ones setaceous, long, with one elongated scale at the base, unidentate exteriorly, and ciliated on their internal margin; exterior *pedipalpi* not covering the mouth; legs generally slender and long, of unequal size, each with a small didactyle hand; *abdomen* bent towards the third segment, terminated by foliaceous lamellæ.

Type of the genus, *N. edulis*, Risso, *Crust. de Nice*, pl. iii. Inhabits the Mediterranean Sea.

NILIO, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* filiform, the articulations short, rounded-obconic, the terminal ones rather shorter and more rounded, subglobose, the second very short, third longer, the eleventh or terminal one scarcely longer than the tenth, globose-ovate; mandibles short, with the apex bidentate; *palpi* maxillary longer than the labial, with the terminal joint largest, subobtrigonal; *maxillæ* membranous, with two subequal laciniae, the exterior rather broadest, suboval, the internal elongate-quadrate, sublinear; body hemispheric; *thorax* very short, broad, immarginate, broadest behind, emarginate in front; *scutellum* distinct; *elytra* rather soft, gibbous, immarginate, on the sides flatly dilated; *tibiæ* slender, elongate, with the spurs very short, or nearly wanting; *tarsi* heteromorous, with the joints entire.

Type of the genus, *N. villosus*, Latreille, *Gen. Crust. et Ins.* vol. ii. p. 199. pl. x. fig. 2. The species all inhabit South America.

NILL, A. S. *nillan*, *nolle*, or *non velle*; compounded of *na*, not, and *will-an*, to will.

To will not, to be unwilling; to dissent, to deny, to refuse.

But whanne the word was herd that was seide Jhesus seyde to the prince of the synagogue *nyle* thou drede, oonli beleve thou.

Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. v.

Whoso that *n'ill* beware by other men,
By him shal other men corrected be.

Chaucer. *The Wif of Bathes Prologue*, v. 5762.

Wherefore in all thynges that reason is, in hym also is libertie of *willyng* and of *nillyng*.

Id. *Boecius*, book v.

So whan he seeth tyme at last,
That he may worche an other wo,
Shall no man tourne him therfro,
That hate *nylt* his felonie
Fulfil.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii. p. 80.

Yet nothing could my fixed mind remove,
But, whether will'd or *nilled*, friend or foe,
I am resolv'd the utmost end to prove.

Spenser. *Fuerie Queene*, book iv. can. 7.

With my Sovereigne's leave,
I'll wed thee to this man, *will* he, *nill* he.
Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Maid of the Mill*, act v. sc. 1.

NIM, v. } Goth. and A. S. *niman*; D. and Ger.
NIMMER, } *nemen*; to take, to take away. See
NUM, and **NUMSKULL**.

To take, to take away, to deprive, to rob, to steal, to filch. It is still a common word among thieves.

So strejt he was, þat þey me ledde amydde weyes heye.
Seluer, þat non man ne dorste yt *nyme*. þey he yt seye.

R. Gloucester, p. 267.

In þe souþ syde of Temese nyne batayles he *nome*
Agen þe Deney's þe vorst ger of ys kynedom.

Id. p. 264.

He went his way, and with the coper he came,
And this chanon it in his hondes *name*
And of that coper weyed out an unce.

Chaucer. *The Chanones Yemannes Tale*, v. 16765.

But sith we arne to Fortune comen,
And hath our sermon of her *nomen*
A wonder will I tell thee now.

Id. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 210.

So that anone by his aduise,
There was a priue counsaile *nome*,
The lordes ben to gether come.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii. p. 86.

She fel, as she that was throug *nome*
Of loue, and so forth ouercome.

Id. *Ib.* book v.

For looking in their plate
He *nimmes* away their coyne.

Corbet. *Answer to the former Song*. By ——— Lakes.

A copper-plate with almanacs
Engrav'd upon't, with other knacks,
Of Booker's, Lyly's, Sarah Jimmer's
And blank-schemes, to discover *nimmers*.

Butler. *Hudibras*, part ii. can. 3.

NIMBLE, *adj.* } *Agilis*, says Skinner, "One
NIMBLENESS, } who can do any thing quickly and
NIMBLESS, } easily; from the verb, to *nim*:"
NIMBLY. } and Junius notices that *num-ol* is
capax, able to take or receive. See **NIM**, *ante*.

Active, agile, quick in motion or action; quick, speedy, alert.

Now the hande is the more *nymble* by the vse of some feates, and the legges and fete more swifte & sure by custome of goynge and rennyng.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 153. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*, &c.

I grant, that in pregnancie of wit, *nimblenesse* of limmes, and politike inuentions, they generallie exceed vs.

Holinshed. *Description of Britain*, vol. i. ch. xx. p. 193.

He could his weapon shift from side to side,
From hand to hand, and with such *nimblenesse* sly
Could wield about, that, ere it were espide
The wicked stroke did wound his enemy
Behinde, beside, before, as he it list apply.

Spenser. *Fuerie Queene*, book v. can. 11.

But still the tyrant sternely at him layd,
And did his yron axe so *nimbly* wield,
That many wounds into his flesh it made,
And with his burdenous blowes him sore did ouerlade.

Id. *Ib.*

Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain *nimble-witted* councillor at the bar, who was forward to speak, did interrupt him often, said unto him; "There is a great difference betwixt you and me: a pain to me to speak, and a pain to you to hold your peace."

Bacon. *Works*, vol. i. p. 544. *Apothegms*, sec. 124.

Capacious Hell complains for want of room,
And seeks new plagues for multitudes to come,
Her *nimble* hands each fatal sister plies,
The sisters scarcely to the task suffice.

Rowe. *Lucan*, book iii.

Not of a *nimble* tongue, though now and then
Heard to articulate like other men:
No jester, and yet lively in discourse,
His phrase well chosen, clear, and full of force.

Cowper. *Tirocinium*.

NINE, } Goth. *niun*; A. S. *nigan*, *nigen*,
NINTH, } *nigon*; D. *neghen*; Ger. *neun*; Sw.
NINETEEN, } *nio*. In Gr. *ἐννέα*; Lat. *novem*; Fr.
NINETY. } *neuf*; It. *nove*; Sp. *nueve*. Becman

NIM.
—
NINE.

NINE. thinks *novem* is from *novus*, *q. d. novissimus*, the last, sc. of the numerals. Vossius dissents. Martinius agrees with Becman as to the Latin, and with regard to the Ger. he observes, "*Neig-en est inclinare, et inde numerus ille inclinatus dici queat*;" this Wachter thinks not improbable; but what does *numerus inclinatus* mean?

Nyne tounes þe quene anon of þat hyr owene was
gef þe house of Seyn Swýthýn, vor þys holy cas.
R. Gloucester, p. 340.

Hys fader hym made at Westmustre knygt hys owe honde,
In þe nyenteþe ger of hys elde.
Id. p. 421.

In þe passion tyme was þe first bataile,
Nene was þat ilk gere, gret was þer trauaile.
R. Brunne, p. 21.

In his *nientend* gere of his regalte,
Henry his sonne his pere was git ouer þe se.
Id. p. 133.

And aboute the *nynthe* our Jhesus criede with a greet vois and seide, Hely, Hely, lamasabatany, that is, my God, my God, whi hast thou forsaken me.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxvii.

And aboute the *ninth* houre Jesus cried wyth a loude voyce, sayinge: Eli Eli lama sabathani. That is to say, My God, my God, why hast thou forsakē me.
Bible, Anno 1551.

Behind this God of Love vpon the grene,
I saw coming of ladies *ninetene*.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Legend of Good Women, p. 301.

Or at th' unhappy ways which let their cattle stray,
At *nine-holes* on the heath whilst they together play,
He never seems to smile.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 14.

NINEVE, (*Ninevé*, or *Nineveh*, i. e. the abode of Ninus, from נִינְוָה, Ninus, and נִינְוָה, abode,) probably called in very ancient time *Ninóh*, and thence by the Greeks *Ninos*, was the Metropolis of Assyria, on the Eastern bank of the Tigris, a little to the North of the modern city of *Músel*. Its founder was *Ashshúr*, either a Leader or a Tribe from the land of *Shin'ár*, (*Gen.* x. 11.) and its name was derived from *Ninus*, his son, its founder, according to *Diodorus Siculus*. (ii. 3.) It was of an oblong form, measuring 150 stadia (19 miles) one way, and 90 (11 miles) the other, having a circumference of 480 stadia, (60 miles,) and being the largest city ever built. Its walls were of a proportionate magnitude, 100 feet high, and broad enough for three chariots abreast. They were defended by 1500 towers, each of them 200 feet high. Though *Diodorus* has not named his authority for these extraordinary dimensions, their truth cannot be justly disputed, as we learn from one who visited it when in all its splendour, that "Nineveh was an exceeding great city of three days' journey;" (*Jonah*, iii. 3.) and *Strabo* says, (xvi. 1. 3. p. 737.) that it was much larger than *Babylon*. It is the first vast and powerful Capital of which we read, having been founded more than twenty centuries before the beginning of our Era, and almost 4000 years from the present time. It had already flourished for more than 1000 years, when the Prophet *Jonah* was sent to give a solemn warning of the impending calamities; and its ruin was averted by the timely repentance of its inhabitants, till it fell before the united armies of the Medes and Babylonians, 382 years afterwards, (B. C. 602,) as had been foretold by *Nahum* 150 years before. Its glory survived that of the Empire of which it was the metropolis, for only a very short time, (*Strabo*, xvi. 1. 3.) and twenty-four centuries have now passed away since its site has become "empty, void, and waste," and "the voice of its messengers has been no more heard." (*Nah.* ii. 10. 13.) Never has a prophecy been more completely fulfilled, even the bounda-

ries of its site are doubted; according to the Christians it **NINEVE**. extended from *Kádí-kend* to *Yárem-já*, about eight miles along the Eastern bank of the Tigris; the Jews insist on it, that it was three days' journey across. "Till near the river," says *Niebuhr*, (ii. 353.) "I was not aware that I had reached so remarkable a place. There, a village called *Núniyah*, on a considerable hill, was pointed out to me, as containing a Mosque, in which the Prophet *Jonas* was buried. It is a place of pilgrimage much frequented by Jews as well as Mohammedans." Another hill in the same district is called *Kal'ah Núniyah*, the Castle of *Nineveh*. The principal mounds which are thought to mark the site of the ancient *Nineveh*, are, according to Mr. *Buckingham*, (*Mesopotamia*, p. 299.) about three miles from the bridge over the Tigris at *Músel*,* beyond a small stream which falls into that river. "There are four of these mounds disposed in the form of a square; and these, as they show neither bricks, stones, nor other materials of building, but are in many places overgrown with grass, resemble the mounds left by entrenchments and fortifications of ancient Roman camps." The longest of these mounds runs nearly North and South, consists of several ridges, and appears to extend four or five miles. There are three other distinct mounds all running East and West near the river. The Southernmost is called *Nebí Yúnus*, (i. e. the Prophet *Jonas*,) from the tomb on its summit, round which there is a small village. The next, going Northwards, is called *Tel Hermush*, (the Hill of *Hermes*,) not distinguished by any thing remarkable. The third and Northernmost is the highest, and is called *Tel Núniyah*. From it the Southern extremity of *Músel* bears South South-West three miles. The Northern extremity West South-West two miles. The minaret of the Mosque of *Núr-ed-dín* South-West two miles. Village of *Nebí Yúnus*, South one mile. Centre of *Tel Hermush* South three-quarters, West half a mile. Both on the North and South of these mounds there is an appearance of similar elevations for several miles, and the intervening space is a level plain, every where covered with fragments of ancient pottery, ribbed and coarse. The river *Khaúsar*, a small stream from the Eastern mountains, runs into the Tigris near the foot of the *Tel Hermush*, which had been lately, but unsuccessfully, excavated in search of bricks, when Mr. *Buckingham* saw it in 1816; but in the *Tel Nebí Yúnus* a section of masonry was distinctly visible; the wall consisted of coarse sun-dried bricks, laid in beds of common mortar. The remains of *Nineve* are thus described by the late Mr. *Rich*, whose accuracy and fidelity are well known. Opposite to the town of *Músel* is an inclosure of a rectangular form, corresponding with the cardinal points of the compass, the Eastern and Western sides being the longest, the latter facing the river. This area may be supposed to answer to the Palace of *Nineveh*. The boundary may be perfectly traced all round, looks like an embankment of earth of small elevation, and has attached to it several mounds of greater size. On the first, which forms the South-Western angle, is the village of *Nebí Yúnus*, called *Núniyah* by *Niebuhr*; the next mound, and the largest of all, is near the centre of the Western face; it is called *Kóyunjuk depeh*, (Lamb's hill,) and has the form of a truncated pyramid. It consists of stones and earth, and at its North-Eastern extremity is the village of

* This stream does not appear in *Niebuhr's* plan of *Musel* and *Nineve*, tom. ii. tab. xlvii.

NINEVE. Kóyunjuk. Its greatest height is 178 feet, its length at the summit 1850, and its breadth from North to South 1147. Out of one of the mounds on the Northern face of the boundary there was dug, a short time before Mr. Rich saw it, a large sculptured block covered with figures of men and animals; it was split by the people who found it into small pieces, and used in building. "Cylinders like those of Babylon are sometimes found here," says Mr. Rich, (p. 39.) "but I have never seen nor heard of inscriptions. At this day," he adds, (p. 40.) "stones of very large dimensions are found in or at the foot of the mound which forms the boundary." At a subsequent period that zealous inquirer received a very fine brick with a varnished surface, and an inscription in very minute cuneiform characters from the ruins of Nineve. (p. 55.) One of the sculptured cylinders, also, (No. 11.) of which he has given an engraving, was found in that place.

Cellarii *Geographia Antiqua*; Diodorus Siculus, *Bibliotheca Historica*; Strabo, *Geographia*; Niebuhr, *Reisebeschreibung*, Kopenhagen, 1778, 2 tom. 4to.; Buckingham, *Travels in Mesopotamia*, London, 1827, 4to.; Rich, *Second Memoir on Babylon*, London, 1818, 8vo.; M'Donnald Kinneir, *Memoir of a Map of Persia*.

NINNY, } Sp. *ninno*, *infans*; It. *nencio*,
NINNY-HAMMER, } or *nescio*, a fool, an idiot, a na-
NI'ZZY. } tural, a dolt; one that knows
nothing, ignorant. Florio.

A silly, simple fellow, a simpleton.

ARIEL. Thou liest, thou canst not.
CAL. What a py'de *ninnie's* this.

Shakspeare. *Tempest*, fol. 12.

You silly, awkward, ill-bred, country-sow, (quoth one,) have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that saved the clod-pated, numskull'd, *ninny-hammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family?

Swift. *Works*, vol. v. p. 21. *History of John Bull*, ch. xii.

Some say, compar'd to Bononcini,
That Mynheer Handel's but a *ninny*.

Byrom. *Epigram on the Feuds between H. and B.*

NIOTA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character; calyx four-cleft; corolla, petals four or five; anthers arrow-shaped; stigma acute; capsule woody, one-seeded.

Two species, trees, natives of the East Indies.

NIP, v. } Dutch *niipen*, *kniipen*; Ger. *kneipen*,
NIP, n. } *kneiffen*; Sw. *nypa*, *niupa*, *comprimere*,
NI'PPER, } *constringere*. Junius (in *Gloss. Goth.*
NI'PPINGLY, } p. 116.) observes that the Goth. *ga-nip-*
NI'PPLE. } *nands*, *contristatus*, seems to belong to
some old verb, corresponding with the D. *niipen*, or
English *nip*; and in A. S. the diminutive *nypele*, a
nipple, shows the word to have existed in that Language
also.

To pinch or press off sharply; to pinch, (sc. with the teeth,) and, consequentially, to bite; to pinch off, (sc. the germ or bud,) and hence, to blight, to perish; met. to bite, to pinch, to hurt, to injure; (sc. by censure, rebuke, or sarcasm;) to reprehend, to satirize.

Then awaked Wrathe. whit to white eyen,
Whit a nyvilynge nose. *nipping* his lippes.
Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 92.

He that *nyppeth* a mannes eye, bryngeth forth teares.
Bible, Anno 1551. *Jesus Syrach*, ch. xxii.

This was no great curious sermon, but this was a *nipping* sermon, a pinching sermon, a byting sermon, it had a full bite, it was a *nipping* sermon, a rough sermon, and a sharpe biting sermon.

Latimer. *Sermons*, p. 101.

Now when our Saviour had told the disciples of John his workes and miracles which he did, he addeth a pretty clause, and giveth them a good privie *nippe*, saying, And blessed is he that is not offended by me.
Latimer. *Sermons*, p. 261.

Ready backbiters, sore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters, privily of good men.
Ascham.

For in skorne what could haue been spoken more *nippingly*, and therewith all more properly, than where the blessed apostle merily tauted the Corinthians, desiring them to pardon him, because he had put none of them to cost and charge.
Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1374. *A Treatise vpon the Passion*.

ORIA. I doe confess I'm too easie, too much woman,
Not coy enough to take affection;
Yet I can frown and *nip* a passion,
Even in the bud.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Woman Hater*, act iii. sc. 1.

As his foe went then suffis'd away,
Thoas Ætoliu threw a dart, that did his pile convey
Above his *nipple*, through his lungs.

Chapman. *Homer. Iliad*, book iv. fol. 62.

God's prescription is, that we bestir ourselves betimes, that we *nip* sin when it begins to bud in the thoughts, and to crop it off as soon as it shoots forth in the desires.

South. *Sermons*, vol. vi. p. 157.

When *nipping* Eurus, with the brutal force
Of Boreas, join'd in ruffian league, assail
Your ripen'd hop-grounds.

Grainger. *The Sugar Cane*, book ii. l. 198.

NIPA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monoecia*, order *Monadelphia*, natural order *Palmæ*. Generic character: male flower, calyx none; corolla, petals six; one filament, twelve-cleft; female flower, stigma with a lateral furrow; drupe angular, one-seeded.

One species, *N. fruticans*, a palm, native of the East Indies.

NIRMUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Apterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* five-jointed, filiform, similar in both sexes, rarely stouter in the males, and in some cases a little pectinated; body equally narrow; head of moderate size, with the sides rounded, or unangular anteriorly; *abdomen* with the last segment entire and rounded in the males; *tarsi* curved, triarticulate, with two contiguous, parallel, bent claws.

Type of the genus, *N. discocephalus*, Nitzsch. See Albin, pl. xlv. fig. sup. A numerous genus living upon birds of all orders; about fourteen species have been detected in Britain.

NIS, i. e. *Ne is*, or is not.

In his bed ther draweth him no day,
That he *n'is* clad and redy for to ride
With hunte and horne, and houndes him beside.
Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 1679.

Leave me those hilles where harbrough *nis* to see,
Nor holy-bush, nor brere, nor winding ditch.
Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar*. June, v. 19.

NISSOLIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed; joints of the pod one-seeded, pod ending in a strap-shaped wing, coriaceous; seeds many, the embryo curved.

Two species, *N. arborea*, a tree, and *N. fruticosa*, a shrub, both natives of the woods of Carthage.

NIST, i. e. *ne wist*, or *wist not*, knew not.

For veray wo cut of his wit he braide,
He *n'iste* what to speake but thus he saide.
Chaucer. *The Frankeleines Tale*, v. 13340.

NIST
NITIDU-
LA.

Methought he lough, and told my name,
Which was to me maruaile, and fere,
That what to doe I *nist* there,
Ne whether was me bet or none,
There to abide, or thus begone.
Chaucer. Dream, p. 385.

The sea on beat on euery side,
Thei *nisten* what fortune abide,
But sette hem well in God's will,
Where he hem wolde saue or spill.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 80.

NIT, } A. S. *hnitu*; D. *nete*; Ger. *nisse*; Sw.
NITTY. } *gnat*. In *Exodus*, ch. viii. ver. 16, the A. S.
is *gnættas*; (*gnats*;) Lat. version *ciniphes*; our version
lice. See GNAT. Skinner would derive from Gr. *νυσσ-*
ειν, to prick, to penetrate.

The head many times is pestered with *nits*; but for to rid them
away, there is no better thing than dog's grease.

Holland. Plinie, vol. ii. p. 365.

I'll know the poor, egregious *nitty* rascal.

Ben Jonson. Poetaster.

Horses which go abroad, and are seldom dressed, are somewhat
discoloured by the numerous *nits* adhering to their hair.
*Derham. Physico-Theology, book iv. ch. xxiv. p. 249. note *.*

NITELA, in Zoology, a genus of *Hymenopterous*
insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* seated on the sides of
the clypeus, near its anterior margin, with the second,
third, and following joints subequal; eyes lateral, oval,
entire; mandibles bidentate at the apex; *palpi* maxil-
lary, with the second joint thicker than the rest, the
fourth long, the two last short; *labium* subcordate,
emarginate; *clypeus* short, transverse; *abdomen* ovate-
conic; wings four, anterior with a subappendiculate mar-
ginal areolet; *tibiæ* smooth; *tarsi* with short claws and
pulvilli.

Type of the genus, *N. Spinolæ*, Latreille, *Gen. et*
Crust. pl. iv. fig. 77. One species, a native of Southern
France.

NITENCY, Lat. *nitens*, from *niti*, to strive, to en-
deavour.

Endeavour, effort.

For the atoms of fire flowing in, in great numbers, and passing
through with a very rapid motion, must needs accelerate the motion
of these particles, from which acceleration their spring, or endeavour
outward, will be augmented; that is, those zones will have a strong
nitency to fly wider open.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 179. Of Rarefaction.

NITIDULA, in Zoology, a genus of *Coleopterous*
insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* very short, the basal
joint orbicular, dilated, the third longer than the
fourth, the apex terminating in a large, abrupt, broad,
coarctate, perfoliated, three-jointed club; *palpi* nearly
equal, short, filiform; head small, inserted up to the
eyes in the *thorax*, the latter more or less emarginate
on its anterior edge, the sides depressed, deeply mar-
gined; *elytra* broad, entire, rarely truncate, subovate,
glabrous, deeply margined, and in general connecting
the extremity of the abdomen; body ovate, or elliptic,
broad, obtuse, somewhat depressed; legs short; *tibiæ*
broad, the anterior elongate-triangular; *tarsi* pentame-
rous, with the third joint dilated and bifid, the follow-
ing minute, indistinct.

Type of the genus *N. grisea*, Linnæus. Curtis,
Linnæan Transactions, vol. ii. p. 86. pl. v. fig. 6—11.
A very numerous genus, of which twenty-five species in-
habit Britain; they frequent putrid animal and vege-
table substances, old bones, &c., and some few delight
in flowers.

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NITRARIA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Dode-*
candria, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx,
five-cleft, persisting; corolla, petals five, arched at the
apex; stamens fifteen; seed-vessel a one-seeded drupe.

Three species, natives of Europe and Africa.

NITRE, } Fr. *nitre*; It. *nitro*; Lat. *nitrum*;
NITROUS, } Gr. *νίτρον*. Cotgrave describes it as
NITRY. } A salt-resembling substance, of colour
light-ruddy or white, and full of holes like a sponge.

The trivial name of the Nitrate of potash. See the
Essay on CHEMISTRY, § 102.

As for waters and fountains of *nitre*, there bee ynow of them in
many places, howbeit, the same have no astringent vertue at all.
But the best *nitre* is found about Clytae in the marches of Mace-
donie, where there is most plentie thereof.

Holland. Plinie, book xxxi. ch. x.

But admirable is the nature of the lake Ascanius, and of certain
fountains about Chalcis, where the water above, and which floteth
uppermost, is fresh and potable; but all beneath and under it to-
ward the bottome is *nitrous*.

Id. Ib.

Observe how prudent Nature's icy hoard,
With all her *nitrous* stores would be devour'd.

Blackmore. Creation, book iii.

Winter my theme confines; whose *nitry* wind
Shall crust the slabby mire, and kennels bind.

Gay. Trivia, book ii. v. 320.

Forth from whose *nitrous* caverns issuing rise

Pure liquid fountains of tempestuous fire,

And veil in ruddy mists the noon-day skies,

While wrapt in smoke the eddying flames aspire.

West. Pythian Odes. Decade 1.

NIVEOUS, Lat. *niveus*, from *nix*, *nivis*, snow.

Snowy.

So cinabar becomes red by the acide exhalation of sulphur,
which otherwise presents a pure and *niveous* white.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book vi. ch. xii.

NIZZY. See NINNY.

NO, *adj.* } A. S. *na*; D. *neen*; Ger. *nein*. Tooke
No, *adv.* } observes that the Dan. *nôdig*, Swed.
Nor, } *noodig*, and Dutch *noode*, *node*, *no*, mean,
Not. } averse, unwilling.

No, adv. is used to express negation or denial, refusal,
rejection:—aversion, unwillingness.

No, the adj. to express the absence, negation or pri-
vation of any thing.

Nor, Skinner compounds of *ne*, and *or*. *Ne* and *no*
are used alone equivalent to *nor*. See the Quotation
from R. Brunne, and Wiclif, *Matt.* ch. vi.

Not, also written *nouht*, *noht*, *nat*, may be a corrup-
tion of *nought*, *q. v.*

No is usually written in Composition with body,
thing, where, wise, in old writers with *more*, as no more,
&c. &c.

þe deol þat made Innogen, no tonge ne telle ne may.

R. Gloucester, p. 13.

Noiþer Gildas, no Bede, no Henry of Huntington,

No William of Malmesbiri, ne Pers of Bridlynton,

Writes not in þer bokes of no kyng Athelwold.

R. Brunne, p. 25.

Of oþr hevene þan here. þei holden no tale.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 13.

Mede hath mad myne amendes. ich may no more asken.

Id. Ib. p. 69.

þes was, lo! þe gode dogter þat nolde fikele *noht*,

Ofte þing þat is fikeled to worse ende ys broȝt.

R. Gloucester, p. 35.

And foure hondred myle brod from est to west to wende,

A mydde þo land as yt be, and *noht* as by the on ende.

Id. p. 1.

Or hym ne schulde *not* wondrig, þay heo dude here myȝt

With here bodies, þat agte be so free, for to wynne here ryȝt.

Id. p. 12.

NITRA-
RIA.
—
NO.

- Such man nas *nour* (nowhere) non.
R. Gloucester, p. 181.
- So þat þer nas prince *nour*, þat at hys wylle nas.
Id. p. 330.
- Inguar send bode ageyn, þat pes wild he *nouht*,
Bot if ye gald him þe lond, þan he suld haf pes.
R. Brunne, p. 22.
- For werse withouten hede is *not* wele, we fynde.
Id. p. 2.
- Hure syre soffred hem don ylle
And *not* chasted hem þof. and wolde *not* rebukie hem.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 6.
- And *nat* for our Lordes love.
Id. *Ib.* p. 8.
- For ther is *no* man iust, ther is *no* man understandynge neither
sekyng God.
Wiclif. Romayns, ch. iii.
- Ther is none righteous, *no* not one: there is none that vnder-
standeth, there is none that seeketh after God.
Bible, Anno 1551.
- Thou wilt laugh other men to scorne, and shal *no* bodye mocke
the agayne.
Id. Job, ch. xi.
- Gader ye to you tresouris in hevene, where neither rust *ne*
mought distrieth and where thefes deluen *not* out; ne stelen.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. vi.
- Gather ye treasures together in heauē where nether rust, *nor*
mothes corrupte, & where theues neither breake vp *nor* yet steale.
Bible, Anno 1551. Matthew, ch. vi.
- Takith heed that ye do *not* youre rigtwisnesse bifore men, to be
seyñ of hem; ellis ye shul have *no* meede at your fadir that is in
heuens.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. vi.
- Take hede to youre almes, that ye geue it *not* in y^e sight of men,
to the intent that ye would be sene of them, or els ye get *no*
rewarde of your Father which is in heauen.
Bible, Anno 1551.
- But for to tellen you of his araie
His hors was good, but he ne was *not* gaie.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 74.
- For he had geten him yet no benefice,
He was *nought* worldly to have an office.
Id. Ib. v. 294.
- I wol him *nat*, though thou were ded to morwe.
Id. Ib. v. 5889.
- And nathles I gan to swere
That by my trouth I knew him *nought*.
So ferre it was out of my thought,
Right as it had neuer be.
Gower. Conf. Am. book viii. p. 372.
- What then? are we more excellent? *No*, in *no* wise; for we
haue already proued, that all, bothe Jews and Gentiles, are vnder
sinne.
Geneva Bible, Anno 1561. Romaines, ch. iii. v. 9.
- And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones,
a cup of cold water onely, in the name of a disciple, verily I say
unto you, he shall in *no* wise lose his reward.
Bible. Modern Version. Matthew, ch. x. v. 42.
- And he answered: to seke the asses, and whē we saw that they
were *no* where, we wēt to Samuel.
Bible, Anno 1551. 1 Samuel, ch. x. fol. 34.
- Should God create another Eve, and I
Another rib afford, yet loss of thee
Would never from my heart, *no* no I feel
The link of nature draw me.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 913.
- Whose lofty trees yclad with sommer's pride
Did spread so broad that heaven's light did hide,
Not perceable with power of any starr.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 1.
- For if from the beginning, the beeing of the creature had beene
attended with dayly losse of entity and perfections, how hath it
escaped *not-beeing* or annihilation.
Hakewill. Advertisements, sig. Bbb.

- NO'BLE, *adj.* } Fr. *noble*; It. *nobile*; Sp. *no-*
NO'BLE, *n.* } *ble*; Lat. *nobilis*; so called a *no-*
NO'BLE, *v.* } *minis claritate*, from the lustre or
NO'BLESS, } brightness of the name.
NO'BLENESS, } Renowned, famous; illustrious,
NO'BLY, } splendid; extolled, exalted, raised,
NOBILITY, } elevated; grand or aggrandized;
NOBILITA'TION, } dignified, glorious, magnificent.
NO'BLEMAN. } See to ENNOBLE, which is now
used instead of Surrey and Chaucer's verb, to *noble*.
- Noble*, the coin, so called from the purity and excel-
lency of the gold of which it was coined: *ex auro*
nobilissimo unde nobilis vocatus. Vossius *de Vitiis*,
lib. iii. c. 12. See the *Essay on NUMISMATICS*.
- Ych wol þe marie wel with þe þridde part of my londe.
To þe *noblest* bacheler, þat þyn herte wol to stonde.
R. Gloucester, p. 30.
- Vorto telle al þe *noblye* þat þer was y do,
þey my tonge where of stel, me ssolde nogt dure þerto.
Id. p. 191.
- And let þe bodyes of ys men, þat aslawe were
Gadery out and burye *noblyche* ynou þere.
Id. p. 219.
- þer wende þe duc Geffray & þe erl Baldwyne þere,
& þe oþer Baldwyne al so, þat *noblemen* were.
Id. p. 393.
- & with grete *noblay* tille London him led.
R. Brunne, p. 88.
- Roberd of Thornham bare him *nobilly*,
Bi þe side he nam, & wan it þer maisterie.
Id. p. 164.
- Thou humble and high over everye creature
Thou *nobledest* so fer forth our nature.
Chaucer. The Second Nonnes Tale, v. 15508.
- Gerveis answered; "Certis were it gold,
Or in a poke *nobles* all untold
Thou shuldest it have, as I am a true smith."
Id. The Reves Tale, v. 3778.
- But there may no man, as men may wel see,
Bequethe his eyre his virtues *noblenesse*.
Id. Certaine Ballades, p. 403.
- "Grisild," (quod he) "that day
That I you toke out your poure array,
And put you in estat of high *noblesse*,
Ye han it not forgotten, as I gesse."
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8344.
- That ye so longe of your benigneite
Han holden me in honour and *nobly*.
Id. Ib. v. 8704.
- His pacience, and his simplese
Hath set hym in to high *noblesse*.
Thus was he pope canonised
With great honour and entronised.
Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. p. 66.
- Sinon a wretche she can not make him false.
If euer came vnto your eares the name,
Nobled by fame, of the sage Palamede,
Whom traiterously the Greekes condemned to dye.
Surrey. Virgil. Eneis, book ii.
- As for *nobilitie* in particular persons; it is a reverend thing to
see an ancient castle or building not in decay; or to see a faire
timber tree, sound and perfect: how much more to behold an
ancient *noble* family which hath stood against the waves and
weathers of time.
Bacon. Essay 14.
- Ros. The commons hath he pil'd with grievous taxes
And quite lost their hearts: the *nobles* hath he finde
For ancient quarrels, and quite lost their heartes.
Shakspeare. Richard II. fol. 30.
- Both the prerogatives and rights of the divine majesty are con-
cerned, and also the perfection, *nobilitation* and salvation of the
souls of men.
More. Antidote against Idolatry, ch. ii.

NOBLE.
—
NOCENT.

It most behoves the honourable race
Of mightie peeres true wisdom to sustaine,
And with their noble countenance to grace
The learned forheads, without gifts or gaine:
Or rather learn'd themselves behoves to bee;
That is the girlond of nobilitie.

Spenser. *The Teares of the Muses.*

The king of noblesse gaue charge vnto the friers of Leicester
to see an honourable interment to be giuen to it.

Bacon. *King Henry VII.* fol. 3.

Would God, that any in this noble presense
Were enough noble, to be vpright judge
Of noble Richard: then true noblesse would
Learne him forbearance from so foul a wrong.

Shakspeare. *Richard II.* fol. 39.

But thou whose noblesse keeps one stature still
And one true posture, though besieged with ill
Of what ambition, faction, pride can raise.

Johnson. *Epigram* 102.

Pride, hautinesse, opinion, and disdaine:
The least of which, haunting a nobleman,
Loseth men's hearts, and leaues behind a stayne
Vpon the beautie of all parts besides,
Beguiling them of commendation.

Shakspeare. *Henry IV. First Part*, fol. 61.

Behold

Whereon the Ægean shore a city stands
Built nobly, pure the air, and light the soil,
Athens the eye of Greece, mother of arts
And eloquence, native to famous wits.

Milton. *Paradise Regained*, book iv. l. 336.

Know this, my lord, nobility of blood
Is but a glittering and fallacious good:
The nobleman is he whose noble mind
Is fill'd with inborn worth unborrow'd from his kind.

Dryden. *The Wife of Bath's Tale.*

He therefore that thinks he shews any noblenes, or height of
mind, by a scurrilous reply to a scurrilous provocation, measures
himself by a false standard, and acts not the spirit of a man, but
the spleen of a wasp.

South. *Sermons*, vol. viii. p. 202.

Say, what's nobility, ye gilded train!
Does nature give it, or can guilt sustain?
Blooms the form fairer, if the birth be high?
Or takes the vital stream a richer dye?

P. Whitehead. *Honour*, (1747.)

NOCCA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syngenesia*,
order *Segregata*. Generic character: common calyx,
six to eight parted; partial calyx five-cleft; corolla tu-
bular, hermaphrodite; hollows of the receptacle ciliated.

One species, *N. rigida*, native of Spain.

NO'CENT, *adj.* } It. *nocente*; Lat. *nocens*; from
NO'CENT, *n.* } *nocere*, to hurt or harm. See IN-
NO'CIVE. } NOCENT.

Doing hurt or harm, mischief or injury, hurtful,
harmful, mischievous, injurious.

Nocent, not Innocent he is that seeketh to deface,
By word the thing, that he by deed had taught men to imbrace.

Fox. *Martyrs*, fol. 231. col. 2.

To this question Garnet advisedly and resolvedly answered, That
if the advantage were greater to the Catholic part, by taking away
some innocents together with many nocents, then doubtless it should
be lawful to kill and destroy them all.

State Trials, 4 James I. Anno 1606. *The Gunpowder Plot.*

ROCHESTER. Oh gentle M. Langdale, you ought not to reason
after such a sort as you doe now, because that a trope or figurative
speech is *noctive* somewhere, but not euery where, nor in this
matter.

Fox. *Martyrs*, fol. 1255. *Disputation about the Sacrament.*

For all these ioyful *nocumetes* are the holy frutes of the whore-
dome of that holy whorish church.

Bale. *Image*, part ii. seg. R. iiiii.

The earle of Deuonshire, being interested in the blood of Yorke
that was rather feared then nocent.

Bacon. *King Henry VII.* fol. 213.

Him (the serpent) fast sleeping soon he found
In labyrinth of many a round self-rowl'd,
His head the midst, well stor'd with suttile wiles:
Not yet in horrid shade or dismal den
Nor nocent yet: but on the grassie herb
Fearless unfear'd he slept.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ix. v. 186.

Surely it argues the value, that the very heathen put upon their
chastity, when the very design against it, was thought fit to be pre-
vented by the death of the innocent, and to be revenged upon the
nocent, even to the subversion of a government.

South. *Sermons*, vol. x. p. 241.

Whilst the warm limbec draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood.

J. Philips. *Cider*, book i.

NOCK, to *nick* or *notch*, to make an incision, or cut
into: to place (*sc.*) the shaft or arrow upon the *notch*.

Anus dicitur nock, quasi incisura. Skinner.

And ten brode arrowes held he there,
Of which five in his honde were,
But they were shaven well and dight,
Nocked and feathered aright.

Chaucer. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 178.

The fight is fearful; for stout Burbon brings
His fresher forces on with such a shock
That they were like to cut the archers' strings,
Ere they their arrows handsomely could nock.

Drayton. *The Battle of Agincourt.*

The *nocke* of the shaft is diversely made for some be great and
full, some handsome and little; some wyde, some narowe, some
deep.

Ascham. *Works*, fol. 144. *Taxophilus.*

And thus have you hearde what wode, what fashion, what *knock-
inge*, what peeing, a steel must have.

Id. *ib.* fol. 145.

Then tooke he (Pandarus) up his bow,
And nockt his shaft, the ground whence all their future grieffe did
grow.

Chapman. *Homer. Iliad*, book iv.

Noses, which
Wou'd last as long as parent breech;
But when the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the sympathetick snout.

Butler. *Hudibras*, book i. ch. i. v. 285.

NOCTAMBULO, one who walks (*ambulat*) in the
night, (*nocte*;) and, consequently, a sleep-walker.

Respiration being carried on in sleep, is no argument against its
being voluntary. What shall we say of *noctambulos*?

Arbuthnot. *On Air.*

NOCTILIO, from the Latin *nox*, night. Lin. Illig.
Geoffr. *Noctilion*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals
belonging to the family *Cheiroptera*, order *Sarcophaga*,
class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth, above four, of
which the middle two large and conical, the lateral
small and tubercular, below two minute and bifid;
cuspid long and conical; molar pointed, four on a side
in the upper, and five in the lower jaw; snout short,
expanded, and cleft, covered with little warty or fleshy
tubercles; nose confounded with upper lip, nostrils
slightly tubular, approximated, and prominent; ears
small and lateral; interfemoral membrane very large
and projecting; tail of moderate length mostly included
in the membrane; claws of hind legs very strong.

The Bats, of which this genus is composed, are very
remarkable for the cleft in the upper lip, which from its
resemblance to that of Hares has given rise to the
name of *Hare-lipp'd Bats*, sometimes applied to them.
Cuvier and Temminck include them all in a single
species, considering those described as distinct species,
to be merely variations of size from age; but Geoffroy
makes three species.

NOCENT.
—
NOCTI-
LIO.

NOC-
TILIO.
—
NOD.

N. Americanus, Lin.; *N. Unicolor*, Geoffr; *American Noctilion*. As large as a moderate-sized cat, extent of wings two feet five inches, and of a lighter shade than the other parts which are of an iron-grey colour. From Peru and the Mosquito shore.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ*; Illiger, *Prodromus Mammalium*; Pennant, *History of Quadrupeds*.

NOCTILUCOUS, Lat. *nox*, the night, and *lucere*, to shine.

Shining by night. Pennant (*Zoology*; in the margin) calls the Nereis, *noctilucent*.

This appearance was occasioned by myriads of *noctilucent* Nereids that inhabit the ocean, and on every agitation become at certain times apparent, and often remain sticking to the oars; and, like glow-worms, give a fine light. Pennant.

NOCTIVAGATION, Lat. *nox*, the night, and *vagari*, to wander.

Wandering by night.

The townsmen acknowledge 6s. 8d. to be paid for *noctivagation*.
A Wood. Life of Himself, p. 274.

NOCTURN, *n.* } Fr. *nocturne*; It. *notturno*;
NOCTURNAL, *adj.* } Lat. *nocturnus*, from *nox*, the
NOCTURNAL, *n.* } night; and this from *νεύειν*, in-
NOCTUARY. } clinare, declinare, to bend or bow

down, to go down. See NIGHT.

Nightly, by, or in the, night, or night-time.

Noctuary, an account of what passes in the night.

Nocturns, prayers at night. That Monastic Watch contained between the hours of twelve and three A. M. *Officium horæ nocturnæ*, or *officium matutinum vespertinum*.

Having neither health, nor leisure, nor convenience, for the making of *nocturnal*, and other celestial observations; I have taken the greater part, from the best astronomers of the present age.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra. Preface*, sig. A 2.

Then feed on thoughts, that voluntarie move
Harmonious numbers; as the wakeful bird
Sings darkling, and in shadiest covert hid
Tunes her *nocturnal* note.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iii. l. 40.

I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my *noctuary*, which I shall send to enrich your paper with on proper occasions.
Spectator, No. 586.

The reliques being conveniently placed before the church door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the *nocturn* and the matins for the honour of the saints, whose the reliques are.
Stillington.

Such were the pleasing triumphs of the sky,
For James's late *nocturnal* victory.

Dryden. *The Hind and the Panther*, part ii.

— The broad expanse of heav'n
Their canopy; the ground, of damp malign,
Their bed *nocturnal*.

Harte. *Psalm 8*.

The most usual way, therefore, of finding the hour of the night by the stars, whether they are on the meridian or not, is by making use of a large globe, or the instrument called a *nocturnal*, wherein the most remarkable stars are fixed in their proper degrees of declination and right ascension.

Watts. *Works*, vol. v. p. 448. *Of Geography and Astronomy*, sec. 20.

NOD, *v.* } Skinner, from the Lat. *nutus*, and
NOD, *n.* } that from *νεύειν*, to bend down. "The
NODDEN, } past tense of the A. S. verb, *hnig-an*, to
NODDER. } bend, is *hnah*, which by the addition of
the participial termination *ed*, forms *nahed*, *nah'd*, *nad*,
(a broad,) *nod*." Tooke, vol. ii. p. 198.

To bend down, to incline, to decline; to bend or drop down; *sc.* the head, as one drowsy or sleepy.

Another man might make a shift to wear
Rich clothes, sit in a chair of state, and *nod*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Coronation*, act iii. sc. 1.

So have I often, when I would not drink,
Sate down as one asleep, and faign'd to wink
Till, as I *nodding* sate, and took no heed
I have at last false fast asleep indeed.

Beaumont. *The Remedy of Love*.

Care, care, and early rising; commonwealth's men
Are ever subject to the *nods*; sit down, Sir,
A short nap is not much amiss.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Little Thief*, act iv. sc. 1.

We have also shown, that according to Moses his philosophy, the soul is secure both from death and from sleep after death; which those drowsie *nodders* over the letter of the scripture have very oscitantly collected, and yet as boldly afterwards maintained, pretending that the contrary is more platonical than christian or scriptural.

Henry More. *A Conjectural Essay. Epistle Dedicatory*, sig. Eee.

Th' affrighted hills from their foundations *nod*,
And blaze beneath the lightnings of the god.

Pope. *Homer. Iliad*, book xvii.

They neither plough, nor sow; ne fit for flail,
E'er to the barn the *nodden* sheaves they drove.

Thomson. *The Castle of Indolence*, can. 1.

NODDLE, *n.* Minshew thinks it is the *nodding* part of the head. Skinner that it is from A. S. *knol*, the top. See NOWL, or NOLL.

The head; familiarly, or contemptuously.

For occasion (as it is in the common verse) turneth a bald *noddle*, after she hath presented her locks in front, and no hold taken.

Bacon. *Essay* 21. p. 125.

ITUTCH. You say very right, sir Oliver, very right;
I have't in my *noddle*, i'faith.

Barry. *Ram-Alley*, act iv. sc. 1.

He'll lay on gifts with hands, and place
On dullest *noddle* light and grace,
The manufacture of the kirk.

Butler. *Hudibras*, part i. can. 3.

Fix'd on his *noddle*, an unseemely pair,
Flagging, and large, and full of whitish hair.

Croxall. *Ovid. Metamorphoses*, book xi.

NODE, } Lat. *nodus*, *nodosus*; Fr. *noeud*;
NO'DOUS, } It. and Sp. *nodo*. Vossius derives from
NODO'SITY. } the Hebrew. Tooke from the A. S.
knittan, to knot, *nectere*, *connectere*.

A knot or knob, a connection or complication, a lump, protuberance, or swelling.

The nodes of a planet. *Les nœuds d'une planète*. See the Quotation from Maclaurin, and the *Essay on ASTRONOMY*.

For the wens called scrophules or the king's evil (it is good also to be used) the knots and *nodosities* growing upon the joints.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxiv. ch. v.

These therefore the midwife cutteth off, contriving them into a knot close unto the body of the infant, from whence ensueth that tortuosity, or complicated *nodosity*, we usually call the navel; occasioned by the colligation of vessels before mentioned.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book v. ch. v. p. 291.

This [the ring finger] is seldom or last of all affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after.

Id. *Ib.* book iv. ch. iv.

Those minerals in the strata, are either found in grains, or else they are amassed into balls, lumps, or *nodules*; which *nodules* are either of an irregular figure, or of a figure somewhat more regular.

Woodward. *Natural History*.

The centre of the moon appears to us to trace a different circle from the elliptic, the circle which the centre of the sun appears to describe in the heavens. These circles cut each other in two opposite points, that are called by astronomers the nodes of the moon.

Maclaurin. Sir Isaac Newton. *Philosophical Discourse*, book iv. ch. iv.

NODOSARIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Cephalopodous Mollusca*.

NOD.
—
NODO-
SARIA.

NODO-
SARIA.
—
NOINT.

Generic character. Shell elongated, straight, or a little bent, subconical, nodose, with bulgings at the place of the cells; transverse septa perforated.

Type of the genus, *N. radícula*. Phancus, pl. i. fig. 5. Inhabits the Adriatic Sea.

NO'DY, or } Skinner; from the Norman Fr.
No'DDY. } *naudin*, which Cotgrave calls, "a noddy, ninny, goosicap, coxcomb." *Naudin*, Skinner suggests, may be from the verb to *nod*; it perhaps is connected with *noddle*; and applied contemptuously to the person, as *noddle* to the thing.

O beastly *nody* wythoute brayne.

Bale. Apologie, fol. 31.

Euë thorowe the grounde it sanke into theyr caues and powred downe vppon theyr heades, and wette them to the skynne, & made them more *nodies* than them that stooode abroade.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1436. *Letters, &c. wrote while Prisoner in the Towre of London.*

Or els so foolyshe, that a verye *nodypoll* nydyote myght be ashamed to say it.

Id. lb. fol. 709. The second Part of the Confutation of Tyndall.

What do you think I am?

JASP. An arrant noddy.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Knight of the Burning Pestle, act ii. sc. 1.

NOEMA'TICAL, } Gr. *νόημα, νοήματος*, the mind,
NOEMA'TICALLY. } the intellect, or understanding.
Mental, intellectual; existing, originating in the mind.

Because when men think never so abstractedly and mathematically of a triangle, they have commonly some rude phantasm or picture of it before them in their imagination. Therefore many confidently perswade themselves that there is no other idea of a triangle or other figure, beside the bare phantasm or sensible idea impressed upon the soul from some individual object without; that is no active *noematical* idea inwardly exerted from the mind itself.

Cudworth. Morality, book iv. ch. iii. p. 200.

By common notions I understand whatever is *neomatically* true, that is to say, true at first sight to all men in their wits, upon a clear perception of the terms, without any further discourse or reasoning.

More. The Immortality of the Soul, book i. ch. ii. *Axiom 3.*

NOG, n. } Skinner refers to the Ger. *nossel*, men-
No'GGING. } *surā liquidi*, a measure of liquids. In English the word is applied to

The vessel or mug; and also to the liquor itself.

Dog Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on't,
He'd either make a hog or dog on't.

Swift. Upon the Horrid Plot.

For all your colloquing, I'd be glad of a *knoggin*;
But I doubt 'tis a sham; you wont give us a dram.

Id. To Dr. Sheridan, Dec. 14, 1719.

When his worship gave *noggins* of ale,
And the liquor was charming and stout,
O those were the times to regale,
And we footed it rarely about.

Lloyd. Song in the Capricious Lovers. Air 4.

NOINT, i. e. ANOINT, q. v.

She fetcht to vs
Ambrosia, that an aire most odorous
Bears still about it; which she *nointed* round
Our either nostrils; and in it quite drown'd
The nastie whale-smell.

Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, book iv. fol. 59.

For then they did *noint* themselves with sweet oyles, and did shed their hair, remembering *Lycurgus'* saying, who was wont to tell them that hair to them which were fair, did make them more fair, and to them that were foul they made them more ugly and dreadful.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 43. *Lycurgus.*

This was the cause they were always so nasty and sluttish, and they never used to bathe or *noint* themselves, saving onely at certain days in the year when they were suffered to taste of this refreshing.

Id. lb. fol. 45.

NOISE, v.

NOISE, n.

NOI'SEPUL,

NOI'SEFULLY,

NOI'SELESS,

NOI'SY,

NOI'SILY.

Outcry, uproar, clamour, a loud sound or report, a report or rumour; generally, a sound. To *noise*, To sound, to resound, to report.

Vor of trompes & of tabors þe Saracens made þere
So gret *noyse*, þat Christenmen al distourbed were.

R. Gloucester, p. 396.

But thei seiden not in the haly day lest peraventur *noyse* were maad in the puple.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxvi.

Why *noisen* ye, or bosten of your elders?

Chaucer. Boecius, book iii. p. 427.

For I without *noise* or cry

My plaint make all buxomly,

To putten all wrath awaie.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 77.

For Mardocheus was grete in the kinges house, and the reporte of hym was *noysed* in all lands, howe he increased and grewe.

Bible, Anno 1551. Esther, ch. ix.

At the same time it was *noised* abroad in the realme, that *Ferquhard*, besides other his wicked behauiours, was also infected with the erronious opinions of the Pelagian heresie.

Holinshed. Works, vol. v. fol. 172. *Ferquhard.*

When *noisefull* Neptune tost

Vpon his watry brissels, my imbost

And rock-torne body.

Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, book vi. fol. 97.

Asyias being comonly and most properlie taken in the worse part, and signifieth shrillie, or *noisefullie*, squeaking.

Id. lb. Iliad, book ii. fol. 35. *Commentarius.*

The man that taught confusion's art;

His treason's restless, and yet *noiseless* heart.

His active brain like *Etna's* top appear'd

Where treason's forg'd, yet no *noise* outward heard.

Cowley. On the late Civil War. (1679.)

One would think that every letter was wrote with a tear, every word was the *noise* of a breaking heart.

South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 31.

For her, O Sleep! thy balmy sweets prepare;

The peace I lose for her, to her transfer,

Hush'd as the falling dews, whose *noiseless* showers,

Impearl the folded leaves of evening flowers,

Steal on her brow.

Congreve. To Sleep. Elegy.

The king's demand of a supply produced one of those *noisy* speeches which disaffection and discontent regularly dictate.

Johnson. The Life of Waller.

NOISETTIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Violariæ*. *Generic character*: calyx five-leaved, inferior, petals of the corolla large, the two lateral petals short, ascending, the others small; stamens free, filaments dilated at the base; capsule ovate, obsoletely three-angled; seeds few. Three species, natives of North and South America. *Decandolle.*

NOISOME. See *Nox*.

NOLA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* simple in both sexes, ciliated within in the males; *palpi* short, porrect, the terminal joint not recurved over the head, triarticulate, the second and third joints nearly equally long and equally squamose; wings anterior rounded, placed in a triangle during repose, the posterior completely covered by the anterior; legs short, simple.

NOISE.

NOLA.

NOLA. Type of the genus, *Tinea cucullatella*, Linnæus.
NOMADS. *Pyrallis palliolalis*, Hubner, *Pyr.* pl. xxiii. fig. 149. Four species, natives of Britain.

NOLANA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Boraginæ*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, segments broad; corolla bell-shaped; stigma capitate, slightly pentagonal; seeds five; receptacle fleshy.

Five species, natives of Peru. *N. prostrata*, an elegant creeping plant, is frequently met with in English collections.

NOLINEA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Hexandria*, order *Trigynia*. Generic character: corolla six-parted, spreading; style very short; capsule triangular, membranaceous, three-celled, dissepiment bursting in two parts; seeds solitary.

One species, *N. Georgiana*, native of Georgia.

NOLITION, from Lat. *nolle*, i. e. *non velle*, to will not.

The principal part of that analogical providence that the soul exerciseth in relation to the microcosm or humane compositum are intellection, deliberation, and determination in the understanding; and choice, volition, *nolition*, and purpose in the will.

Hale. *Origination of Mankind*, ch. i. p. 28.

NOLL, } A. S. *cnolle*, *knol*; D. *knolle*; Ger.
Nowl. } *knoll*; Sw. *knula*; the head or top.
 The head.

With hard *noll* and uncircumcidid hertis and eeris ghe with stoden euermore the Hooli Goost, and as ghoure fadris so ghe.

Wiclif. *The Dedis of Apostlis*, ch. vii

We call him goose, and disarde doul,
 and fowlye fatted *nowle*.

Drant. *Horace. Satire 3. sig. K. 4.*

NOLLETH, i. e. *ne willeth*; *willeth not*.

N'OLDE, i. e. *ne wolde*; *would not*.

So þharded, þat hii beþ blynde & deue ywýs
 þat hii *nolleþ* non god þýng þhure ne ý se.

R. Gloucester, p. 352.

What shuld I more say, but this millere
 He *n'olde* his wordes for no man forbere,
 But told his cherles tale in his manere,
 Me thinketh, that I shal reherse it here.

Chaucer. *The Milleres Tale*, v. 3168.

The faithful steele such treason *n'ould* endure,
 But, swarving from the marke, his lordes life did assure.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 8.

NOMADA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* filiform; labial *palpi* with the two apical joints placed obliquely and externally, but the penultimate on the apex of the preceding; maxillary six-jointed; mandibles slender, acute, unidentate on the inner edge; *labrum* rather broader than long; *abdomen* slightly pubescent, ovate; body rather smooth; wings four; anterior with three submarginal areolets complete.

Type of the genus, *N. ruficornis*, Fabricius. Panzer, *Faun. Germ. Ins.* pl. v. fig. 18. A very numerous genus, of which the species frequent warm dry hedgebanks in gravelly or sandy situations. About eight and thirty have been detected in Britain.

NOMADS, Gr. *νομάδες*, from *νέμειν*, to feed.

The Quotations explain the word.

For all these, in what part of the world soever, which in old time lived by *pastorage*, and fed (as we call it in Ireland) upon white-meat without tilling of the ground, are called by the Greeks *nomades*,

and by the Latines *pastoris vagi*, as the northern Tartarians, the Getulians, and Numidians in Africa, the ancient Britons, and the Northern Irish.

Ralegh. *History of the World*, book i. ch. v. sec. 2. fol. 43.

The Numidian *nomades*, so named of *changeing their pasture*, who carrie their cottages or sheddies (and those are all their dwelling houses) about with them upon waines.

Holland. *Plinie*, vol. i. ch. iii.

NOMBLES. See NUMBLES.

NOMENCLA'TOR, } Fr. *nomenclateur*; It. *no-*
NOMENCLA'TRESS, } *menclatore*; Sp. *nomenclatôr*;
NOMENCLA'TURE. } Lat. *nomenclator*, *nomencla-*
tura; a *nomine calando*, i. e. *vocando*; from *calling*
by name; that is by their proper names.

One who *calls* (persons or things) by their (proper) names.

In the old ages they (princes) were euer wount to haue about them such men as were of a speciall memorie; to put them in mind of all such things as to them should be meet and requisite, and these were called *nomenclatores*.

Holinshed. *The Conquest of Ireland*, vol. vi. book i. ch. xlvi p. 179.

Adam (God's *nomenclator*) could not frame
 One that enough should signify.

Cowley. *Her name*.

For the watry plantations were first existent, and as they enjoyed a priority in form had also in nature precedent denominations: but falling not under that *nomenclature* of Adam, unto terrestrious animals assigned a name appropriate unto their natures.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iii. ch. xxiv.

As Roman noblemen were wont to greet
 And compliment the rabble in the street,
 Had *nomenclators* in their trains, to claim
 Acquaintance with the meanest by his name.

Butler. *Human Learning*, part i.

I have a wife who is a *nomenclatress*, and will be ready, on any occasion, to attend the ladies.

Guardian, No. 109.

The new *nomenclature* which has been introduced into chymistry, seems to me to furnish a striking illustration of the effect of appropriated and well-defined expressions, in aiding the intellectual powers.

Stewart. *Philosophy of the Human Mind*, ch. iv. sec. 4. p. 203.

NOMEUS, Cuv. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Scomberoides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Body rounded, thicker in the middle than at either end; two dorsal fins; pectorals not spined; ventrals very large and wide, attached to the belly by their inner edge; gill-flaps covered with smooth scales.

This genus was long included among the *Gobii* till separated by Cuvier: one species only is known. The

N. Gronovii, Cuv.; *Gobius Gron.* Gmel.; *Mugil Americanus*, Ray. The head is covered with large scaly plates; eyes large, and far apart; mouth narrow; palate and jaws armed with teeth of equal size; tongue smooth, slender, and rounded; the back is black, the belly and sides silvery-white, but the latter marked with black spots. It is found in the Equatorial seas of America, and was first discovered by Gronow, whose name it bears.

See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*.

NOMIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* filiform; *labrum* entire; *labium* with the intermediate divisions longer than the lateral ones as long as the head, and very hairy or tomentose; wings four; anterior with three complete

NOMADS.

NOMIA.

NOMIA. submarginal areolets; hinder legs of the males with dilated incrassated tibiae and thighs.

NONAGE Type of the genus, *N. diversipes*, Latreille, *Gen. Crust. et Ins.* vol. iv. p. 155. pl. xiv. fig. 8. Several species, natives of Europe, but neither of them have hitherto been detected in Britain.

NOMINAL, *adj.* } Lat. *nominalis*, from *nomi-*
NOMINAL, *n.* } *nare*, to name; *q.* a word com-
NOMINALISTS, } mon to the Northern, as well
NOMINALLY, } as to the Greek and Latin Lan-
NOMINATE, } guages.
NOMINATION, } That can or may be named;
NOMINATOR, } of or pertaining, belonging or
NOMINATELY, } relating to the name; opposed
to real.

For the application to a Sect of Philosophers, see the Quotations from Reid and Stewart.

The Pope opyned his graces to all clerkes beyng in the courte for the space of a moneth: and gaue the *nomynacions* to the kyng, of all coledges and cathedrals.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. ch. 160. p. 441.

And because of these two effectes which it worketh (for it both shutteth and openeth) hath it the *nomination* of kayes, and yet (as I said) indeede it is but one, which is the worde of God.

Frith. *Workes*, fol. 58. *Answer to my Lord of Rochester*.

Which [the *Novum Organum* of Bacon] by the most of superficial men, who cannot get beyond the title of *nominals*, is not penetrated, nor understood.

Ben Jonson. *Discoveries*, fol. 102.

Moreouer one holdeth this, an other that. One is real, an other *nominal*. What wonderfull dreams haue they of their predicamentes, uniuersales, &c.

Tyndall. *Workes*, fol. 104. *The Obedience of a Christian Man*.

They concluded at the vpsshot, that all the French should depart out of England by a day, few excepted, whom the king should appoint and *nominate*.

Holinshed. *The Description of Britain*, vol. i. ch. iv. p. 12.

Locus religiosus is that which is assigned to some office of religion, and *nominate*ly where the body of a dead person hath been buried.

Spelman. *Works*, fol. 180. *De Sepultura*, canon vii.

I call it by a peculiar name, the *nominal* essence, to distinguish it from that real constitution of substances, upon which depends this *nominal* essence, and all the properties of that sort; which therefore, as has been said, may be called the real essence.

Locke. *Of Human Understanding*, book iii. ch. vi. sec. 2.

The *nominalists* were not only more than ever opposed by the other scholasticks, the Scotists especially, but so persecuted by the court of Rome, and all the fautors of her usurpations, that their whole doctrine was condemned by Lewis the Eleventh, in a publick edict, before the end of the fifteenth century.

Bolingbroke. *Works*, vol. vii. p. 266. *Essay 4*.

While Tiberius Gracchus was creating new consuls, one of the *nomimators* suddenly fell down dead: however Gracchus proceeded and finished the creation.

Bentley. *Of Free Thinking*, p. 226.

About that time [the twelfth century] Roscelinus or Roscelinus, the master of the famous Abelard, introduced a new doctrine, that there is nothing universal but words or *names*. However, by his eloquence and abilities, and those of his disciple Abelard, the doctrine spread, and those who followed it were called *Nominalists*.

Reid. *Of the Human Mind*, vol. ii. p. 161. *Essay 5*. ch. vi.

The principal cause, however, I am disposed to think, of the decline of the sect of *Nominalists*, was their want of some palpable example, by means of which they might illustrate their doctrine.

Stewart. *Philosophy of the Human Mind*, ch. iv. sect. 3. p. 183.

The council of admiralty has the same power with regard to the navy, together with the *nomination* of the captains and all inferior officers.

Hume. *Essay 16*. vol. i. p. 498.

NO'NAGE, } Lacombe has "*nonage, minorité*."
NO'NAGED, } *Non* and *age*; *not* of *age*.

Infancy or minority (in Law.)

EUPH. That thing they would keep in everlasting *nonage*,
My brother for his own ends has thrust on
Upon my mistress.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Queen of Corinth*, act ii. sc. 1.

But King Henrie died during the *nonage* of this Alexander, whereby he receiued not his homage.

Holinshed. *The Description of Britain*, vol. i. ch. xxii. p. 209.

Here could I spend that spring of Poesie,
Which not twice ten sunnes have bestow'd on me,
And tell the world, the Muse's love appears
In *nonag'd* youth, as in the length of years.

Browne. *Britannia's Pastorals*, book i. song 5.

Mature by vernal dews, this dares display,
Its leaves full blown, and boldly meets the day;
That folded in its tender *nonage* lies,
A beauteous bud, nor yet admits the skies.

Hughes. *Claudianus*.

NONAGRIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* nearly vertical, very thickly clothed with elongate scales on the two basal joints, the terminal one exposed, with the scales rather elongated beneath; basal joint (denuded) reniform, nearly horizontal, stouter than the following, and above half its length; the second rather elongate, straight, acuminate; the terminal very short, ovate; *maxillæ* moderate; *antennæ* rather short, stout, subserrated, sometimes a little pectinated in the males, pubescent within; head small, subtriangular, with a dense tuft of scales on the forehead; eyes large, globose, naked; *thorax* rather stout, slightly marked anteriorly; *abdomen* elongated, not very robust, with a large tuft at the apex, especially in the males; wings deflexed during repose; anterior elongate, narrow, slightly crenated on the hinder margin; posterior somewhat triangular, faintly denticulate; *larva* fleshy, internal; *pupa* also internal.

Type of the genus, *Ph. No. Typhæ*, Esper; Hubner, *Noc.* pl. lxxxviii. fig. 415. About eight species, which inhabit marshy districts of Europe; four of them are indigenous.

NONATELIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*. **Generic character:** calyx five-toothed; corolla tubular, seed-vessel a striated berry, five-celled, five-seeded.

One species, *N. racemosa*, native of Guiana.

NONCE, anciently written *nones* or *nanes*; and *once*, *q. v.* was formerly written *ones*, *anes*; in the expression for the *nonce*, *nonce* is corruptly used for *once*; for the *once*, this *once*, the or this *one* thing, *one occasion*, for an especial purpose. Mr. Gifford observes, "The aptitude of many of our monosyllables beginning with a vowel to assume the *n* is well known; but the progress of this expression is distinctly marked in our early writers; *a ones*, *an anes*; for the *ones*, for the *nanes*, for the *nones*, for the *nonce*."

And he adde vor þe *nones* tweye suerdes by ÿs syde.

R. Gloucester, p. 285.

In a fertre þam laid a riche for the *nones*.

R. Brunne, p. 36.

Steuen com for þe *nones*, þis lond to haf he þouht.

Id. p. 108.

A coke they hadden with hem for the *nones*,
To boile the chickenes and the marie bones.

Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 381.

A stil water for the *nonnes*
Rennend vpon the small stones,
Whiche hight of Lethes the riuier.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv. p. 118

NONAGE.

NONCE.

NONCE.

NONE.

Would you live free from all diseases,
Doe the act your mistress pleases ;
Yea, fright all aches from your bones ?
Here's a med'cine for the *nonces*.

Ben Jonson. *The Fox*, act ii. sc. 2.

His bodie was found, not inclosed within a toombe of marble or
other stone curiouslie wrought, but within a great tree made hollowe
for the *nonce*, like a trunke.

Holinshed. *The History of England*, vol. i. book i. ch. xiii. p. 577.

NONCONFO'RMING, } *i. e. not conforming ;*
NONCONFO'RMIST, } refusing to conform, re-
NONCONFO'RMITY. } fusing or rejecting *unifor-*
mity ; not complying, yielding, or assenting.

And I believe it will be one day found, that nothing has contri-
buted more to make the dissenting *nonconforming* party consider-
able, than their being thought so.

South. *Sermons*, vol. v. p. 492.

How (will a wise and good man say) can I desire to prosper and
flourish, while the state is in danger or distress ? how can I grieve,
seeing my country is in good condition ? is it just, is it handsome,
that I should be a *non-conformist* either in publick sorrow or joy ?

Barrow. *Sermon 9*. vol. iii. fol. 107.

By that Act [the Five Mile Act] passed in the Parliament held at
Oxford the 9th of October, 1665, and entitled, An Act for restrain-
ing *non-conformists* from inhabiting corporations ; the *non-conform-*
ing ministers were prohibited, upon a penalty of forty pounds for
every offence, to come, unless only in passing upon the road, within
five miles of any city, corporation, &c.

Locke. *Works*, vol. iv. p. 541. *A Letter from a Person of Quality*.

He [Stedman] removed to Okingham, or Workingham, in Berks,
and thence, two years after, was ejected for *nonconformity*.

Wood. *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii. p. 520.

Non-conformists are of two sorts ; first, such as absent themselves
from divine worship in the established church through total irrelig-
ion, or attend the service of another persuasion.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book iv. ch. iv. p. 52.

Another species of offences against religion are those which affect
the established church, and these are either positive or negative ;
positive, by reviling its ordinances ; or negative, by *non-conformity*
to its worship.

Id. *Ib.* p. 50.

NONE, *i. e. no one, or not one ; A. S. nan, i. e. ne*
ane.

þe godenesse al of Kyng Edgar *none* tonge telle ne may.

R. Gloucester, p. 285.

Sorow & site he made, þer was *non* oþer rede,
For his sonne & heyre, þat so sone was dede.

R. Brunne, p. 5.

Henry of Huntýngton sen þat day & þat zere,
To write Inglis gestes fond he *non* his pere.

Id. p. 6.

Telle me *none* tales

Ne lesenges to lauhē of.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 65.

While I was with hem I kepte hem in thei name, thilke that thou
ghauest to me I kepte, and *noon* of hem perisschide but the sone of
perdicoun, that the scripture be fulfillid.

Wiclif. *John*, ch. xvii.

Whyll I was with them in the worlde, I kepte them in thy name.
Those that thou gauest me haue I kepte, and *none* of them is lost,
but that lost childe, that the scripture might be fulfilled.

Bible, Anno 1551.

But hode, for jolite, ne wered he *non*
For it was trussed up in his wallet.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 682.

Lerneth to suffren, or so mote I gon
Ye shul it lerne whether ye wol or *non*.

Id. *The Frankeleines Tale*, v. 10090.

Where there is no good
For which to strive, no strife can grow up there
From faction ; for *none* sure will claim in Hell
Precedence, *none*, whose portion is so small
Of present pain, that with ambitious mind
Will covet more.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ii. v. 32.

It has been observed in former times that *none* have been so
greedy of employments, and of managing the public, as they who
have least deserved their stations.

Dryden. *Dedication to the Georgics*.

NONJU'RING, } Not swearing ; one who does
NONJU'ROR. } not, or will not swear : (*sc. alle-*
giance.) Usually applied to those persons, especially
Clergymen, who refused to take the oaths of allegiance
to William III. at the Revolution.

Thus the papists and *nonjurors* have been doubly taxed for re-
fusing to give proper securities to the government ; which cannot
be objected against the clergy.

Swift. *Works*, vol. ix. p. 341. *Reasons against settling the Tithe*
of Hemp, &c.

Every person refusing the same (oaths of allegiance, supremacy,
and abjuration) who is properly called a *non-juror*, shall be adjudged
a popish recusant convict.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book iv. ch. ix. p. 124.

The character of a *non-juror*, which he maintained to the last, is
a sufficient evidence of his principles in church and state ; and the
sacrifice of interest to conscience will be always respectable.

Gibbon. *Miscellaneous Works*, vol. i. p. 14. *Memoirs of my own*
Life.

NONPAREIL, *non*, and *pareil*, Fr. like, equal,
even, or matching with. Lat. *par*.

Having no like or equal, match or fellow ; one un-
paralleled, unequalled, unmatched, unrivalled.

My lord and master loues you ; O such loue
Could be but recompenc'd, though you were crown'd
The *non-pareil* of beautie.

Shakspeare. *Twelfth Night*, fol. 259.

In the mean time the most *nonpareil* beauty of the world,
beauteous knowledge, standeth unregarded, or cloistered up in mere
speculation.

Whitlock. *Manners of the English*, (1654,) p. 204.

NO'NPLUS, *v.* } *Non*, not, and *plus*, more.
NO'NPLUS. } To do, to be able to do, no more ;
to disable from doing more.

And we have known some, who were confidently engaged in the
other opinion ; being put to read the beginning of Tully's offices,
presently *non-plus* and confounded, in that first word *quanquam*.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. iv. fol. 636.

And then for his eternity, which *non-plusses* the strongest and
clearest conception, to comprehend how one single act of duration
should measure all periods and portions of time, without any of the
distinguishing parts of succession.

South. *Sermons*, vol. i. p. 20.

So over and above it (the acknowledging of a creation) gives me
this advantage, that, let it seem never so strange, uncouth, and im-
possible, the *nonplus* of my reason will yield a fairer opportunity to
my faith.

Id. *Ib.* p. 47.

NONPOWER, *i. e. impotence*.

Yet besides is there mokell folke, of whiche he hath no com-
maundemente ne lordship, and there as lacketh his power, his *non-*
power entereth, where vnder springeth that maketh hem wretches.

Chaucer. *The Testament of Loue*, book ii. p. 488.

NONPROFICIENT, one who is *no proficient*, or
not a proficient, or who has made no *proficiency*, who
does not *profit*, gain, or benefit.

No marvel if we be whipped for dull *non-proficients* in God's
school, if we be not taught fear and obedience by his so many judg-
ments.

Hall. *Sermon 34*.

There is no creature of whom we may not learn something ; we
shal have spent our time ill in this great school of the world, if in
such store of lessons we be *non-proficients* in devotion.

Id. *The Devout Soul*, sec. 6.

NONRE'SIDENT, } One who does not *reside*,
NONRE'SIDENCE. } (*q. v.*) abide or dwell.

After these actes, thus agreed the commons, made another acte
for pluralities of benefices, *none-residence*, biyng and selling and
takyng of fermes by spirituall persons.

Hall. *Henry VIII. The twenty-first Yere*.

NONE.

NONRE-

SIDENT.

NONRE-
SIDENT.
—
NON-
SUIT.

As to *non-residence*, I believe there is no christian country upon earth, where the clergy have less to answer for upon that article. I am confident there are not ten clergymen in the kingdom, who properly speaking, can be termed *non-residents*; for surely we are not to reckon in that number those, who, for want of glebes, are forced to retire to the nearest neighbouring village for a cabin to put their heads in.

Swift. Works, vol. ix. p. 267. *Arguments against the Power of Bishops*.

Licensed pluralists are allowed to demise the living, on which they are *non-resident*, to their curates only; provided such curates do not absent themselves above forty days in one year.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. xx. p. 322.

The leases of beneficed clergymen are farther restrained, in case of their *non-residence*, by statutes 13 Eliz. c. 20. &c.

Id. Ib.

NONRESISTANT, *adj.* } Not resisting; not
NONRESISTANT, *n.* } standing against, or
NONRESISTANCE. } opposing.

The slavish principles of passive obedience and *non-resistance*, which had skulked perhaps in some old homily before king James the first, but were talked, written, and preached into vogue in that inglorious reign, and in those of his three successors, were renounced at the revolution by the last of the several parties who declared for them.

Bolingbroke. Works, vol. iii. p. 126. *A Discourse upon Parties*, let. viii.

This is that *Œdipus*, whose wisdom can reconcile inconsistent opposites, and teach passive obedience, and *non-resistant* principles to despise government, and to fly in the face of sovereign authority.

Arbuthnot.

NONSENSE, } *i. e. not sense*; that which is
NONSENSEICAL, } not intelligible, not to be under-
NONSENSEICALLY, } stood or comprehended; which
NONSENSEITIVE. } has no meaning, or that is un-
meaning: not worth a thought.

How did he shame the doctrine-men, and use,
With helps to boot, for men to beare th' abuse
Of their tir'd patience, and endure th' expence
Of time, & spent in harkning to *non-sense*,
With markes also enough whereby to know,
The speaker is a zealous dunce, or so.

Donne. Poems. Elegy by Mr. R. B. in Memory of Dr. Donne.

The accompt which Theodorus in Photius (treating of the Persian Magick) gives thereof, as also that other of Eudemus in Damascius, are both of them so *nonsensical*, that we shall not here trouble the reader with them.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. iv.

Never was any thing more *nonsensically* pleasant.

L'Estrange. Translation of Quevedo.

Undoubtedly, whatsoever we preach of contentedness in want; no precepts can so gain upon nature, as to make her a *non-sensitive*.

Feltham. Resolve 14. fol. 35.

You may rest satisfied; that what is *nonsense* upon a principle of reason, will never be *sense* upon a principle of religion.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 453.

The literal sense is hard to flesh and blood,
But *nonsense* never can be understood.

Dryden. The Hind and the Panther.

If any man uses these terms in such cases, he either uses them *nonsensically*, or in some new sense, diverse from their original and proper meaning.

Edwards. On the Freedom of the Will, part i. sec. 3. p. 21.

NONSPARING, *i. e. sparing none*; unsparing any.

Poore Lord, is't I
That chace thee from thy countrie, and expose
Those tender limbs of thine, to the euent
Of the *none-sparing* warre?

Shakspeare. All's Well that ends Well, fol. 242.

NONSUIT, *v.* } The Quotations explain the mean-
NONSUIT, *n.* } ing and application of the word.

Formerly they (common pledges) were of use to answer to the king for the amercement of the plaintiff, in case he were *nonsuited*.

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He is adjudged not to follow or pursue his remedy as he ought to do, and thereupon a *nonsuit* or nonprosequitur is entered; and he is said to be nonpros'd.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iii. ch. xx.

If either party neglects to put in his declaration plea, replication, rejoinder, and the like, within the times allotted by the standing rules of the court, the plaintiff, if the omission be his, is said to be *nonsuit*, or not to follow and pursue his complaint, and shall lose the benefit of his writ.

Id. Ib. book iii. ch. xxi.

NONSUIT, in Law, is one of the ways in which an Action may terminate unfavourably to the Plaintiff. The mode in which the Plaintiff is nonsuited is as follows. The cause having come on for trial, and the jury being ready to pronounce their verdict, the Plaintiff is cited to appear in Court, and then, upon his not appearing in obedience to the citation, a memorandum of his non-appearance is entered on the record of the proceedings in the cause, and the jury are not required to pronounce any verdict, the non-appearance of the Plaintiff being considered a voluntary abandonment of his claim. The entry on the record is that "the Plaintiff being solemnly called comes not, nor does he further prosecute his writ against the Defendant." This entry was formerly made in Latin, and the word *Non-suit* is derived from the Latin formula. It was the practice in ancient times to call the Plaintiff in every cause, before the jury pronounced their verdict: the object of this was that the Plaintiff might be amerced or fined for his false claim, in case the jury should find the truth of the case to be against him. But amercements on such occasions have long become obsolete, and, according to the present practice, the Plaintiff is never called, except when it is intended that he shall be Nonsuited. The citation or calling of the Plaintiff is made by one of the officers of the Court. After the Plaintiff has thus abandoned his claim and been Nonsuited, judgment is given for the Defendant, which judgment is called judgment of Nonsuit.

The occasions on which a Plaintiff is Nonsuited are usually those when he is not able to produce evidence sufficient to make out a *prima facie* case in support of his claim. For instance, if an Action is brought for an assault, the Plaintiff will be Nonsuited if he cannot produce evidence to show that an assault was committed. In this instance it would obviously be unjust to call upon the Defendant to defend himself against a charge which is not even *prima facie* established against him: and it is unnecessary to require the jury to pronounce a verdict, as in the absence of all evidence in support of the charge they cannot do otherwise than find for the Defendant. The case just supposed is one where there is a failure of evidence in *toto*; but the practice of Nonsuiting the Plaintiff equally prevails, where there is a failure in the proof of some particular point, which is necessary to render the chain of evidence complete. For instance, if the Plaintiff sues in the character of indorsee of a bill of exchange, and the Defendant is the drawer of the bill: in this case the Plaintiff will have to establish two points, 1st, that the Defendant drew the bill; 2dly, that the bill was endorsed to the Plaintiff; and if he fail in proving either of these, he will be Nonsuited, though he succeed in proving the other.

If the Plaintiff appears, when he is cited to appear, the case must be left to the jury, and there can be no Nonsuit. It is therefore always optional with the Plaintiff whether he will be Nonsuited or whether the case shall go to the jury. Sometimes the Counsel for

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the Plaintiff, being dissatisfied with the grounds upon which the Judge wishes to Nonsuit the Plaintiff, will refuse to be Nonsuited, and insist upon the case being left to the jury: and sometimes, on the other hand, when the Judge is about to leave the case to the jury, if the Counsel for the Plaintiff thinks that there is little chance of the jury finding in his favour, and that on a future trial he will probably be able to strengthen his case, he will elect to be Nonsuited. The advantage of being Nonsuited is that the Plaintiff may afterwards bring another Action for the same cause; whereas if the jury by their verdict find the truth of the matter to be against him, he is for ever concluded by that verdict, and cannot bring another action.

Similar to the *judgment of Nonsuit* is the *judgment as in case of Nonsuit*. This judgment is given in certain cases where the Plaintiff has neglected to take the cause down to trial. Without a trial there cannot be a Nonsuit. Formerly, when the Plaintiff neglected so to do, the Defendant was obliged to take the cause down to trial, and then if the Plaintiff did not appear to prosecute his cause the Defendant Nonsuited him. But now, in certain cases, the Defendant is enabled to obtain judgment without taking the cause down to trial, and as this mode of obtaining judgment is merely substituted for the circuitous and expensive mode of taking the cause down to trial, and Nonsuiting the Plaintiff, it is called *judgment as in case of Nonsuit*.

NOOK, Lye refers to *nock* or *notch*; and Tooke believes them all to be the past participle of the verb to *nick*, *incidere*. *Nook* is applied to

A small recess or retreat, (*q. d. cut into a solid body,*) a corner.

This poisons all, and minds of men doth marre,
It findeth *nookes* to creepe in for the noones.

Gascoigne. *Councell to Master Bartholomew Withipol.*

Ye must dye, and we must meet; we must, Maggot,
Be sure we must, for not a *nook* of hell,
Not the most horrid pit shall harbour thee.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Mad Lover*, act iii. sc. 1.

— The pervious *nooks*
That, Ages past, convey'd the guileful priest
To play some image on the gaping crowd,
Imbibe the novel day-light.

Shenstone. *The Ruined Abbey.*

NOON, } D. *noen*; A. S. *non*:—*hora diei nona*,
NOO'NING, } the *ninth* hour of the day, which was
NOON-DAY, } at three of the clock afternoon. *Non-*
NOON-STEAD, } *mete*, a meal or bever at that time:
NOON-TIDE. } howbeit of latter times *noone* is mid-
day; and *none-mete*, dinner. Somner. *Non-sang*, was
the cantus or *singing* at that hour; the *nones*, prayers at
that hour. This manner of reckoning is said to have
been derived from the Romans.

Nooning, a meal or refreshment at noon. See NUNCHION.

And [I] over soped at my soper—and som tyme at *nones*.
Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 109.

Bituex vuderon & *noen* was þe feld alle wonnen.

R. Brunne, p. 18.

Tho bygonne tenebres that into al the eorthe were ydon,
In the sixte tyd of the day that me clupeth *noon*
Hit bygan at *non* and for to the nynthe tyde ylaste
That wolde beo Mydovernon: tho were the Gyues agaste.

Festival Metri. MS. f

The Mone that at *none* was thilk day
That January had wedded freshe May
In ten of Taure was into Cancer gliden.

Chaucer. *The Marchantes Tale*, v. 9767.

Tho washen they, and set hem down and ete,
And after *noone-fall* slightly Pandarus
Gan draw him to the window nye the strete.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book ii. p. 247.

And in good faith (sayth M. More) if that way were allowed, I
were able myselfe to find out xv. sectes in one fore *noone*.

Frith. *Workes*, fol. 122. Answer to M. More.

Then shuld thy lyfe be as cleare as the *noone-day* and sprynge
forth as the mornynge. Bible, Anno 1551. Job, ch. xi.

Go therefore half this day as friend with friend
Converse with Adam, in what bowre or shade
Thou find'st him from the heat of *noon* retir'd,
To respite his day-labour with repast,
Or with repose.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book v. l. 231.

It was not long ere he perceiv'd the skies
Settled to rain, and a black cloud arise,
Whose foggy grossness so oppos'd the light
As it would turn the *noonsted* into night.

Drayton. *The Moon Calf.*

— His look
Drew audience and attention still as night
Or Summer's *noon-tide* air, while thus he spake.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ii. l. 313.

By this means a member of the Everlasting Club never wants
company; for though he is not upon duty himself, he is sure to
find some that are; so that if he be disposed to take a whet, a
nooning, an evening's draught, or a bottle after midnight, he goes
to the Club, and finds a knot of friends to his mind.

Spectator, No. 72.

But catch the morning breeze from fragrant meads?
Or shun the *noontide* ray in wholesome shades?

Congreve. *Letter to Lord Cobham.*

The night was Winter in his roughest mood:
The morning sharp and clear. But now at *noon*
Upon the Southern side of the slant hills,
And where the woods fence off the Northern blast
The season smiles, resigning all its rage,
And has the warmth of May.

Cowper. *The Task*, book vi.

NOOSE, *n.* } *Laqueus nexilis*, say Lye and Skin-
NOOSE, *v.* } ner; the latter hesitates between the
Lat. *nodus*, a knot, and the D. *noose*, *noxa*. Lye says,
"perhaps from *nosada*, *impedivit*, a word which occurs
in the Gloss. of Lipsius." It is not improbably from
A. S. *cnittan*, *cnytt-an*, *nectere*, *connectere*; to net, to
tie, to fasten.

A *noose*; a knot, a tie or fastening; generally ap-
plied to the fastening formed by what is called a running
knot.

Have I profest to tame the pride of ladies,
And make 'em bear all tests, and am I trickt now?
Caught in mine own *nooze*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Rule a Wife and have a Wife*, act iii. sc. 1.

While Cocalè, more handy than the rest,
Gather'd her [Diana's] flowing hair and in a *noose*
Bound it together whilst her own hung loose.

Addison. *Ovid. Metamorphoses*, book iii.

What can be done? the case is plain,
No methods of escape remain:
You're fairly *noos'd*, and must consent
To bear, what nothing can prevent,
A coxcomb's anger.

Wilkie. *The Ape, the Parrot, and the Jackdaw.*

NOR. See No.

NORANTEA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Po-lyandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Marcgravia-ceæ*. (Decandolle.) Generic character: calyx five to seven parted; corolla, petals five, reflected; stamens small, numerous, arranged in one series; filaments connected with each other and with the corolla; style none; stigma capitate or acute.

Two species, shrubs, natives of South America. De-candolle.

NOON.
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NORAN-
TEA.

NORD.

NORD, a Department of France, nearly coextensive with the former Province of Flanders, is bounded on the North by the German Ocean, East by Belgium, South by the Department of Aisne, and West by that of Pas de Calais. Its territory is the most productive in France, and it is the most populous of the Departments, except that of Seine, in which the Capital is situated. On its superficial extent of 3396 British square miles it has a population of 962,000 persons, and, consequently, 283 to each square mile. The soil in the Northern or maritime part is flat and marshy, but very fertile, and is principally employed for the pasture of horned cattle, which grow to a great size. The dairy is there the chief object of the farmer's attention, and butter and cheese are produced in great quantity and of excellent quality. The forest of Nieppe extends to the South of this tract, and its timber is employed in supplying Lille with fuel. The Country becomes rougher towards the South, and some considerable eminences vary the surface in the vicinity of Cambray. The South-Eastern part, lying about Avesnes, is the least productive, and only barley, oats, pulse, and the hardier kinds of fruit can be cultivated to advantage. An extensive and rich bed of coal is worked with great activity in the vicinity of Valenciennes. The rivers are, the Scheldt, here near its source and of insignificant size, the Scarpe its tributary, the Lys, the Aa, and the Sambre. It is besides intersected by many canals, constructed for the purposes of drainage and inland navigation. The principal is that forming a communication between the Somme and Scheldt, constructed at a great expense, as a considerable part of its line consists of tunnels. The mineral springs of St. Amand are much frequented from their efficacy in the treatment of rheumatic affections. The staple produce of the Department is corn, of which the greater part is employed in the production of spirits. Flax and rapeseed are its other principal crops; pulse, fruit, and tobacco are also produced in large quantities. Both the soil and climate are unfavourable to the grape, and beer is the usual beverage. The principal manufactures are fine and coarse woollen cloths, flaxen goods of every quality, and earthenware. It is divided into the districts Lille, Avesnes, Cambray, Douay, Dunkirk, Hazebrouck, and Valenciennes, each named after their principal towns.

CAMBRAY and DUNKIRK have been separately described.

Avesnes.

Avesnes is a frontier town so strongly fortified that it was included among the places reserved for the cautionary occupation of the Allies after the second Treaty of Paris, in 1815. Numerous quarries exist in its neighbourhood, and in the town itself are several iron-foundries and smelting-houses. Population 2700. Distant 9 miles from Maubeuge.

Douay.

Douay stands on both banks of the navigable river Scarpe, and communicates with the Scheldt by the canal of La Sensée. Its manufactures are cotton, linen, lace, and thread; and it maintains a Cannon-foundry, an Arsenal, and an Artillery School. Its former three Colleges, in which so many British Roman Catholic youths used to resort for education, are now consolidated into one. The town is fortified, and protected by a fort on the Scarpe. It was captured by the Duke of Marlborough in 1710, after a siege of nearly two months. Population more than 18,000. Distant from Cambray 15 miles N. W., from Paris 83 N. E.

Haze-
brouck.

Hazebrouck is a well-built town which supports

manufactures of thread and linen. Population 6600. Distant 27 miles W. N. W. from Liege.

Lille, the Capital of the Department, is situated in a fertile and highly cultivated plain and communicates with the harbour of Dunkirk by means of a canal. It is strongly fortified, and its citadel is considered the greatest production of the talents of Vauban. Its seven gates ornamented with sculptures, its wide and well-built streets, handsome squares, and public buildings constructed in an excellent style of architecture, render it one of the most beautiful towns in the Kingdom. The richness of the surrounding territory causes an active and lucrative trade, of which the canal is the principal channel. Much of the ground on which the town is built has been excavated by the quarrying of freestone, and these extensive caverns have served the inhabitants as a place of refuge during the bombardments which it has several times suffered. Its population is 69,000. Latitude 50° 22' North, longitude 3° 7' East.

Valenciennes is a large fortified town on the Scheldt, ill built, in a circular form. Its manufactures are lace, cambric, gauze, and linens. It was taken by the Duke of York in 1794, after an obstinate siege. Population 17,000. Distant 27 miles S. E. from Lille.

Herbin, *Statistique Générale et Particulière de la France*; Malte-Brun, *Précis de la Géographie Universelle*.

NORFOLK, a County of England, is bounded on the North and East by the German Ocean, on the South by Suffolk, and West by Cambridgeshire. It is 64 miles in length, 42 miles in breadth, and has a superficial extent of 1830 square British miles, of which 140 have a soil of very fertile loam, 900 of loam of inferior fertility, 420 of sand capable of profitable cultivation, 220 of a thin, unproductive sand, 82 of peat, and 60 of clay, which from the lowness of its position has a marshy character. The population is 390,054, or 213 to each square mile.

The outline of the coast is a curve little broken by any inlets of the sea and nearly circular. The chalk cliffs forming the Southern and Eastern shores of Britain for a considerable extent, terminate here in brows little elevated above high-water mark. Hunstanton Cliff is the only bold and rocky headland, the other eminences on the shore are principally of clay, and of insignificant height. Much of the coast consists of shingly gravel thrown up by the sea into banks, which, after they have received a surface of sand, are clothed with various species of reeds and sedge. These banks are, in some instances, covered by the sea, and form shoals very dangerous to vessels employed in the coasting navigation. The most remarkable is that which, lying seaward of Yarmouth Roads, constitutes that important place of refuge for shipping. From Caister, about two miles North of Yarmouth, to Happisburg Point, the coast principally consists of sand-hills, called the Marum Hills, which often shift their position, being swept away by the violence of the waves or gales. Where the sand-hills terminate the mud-cliffs commence, and, alternating with shingle, extend to the mouth of the river Nene in the North-Western extremity.

Norfolk is one of the most level tracts in England. The surface is most uneven in the Northern part, where hills clothed with a close and nutritious herbage and fertile valleys are diversified with groves and hedgerows. The soil there is usually a sandy loam very productive under judicious culture. The soil of the

NORD.

NOR-
FOLK.

Lille.

Valen-
ciennes.Position,
extent,
boundaries,
and popula-
tion.

Sea-coast.

Aspect
of the
country.

NOR-
FOLK.

Eastern part is generally a tenacious clay abounding in springs. The Western part, bearing the provincial name of West Norfolk, consists principally of a thin, hungry sand, which can be rendered productive only by great exertion of skill and labour. An extensive district on the South-West, is a continuation of the fenny tract extending through Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire. It is commonly under water in Winter, many parts must be drained every Spring by hydraulic machinery moved by windmills, and where such contrivances are not practicable, sedge and reeds are the only produce. There are few natural woods, the timber with which the County is now adorned owing its origin, generally, to plantations which are most extensive in the North-Western part. Mr. Marsham of Stratton took the lead in this ornamental species of improvement, and his example has been emulated by Mr. Coke of Norfolk, Mr. Windham of Felbrigg, and many others.

Rivers.

Norfolk has many rivers. The Western boundary inland throughout its whole extent is formed by water-courses, the channels of which are either natural, or made continuous by canals. In commencing an examination of this boundary at the Southern extremity we find it formed for a short distance by the Great Ouse, from the left of which a branch is sent off called the Croft, bearing the name of Welney further down, and joined by the Wisbech Canal to the Nene, which from Wisbech forms the boundary to the sea. The

Great Ouse.

Great Ouse runs nearly parallel to this water-course with which it communicates by means of numerous canals easily formed in the intervening Country, every where a level, marshy expanse. The Great Ouse, the waters of which, as well as those of the Nene, have received a classical celebrity from the genius of Cowper, rises in Northamptonshire, enters this County to the South-West of Downham, and after a course of sixty miles falls into the sea two miles below Lynn Regis, of which its mouth forms the haven known by the name of Lynn-deeps. This river exhibits on a small scale the phenomenon of a bore, similar to that which produces such formidable effects in the great tropical rivers. Spelman observes, that it "is remarkable for its extraordinary swell or overflowings at the two Equinoxes, and especially at the full Moon of the Autumnal one, when a vast heap of waters from the sea comes in upon it with such fury, that the inhabitants call it *eager*, which overwhelms every thing in its way, and the very water-fowl shun it." It is navigable twenty-four miles above Lynn for barges, and for small boats as far as Bedford, and by its tributaries extends inland navigation through seven Counties. At Brandon it receives

Wissey, or
Stoke.
Little Ouse.

the Wissey or Stoke River on its right, and higher up on the same side the Little Ouse. This last river rises at Lopham in the South of the County, and having sent off the Waveney Eastward close to its source, flows Westward, forming for a considerable distance the Southern boundary. It is navigable as far as Thetford, where, from the right, it receives the River Thet. The

Waveney.

Waveney, after divaricating from the Little Ouse, forms the Southern boundary, until, having joined the Yare a short distance above Yarmouth, it expands into the Breydon Water. It is navigable as high up as Bungay.

Yare.

The Yare rises at Attleborough, receives the Wenson close to Norwich, and having joined the Waveney, expands into Breydon Water, whence its stream is discharged into the sea a little below Yarmouth. As these rivers rise in marshy lands, and flow through a level

country, their current is slow, and they but imperfectly drain the adjacent country. Swelled by land-floods, and having their mouths often choked with silt thrown up by the violence of the tide, they frequently overflow the low lands, and in their course form numerous small shallow lakes provincially termed *Broads* and *Meers*, of which the largest are Breydon Water, three miles long, and one and a half wide; and Hickling Broad, three miles long and one wide. Numerous canals intersect this County, especially in the low and swampy tract extending through the South-Western part. In addition to the communication afforded by these channels, intercourse is every where facilitated by numerous excellent roads.

Broads.

The climate is considered one of the most inclement in England. Northerly and Easterly winds prevail, and cause cold and harsh weather, and, though loaded with moisture, are unfavourable to vegetation, which is manifestly much slower in its progress here than in the more inland tracts. In the tract forming the South-Western part of the County, and known by the name of Marshland, the air is loaded with miasmata which produce intermittent fevers, usually attacking strangers on their first arrival. The sufferer in such a case is popularly said to be arrested by the Bailiff of Marshland.

Climate.

Though the soil and climate of Norfolk are rather unfavourable to the operations of the farmer, yet it ranks among the very first of English Counties in point of skilful, industrious, and productive agriculture. The cultivation of turnips prevails over that of other crops. About sixty years ago the Western part of the County consisted either of marsh land, or open sheep-walks, and extensive heaths stocked by a miserable race of long-legged sheep, or disfigured by the warrens of innumerable rabbits; the Northern parts were sterile heaths interspersed with a few small and unproductive enclosures. Those tracts now feed numerous herds of heavy cattle, or wave with rich crops of wheat and barley, while the country is sheltered, adorned, and enriched by extensive and thriving plantations. The cultivation of the turnip, besides the direct profit which it yields, improves the soil, as the cattle fed on it render the earth firm by their trampling, and fertilize it by their manure. In consequence of this improved system, the rents of Mr. Coke's Holkham estate have risen from £2200 to above £20,000, and pauperism has been obviated to such a degree that the poor-house at Holkham has been demolished as useless. The farms are, generally, of a large size, such only allowing the employment of the great capital required for the successful cultivation of a soil naturally unproductive. The custom of letting the land lie fallow one year in three, is exploded, as its necessity is superseded by a judicious system of cropping, so that one crop may fertilize as another exhausts. The mode of cropping in general practice is popularly termed a six-course shift, viz. the first year wheat, the second barley, third turnips, fourth barley or oats, fifth clover, sixth wheat again. Wheat is a general crop over the whole County, but thrives best on the stiff, loamy lands. The lighter soils are favourable to barley, great quantities of which are raised, and sent out of the County, after having been converted into malt. Grain is generally cultivated by drilling or dibbling. The average crops of the whole County may be stated at three quarters of wheat and four of barley to the acre, and the produce of other sorts is proportioned to

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this standard. The crops of inferior importance are rye, buck-wheat, peas, beans, vetches, cabbages, mangel-wurzel, lucerne, carrots, and potatoes. The turnip is by far the most important crop. A good acre will produce between thirty and forty cart-loads, and will fatten a heavy bullock or eight sheep. But the advantage does not terminate here, for it leaves the land in so fine a condition as to ensure a good crop of barley or clover, and subsequently of wheat. Kent computes that the value of the corn sent out of the County amounts annually to a million sterling. He states the value of the live stock which it sends out at £373,000. Poultry, and especially turkeys, are produced in great abundance. Rabbits multiply very fruitfully in the sandy tracts. It is computed that the annual sale of these animals amounts to £10,000.

Fisheries.

Fresh-water fish are plentiful in the numerous rivers and canals; of these, the perch is so abundant that at Ramworth, 120 bushels have been netted in a day. The sea fishery, however, is far more important. The mackerel appear on the coasts in vast shoals in Spring and Summer, and furnish the inhabitants with an abundant supply of food. Yarmouth owes its importance to the herring fishery, which commences in September, and continues about three months. In successful years, it gives employment to 200 vessels of 40 or 50 tons each, and manned, on an average, by a dozen men. 70,000 barrels have been exported in a year, while the home consumption amounted to 15,000 more. The trade affords subsistence to above 2000 fishermen, and 4000 persons employed in its departments on shore. Nearly all the fish are cured by smoking. Notwithstanding the agricultural prosperity of this County, pauperism, confined principally to the manufacturing population, is a heavy weight on its resources. In 1829, the sum levied for poor-rates amounted to £308,564. (*Parliamentary Documents*, 1830, vol. xxxi. p. 49.) Norfolk lies in the Diocese of Norwich, which extends also over the greater part of Suffolk and a portion of Cambridgeshire. It contains 802 of the parishes within the jurisdiction of the Diocese.

The chief Towns in the County are :

Attle-
borough.

Attleborough, once a place of considerable note, and still possessing a Church, the remains of a large and handsome Collegiate structure. The College itself dates from the reign of Richard II. Distant 12 miles N. E. from Thetford, 94 from London. Population, in 1831, 1939.

Aylsham.

Aylsham is a Market Town on the South bank of the Bure, which is navigable for barges. In the reigns of Edward II. and III. it maintained considerable linen manufactories, succeeded afterwards by that of woollen. Weaving and knitting are now the chief employments of the inhabitants. The Church, consisting of a nave with aisles, a chancel, transept, and square tower surmounted with a small spire, is attributed to the foundation of John of Gaunt. It is a Vicarage in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The town contains a Free-school and a County Bridewell, the latter erected in 1543. Distant 9 miles from Norwich, 118 from London. Population, in 1831, 2334. *Blickling Hall*, about two miles N. W. from the town, is a venerable brick mansion, built in 1628, upon a manor once belonging to Harold, King of England, and on the site of a former house, the reputed birth-place of Anne Boleyn.

Cromer.

Cromer, a Market Town, and a favourite watering-place, stands upon a cliff of considerable height. The

coast is very dangerous, and the town is without a harbour; the bay is so formidable to mariners as to be known by the name of the Devil's Throat; and the sea, which is perpetually encroaching upon the beach, is believed to have swallowed up the Church of *Shipden*, a town which once either adjoined or was identical with Cromer. Large masses either of wall or of rock are pointed out at low tides as remains of that building. The existing Church is a handsome pointed structure, with a lofty tower. The adjoining country is picturesque, and the lobsters found on the coast are peculiarly esteemed. Distant 9 miles from Aylsham, 129 from London. Population, in 1831, 1232.

Dereham, East, or Market Dereham, is a Market Town in the centre of the County, clean and well built, with a small rivulet flowing through it. The Church, of great antiquity, with a transept and central tower, contains a monument to the Poet Cowper buried beneath it. A singularly carved oak chest, dug out of the ruins of Buckenham Castle, is employed as the receptacle of the church muniments, and on the Southern side in the churchyard is a detached Bell tower, erected in the reign of Henry VII. A richly carved font bears the date of 1468. Bishop Bonner was Rector of Dereham from 1534 to 1540; and the town has twice suffered greatly from fire, once in 1581, afterwards in 1679. Distant 16 miles N. from Norwich, 100 from London. Population, in 1831, 3946. *West Dereham*, 2 miles from Downham, 84 from London, has a fine brick gate-tower, the remains of a Præmonstratensian Abbey, founded in 1118. Population, in 1831, 496.

Diss, a Market Town on the Waveney, on the Southern borders of the County, has manufactories of hempen cloth, hose, and stays. The Church is a pointed structure with a Western tower. The town, which is neat and of flourishing appearance, is the birth-place of Radulphus de Diceto, (as the name of this town is Latinized,) Dean of St. Paul's, a Chronicler in the reign of Henry I.; and John Skelton, the reputed Laureate under Henry VII. and VIII., was Rector of the Parish. Distant 13 miles S. W. from Norwich, 91 from London. Population, in 1831, 2934.

Downham Market stands pleasantly on a hill rising from the Ouse, which is crossed by a stone bridge. The market is particularly noted for butter, which being conveyed by water-carriage to Cambridge, and thence to London, is known as Cambridge butter. Of this commodity 2000 firkins are said to have been exported in a week. Distant 11 miles S. from Lynn, 84 from London. Population, in 1831, 2198.

Fakenham, on a hill above the Yar, contains a very handsome pointed Church. Although the town is seven miles from the sea, saltpits were formerly worked in it. The Church is a Rectory in the Patronage of Trinity College, Cambridge. Distant 7 miles E. from East Dereham, 108 from London. Population, in 1831, 2085.

Holt is a handsome Market Town on rising ground, principally rebuilt with good houses since a destructive fire in 1708. It has a large Free-school, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, a native of this town, in 1556, with a scholarship in Sidney College, Cambridge, annexed to it. The Fishmongers' Company in London are Patrons and Governors of this school. There is also in Holt a good Sessions House, and the surrounding country is very agreeable. Distant from East Dereham 18 miles N., from London, 119. Population, in 1831, 1622.

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Diss.

Downham
Market.

Fakenham.

Holt.

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NORTH.
Swaffham.

Swaffham is a considerable Market Town, occupying a large space of ground in an elevated and healthy site. The Church is a noble pointed building of the reign of Henry VI., the Living a Vicarage in the Patronage of the Bishop of Norwich. Near the town is an excellent race-ground, on which, besides horse-races, coursing-matches are frequently and regularly held. Distant 15 miles S. E. from Lynn, 93 from London. Population, in 1831, 3285.

New Wal-
singham.

Walsingham, New, on the banks of a small stream, is distant about two miles from *Old Walsingham*, once celebrated for a Chapel of the Virgin, founded in 1016 by a noble widow, Ricoldie Faverches, to which an Augustan Priory and a Conventual Church were added by her son. The Lady of Walsingham was notorious for her attraction of Pilgrims, and she is described at length as *Diva Parathalassia*, by Erasmus, in his exquisite Colloquy, *Peregrinatio Religionis ergo*. The village in which she abides, he says, has scarcely any other means of support than that arising from the influx of pilgrims; and he continues at great length, and with much wit, to display the marvels contained in the Reliquaries. Considerable remains of the once magnificent Ecclesiastical buildings still exist. The Church is a fine pointed building, and contains a very noble Font. The neighbourhood of Walsingham produces rich crops of saffron. Distant 4 miles from the sea, 25 N. W. from Norwich, 117 from London. Population, in 1831, 1004.

Walton.

Walton, a small Market Town, is remarkable from its neighbourhood to Wayland, or, as it is vulgarly called *Wailing Wood*, the traditional scene of the Tragic story of the Children in the Wood, or as the second title of the Old Ballad runs, "The Norfolk Gentleman's last Will and Testament." Distant 19 miles S. W. from Norwich, 91 from London. Population, in 1831, 905.

Wymond-
ham.

Wymondham, or *Windham*, as it is abbreviated in pronunciation, is a large Market Town on the London road, once noted for a Benedictine Priory, erected in 1130, and advanced to an Abbey in 1448. The Church is a handsome pointed building; the living a Vicarage in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. The town supports many weavers, and has also considerable manufactures of wooden ware. Distant from Norwich 9 miles S. W., from London 100. Population, in 1831, 5485.

The City of NORWICH, the Boroughs CASTLE-RISING, LYNN-REGIS, THETFORD, and YARMOUTH are separately described. Other Market Towns in this County, more than the names of which scarcely demand notice, are *Buckenham*, *Foulsham*, *Harling*, *Hingham*, *Loddon*, *Methwold*, *Walsham*, and *Reepham*.

Spelman's *Icenia*, in the *Reliquiæ Spelmannianæ*, Ox. 1698; Blomefield, *History of the County of Norfolk*, 11 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1805; Marshall, *Rural Economy of Norfolk*, 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1795; Kent, *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Norfolk*, 8vo. Lond. 1796; Young, (Arthur,) *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Norfolk*, 8vo. Lond. 1804; *General History of the County of Norfolk*, 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1829.

NORTH, *n.* } A. S. *north*; D. *noord*; Ger. *nord*; Sw. *nord*, *norr*; Fr. *nord*.
NORTH, *adj.* }
NO'RTHERLY, } The Sw. *nor*, a narrow strait,
NO'RTHERN, } *fretum angustum*, *Ihre* derives
NO'RTHERNLY, } from *nyrwan*, *coarctare*: he re-
NO'RTHWARD. } jects all the etymologies offered for
north: but does not proceed to anticipate Tooke in
deriving *norr*, from the same verb. *North*, *i. e.* *nyr-*

weth, or *nyrwoth*, is the third person singular of *nyrwan*, *coarctare*, *constringere*; to bind together, to constrain. Probably applied, first, to

The wind, which *bindeth* or *constraineth* the ground, hardens it: then to

The region, whence such wind comes.

Hii wende her into Engeland & robbede ver & nere,
And barnde & destrude þe *norþ* contreye vaste.

R. Gloucester, p. 388.

Vor þo þe Englysse men adde in þys londe poer,
Hii worrede *norþward*, and wonne ver and ner.

Id. p. 229.

Alle þe *north* ende was in his kepyng,
& alle þe south ende tille Edmunds þei drouh.

R. Brunne, p. 32.

Bot þe *northeren* men held him no leaute.

Id. p. 33.

Ion *northward* him sped, his lond for to visite.

Id. p. 207.

And thei schulen come fro the eest and west, and fro the *north* and south: and schulen sitte at the mete in the rewme of God.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. xiii.

And they shall come fro the east and from the west, and from the *north* and from the southe, and shal syt downe in the kingdome of God.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Whan they were in the sea amid
Out of the *north* thei see a cloude,
The storme arose, the wyndes loude
Thei blowen many a dredefull blaste,
The welken was all ouercast.

Gower. Conf. Am. book viii. fol. 257.

And as Superstition, the daughter of Barbarism and Ignorance, so amongst those *northerly* nations, like as in America, magic was most esteemed.

Selden. Illustrations of Drayton's Poly-olbion, note 7.

Such forces met not, nor so wide a camp,
When Agrican with all his *northern* powers
Besieg'd Albracca, as romances tell.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book iii. l. 337.

The greatest declination of the sonne from the æquinoctiall towards either pole, being alwayes the same; the sonne cannot goe more southerly from vs, nor come more *northerly* towards vs, in this, than in former ages.

Hakewill. Apologie, book ii. ch. iv. sec. 4. fol. 102.

From Hamath *northward* to the Desert south
(Things by their names I call, though yet unnam'd.)

Milton. Paradise Lost, book xi. l. 139.

The *north-star*, though it be less luminous than many others, yet, by reason of its position, doth better guide the pilot, than even the moon herself.

Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 272. Considerations touching the Style of the Holy Scriptures.

Then wondering Arabs from the sultry line,
For ever *northward* saw the shade incline.

Rowe. Lucan, book iii.

I do spy great relief to the difficulties of the Latin etymologist, by directing his view to the *north* rather than to the east, when all his labour and toil are frustrate in the Greek.

Tooke. Diversions of Purley, vol. ii. p. 298.

The *northern* origin is totally out of sight; is intirely and completely lost in its deep antiquity.

Id. Ib. p. 270.

NORTHALLERTON, a Borough and Market Town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, situated on a rising ground near the river Wiske, in a rich and fertile country on the High North Road. It consists principally of a single, well-built street, more than half a mile in length. The Church is a pointed, cruciform structure, the market place is spacious, and the town contains a Prison and a House of Correction. It returns two Members to Parliament, and is distinguished in English

NORTH.
—
NORTH-
ALLER-
TON.

NORTH-ALLERTON. History as the spot on which was fought, in 1138, a great engagement, in which the English Barons completely defeated David, King of Scotland, who espoused the cause of his niece the Empress Matilda against the usurper Stephen. The English raised on a wheeled chariot a lofty Crucifix, decorated with the banners of

St. Peter and St. John of Beverley, and surmounted with a consecrated Host; and from that ensign, framed probably in imitation of the Lombard *carroccio*, the fight in which it was exhibited is known as the *Battle of the Standard*. Northallerton is distant from York 30 miles N. W., from London 224. Population, in 1831, 3004.

NORTH-ALLERTON.
—
NORTH-AMPTON-SHIRE.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Position,
extent, and
boundaries.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a County of England, extends 66 miles from its South-Western extremity at Aynho to Crowland at its extreme North-Western point, the longest line at right angles to this reaches from Boreat Wood near Yardley to Stamford on Avon, a distance of 30 miles. Its superficial extent is 648,000 acres, or 1012 British miles. Proceeding from Aynho to Crowland, along its Western limit, we find it bounded successively by the following Counties, Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire, and proceeding from Crowland along the Eastern limit to Aynho on its South-Western extremity, in like manner by Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, and again by Oxfordshire. Of the 617,000 acres which it contains, 290,000 are arable, 235,000 usually employed in pasture, and 86,000 remaining nearly in a state of nature. Three royal Forests, Salcey, Whittlewood, and Rockingham, are situated in this County. Rockingham Forest, in the North-West, extends 20 miles in length, and contains about 10,000 acres, but within its limits are many open spots affording good pasturage. Geddington Chase was formerly part of this Forest until disforested by the Crown, and converted into a Chase in favour of the Montague family. Salcey Forest contains about 4000 acres, and was far more extensive before the separation of Yardley Chase, celebrated for its enormous oak, fifty-one feet in girth, and the subject of one of Cowper's most striking Poems. Whittlebury Forest is eleven miles in length, and contains about 7000 acres. All these Forests are unprofitable as public property, the salaries of officers and servants generally equalling or even exceeding the proceeds. The soil of the Forests is generally a moist, grey loam, well adapted to the growth of oak. The Great Peterborough Fen, a tract of 7000 acres in the North-East, though some of the most fertile land in the Kingdom, is inadequately productive, in consequence of the right of commonage claimed over it by the neighbouring farmers.

Aspect of
the country.

This County possesses, probably, as great natural advantages as any other in the Kingdom. The soil is fertile and well watered, the landscapes are varied, extensive, and beautiful, and adorned in general with a luxuriant growth of timber. No mountains or eminences occur possessing such a height or ruggedness of surface as might preclude cultivation; and Art, by architecture, planting, and agriculture, has given it a high degree of wealth and embellishment. The climate is very favourable to health and vegetation, the air is pure, as no ground has elevation sufficient to attract and retain foggy and unwholesome vapours. Heavy falls of snow are rare, and their duration seldom long, and from the inland position of the country the air is dry, and the rains seldom injurious to the crops.

Climate.

Though the County contains no mountains, nor any eminence exceeding 800 feet in height, it is a table land

more elevated than almost any other extensive surface in the Kingdom. Exclusively of barometrical measurements, this elevation is proved by the fact, that rivers flow both Eastward and Westward into the German Ocean and Irish Channel. The Nen rises near Catesby Rivers. in the Hundred of Fawsley, flows by Northampton and Peterborough, and passes into Cambridgeshire, at the North-Eastern extremity of which it falls into the German Ocean. The Charwell rises in the same vicinity as the Nen, and after running for several miles along the Western boundary of this County, enters Oxfordshire, where it falls into the Thames. The Avon rises near the memorable field of Naseby, and after flowing for a short distance through this County passes successively through Warwickshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire, and falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury. The Welland rises in the Hundred of Rothwell, and winding along the North-Western boundary flows by Stamford, where it becomes navigable, passes into Lincolnshire, where, below Spalding, it falls into the sea. The Ouse rises in the Hundred of Sutton, and after a course of a few miles passes into Buckinghamshire. Numerous smaller streams are tributary to these, and every where afford the inhabitants the advantages of irrigation, and power applicable to corn-mills and similar mechanical contrivances. Only the Nen and the Welland are navigable in this County.

Much the greater portion of the lands of this County Soil. has a soil of strong, stiff clay, employed in the culture of beans and wheat before enclosure, and when enclosed generally laid down to permanent pasture. The uplands have a lighter soil, and are more generally employed in tillage. The surface there consists of a grey or brown loam of various tenacity, but no where approaching the sterility of sand or the harshness of clay. The understratum is most generally stone in loose fragments, sometimes so near the surface as to be brought up by the plough to the deterioration of the vegetable mould. Much of this substratum is calcareous, often pure enough to be burned into lime, but in some places largely mixed and encrusted with argillaceous and other extraneous matter. The North-Western is the least fertile part of the County, and the culture of turnips, the crop best Rural in- suited to the soil, does not receive the attention which dustry. it merits. Peterborough Fen and some other low tracts have a dark-coloured and very fertile alluvial earth. The mineral kingdom affords Northampton few remarkable or important productions. Slate quarries are worked to a considerable extent, and the blocks are divided into laminæ by a singular and ingenious process. The masses of stone are dug up in Autumn, and being placed in a position different from that which they had in the quarry, the rain insinuates itself between the layers, and in frosty weather the expansion of the water, as it freezes, splits the block into plates of a proper thick-

NORTH-
AMPTON-
SHIRE.

ness. Property is little subdivided in this County, and Young mentions thirty-seven estates of £3000 per annum and upwards each, and sixteen from £5000 to £10,000 each. The farms are of moderate extent, having an average size of from 150 to 200 acres. They are mostly held at will, and the few leases granted are for seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, with strict covenants enforcing rotation of crops, repairs, and similar regulations, which may prevent the deterioration of the value of the land. Grazing is the most lucrative and important department of farming. According to Pitt, the number of cattle annually fattened amounts to 33,000, and the number of sheep to 250,000; much the greater proportion of this stock is sent to the London market. The horses bred in this County are of the strong black breed, and suitable either for coaches, for the cavalry service, or for heavy waggons. The farmer generally purchases them young, and after using them on his farm for two or three years, sells them for the above purposes. The number in the County is rated by Pitt at 20,000. Butter is the principal produce of the dairy, and is sent in great quantities to the London market, which also receives large supplies of veal from this County.

Canals.

Wood, from its abundance, is much used as fuel, though large quantities of coal are conveyed from Staffordshire by the Grand Junction Canal, which traverses the County for above forty miles. The level which passes through Braumston Tunnel has the extraordinary elevation of 375 feet. The Union Canal connects the Nen at Northampton with the Soar above Leicester.

Manufac-
tures.

In few Counties is a less proportion of the population engaged in manufactures than in Northamptonshire. About 1000 persons are employed in Northampton and its vicinity in making shoes. About Wellingborough, according to Pitt, 10,000 persons are engaged in making lace, but the number seems exaggerated. At Kettering about 2000 persons are employed in the woollen manufacture. According to the Census of 1831, the population is 179,276. The Poor Rates, in 1828, amounted, according to Parliamentary documents, (1829, vol. xxi. p. 100.) to £162,571.

Nor-
thampton.

Northampton, the County Town and a Borough, is of very ancient date, and appears to have been exposed to much suffering, even so early as the Danish invasions. In *Domesday Book* no more than forty Burgesses of the town are recorded, although in 1064 there existed sixty. The town, with the whole Hundred of Falkely, (Fawsley,) then valued at £40 a year, was given by the Conqueror to a Norman retainer, St. Liz, to provide shoes for his horses. Many of the following Kings kept their Court during some of the great festivals in this town, and we read of Councils also and Ecclesiastical Synods assembled in it. During the reign of Henry III., owing to some discontents both in Oxford and Cambridge, the students resorted to Northampton, and formed there a third University, which at first received the countenance of the King; but when the rebels against *Alma Mater* disregarded the Royal authority, and sided with the Barons, they received peremptory orders to return to the Seats of Learning which they had deserted. The last Parliament held in Northampton was that in 4 Richard II., noted for having levied that poll-tax, which occasioned Wat Tyler's rebellion. In the Wars of the Roses, a great battle was fought in its neighbourhood, in 1463, in which Henry VI. was taken prisoner. During the Great Rebellion it was seized and occupied

by the Parliamentary forces, the remains of some of whose fortifications may still be traced in the North-Eastern quarter. In 1675, a most destructive fire consumed the greater part of the town; between 600 and 700 dwelling-houses were burned, and the loss of property was estimated at £150,000; and although the subscription raised for the sufferers after the memorable fire of London amounted but to £18,000, more than £20,000 was collected on this occasion by private benevolence.

NORTH-
AMPTON-
SHIRE.

The town stands on an eminence on the bank of the river Nen or Nine, and is a great thoroughfare both on the Northern and Western roads; the streets are regular, and the houses for the most part uniformly built of free-stone and slated. Of its Walls and Castle there are now but scanty remains, and of its former seven Churches and three Chapels of ease, only four exist. That of All Saints, a Rectory in the gift of the Corporation, a motley edifice, rebuilt after the fire in 1675, violating all rules of architecture, and faced with a slice of Ionic portico, stands nearly in the centre of the town. St. Giles's is a large pointed building closely adjoining the ancient wall. St. Peter's, in the West of the town, near the site of the Castle, is probably of Norman origin, and a very interesting specimen of that style; the great Western arch of the tower in the interior is very elaborately worked; the font is of the time of Edward I. St. Sepulchre's is one of the four Round Churches (the others are the Temple, London, the Holy Sepulchre, Cambridge, and the Church at Little Mapledsted, Essex) built by the Templars on the model of that at Jerusalem. A square Western tower, and a nave and aisles on the East, are later additions. Of the destroyed Ecclesiastical buildings, St. Bartholomew's stood without the North gate, in a field now known as Lawless (Lawrence?) Close; it was in ruins in the time of Leland. St. Edmund's, immediately without the Eastern gate, was standing in the time of Henry VIII. St. Gregory's, near St. Peter's, was granted in 1577 for a Grammar School. In St. Mary's Street, Eastward from the Castle, was a Church of the Blessed Virgin, and in Cock Lane once stood St. Michael's. Besides the Churches there were numerous Monastic Establishments; and two Hospitals, still existing, for the support of alms-men, that of St. John founded in 1168, that of St. Thomas in 1450.

Among the modern buildings is an extensive General Infirmary, opened in 1793, a handsome Sessions House, and Town and County Gaols. The principal street, called the *Drapery*, is terminated by a noble square, *Woodhill*, employed as a market place; that for horses being considered the finest in England. Northampton has returned two Members to Parliament since the reign of Edward I.; it gives the title of Marquess to the family of Compton. During the Revolutionary war with France, from its central situation, it was considered a very eligible spot for prisoners of war on their *parole*. About one mile and a half on the London road stands one of the Crosses erected by Edward I. in commemoration of Queen Eleanor. Northampton has produced few native worthies: the ambiguous and servile Bishop of Oxford, Samuel Parker, is one; Samuel Fisher, a crazy enthusiast during the Great Rebellion, by turns a Puritan, an Anabaptist, and a Quaker, is a second; and the equally crazy Robert Brown, founder of the intemperate Sect which bears his name, and whose chief pride seems to have been that he could boast of committal to thirty-two prisons, completes the trium-

NORTH-AMPTONSHIRE. virate. We know not whether the town had the honour of giving birth to an Ecclesiastic of widely different character, but the pious and justly respectable Doddridge officiated in it to the Independents during twenty-two years; he died at Lisbon in 1751, and a tablet in his own Chapel records his memory. The manufactures of Northampton are shoes, stockings, and lace. The population, which in 1801 was only 7020, had increased in 1821 to 10,793, and by the census of 1831 is 15,351. Distant from Newport Pagnell 15 miles S. E.; from London 65½ miles N. W.

BRACKLEY, HIGHAM FERRERS, and PETERBOROUGH are separately described.

Brington.

Brington is a small village with a handsome pointed Church, annexed to which is a monumental Chapel decorated with many tombs of members of the Spencer family, the oldest bearing date 1522. Distant 6 miles N. W. from Northampton, 71 from London. Population, in 1831, 887. About a mile N. W. from the village stands *Althorpe*, the seat of Earl Spencer, built by the Earl of Sunderland in 1688, a large edifice, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, but without pretension to architectural beauty. The Park is richly timbered, and finely varied in elevation. The Gallery contains many noble Pictures, and the Library is celebrated as the most choice private collection in England.

Daventry.

Daventry is a Market Town seated on a hill near the sources of the Avon and the Nen, which fall into opposite seas, and almost encompassed by other hills. A Clugniac Priory was founded in it in 1090, of which the Refectory still exists. The town is a Borough by a Charter of John, renewed by Elizabeth. It is dirty and ill built; its chief manufacture is that of whips. About half a mile to the South, on Borough Hill, or Danes' Hill, is a remarkably strong encampment, with many vestiges of buildings, attributed variously by antiquaries to the Britons, Romans, Danes, and Saxons. The spot was occupied by the Royal army before the fatal Battle of Naseby. Distant 12 miles N. W. from Towcester, 72 from London. Population, in 1831, including the Hamlet of Drayton, 3646.

Fotheringay.

Fotheringay, a small village on the river Nen, is distinguished for its Castle, erected soon after the Conquest, and rebuilt by Edmund Langley Duke of York, son of Edward III. The keep was in the shape of a fetterlock, the device of the House of York. It was the birth-place of Richard III., the last prison and the scene of the execution of Mary Queen of Scotland; and in consequence of that bloody deed it was razed to the ground on the accession of James I. Some remains of a very ancient Nunnery, transformed by Edward Duke of York into a College for Seculars, still exist, and in the Conventual Church, the body of that Prince, killed at Agincourt, and also that of Richard Duke of York, who fell at Wakefield, lie buried. Distant 10 miles from Stamford, 85 from London. Population, in 1831, 280.

Kettering.

Kettering is a Market Town on a rising ground near a rivulet flowing into the Nen. The houses for the most part are mean and ill-built, and many of them thatched. It has manufactures connected with various process of wool-combing and weaving. The Church is of pointed architecture, with a handsome tower and spire. Distant from Wellingborough 6 miles N., from London 75. Population, in 1831, 4099.

Naseby.

Naseby, a small village, is reputed to stand on the

highest ground in England, but that assertion is disputed by other places in the County, especially by *Staverton*. The battle in which Charles I. finally lost his Crown, was fought in a field adjoining the village. It was once a Market Town, chartered by John, and the Cross still remains. Distant 12 miles N. W. from Northampton, 77 from London. Population, in 1831, 707.

Oundle is a neatly built Market Town on the Northern bank of the Nen, by the winding course of which it is almost surrounded. Its pointed Church has a lofty Western tower. The river is crossed by two bridges. Distant 16 miles S. from Stamford, 77 from London. Population, in 1831, including the Hamlet of Aston, 2430.

Rockingham, now a decayed Market Town, stands on the river Welland, and once had a Castle built by the Conqueror, which was the occasional residence of our Kings till the reign of Edward III., and during the Great Rebellion was occupied for Charles I. by Sir Louis Watson, created Baron Rockingham in 1644. Little now remains of it, and on its site is a mansion belonging to Lord Sondes. Great part of the Church was destroyed while the forces of the Parliament besieged the Castle. The Forest of Rockingham was anciently one of the largest in the Kingdom. In Edward I.'s time it is described as extending 30 miles in length, with an average breadth of 8 miles. In a survey, so late as 1641, its extent was 14 miles by 5, and it was noted for its iron works. Rockingham is distant 83 miles N. from London. Population, in 1831, 296.

Towcester is a considerable Market Town on the River Weedon, which is crossed by three bridges. Horsley conjectures that it stands on the site of the Roman Station Lactodoro, on the Watling Street which passes through the town. On the North-Western side are vestiges of a fosse and castle, supposed to be Saxon. The single street of which it mainly consists is well built, and abounds in inns. An Hospital and Chantry were founded in this town in the reign of Henry VI. by William Sponne, Archdeacon of Norfolk, and Rector of this Parish, whose arms still decorate the windows of the Talbot Inn, once his property. Silk and lace are manufactured here. It is the birth-place of Empson, the associate of Dudley in the favour of Henry VII. His father was a sieve-maker; and he himself became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was beheaded at Northampton in 1510. Distant 7 miles S. W. from Northampton, 60 from London. Population, in 1831, including the Hamlets of Caldicote, Handley, and Wood-Burcott, 2671.

Wellingborough, a Market Town, probably derives its name from Redwell, a mineral spring in the neighbourhood: it stands on the side of a hill, sloping to the river Nen, and is clean and neatly built, mostly since a great fire in 1738. The Church is a large and handsome pointed building. The chief trade is in corn. Distant 7 miles N. E. from Northampton, 68 from London. Population, in 1831, 4688.

Bridges and Whalley, *History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire*, 2 vols. fol. Oxford, 1791; Donaldson, *View of the Agriculture of Northampton*, 4to. Edinburgh, 1794; Pitt, *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Northampton*, 8vo. London, 1809.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

**NORTH-
UMBER-
LAND.**

Position,
boundaries,
and extent.
Sea-coast.

NORTHUMBERLAND, an English County, is bounded on the North by Scotland and part of the County of Durham, East by the German Ocean, South by the County of Durham, and West by Cumberland. It is 60 miles long, 47 broad, and contains 1809 square British miles, or 1,157,760 acres.

Budle Bay, the Northern limit of the sea-coast of Northumberland, is an inlet with a sandy bottom, admitting vessels drawing seven feet of water, well known for the abundance and excellence of its shell-fish. The cliffs to the South are regarded as basaltic, and on a steep rock of that formation is seated Bamborough Castle, which rears its quadrangular and massive walls to the height of 150 feet. Opposite to this, and separated from it by a channel of about a mile in width, are the Fairn Islands, seventeen in number, but so small and barren, that in Pennant's time they were rented but for £16, a charge liquidated by the tenant from the sale of kelp and of the feathers of sea-fowl. At Dunstanborough the line of coast consists of whinstone rocks, striking from their heights, their rough and precipitous character, and the violence with which the surge breaks against them. The ruins of Dunstanborough Castle are situated on a cliff of that formation, over which they extend so far as to cover an area of nine acres. The estuary of the Coquet forms a small harbour capable of admitting square-rigged vessels, and defended from the violence of the sea, rolling in from the East, by the Isle of Coquet, a fertile spot, but having an area of only seven acres. The mouth of the river Blyth at a short distance to the South forms a good haven, much frequented by shipping since the opening of the Cowpen Colliery; as many as forty have sailed in a single tide. A few works of no great expense or complexity, might render it one of the best havens in this part of the Kingdom. The coast here, and in general Southward as far as Tynemouth, consists of clay mingled with gravel, and in many places encroached on by the violence of the waves. Numerous rocks and small islands fringe the coast, and are probably fragments of land overwhelmed by the sea. The mouth of the small river Seaton by the construction of flood-gates, which have caused the place to be called Seaton Sluice, has been rendered capable of containing twelve or fourteen square-rigged vessels. Opposite this haven lies the small Island of St. Mary. The estuary of the Tyne has to the North a peninsula of stupendous rocks. The Benedictines, with that taste so often exhibited by cenobites in the selection of their retreats, erected a spacious and beautiful monastery on this noble site. By a revolution of no uncommon occurrence, this mansion of peace has been converted to military purposes, as the ruins have been rudely repaired, and made a storehouse for ammunition. The mouth of the Tyne, about 500 yards wide, is guarded by two forts, one situated on each bank. The channel expands as it recedes from the sea, and forms a haven capable of containing 2500 ships of 500 tons burden. Spring tides rise 18 feet at the mouth of the river.

Mountains.

The Western part of the County is overspread with

mountains, among which the Cheviot Hills, forming the boundary on the side of Roxburghshire, attain the height of 2680 feet. Notwithstanding this elevation, the Cheviot Hills are in general remarkably fertile, presenting, with the exception of their summits, a uniform coat of green-sward affording excellent pasture for sheep. As the ground has a declivity to the level tract on the shore, the rivers generally flow in that direction. Those mountains are formed of granite and whinstone, and are computed to extend over a surface of 90,000 acres. Eastward of Cheviot another range of mountains rises in the vicinity of Rothbury. They are a bleak, unproductive tract, covered with heaths or morasses; among them Simonside Hill rises to the height of 1407 feet. A third group lies to the South of Hexham, and resembles the second in aspect and quality of soil. The soil of the level tract extending along the coast, is in general clay, of which the greater part is productive, though in many places it degenerates to a cold and barren nature. In the Northern part, as we recede from the sea, the soil is gravelly, but highly cultivated, and the central part, about Ilderton, is considered not inferior to any agricultural district in Britain. The tract between the upper part of the rivers Wansbeck and Tyne, is of a cold, clayey nature, retentive of moisture, and unproductive. The Valley of Hexham, including South Tyne as far as Haltwhistle, and North Tyne as far as Bellingham, is a fine loam. The harvests in this valley are the earliest, its trees have the richest foliage, and its landscape the most picturesque scenery, any where occurring in Northumberland.

Cold and violent Easterly winds sometimes produce very unfavourable effects on the climate, and so retard vegetation, that the trees occasionally are as leafless at the beginning of May as in December; but when these nipping gales are succeeded by the moist and mild winds from the West, luxuriant foliage clothes every branch in the course of a few days. The Westerly winds usually bring rain, and in harvest sometimes blow with such violence as to cause the crops to shed. Autumn is, however, the mildest and most agreeable period of the year. Winter is very severe, and snow falls heavily, and lies long on the high grounds.

The main stream of the Tyne is formed by the union of the North and South Tyne. The North Tyne rises near the borders of Scotland, receives the Reed near Bellingham, and is joined by the South Tyne near Nether Warden. The united streams are subsequently swelled by the Dill and the Derwent, and after a course of about eighty miles fall into the German Ocean at the Southern extremity of the County. The Tweed can scarcely be considered to belong to this County, as it forms the boundary line between Scotland and an isolated part of the County of Durham. The Aln, the Coquet, the Wans, and the Blyth, flow in the same direction, rising in the Western hills, and falling into the German Ocean. Thirteen small lakes are dispersed over the County, but possess no circumstances requiring especial notice.

Northumberland is very rich in mineral deposits. A rich lead mine is worked at Sheldon, near Corbridge;

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Climate.

Rivers.

Mines.

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another, at Fallowfield, near Hexham formerly afforded large quantities of very rich ore, but is now inaccessible in consequence of the accumulation of water in its shafts. The most valuable deposits of this mineral are in the Southern part of the County, about the upper parts of the South Tyne. About 7000 tons are annually extracted from these mines, and sold at a sum varying from £170,000 to £190,000. The ore of some mines has yielded from 20 to 30 ounces of silver per ton. Deposits of iron-ore exist in great abundance. That worked with most activity and success lies at Belesworth, on the South bank of the Blyth, and about four miles from its port. Much of the iron raised in this County is taken off by the Carron Company. Copper-ore has been found in many places, but not in sufficient abundance or richness to allow profitable extraction. The coal district has the form of a trapezium, of which the Northern apex is situated near the mouth of the Coquet, the Southern on the banks of the Tees. The strata of coal are spread out in immense layers along the bottom and sides of a vast basin, of which the deepest part is at the village of Jarrow. There, the high main, or principal seam of coal, lies at the depth of 900 feet, and rises thence on every side, so that it appears at the surface at certain distances all round Jarrow, while the strata under which it lies buried successively appear at certain other distances from Jarrow, thus forming larger and larger circuits round it in proportion to their depth. The strata are often interrupted by great fissures or dislocations; of these the most remarkable is the ninety-fathom dike, where the strata on the Southern side are elevated more than 500 feet above those on the Northern side. The thickness of the strata of coal and of intervening matter varies greatly: at St. Anton's Colliery, for instance, 34 yards must be dug before reaching the highest seam or stratum of coal only 6 inches thick; 7 strata intervene between this and the high-main seam 6 feet thick, and 152 yards below the surface; and 6 more intervene between this and the low-main seam, 6 feet 6 inches thick, and about 900 feet below the surface. The total thickness of the various seams in this colliery amounts to 22 feet.

The area occupied by the coal basin is calculated at about 300 square miles, and the cubic dimensions of the coal throughout its extent at 5,500,000,000 of cubic yards; and as 4,000,000 of cubic yards have been conjectured as the annual rate of extraction, it is computed that those fields will, at the present rate of consumption, afford a supply for above a thousand years. The quantity of coal shipped from the Tyne (*Minutes of Evidence on the Coal Trade, Parliamentary Documents, 1830, vol. viii. p. 127, and 52—54*) has in one year, e.g. 1828, amounted to 1,430,000 chaldrons, the capital employed to £1,500,000; the number of workmen employed in mining operations 12,000, and in the collateral branches of the business as pitmen, &c. 23,000 men. It is computed that the internal consumption of the County exceeds 500,000 chaldrons, and this conclusion swells the whole amount of the quantity extracted annually to 2,000,000 chaldrons.

Rural in-
dustry.

The estates of this County are in general large, varying in some instances from £10,000 to £40,000 per annum. The farms are of corresponding magnitude, many being held under rents exceeding £2000 per annum. Those who farm on this great scale possess a large capital, and are distinguished for enterprising spirit in their agricultural operations, and independence of

character in their political and social relations. Grazing is one of the principal branches of farming. Horned cattle usually are the stock on the heavy, rich lands along the sea-coast. The cattle are bought in May or June, and sold as they become ready to supply the large fleets of colliers and other trading-vessels belonging to the sea-ports. This demand is greatest in June, and it is the object of the farmer, by the use of turnips and similar artificial food, to have his stock ready for market at that time. The dairy is neglected, except by farmers of small capital, who direct their attention to the supply of Newcastle and other towns. In the Western and more elevated tract, where the soil is light and the surface irregular, sheep are the principal stock. The kind most esteemed is a mixed breed, produced by crossing the hardy and small variety indigenous to the Cheviot Hills with the long-woolled and heavy species. This department of farming requires much attention and management, as the severity of the climate and wetness of many sheep-walks produces rot, which destroys great quantities of the stock. The horses most in use are brought from Clydesdale in Scotland. They are a strong, hardy, active race, usually 15 or 16 hands high.

A breed of horned cattle has from time immemorial been allowed to range at large in Chillingham Park, belonging to the Earl of Tankerville. As they have never been trained to the purposes of the dairy or draught, they are as wild and ferocious as the Bison of Missouri. Their colour is invariably white, except the muzzle and the points of the horns, which are black, and the tips and inside of the ears, which are red. The bulls have a fine upright mane, about two inches long. Their weight when full grown and fat, is from 35 to 45 stone. The beef is of excellent flavour. As they are very vicious, and cannot be approached without danger, they are, when required for the table, brought down by a rifle-shot.

Wild cattle.

The principal crops are wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, and beans. The most skilful cultivators use the following rotation according to the soil, situation, and circumstances. On clayey soils fallow, wheat, clover, for one or two years beans or peas. On dry, strong loams, turnips, barley, clover, and grass, for two or three years oats, beans, or peas, and wheat. On sandy soils, or dry, light loams, oats, turnips, barley, or wheat, and then grass for two or three years.

Crops.

The manufactories of this great and opulent County are not very numerous, neither do they employ extensive capital. The conversion of small coal into coke is conducted to a considerable extent, and in the course of the process, mineral tar is obtained, which has many qualities rendering it superior to the vegetable; amongst these one of the most important is its effects in repelling the attacks of worms and other animals injurious to wood-work. Glass is by far the most important product of the manufacturing industry of the County. This manufacture, introduced about the year 1620, now produces various articles, to the amount of £500,000 annually, or nearly a third of all made in Britain. The produce consists principally of the coarser kinds of glass ware. Considerable iron-works are established in the vicinity of Newcastle, and work up not only the ores of the neighbourhood, but those imported from Yorkshire. Bricks and tiles are made in large quantities, both for home use and exportation. Less important branches of manufacturing industry are potteries, copperas-works, tanneries, and establishments for the manufacture of cottons and

Manufac-
turing in-
dustry.

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LAND.Civil and
Ecclesiastical
divisions.Population.
Amount of
property
and Poor
rate.

Antiquities.

woollens. Ship-building employs many hands on the Tyne, and the vessels there built are much esteemed by seamen for their strength and swift sailing.

Northumberland is divided into the six following wards. Tindale, Morpeth, Castle, Glendale, Bamborough, and Coquetdale. It forms part of the Diocese of Durham, and in that jurisdiction is styled the Archdeaconry of Northumberland, which is divided into the Deaneries of Newcastle, Corbridge, Bamborough, Alnwick, and Morpeth. The Churches of Hexham, Allandale, and St. John Lee, with their respective Chapels, are Peculiars of the See of York, and Throckington is a Peculiar of the Church of York.

The population, according to the Census of 1831, amounts to 222,912. The annual income liable to the Property tax, amounted in 1815 to £1,239,613, on which was assessed, in 1825, the moderate rate of £67,218 for the relief of the poor. The labouring population may be divided into three classes: the pastoral inhabitants of the mountain districts, who are very rude and simple in their manners; the peasantry of the low lands, who are a specimen of the primitive and prosperous countryman of England, at a time when the agricultural interest of the Country was in its meridian; and the colliers and keelmen of the Tyne, a race of wonderful robustness of frame, and great roughness of character, yet not in general lawless or demoralized, but very impatient of privation, or any diminution of their habitual enjoyments: all these classes exhibit in character and manner many evidences of their Danish descent, and incessant collision with their Scottish neighbours.

The Roman Wall of Hadrian runs nearly parallel to the South Tyne, from its estuary below Newcastle, and crosses the Western boundary of the County at Harris on the river Irthing. A military road extends for a considerable way along its Southern side, and the great military road called Watling Street, runs nearly at right angles to this, crossing the Tyne at Corbridge, a little to the North of which it divaricates into two lines, separating widely to the East and to the West. In such places as have been sufficiently preserved to give an adequate idea of its original dimensions, the wall is found to be nine feet broad, fifteen high, and to consist of rubble-stone, faced on each side with cut stone. The importance of this territory in consequence of its fertility, its roadsteads, and geographical position, have caused it to be overspread with numerous and extensive remains of antiquity, referable to various eras of English History, but presenting a topic altogether too extended for the limits of this brief notice.

The Romans, on their invasion, found Northumberland possessed by the Tribe of Britains named *Ottadini*, and under the conduct of Agricola they achieved its conquest at the close of the Ist Century. After a long conflict, and various alternations in victory, it was totally overrun by the Picts and Scots in the middle of the Vth Century. They in turn were obliged to yield to the superior prowess and skill of the Saxons; and in 547 Ida, a Saxon adventurer, united all the territory North of the Humber into the Kingdom of Northumberland. At the beginning of the IXth Century, Egbert made himself master of Northumberland, and incorporated it into his Kingdom. Between his reign and the Norman Conquest, it was at short intervals the scene of many cruel ravages by the Danes, who nearly extirpated the Saxon population, and colonized the country. William I., by the most violent and ruinous military opera-

tions, extended his unresisted dominion over the whole country, except Tindale and Reedsdale, whose predatory population maintained an obscure and precarious independence, until the progress of civilization rendered them peaceable subjects of the English Crown.

ALNWICK, BAMBOROUGH, BERWICK UPON TWEED, HOLY ISLAND, MORPETH, and NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE are separately described.

Corbridge is a Market Town, in a rich plain on the Northern bank of the Tyne, over which there is a bridge. Numerous Roman antiquities have been found in it, and among them an altar dedicated to Hercules. It once was a Borough, and returned two Members to Parliament, and from Leland's description of the remains of foundations which he saw, must have been of very considerable extent. It is believed to have possessed five Churches, only one of which now remains; near it is an old tower, which Camden calls "a little turret built and inhabited by the Vicars," but which was at one time used as the Town Gaol. *Corchester*, a Roman station, stands half a mile Westward, at the confluence of the Cor with the Tyne. Many antiquities, dug from the remains, are preserved among the neighbours, and remains of foundations and of a bridge may be traced. Corbridge is distant 4 miles E. from Hexham, 227 from London. Population of all the Townships, in 1831, 2101.

Hexham is a Market Town on the Southern bank of the Tyne, consisting for the most part of two long, narrow, ill-built streets, crossing each other at right angles. It was a Roman station. The foundations of its very noble Church were laid by St. Wilfred, Archbishop of York, so early as A. D. 674, when he erected the town, then called Hestoldesham, or Hagusteld, into an Episcopal See. The present building, however, dates from the reigns of Henry I. and II. It is cruciform, with a central tower; but the nave was burned by the Scots in 1296, and there are no remains of it but a shattered Western entrance, and part of the Southern wall. The Choir is used as the Parochial Church, and its original, beautiful pointed work has been grievously deformed by clumsy modern pews and galleries. It has an entrance screen adorned with ancient Paintings, among which is a Dance of Death; and full length portraits of St. Wilfred and other benefactors exist on the walls of the transept. Among the tombs one is shown as that of Alfwald, King of Northumberland, slain in 788. A rich oratory; three stalls on the South of the altar, (two more, alas! have been cut away,) finely ornamented with tabernacle work; the *Frid-stool*, or seat of Sanctuary, a stone chair against a pillar on the North of the altar; the shrine of the Holy Relics, a room of large dimensions at the back of the altar; the remains of a Priory at the Western end of the Church; a crypt in which some Roman inscriptions have been found; and two towers within the circuit of the Monastery, one of which is still used as a Sessions-House, the other was once employed as a Gaol, are among the many interesting relics of antiquity connected with the Ecclesiastical buildings. Leather, gloves, and hats are manufactured here. Hexham is distinguished as the scene of the decisive battle in 1461, which completed the ruin of the Lancastrians, when Nevil Lord Montacute, afterwards created Earl of Northumberland, defeated the Duke of Somerset. Linhills, on the Southern bank of Devil's Water, is pointed out as the field of battle, and *Duxfield* and *Queen's Cave*, spots adjoining it, bear their names from the capture of the unhappy Duke of Somerset, who was

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LAND.

NORTH-UMBERLAND. beheaded when taken prisoner, and the romantic adventure of Queen Margaret and her son after the defeat. Distant 279 miles from London. Population, in 1831, 6042.

NOR-WAY.

North Shields.

North Shields is a considerable town, in part consisting of a long, dark, narrow alley, on the bank of the Tyne, full of dirt and confusion; the modern streets are handsomely built. Two light-houses and a fort are placed at the entrance of the river. The coal trade is the staple of the town, and between 400 and 500 vessels are annually laden in its port. Distant 8 miles E. from Newcastle, 232 from London. The population affords one of the few instances of diminution at the recent Census: in 1801, it was 7280; in 1811, 7699; in 1821, 8205; in 1831, 6744.

Belford, Ovingham, Rothbury, and Stamfordham, are also Market Towns in this County; but they demand little notice.

Wallis, *Natural History and Antiquities of Northumberland*, 2 vols. 4to. London, 1769; Ridpath, *Border History*, 4to. London, 1776; Hutchinson, *View of Northumberland*, 4to. Newcastle, 1778; Bailey and Culley, *General View of the Agriculture of Northumberland*, 4to. London, 1794; Marshall, *Review of Reports to the Board of Agriculture*, 8vo. York, 1808; *Historical and Descriptive View of the County of Northumberland*, 2 vols. 8vo. Newcastle, 1811; *Population Returns*, 1831; *Parliamentary Documents*.

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NOR-WAY.

N O R W A Y.

Position, extent and boundaries.

NORWAY (called by the natives Norge or Norryke) is an extensive division of the great Scandinavian Peninsula. It lies between 58° and 71° North latitude, and between 4° 50' and 32° 30' East longitude. A curve drawn from North to South, and little deviating from a right line, measures 1050 miles, and the greatest conjugate to this measures 250 miles. The superficial extent is 126,000 square British miles. It is bounded on the West and North by the Northern Ocean, on the East by Russia and Sweden, and on the South by the Skager Rack.

Sea-coast.

Its sea-coast, 1600 miles in length, is singularly rocky and precipitous, and indented by innumerable fiords or inlets. At the South-Eastern extremity, the spacious inlet Christiania Fiord extends 50 miles up the country, and at its head forms the haven of Christiania. The coast, as we proceed Westward, for 150 miles is rugged and precipitous. At the part at which the Skager Rack expands into the German Ocean, it has a character similar to that of the opposite shore of Denmark, being low, covered with pebbles, and in some places rendered dangerous to shipping by banks extending into the sea. To the North of this tract the sea penetrates the iron-bound coast in innumerable rocky inlets, some of which exceed 80 miles in length, and are so winding and narrow as to resemble rivers, though the water is as salt as that of the Ocean. The traveller surrounded by hills, and as he supposes remote from any communication with the sea, is sometimes surprised by the view of large vessels sailing through those narrow channels. Numerous small islands scattered along the coast increase the intricacy and danger of the navigation. A little Northward of the Arctic circle the coast becomes still more indented and irregular, being fringed with innumerable islands, of which the principal group bears the name of Loffoden; the greater number are scarcely known by name or character, except to the fishermen frequenting the labyrinth of channels intersecting them.

Maelstrom.

The Maelstrom, (mill-stream,) between the Islands Mosker and Warae, is a current of tremendous violence formed by the ebbing tide struggling through the narrow channel. When this race is obstructed by a gale from the North-West it forms a prodigious cataract engulfing and destroying shipping and even fish within the indraught of its current. At those times its roar can be heard many leagues at sea. During high and low water in calm weather, shipping may without danger

pass this channel. The North Cape and Nordkyn, the Northern headlands of Norway, are bold and lofty rocks of granite, well suited for braving the storms and surge of the Arctic Ocean.

Norway is one of the most mountainous Countries in the World. The great range, which runs through nearly its whole length from North to South, divides it from Sweden; divaricates in latitude 63° into two ridges, of which one under the name of Dovrefield, proceeds Westward; and, at the distance of 120 miles, assumes a Southern direction, enclosing the spacious tract of Sondenfield between its Eastern declivity and the main range. The great tract lying between the Northern Ocean and the Western declivity of these ranges is called Nordenfeld, and though the surface is infinitely diversified by lateral ridges, it has a general slope towards the shore. The appearance of the country is in general very striking and picturesque, presenting mountains covered with perpetual snow, or clothed in vast and luxuriant forests, interspersed with cultivated valleys, through which roaring torrents hold their course. Extensive glaciers occur in some places, and vast morasses disfigure the lower part of the country. The greater part of the surface is stony or gravelly, unfit for agricultural purposes, and covered with firs, birch, and other hardy species of timber. The productive tracts for the most part have a basis of limestone, or consist of loam. The soil in general is far more level and fertile in the Southern than in the Northern part.

The great range of mountains has received no general name, being called differently in different parts. The most elevated summit is the Schneehatten, in the Dovrefield range; it is 7620 feet high; none of the others reach the height of 5000 feet, and few exceed 3000. They for the most part consist of granite, and other rocks of primitive formation.

As the base of the mountains is no where distant from the sea, the rivers have short courses, with rapid declivities, down which a great body of water rushes impetuously, forming many cataracts. The Glommen, the largest of those streams, has its rise in the Dovrefield, from a lake called the Oresundsee, and having in a rapid course of 220 miles formed above twenty cataracts, enters the Skager Rack below Frederickstadt. The Drammen has a course nearly parallel to that of the Glommen, and distant from it about 40 miles. It is about 100 miles in length, and discharges the water of

Mountains.

Rivers.

NOR-
WAY.

Lakes.

Climate.

Randsfiord, and of many other small lakes, into the Skager Rack. The Tana, an Arctic river, springs from the lake of the same name, and after a course of 150 miles, during the greater part of which it forms the boundary between the Swedish and Russian dominions, falls into the Northern Ocean. All the numerous streams which flow from the Western declivities of the mountains into the Northern Ocean, have much similarity of character in their short and rapid courses, in the ruggedness of their channels, and in the large body of water which they discharge. None of them require particular notice. Though the surface of Norway is singularly uneven, and its climate rainy, it is by no means comparable with Sweden in the number and extent of its lakes. Miosen, the largest lake, is in the Province of Aggerhuus, and discharges its water into the Glommen. It is 50 miles long, but very narrow, in few places exceeding eight miles in breadth. Fæmund lake, Eastward of Miosen, is 30 miles long, and eight miles broad. None of the other numerous lakes present any circumstances worthy of a particular notice.

Norway, sheltered by its mountains from the chilling winds blowing over the frozen continent to the East, and open in its whole length to the mild breezes of the Ocean, has a climate less inclement than that of any other Country in the same latitude. At Christiania, in latitude $59^{\circ} 55'$, though the Winters are so severe as to close up the harbours with ice from the beginning of December to the middle of April, the warmth of the Summer is sufficient for the successful cultivation of all the esculents and most of the fruits produced in England. The breaking up of the ice in April is immediately succeeded by a considerable degree of warmth, producing a rapid and luxuriant vegetation, so that May is completely a Summer month. The thermometer at the end of that month usually stands at 70° Fahrenheit in mid-day, and in July sometimes rises to 86° . At the celebrated copper mine of Roraas, the cold, in consequence of the elevated and inland situation, is intense, and causes the mercury to freeze in the thermometer. At Drontheim, on the sea-coast, in latitude $63^{\circ} 25'$, the severest cold causes the thermometer to fall to six or eight degrees below zero of Fahrenheit. The Summer there, however, is so warm that barley is reaped six weeks after having been sown, and two crops are often obtained successively in the same season. Clarke mentions that he found the heat oppressive at the beginning of October. In sheltered spots in the vicinity of the North Cape, the ice breaks up in the middle of May, pasturage commences in the beginning of June, hay-making takes place at the end of July, and is succeeded by harvest at the end of August. The Winter sets in early in September and covers the earth with snow to the depth of five or six feet. Yet even the vegetation is more active than in any other Country under the same latitude. A stunted growth of birch clothes the North Cape, and in latitude 70° , the shores of Altenfiord, sheltered by the neighbouring mountains, exhibit an extensive and thriving forest of pines. Here also the more hardy sorts of Cerealia are cultivated in a higher latitude than in any other part of the World. The climate is in general remarkably salubrious and favourable to longevity, nor is the excessive use of ardent spirit found deleterious. The Laplanders are extravagantly addicted to intoxication, and, when an opportunity occurs, will reduce themselves to beggary to obtain a debauch of a

few days. Yet both they and the Norwegian peasants can endure the extreme cold without the aid of any such stimulant, using milk as their ordinary beverage.

The elk, which inhabits those parts of Norway South of the Arctic circle, is the most striking and important subject of native zoology. It grows to the height of between six and seven feet, is easily domesticated, and unites the strength of the ox with the speed of the horse. Such is its fleetness according to Brooke, that when urged to its utmost powers by the couriers of the Government, it has been known to run 220 miles in twenty-four hours. The rein deer, which is as essential to the population of Arctic Scandinavia as the camel to the Arabians, occurs every where above the Arctic circle, both in the wild and domesticated state. Even the dreary Island of Mageroe, the most Northern part of Europe, has numerous herds of this creature. Their milk, which forms a considerable article of diet to the Laplanders, is very rich and luscious, but difficult of digestion, unless diluted with water. Their flesh is excellent, and their skins, covered with a long fur of wonderful closeness and warmth, affords a garment well suited to the inclemency of the climate. Its exquisite sense of smell enables it to discover the *Lichen rangiferus*, its favourite food, many feet below the surface of the snow, which is quickly excavated by its fore hoofs, and the provender thus laboriously procured, keeps it plump and in good condition during the Winter months. Such is its speed, that it trots ten miles an hour with ease, and will travel 150 miles in twenty-four hours. A wealthy family sometimes possesses a stock of many thousand rein deer; five hundred supply a family with competence, but one hundred are scarcely adequate to afford a miserable livelihood. Bears are numerous, and sometimes very troublesome to the farmers, whose eager pursuit of such mischievous enemies is quickened by the prospect of obtaining their skin, which is sold at a high price, and their flesh, which when smoked is eaten raw as a great delicacy. The bear is generally most dangerous at the approach of Winter; it then seizes on a horse or cow, and after gorging on its flesh, retires to some cavern, where it dozes until the return of Spring. The Laplanders imagine that it possesses reasoning faculties, and often in their attacks address to it reproaches or remonstrances. Wolves and foxes are numerous, but the most mischievous beast of prey is the lynx, or goube, of which there are three varieties, the wolf-goube, the fox-goube, of inferior size, and the cat-goube, still less. A single goube will sometimes in one night destroy a whole herd, of which it merely sucks the blood. The glutton is sometimes found in the least frequented forests. Of winged game the most remarkable is the cock-of-the-woods, (*Tetrao urogallus*), which attains the weight of fourteen pounds. Ptarmigans are killed in vast numbers during the Winter, and form an important article of diet in some places. The osprey is destructive, not only to sheep and poultry, but to horned cattle. According to the account of the accurate Von Buch, an osprey will sometimes immerse itself in the shallow water of the sea, and having gathered sand and small pebbles on its wings, will alight on the head of a cow, which it blinds by shaking the sea water and gravel on its eyes, and terrifies by its screams and the flapping of its wings, until the distracted animal rushes wildly amongst the rocks, and dashes itself to pieces, when its persecutor feasts on its carcass. The horses of Norway are diminutive, but strong, sure-

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WAY.Natural
produc-
tions.
The elk.The rein
deer.Beasts of
prey.Feathered
game.

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WAY.

footed, and lasting. Their use is restricted to the Southern part, and in the North they are regarded rather as objects of curiosity than as useful stock. Horned cattle are a main object of the care of the Norwegian husbandman even so far as the 70th degree. In those high latitudes the defect of vegetable fodder is supplied by fish, which is devoured with avidity by cows, and does not impart a disagreeable flavour either to their milk or flesh.

Forests.

The pine forests, which supply the timber constituting the staple article of export, have greatly diminished in extent, in consequence of the vast quantities cut down every year. Birch trees spring up to replace the pines in consequence of a law of vegetation that the growth of any species is seldom renewed vigorously on the same soil but is replaced by some other. The ground in Summer is covered with numerous varieties of wild berries, which afford a salubrious and grateful article of food. The cloud-berry, *Rubus chamæmorus*, every where abounds, clothing the rocky surface to the very edge of the North Cape. It is used extensively as an article of diet when fresh, and is preserved in great quantities for Winter use.

Rural in-
dustry.

The Norwegian boor generally lives in much comfort on a farm of which he himself is usually the proprietor. His house is large, conveniently constructed of timber, and ornamented with grotesque carving and uncouth painting. The furniture is clumsy, yet not incommodious; the fare plain, but substantial and abundant, consisting of flesh, butter, milk, potatoes, and rye, barley, or oaten bread; beer and corn spirit constitute the principal beverages. In some places in years of dearth they are driven to the necessity of mingling with their meal a powder formed by grinding the inner part of the bark of the fir. The bread made of this wretched substitute has the shape of thin, circular cakes, and will keep unchanged for months or even years. In the Northern part, at the approach of Winter, milk is frozen, and in that state remains unchanged until the approach of Spring. When required for use it is exposed to the fire, and the melted surface taken off with a spoon until a sufficient quantity is obtained. Farms are often preferred in elevated situations, as they are placed above the general elevation of the clouds, and are exposed to the unobstructed rays of the sun. Fodder is in general scarce, and must be eked out with dried leaves and even with bark. At Drontheim and other sea-ports hay is imported from Britain and Ireland. This deficiency might be supplied by a judicious system of management. Horned cattle are the main object of the husbandman, who obtains from them abundance of cheese and butter. Sheep are kept for their wool, which is manufactured at home into clothing for the family.

Fisheries.

The fisheries constitute one of the most important departments of national industry. Their principal seat is at Vaage, one of the Loffoden Isles. Vast quantities of fish swarm every Spring in the channels and bays enclosed between those islands and the main land. 4000 boats and 20,000 men are employed on an average, and 15,000,000 fish are annually taken, of which a large portion is purchased by the Russians, who send annually between 300 and 400 vessels to this coast, and barter corn and naval stores for the produce of the fisheries. The remainder is cured for the most part without salt by exposure to the heat of the sun, and sent to Bergen. Cod-fish constitute by much the most important portion of the capture. They are principally taken by nets, into the wide meshes of which the fish thrust their heads and

being unable to withdraw them are hauled into the boats. Ling and halibut form a less important article. Salmon are caught in great abundance in the Arctic streams. Crabs and lobsters abound on the shore of the Skager Rack, and are conveyed alive to the London market in vessels constructed with wells containing salt water.

Iron-ore abounds in many parts of Norway, and 12,000 tons of that mineral are annually smelted. The annual average amount of copper is 500 tons, principally produced at Roraas, situated in the Dovrefield, at a height exceeding 2000 feet. The ore, a sulphuret combined with hornblende, is exceedingly rich, so that each of 172 shares, into which the property is divided, afford an annual income of 600 dollars. It lies on the left bank of the Glommen, near its source, and was discovered in 1644, soon after which time the population rose from 20 to 2000 persons. The silver mine of Kongsberg was in the early part of the last Century the richest in Europe. The silver was generally found in a metallic form in large masses, of which one, 6 feet 18 inches broad, and weighing 600 pounds, is preserved in the Museum of Copenhagen. Many other masses of various weights, from 200 to 400 pounds, have been obtained; but the occurrence of these is so rare, that the working of the mine has for many years been unprofitable, and is now attended with an average annual loss of 240,000 rix-dollars. The principal shaft is 200 fathoms deep and several hundred fathoms in circuit; the deepest shaft penetrates to the depth of 375 fathoms. The number of workmen employed exceeds 2000, and reluctance to deprive these of the means of subsistence is the only motive for the continuance of the works. The silver at present obtained suffices for an annual coinage of 130,000 dollars. The mine was discovered in 1623 by a young peasant, who stumbled over a thread of native silver. Kongsberg is situated on the river Louven, in latitude 59° 38' North, longitude 27° 11' East. Its population is 11,000. About 3000 hundred-weight of cobalt are produced at Skutterud and other mines. Gold was formerly obtained at Edsvold, but the works there have long been relinquished.

The manufactures, in a Country so thinly peopled, must necessarily be few and rude. Glass is made in considerable perfection at Garsjoe and other manufactories, established and supported by the Crown. Numerous distilleries produce the corn-spirit of which there is so vast a consumption. A few paper-mills and manufactories of woollen cloths occur in the large towns, but the *wadmal*, or coarse woollen used for the dress of the peasantry, is manufactured by their own families, and all finer wares are received from abroad in return for raw produce.

The long extent of coast, indented with numerous havens and inlets commodious for navigation, present such inducements as have, in all Ages, rendered the Norwegians a sea-faring people. Though they have in some degree relaxed from that activity which formerly dispersed their vessels from Greenland to the Straits of Gibraltar, they are still bold and active seamen, and export in their own shipping a large proportion of the bulky produce of their Country. The exports amount to the annual value of 6,000,000 of rix-dollars, of which 1,500,000 must be assigned to timber, principally fir and pine, 1,400,000 to fish; the other articles are iron, copper, potash, alum, leather, quills, feathers, and some others of inferior importance. The imports consist of corn, wines, salt, oil, colonial produce, and all articles of manufacture requisite for the consumption of a population of moderate

NOR-
WAY.

Mines.

Roraas.

Kongsberg.

Manufac-
tures.Foreign
trade.

NOR-
WAY.

Population.

Political or-
ganization
and divi-
sions.
Form of
Govern-
ment.

Revenue.

Military
force.

wealth and population. The shipping amounts to 1000 large vessels, navigated by 8000 seamen.

The principal marts are Christiania, Bergen, Drontheim, Christiansand, Frederickshall, and Drammen.

The population consists of 910,000 persons, or nearly 8 to each square British mile. Of this number, 420,000 persons are peasants, 90,300 sea-faring people of all denominations, and 6300 Ecclesiastics. There are three races: Norwegians, who inhabit the Southern part; Quäns, or Fins, who inhabit the Northern coast; and Laplanders, who are dispersed over the region to the North of the Arctic Circle. The Norwegian of Gothic descent is inferior in size to his Swedish neighbour, but possesses a frame suited for strength and activity. The hair, invariably light-coloured in youth, becomes dark in the later years of manhood, and the bright blue eye and florid tinge of the cheeks give the countenance an expression of health and cheerfulness. Women in easy circumstances, and exempt from fatiguing duties and exposure to the air, have generally great elegance of form, regularity of features, and delicacy of complexion. The Norwegian is considered by foreigners as more volatile and endowed with greater talents than the Danes or Swedes, but possessing less integrity and singleness of heart. He has a national dislike equally to Swedes and Danes, and the impartiality of his aversion has mitigated the disgust naturally resulting from the arbitrary arrangement by which foreign Potentates transferred his allegiance. The Language is a dialect of the Teutonic, and closely resembles those of Denmark and Sweden.

The Government of Norway is a limited monarchy, hereditary in the male line of the Royal family of Sweden. The King is irresponsible, and his person inviolate; he must conform to the Lutheran Religion, which is that established by Law. In the absence of the King, the Government is administered by a Viceroy, residing at Christiania. The executive power belongs exclusively to the King, the legislative is shared by the Storthing, or National assembly, which meets at Christiania in the beginning of the February of every third year. Its members are chosen by electors nominated by the burghers and landowners, and their number may not exceed 100, nor fall short of 75.

The annual revenue of the State amounts to £350,000, of which £14,600 are allocated to the Civil list, and £7200 to the payment of the interest of a very light National debt.

The military force consists, 1st, of troops of the line, amounting to 14,000 men, of whom 1300 are artillery and 1100 cavalry; 2dly, militia, into which all burghers between the ages of 27 and 35, and all countrymen between the ages of 27 and 30, must enrol themselves. All males dwelling on the coast, and of the age of 30 years, are required to enrol themselves into a force destined for defence against invasion. The numerous strong fortresses dispersed over the Kingdom have been levelled by the jealous precaution of the Storthing. The insignificant naval force consists of 6 brigs, 8 schooners, and 46 gun-boats.

Norway is divided into the following Provinces:

	Extent. Square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.
Aggerhuus	31,500	395,000	Christiania.
Christiansand . .	13,860	133,711	Christiansand.
Bergen	14,100	130,000	Bergen.
Drontheim	63,000	339,712	Drontheim.

1. Aggerhuus is bounded on the North by the Province of Drontheim, East by Sweden, South by the Skager Rack, West by the Provinces of Christiansand and Bergen. It is a rough but very romantic region, containing many mountains, lakes, and rivers, and having its coast fringed with numerous rocky islets of singular forms. Gulbrandsdale, on the South of the Dovrefield, is remarkable for its fertility and picturesque beauty. At Kringelen, a pass on its Southern extremity, 1200 Scots, under the command of Colonel Sinclair, in 1612, were cut off by 500 peasants, who rolled stones on them from the overhanging cliffs. According to Von Buch, 60 of them were admitted to quarter, but afterwards massacred in cold blood, to save the expense of their maintenance. Sinclair had landed on the Western coast, and was attempting to reach Sweden when thus cut off. From the paucity of military events in Norwegian History, this exploit is the never-ending theme of the ballads and stories of the Norwegian peasants.

Christiania, the Capital of this Province and of the Kingdom, is beautifully situated at the head of Christiania Fiord. It is a handsome, thriving town, with broad and well-built streets, intersecting each other at right angles. The principal timber mart in the Kingdom is situated in the suburbs, and the vast piles of timber at some distance have the appearance of a town of wooden houses. It is not easy to find the way through the numerous and intricate passages which intersect these heaps. So extensive is the commerce in this article, that a single merchant, Bernard Ancker, has exported to the amount of £180,000 in a year, and found his mercantile operations so lucrative, that although he lived in great magnificence, he left a property worth 1,500,000 dollars. The inhabitants in easy circumstances are remarkable for their hospitable and social disposition, and so fond of Dramatic exhibitions, that the town supports two Theatres. There are four Churches, a University, and six Hospitals. The population is 12,000. Latitude 59° 55' North, longitude 10° 4' East.

2. Christiansand is bounded on the North and North-East by the Province of Aggerhuus, on the South-East, South, and West by the German Ocean, and on the North-West by the Province of Bergen. It is very mountainous, but contains many valleys, in which the soil consists of fertile loam. As in all other parts of Norway, the corn crop is insufficient for the support of the inhabitants; but this deficiency is now less felt in consequence of the increased culture of potatoes. Its Capital is Christiansand, situated on an extensive inlet capable of sheltering the largest navies, and as it lies conveniently for affording refuge to navigators embarrassed with the currents of the Skager Rack, its port is much frequented. From this circumstance the inhabitants derive their means of support, as all are engaged in the business of ship chandlery, or in similar employments. It has a cheerful, lively aspect, and is adorned with a Cathedral. Population 5000. Latitude 58° 8' North, longitude 7° 42' East.

3. Bergen is bounded on the North-East by the Province of Drontheim, East by that of Aggerhuus, South-East by that of Christiansand, South-West and North-West by the German Ocean. Its surface is very mountainous and its coast deeply indented with fiords and fringed with innumerable small islands, or *skiars* as they are called in the vernacular language. The climate is moist, and the Summers are sometimes very hot. It is one of the least wooded parts of Norway, as

NOR-
WAY.1. Agger-
huus.Slaughter
of Sinclair
and his fol-
lowers.Town of
Christiania.2. Chris-
tiansand.Town of
Christian-
sand.

3. Bergen.

NOR-
WAY.
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NOR-
WICH.

the timber cut down for exportation has not been renewed by a fresh growth. It is very beautifully situated on the shore of the inlet called the Vaag, and surrounded by mountains of the height of 2000 feet. Its trade principally consists in the export of fish, caught among the islands of Loffoden. This extensive traffic employs 120 ships belonging to the town, and between 700 and 800 arrive annually from abroad. It has seven Churches and six Hospitals. The population of this flourishing town amounts to 20,000. Latitude $60^{\circ} 23' N.$, longitude $7^{\circ} 14' E.$

Drontheim.

4. *Drontheim*, or as it is generally called by the natives Tronyem, is bounded on the North by the Arctic Ocean, North-East by Russia, East by Sweden, South by the Province of Aggerhuus. As it extends through nearly 10 degrees of latitude, it possesses great diversity of climate. The temperature, however, is nowhere so severe as might be expected in so high a latitude. At Kiølvig, on the Island of Mageroe, close to the North Cape, and in latitude 71° , a stream of water continues flowing from the snow through the whole Winter. That spot, which contains a few houses permanently occupied, is regarded as the most Northern inhabited place on the Globe. At Alten, a degree further to the South, corn is successfully cultivated, and pines and birch attain the size of large timber. The North Cape, in latitude $71^{\circ} 10'$, is the most Northern part of Europe, and a frequent object of pilgrimage to enthusiastic votaries of Nature. It is described by Acerbi, (vol. ii. p. 110.) as "an enormous rock, which, projecting far into the Ocean, and being exposed to all the fury of the waves and outrage of the tempests, crumbles every year more and more. Every thing is solitary, every thing is sterile, every thing sad and despondent." Its height, 3200 feet, does not attain the limit of perpetual snow, nor exclude all vegetation, as it is covered in many parts by the cloud-berry shrub.

Town of
Drontheim.

Drontheim is the Capital of this vast Province. All travellers speak with enthusiasm of the picturesque beauty of its situation. Dr. Clarke describes it as situated on a bay, the most glorious that the eye has ever beheld. "The rising spires and white glittering edifices," he observes,

NORWE'GIAN, }
NORWE'YAN. }

Of or pertaining to Norway.

His spear, to equal which the tallest pine,
Hewn on *Norwegian* hills to be the mast
Of some great admiral, were but a wand,
He walk'd with to support uneasie steps.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book i. l. 300.

He finds thee in the stout *Norwegian* ranks,
Nothing afraid of what thy selfe didst make
Strange images of death.

Shakspeare. *Macbeth*, fol. 132.

NORWICH, the Capital of the County of Norfolk, and the largest City in the Eastern district of England, is a place of great antiquity. It is mentioned in the *Saxon Chronicle* as having been destroyed by the Danes in the year 1004, and in the reign of Edward the Confessor it had no less than 22 Churches. It stands on the slope and summit of a gentle hill, running parallel to the Western bank of the navigable river Wensom, which is crossed by six bridges, and it terminates at an abrupt bend of that stream. The town was formerly defended on the land side by a wall, flanked with 40 towers, and entered by 12 gates, few traces of either of which now

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"reminded him of Naples, which it resembles. In picturesque beauty it does not yield to the Bay of Naples. The town is of very considerable size. Its streets are wide, well-paved, and filled with regular and well-built houses, generally plastered and white-washed." Four principal streets meet in the principal Square, in the centre of which is a conduit abundantly supplying the inhabitants with water. The inhabitants are remarkable for their hospitable and social disposition, and for the refinement of their manners. The Cathedral was built in the XIth Century, and until ruined by fire was one of the most magnificent in Europe. The style of architecture, containing a mixture of Gothic and Saxon, is light and highly finished, and some of the statues, according to Dr. Clarke, would not disgrace Grecian sculpture. It is a place of great commerce, principally in timber exported to Ireland. Population 10,000. Latitude $63^{\circ} 25' N.$, longitude $10^{\circ} 23' E.$

Norway, inhabited from the most remote antiquity by various Tribes of Gothic descent, was first united into one State by Harold Harfager, A. D. 875. This Monarchy was afterwards severed into many petty States by the various claims and dissensions of his descendants; but in 1028 was consolidated anew, and united to Denmark by Canute the Great. The sovereignty of the Danish Princes was however precarious, until, in 1397, the Royal dignity of both Countries became united with that of Sweden in the person of Margaret, the celebrated Semiramis of the North. Norway became completely incorporated with Denmark in 1537, and continued merely a Province of that Realm until 1814, when, in consequence of an arrangement, sanctioned by the General Congress of European Powers, it was attached by a federal union to Sweden.

Pontoppidan, (Bishop of Bergen in Norway,) *Natural History of Norway Translated*, London, 1755, 2 vols. folio; Swinton, *Travels in Norway in 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791*; Von Buch, *Travels through Norway, illustrated with Maps and Physical Sections, translated by John Black, with Notes by Professor Jamieson*, 4to. London, 1813; Kuttner, *Riese durch Norwegen*, Leipsic, 1802, 4 vols. 8vo.

remain. Although the streets for the most part are narrow and ill built, the city covers a large space of ground on account of the numerous gardens and orchards which are scattered in its various parts. The Castle, which stands nearly in the centre of the town, has afforded much food for antiquarian controversy, and opposite opinions have been stoutly maintained as to its Danish, Saxon, or Norman origin. Some parts, especially the large semicircular arch 40 feet in diameter, by which the one of its former three moats now remaining is crossed, can scarcely be refused to the architecture of the second named people; the Keep, the most striking portion of the existing structure, was probably built or repaired by Roger Bigod, a retainer of the Conqueror. It is a massive, quadrangular tower, 110 feet by 92 in its fronts, and 70 feet in the height of its three stories. The walls are covered with small semicircular arches, supported by three-quarter columns; the roof has fallen in. Attached to its Eastern side is an incongruous modern gaol, unhappily erected in 1793 from a fanciful design. The Cathedral was founded in the year 1096, and materially enlarged from time

4 A

NOR-
WAY.
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NOR-
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History.

NOR- to time during the following Centuries. The Cloisters, which are among the most beautiful in England, were not completed till 1430. The style of the Cathedral is chiefly Norman, and its dimensions are, extreme length from East to West 411 feet; the nave from the Western door to the transept 140 feet; width with the aisles 72 feet; length of transept 191 feet; height of the central tower and spire 315 feet. The interior is grave and solemn, although lamentably disfigured by the evil taste of a modern Choir and Pews. The Bishop's Palace and the Deanery adjoin on the North and South. An Episcopal Chapel was built in 1662, near the site of one much older hard by the Palace. Some remains of a Priory may be traced on the South side of the Cathedral. The Chancel House, with a Chantry over it, erected in 1316, has been converted into a Free School; and on the site of that which once was St. Ethelbert's Parochial Church, stands a Gate, with a Chapel above it, dedicated to the same Saint. Another very beautiful Gate, called after its founder Sir Thomas Erpingham, who was sentenced to build it as a penance for Lollardism, opens to the Cathedral precincts on the West.

Of the 32 Parochial Churches which Norwich contains, St. Julian's perhaps exhibits some specimens of Saxon Architecture. St. Peter Mancroft is a large and handsome pointed building, on an elevated spot in an angle of the Market Place; the others possess few claims upon notice. St. Andrew's Hall, now used as a Corn Exchange, but before the additions to the present Guildhall in the Market Place employed for Civic and County business, is the ancient Church of a Monastery of Black Friars, the nave and two aisles being nearly perfect, and measures in length 120 feet, in width 72. An Assembly Room, a Theatre, a Bridewell, a joint County and City Hospital, and a Lunatic Hospital, are the other chief public buildings.

Norwich has long been the centre of peculiar woollen manufactures introduced by a Colony of Flemings, who settled in the neighbouring town of *Worsted* (a name familiar from the useful article first produced in it) in the reign of Henry I. Other settlers from the same Country joined their brethren in the reigns of Henry VI. and of Elizabeth; and numerous articles framed from mixed silk and woollen became marketable from Norwich throughout Europe. The earliest fabrication of bombasines is attributed to the year 1575. Two Churches were set apart for the use of the Flemings and their descendants, who are numerous, and enjoy many local privileges. To the silk and woollen manufactures have been added in later years those of cotton, lace, and linen. The commerce of the City is chiefly transacted at the port of Yarmouth, 32 miles distant. Two Members have been returned to Parliament since 25 Edward I. The population has increased largely in the last twenty years, notwithstanding an alleged decrease of trade. In 1786 it was 40,051; in 1811 it had fallen to 37,256; in 1821 it had reached 50,288; and in 1831 it was 61,110. Distant 29 miles N. E. from Thetford, 108 from London.

NOSE, *n.* } A. S. *næse*, *nese*; D. *neus*; Ger. *naze*;
NOSE, *v.* } Sw. *neasa*; Fr. *nez*; It. *naso*; all usually
No'SEGAY, } derived from the Lat. *nasus*; which
No'SELESS, } Wachter doubts, and I here very rationally
No'STRILS. } objects, that it is not credible our Gothic
ancestors should not have a name for the organ of
breathing, until they obtained it from Rome; it is un-

doubtedly of the same origin with *næse*, a *naze*, or *ness*; NOSE. the latter so common a termination to the names of projecting headlands, *e. g.* *Dunge-ness*, *Sheer-ness*; and also the *naze* or *ness* used alone. See *NESS*.

That which projects, *sc.* from the face; the organ of breathing and smelling.

Nostril, or *nose-thrill*, A. S. *nose-thyrle*; from *thirl-ian*, to drill, to bore.

Nose of wax, see the Quotation from Jewell.

The *nostrilles* euen and kyndelich, accordyng to the other members. R. Gloucester, p. 482. note.

A Breton (*dayet* (*i. e.* a curse upon) his *nose*) for Robert pider sent. R. Brunne, p. 95.

Dayet haf his lip, & his *nose* þerby.

Id. p. 143.

þei caled him þis toname, Slatin the *nasee* [*nosy*].

Id. p. 168.

Who so wylneþ here to wyve. for welthe of hure goodes
Bote he be knowe for coke wold kut of my *nose*.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 72.

His *nose* by measure wrought full right,
Crispe was his haire, and eke full bright.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 177.

His *nose-thirles* blacke were and wide.

Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 559.

— Mars, whiche god of armes was
Hath set two oxen sterne and stoute,
That casten fire and flam aboute,
Both at mouth and at *nase*,
So that thei setten all on blaze.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 150.

He seeth hir eien liche an heuen,
And seeth hir *nose* streite and euen.

Id. Ib. book vi. p. 191.

Whether he be blynde, lame, snot *nosed*, or hath any misshapen member. Bible, Anno 1551. Leviticus, ch. xxi.

Hereunto they adde also a similitude not very agreeable, how the scriptures be like to a *nose of waxe*, (*nasus cereus*), or a shipman's hose: how thei may be fashioned, and plied al manner of waies, and serue al mennes turnes.

Jewell. The Defence of the Apologie, p. 464. (1567.)

I haue proued that the iuice of ground iuy and that herbe we call mouse eare, taken within a quyll into the *nostrilles*, oftentimes purgeth exceedingly the reume and taketh away the ache of the teeth.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Castel of Helth, book iv. ch. ii. p. 82.

Or if it be so that he [the thiefe] haue taken the water for his safegard, he shrinketh not to follow him, and entring and issuing at the same places where the partie went in and out, he neuer ceaseth to range till he haue *nosed* his footing, and become to the place wherein the theefe is shrowded.

Holinshed. The Description of Scotland, vol. v. ch. viii. p. 13.

Here's Captain Careless, and the tough ship-master,
The slaves are *nos'd* like vultures.
How wild they look.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Sea Voyage, act v. sc. 1.

Whereupon, he gave Ceres and Alexander for signal of the battle to his souldiers, and commanded every man to make him a garland of wheat-ears to wear on their heads, and that they should wreath flowers and *nosegaies* about their pikes.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 501. Eumenes.

— She fetcht to vs
Ambrosia, that an aire most odorous
Beares still about it, which she uointed round
Our either *nostrils*; and in it quite drown'd
The nastie whale smell.

Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, book iv. fol. 58.

And being a man soft in spirit, and too easy, like a *nose of wax*, to be turn'd on that side where the greatest strength then was, was taken into Oliver's court.

Wood. Fasti Oxoniensis, vol. ii. fol. 97.

My shanks, sunk eyes, and *noseless* face
Prove my pretension to the place.

Gay. Fable 47. part i.

NOSE.

The laurel and the myrtle sweets agree;
And both in *nosegays* shall be bound for thee.

Dryden. Pastoral 2. Alexis.

NOTA-
PHUS.

The all-wise Creator hath made sufficient provision for the reception of smells, by the apertures of the *nostrils*; made not of flesh or bone, but cartilaginous, the better to keep open, and withall to be dilated or contracted, as there is occasion. For which service it hath several proper and curious muscles.

Derham. Physico-Theology, book iv. ch. iv. p. 138.

Strew the deck
With lavender, and sprinkle liquid sweets,
That no rude savour maritime invade
The nose of nice nobility!

Cowper. The Task, book ii.

NOSODENDRON, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* longer than the *thorax*, concealed beneath its sides; the two basal joints robust, subovate; the third much elongate, subclavate, the four following very short, submoniliform, eighth broader, cup-shaped, the three following much incrassated, and forming an abrupt, subovate, compressed, perfoliate club, the apical joint of which is trigonate; *palpi* very short, the terminal joint longest, cylindric, obtuse; head trigonate; eyes small; *thorax* scarcely margined, transverse, rounded at the base; *scutellum* triangular, elongate; *elytra* convex, suborbicular, scarcely margined; body subhemispheric-ovate; breast broad; legs short, compressed, semicontractile; *tibiæ* broad, serrated a little exteriorly; *tarsi* short.

Type of the genus, *Sphæridium fasciculare*, Fabricius; Panzer, *Faun. Ins. Germ.* pl. xxiv. fig. 2. One species only, found under the bark of trees in sandy maritime situations, in England and other parts of Europe, but rare.

NOSTRIL. See **NOSE**.

NOT. See **No**.

NOT, *i. e.* ne woot, wit or know not.

And I woot such a man whethir in bodi or out of bodi I noot,
God woot. *Wiclif. 2 Corinthians, ch. xi.*

Forsoothe he was a worthy man withalle
But soth to sayn, I n'ot how men him calle.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 286.

What shall I thinken in this cas
Of that I here nowe a daie
I not.

Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. p. 68.

NOTAMIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Zoophytes*.

Generic character. Polypiferous mass, with a slightly calcareous sheath; cells in pairs, united by the back, a joint above and below.

Type of the genus, *Sertularia corallina*, Linnæus, pl. ii. fig. 314. Ellis, *Corr.* vol. xl. pl. xxi. Two species, indigenous to the British seas, a little beyond low-water mark.

NOTAPHUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* six; the external maxillary with the terminal joint very minute nearly truncate, the third very pilose, longer than the second; labial with the terminal joint rather stout; *labrum* quadrate, entire; mandibles rather stout, somewhat acute; *mentum* emarginate anteriorly, the emargination with an acute central lobe; *antennæ* with the two basal joints naked, the rest pubescent, the third and fourth shorter than the fifth; head ovate, with two frontal sulci and a deep fold on each side adjoining the eyes; *thorax* cordate-truncate, attenuated behind; body slightly depressed; *elytra* oblong-ovate, the sutural stria rather elongated; anterior *tarsi* of the males with the basal joint dilated.

Type of the genus, *Bembidium undulatum*, Sturm.; *Not. undulatus*, Stephens, *Illust. of Brit. Entomology*, vol. ii. pl. x. fig. 4. Ten species, usually frequent damp, sandy, or gravelly situations; nine are indigenous.

NOTARIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, twelve-jointed, inserted towards the apex of the rostrum, rather stout; funiculus seven-jointed, its two basal joints slightly elongate, obconic; the remainder short, nodose, subequal; club oblong-ovate, acuminate at the apex; head small, produced anteriorly into a very long, bent, cylindric rostrum; eyes depressed; *thorax* somewhat globose, slightly truncate anteriorly and posteriorly, lobate behind the eyes; *scutellum* small, triangular; *elytra* oblong, rather convex, the apex simple; legs moderate, stout, anterior approximating; *femora* simple; *tibiæ* straight, anterior a little bent at the apex, and armed within with a minute hook.

Type of the genus, *Curculio acridulus*, Linnæus. Two species, found in damp and marshy situations in Britain and on the Continent of Europe.

NOTCH, *v.* } A notch,nock, or nick, incisura,
NOTCH, *n.* } from the verb to nick, incidere, to cut into.

An incision; a cut into, a hollow cut into any thing.

i. He was too hard for him directly to say the troth out before Corioles, he scocht him and *notcht* him like a carbinado.

Shakspeare. Coriolanus, fol. 23.

Which being drawn vp to the top of the frame is there fastned by a wooden pin (with a notch made into the same after the manner of a Samson's post.)

Holinshead. The Description of England, vol. i. ch. xi. p. 312.

He was sitting upon the ground upon a little straw, in the furthest corner of his dungeon, which was alternately his chair and bed: a little calendar of small sticks were laid at the head, *notched* all over with the dismal days and nights he had passed there.

Sterne. Works, vol. ii. p. 349. A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy.

This, this the saving doctrine preach'd to all,
From low St. James's up to high St. Paul,
From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear,
To him who *notches* sticks at Westminster.

Pope. Horace. Epistle l. book i.

The middle claw of the heron and cormorant is toothed and *notched* like a saw. These birds are great fishers, and these *notches* assist them in holding their slippery prey.

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. xiii. p. 267.

NOTE, *v.*

NOTE, *n.*

NOTABLE, *adj.*

NOTABLE, *n.*

NOTABLENESS,

NOTABLY,

NOTARY,

NOTARIAL,

NOTATION,

NOTATOR,

NOTED,

NOTEDLY,

NOTEDNESS,

NOTEFUL,

NOTELESS,

NOTER,

NOTICE, *v.*

NOTICE, *n.*

NOTIFY,

NOTIFICATION,

NOTEWORTHY.

Fr. *noter*, *notifier*; It. *notare*, *notificare*; Sp. *notar*, *notificar*; Lat. *notare*, *notificare*, *notum facere*; to make known. *Notare*, from *notum*: *nam eo rem notamus ut e nota sua cognoscamus*. Vossius. We mark or *note* a thing, that we may know or distinguish it by its mark.

To mark, sign, or designate; to distinguish, to remark, to observe; to look at or regard as remarkable; to attend to.

Notable, or remarkable; now applied to persons, is used as equivalent to observant, attentive, *sc.* to matters of housewifery or domestic economy.

A *note*, a mark or remark; that which we mark or remark, observe, or take account of; observation,

NOTA-
PHUS.
NOTE.

NOTE. account, estimation, reputation; also applied (though not now so restricted) to an epistle conveying a note or remark; also to a memorandum in writing specifying a promise to pay a debt. See the Quotation from Blackstone.

And under lȳnde in a launde. lenede ich a stounde
To lithen here laies, and here loveliche notes.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 169.

And bad Gyle go gyve. gold aboute
Nameliche to notaries. *Id. Ib. p. 32.*

For there was none of hem that fained
To sing, for ech of hem him pained
To find out many crafty notes,
They ne spared nat hir throtes.
Chaucer. The Dream, p. 322.

And eke they had a thing notable,
Unto their death, ay durable,
And was, that their beauty should dure.
Id. Ib. p. 379.

And if a rethor coude faire endite,
He in a chronicle might it sauffy write,
As for a soveraine notabilitee.
Id. The Nonnes Preestes Tale, v. 15215.

But goeth now rather awaie ye mermaidens whiche that ben
swete, till it be at the last, and suffereth this man to be cured and
healed by my muses, that is to say, by my notefull sciences.
Id. Boecius, book i. p. 408.

Now as to the outrageous array of women, God wote, that
though the visages of som of hem semen full chaste and debonaier,
yet notifen they, in hir array of attire, licourousness and pride.
Id. The Persones Tale, p. 154.

But wherefore eschaufeth it with so great loue (*sed cur tanto
flagrat amore*), to finden thilke notes of sothe icouered, that is to
saine, wherefore eschaufeth the thought of man, by so greute desire,
to knowe thilke notificacions that been ihid vnder the couertures of
sothe? *veri tectas reperire notas.*
Id. Boecius, book v. met. 3.

I wil be bold by hys licence to note in them [these wordes] a
little lacke of wyt, and some good store of folly.
*Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1077. Aunsweere to the Poysoned
Boke, &c.*

For suche of my seruantes as I haue promoted
One faute or other in them shalbe noted.
Skelton. The Crowne of Laurell.

Slouthe is a sinne so comō, and no notable act therin, that is
accounted for heynous and abhomynable in thestimation of the
worlde as is in theft, &c.
*Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 102. A Treatise vpon Wordes of
Scripture.*

And slewe and bete downe a great nombre of the moost notablest
of the cyte.
Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. c. 346. p. 549.

All this notwithstanding neither could the notableness of the
place, being the very loving Lord's law, make us to marke it.
Homilies, part ii. p. 16. Sermon against Perill of Idolatry, part i.

In the thirde and fourth he sheweth before, and that notablye, of
the ioepardous times towarde the end of the worlde.
Bible, Anno 1551. Prologe vpon the Second Epistle of Timothy.

Wherefore they sayd, they wold send and defye the Frēche kyng
notably: and so they did.
Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. 252. p. 375.

Now had they there standing vnknewen vnto mee, a notary, which
did make an instrument of all my agreeementes.
Barnes. Workes, fol. 220. Disputation between the Bishops and him.

To make an end, I pray you take paines, it is a day note-worthy
(as we used to say) give mee leave to make you weary this day.
Latimer. Sermons, p. 85.

Or to the groves where birds from heat or weather
Sit sweetly tuning of their noates together.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book i. song 4.

But never let th' ensample of the bad
Offend the good: for good, by paragone
Of evill, may more notably be rad.
Spenser. Faerie Qucene, book iii. can. 9.

The notation of a word is, when the originall thereof is sought
out; and consisteth in two things; the kind and the figure.

Ben Jonson. The English Grammar, ch. viii. fol. 55.

Luc. Oh, did you so? and do you remember what you said of
the duke?

Duk. Most notably sir.

Shakspeare. Measure for Measure, fol. 82.

Honor got out of flint, and on their heads
Whose virtues, like the sun, exhal'd all valours,
Must not be lost in mists and fogs of people,
Noteless, and out of name, but rude and naked.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Bonduca, act ii. sc. 1.

Postellus, and the noter upon him, Severtius, have much admired
this manner of section.

Gregory. Posthum. (1650,) p. 308.

But they persisted deaf and would not seem
To count them things worth notice.

Milton. Samson Agonistes, l. 250.

His [Duke Robert] worthie acts valientlie and fortunately
atchiued against the infidels, are notified to the world by many and
sundrie writers.

Holinshed. Henry I. Anno 1107, vol. ii. p. 56.

And if the death of God's saints be as it is precious in his sight,
there is great reason it should be so in ours; and therefore well
worthy of a publick notification.

Hall. Sermon 42. Life a Sojourning.

Onely this by way is notewoorthie, that the Danes had an vnperfect
or rather a lame and limping rule in this land, so as the gouernours
were watchfull, diligent, politique at home and warlike abroad.
Holinshed. The History of England, vol. i. book vii. ch. i. p. 702.

And now, in the last place, to mention one sinner more, and him
a notable leading sinner indeed, to wit, the rebel.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 29.

There being scarce any man, who arrives to any sound under-
standing of himself, or his own interest, till he comes to be once or
twice notably deceived by such an one, of whom he was apt to say
and think, according to the common phrase, I would trust my life
with him.
Id. Ib. vol. vi. p. 368.

Scribe was a name, which amongst the Jews was applied to two
sorts of officers. i. To a civil; and so it signifies a notary, or in a
large sense any one employed to draw up deeds or writings.

Id. Ib. vol. iv. p. 6.

The notator Dr. Potter in his epistle before it to the reader saith
thus, *Totum opus, &c.*

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, fol. 941.

But suppose at length, that the profane aspirer should be so
lucky, or so successful, (for happy I cannot think it) as to attain
the so criminally courted notedness.

Boyle. Works, vol. ii. p. 306. On the Style of the Holy Scriptures.

For, as no law can bind, 'till it be notified or promulged; so neither
can this faculty of the soul oblige a man, 'till it has first informed
him.

South. Sermons, vol. iii. p. 47.

Promissory notes, or notes of hand, are a plain and direct en-
gagement in writing, to pay a sum specified at the time therein
limited to a person therein named, or sometimes to his order, or often
to the bearer at large.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. xxx. p. 467.

Notation is the setting down in figures any number proposed in
words.

Hutton. Course of Mathematics, vol. i. p. 6.

And not to draw out philosophy from too profound a source, we
shall have recourse to a noted story in *Don Quixote*.

Hume. Essay 23. vol. i. p. 230.

Such protest must also be notified, within fourteen days after, to
the drawer.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. xxx. p. 469.

NOTERUS, in Zoology, a genus of Coleopterous
insects.

Generic character. Palpi six, external maxillary with
the terminal joint elongate-ovate, the preceding and
basal one shortest; labial with the basal joints short,
the last very large, broad, and emarginate at the apex;
labrum small, rounded; mandibles deeply emarginate
at the tip, with a small tooth towards the base; mentum

NOTE.
—
NO-
TERUS.

NO-TERUS. emarginate anteriorly, with an obsolete lobe in the centre; *antennæ* with the fifth or seventh joint dilated, the rest simple, gradually diminishing to the last, which is acute; head rounded, convex; *thorax* with a triangular projection in the place of the *scutellum*, which is wanting; body very convex, attenuated posteriorly; posterior legs subnatorial; posterior *tibiæ* short; all the *tarsi* with five joints; males with the anterior *tibiæ* very short, dentate internally.

Type of the genus, *Dytiscus crassicornis*, Fabricius. See Stephens, *Illust. of British Entomology*, vol. ii. pl. xi. fig. 6. Two indigenous species, frequenting clear waters.

NOTHING, } *i. e.* no thing, or not any thing;
NOTHINGNESS. } equivalent to the Lat. *nihility*, non-
entity, or nonexistence; also applied to any thing very small or minute, of no worth or value; worthless, trifling.

For þing þat woneþ, & noþing wexeþ, sone it ys ydo.
R. Gloucester, p. 42.

————— Noþyng hym ne ssolde at stonde.
Id. p. 303.

Therefore drede ye not hem, for *nothing* is hid that schal not be thewid and *nothing* is privy that schal not be wist.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. x.

Feare them not therefore, there is *noþyng* so close, that shall not be opened, and *noþyng* so hyd, that shall not be known.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For gentil men they wer of gret estat,
And *nothing* but for love was this debat.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1756.

I had rather from an enemy, my brother,
Learn worthy distances and modest difference,
Than from a race of empty friends, loud *nothings*.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Maid of the Mill, act i. sc. 1.

Other stars may have their severall vertues and effects, but their marvailous remoteness, and my undecernable *nothingness*, may seem to forbid any certain intelligence of their distinct workings upon me.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 709. *Select Thoughts*, xxii.

————— I that am
A *nothingness* in deed and name
Did scorn to hurt his forfeit carcass
Or ill entreat his fiddle or case.

Butler. Hudibras, part i. can. 2.

In examining this performance, *nothing* must be considered as having not only a negative but a kind of positive signification; as I need not fear thieves, I have *nothing*, and *nothing* is a very powerful protector. In the first part of the sentence it is taken negatively; in the second it is taken positively, as an agent.

Johnson. Life of Rochester.

NOTHUS, in Zoology, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, simple, filiform, the basal joint robust, second very short, remainder of nearly equal length, the terminal one shortest, elongate-acuminate, and the basal ones rather longer than the others; *palpi* unequal; maxillary with the terminal joint elongate, securiform; labial with the same joint transversely-securiform; mandibles entire at the apex; *labium* deeply notched; head nutant, with a rather broad base; eyes emarginate; *thorax* transverse-orbiculate, with the sides margined; body elongate, of soft texture, nearly cylindric, narrow; *coleoptra* not broader than the *thorax*; legs moderate; *femora* slightly thickened; *tibiæ* simple, with extremely short spurs at the apex; *tarsi* with the penultimate joint bilobed; male with the posterior *femora* considerably incrassated, concave within, with an obscure tooth towards the apex, and the *tibiæ* of the same; legs stout, curved, angulated at the base, and terminating at the apex within in an acute spine, the apex itself with two short spurs.

Type of the genus, *N. bimaculatus*, Olivier; Stephens, *Illust. Brit. Entomology*, (Mand.) vol. v. p. 59. pl. xxv. fig. 3. ♂. fig. 2. ♀. Two species, found in flowers, one of them in Britain, but very rare.

NOTION, } Fr. *notion*; It. *notione*; Lat.
NOTIONAL, } *notio*, from *notum*, past participle of
NOTIONALITY, } *noscere*, to know. It would be of
NOTIONALLY, } service to establish a distinction in
NOTIONIST. } the usage of *idea* and *notion*.
Locke and Bolingbroke both attempt it, but with no effect. *Idea* might be used as a simple and specific term to express our sensations numerically separate; *notion* as a general and complex term for a collection of *ideas*: and thus we could not (and now should not) say, "I have an *idea* of a man, or of an animal; but we might say with propriety, I have a *notion* of a man, or of an animal." *Notion* is now used indiscriminately as equivalent to

Idea, perception, conception, opinion, thought; and was used (as in the Quotation from Shakspeare and Milton) for knowledge, power of knowing or understanding.

The stoicks are of opinion and say, that when a man is engendered he hath the principal part of his soule which is the understanding, like for all the world unto a parchment or paper ready to be written in; and therein he doth register and record every several *notion* and cogitation of his.

Holland. Plutarch, book iv. ch. xi. fol. 684.

Do's Lear walke thus? speake thus? Where are his eies?
Either his *notion* weakens, (or) his discernings
Are lethargied.

Shakspeare. Lear, fol. 289.

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Then time or motion, but to human ears
Cannot without process of speech be told,
So told as earthly *notion* can receive.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book vii. l. 179.

Thou hast not ear, nor soul to apprehend
The sublime *notion*, and high mystery,
That must be utter'd to unfold the sage
And serious doctrine of virginity.

Id. Comus, l. 785.

This hath muddled the fountain certainly with *notional* and ethnick admixtions; and platted the head of evangelical truth, as the Jews did its author's, with a crown of thornes.

Glanvil. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, ch. xvii. p. 166.

I aimed at the advance of science by discrediting empty and talkative *notionality*.

Id. Ib.

For it [the mind] being once furnished with simple ideas, it can put them together in several compositions, and so make variety of complex ideas, without examining whether they exist so together in nature, and hence I think it is that these ideas are called *notions*, as they had their original and constant existence more in the thoughts of men than in the reality of things.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 122. *Of Human Understanding*, book ii. ch. xxii.

Content not yourselves with some part of it, that you read the gospel, or new Testament, but neglect the old as is the practice of some flush *notionist*.

Bishop Hopkins. Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, p. 297.

The whole rational nature of man consists of two faculties, understanding and will, whether really or *notionally* distinct, I shall not dispute.

Norris. Miscellaneous.

I distinguish here, between ideas and *notions*: for it seems, to me, that as we compound simple into complex ideas, so the compositions we make of simple and complex ideas may be called, more properly, and with less confusion and ambiguity, *notions*.

Bolingbroke. Works, vol. v. p. 149. *Essay 1. Of Human Knowledge*, sec. 2.

NOTIOPHILUS, in Zoology, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* six, external maxillary

NOTHUS.
—
NOTIOPHILUS.

NOTIO-
PHILUS.NOTO-
NECTA.

and labial with the last joint short, slightly tumid, subovate, truncate; *labrum* entire, rounded, nearly covering the mandibles, which are slightly dentate internally; *mentum* emarginate anteriorly, with a bifid central lobe; *antennæ* slender, slightly thickened towards the extremity; head broad, deeply sulcated between the eyes, the latter large and prominent; *thorax* quadrate, flat, as broad as the head; *elytra* depressed, elongate, and nearly parallel; legs rather slender; anterior *tibiæ* emarginate at the extreme tip; anterior *tarsi* of the males not dilated.

Type of the genus, *Cicindela aquatica*, Linnæus; Donovan, *Britt. Ins.* vol. viii. pl. 351. fig. 2. About eight species natives of Europe, frequenting damp or gravelly and sandy situations; they are very lively, active, and voracious: seven species have at present been discovered in Britain.

NOTOCERAS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliquosa*, natural order *Cruciferae*. Generic character: pod four-angled, angles sharp edged, apex of the valve a horn-shaped spine; seeds oval, compressed.

Four species, natives of the Northern hemisphere.

NOTODONTA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* two, short, very hairy, biarticulate; basal joint minute, terminal compressed, truncate; *maxillæ* short; *antennæ* filiform, bipectinated in the males, the pectinations short, and nearly vanishing at the apex; in the females slightly denticulated within, and ciliated; head and eyes small; *thorax* not crested; *abdomen* somewhat elongated, robust, subcylindric; the apex downy; wings anterior, obtuse at the apex, with the hinder margin rounded and denticulated; the interior or dorsal edge with a projecting tuft of scales in the centre; legs short, robust, densely clothed with scales and hair; the anterior *tibiæ* with an elongate lobate appendage on the inner edge; anterior *tarsi* short, stout, clothed with elongate, scale-like hair. Larva naked, with two or more conical protuberances on the back, the anal segment reflected, and bearing two imperfect prolegs; pupa subterranean, folliculated.

Type of the genus, *Phalæna bombyx dromedarius*, Linnæus; Donovan, *Britt. Ins.* vol. x. pl. 350. fig. 1. About six species, natives of the temperate and warmer regions of Europe; three of them indigenous to Britain.

NOTONECTA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hemipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* very short, concealed beneath the eyes, attenuated towards the extremity, four-articulate, the basal joint very minute, round, large, cylindric, third more slender, subcylindric, a little attenuated at the base, fourth half as long, more slender, conic-cylindric; *rostrum* as long as the head, conical, depressed, triarticulate; body cylindric-ovoid; head vertical; eyes large, ovate; *thorax* transverse, a little narrowed in front; *scutellum* distinct, trigonal; *elytra* inclined; four anterior legs with two strong claws at the apex; posterior with small claws, formed for seizing; *tarsi* all four-jointed.

Type of the genus, *N. glauca*, Linnæus, Roësell, *Ins. Belust.* vol. iii. pl. xxvii. The insects of this genus live in the water both in their larva and perfect states; they swim well, and upon their backs, whence the name of the genus; several species have been discovered in Europe, and of these, three have been detected in Britain; they are carnivorous.

NOTOPTERUS, from the Greek *νότος*, a back, and *πτερόν*, a fin, Lacepede. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Clupeoides*, order *Mala-copterygii Abdominales*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Cheeks and gill-flaps scaly; maxillary and palatine teeth very delicate; lingual teeth strong and curved; body strongly compressed; ventral keel dentated; dorsal fin small and soft; ventral very small, closely followed by a long anal fin which joins the caudal.

The two species forming this genus were included among the *Gymnoti* by Pallas and Gmelin, but are distinguished by their small dorsal fin: they are

N. Kipirat, Lacep.; *Gymnotus Notopterus*, Lin. About eight inches long; the muzzle short and rounded; a small aperture above each eye, which are large; mouth and vent nearly approximated; tail very long; have a very brilliant appearance, their colour consisting of gold and silver. From the sea washing Amboyna.

N. Squamosus, Lacep.; *Gymnotus Asiaticus*, Gmel. Rather larger than the preceding; with a little beard in front of each nostril; colour dusky, marked with brown stripes. From the Asiatic Seas.

See Lacepede, *Histoire des Poissons*.

NOTO'RIOUS, } Lat. *notorius*; Fr. *notoire*; It. *notorio*; Sp. *notorios*; from *no-*
NOTO'RIOUSLY, } *tum*, past participle of *noscere*, to
NOTO'RIOUSNESS, } know.
NOTORI'ETY. }

Known, publicly or well-known; evident, manifest; famous or infamous.

If I were so desirous to haue my capacitie knowne I shoulde haue done much better to haue trauailed in some *notorious* peece of worke, which might generallie haue spred my commendation.

Gascoigne. To the Reverend Deuines.

Than it seemeth to be conuenient that the ordinary sende for hym, not as for a man yet *notoriously* knowe or detected for an heretike, but to know farther, whether it be true as the other hath reported or not.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 960. *The Debellacion of Salem and Byzance*.

As when we come to that time, by the grace of Christ, shall hereafter more ampli and *notoriously* appeare.

Fox. *Martyrs*, fol. 539. *The Defence of the Lord Cobham*.

Such men these had, to mischief wholly bent
In villainy *notorious* for their skill.

Drayton. *The Barons' Wars*, book v.

The armies, either hauing in horroure the warre, or loathing both princes, whose shames and dishonours were daily diuulged more *notoriously* abroad, consulted among themselues to surcease the contention.

Savile. *Tacitus*, book i. ch. i.

His actions are strong encounters and for their *notoriousness* always upon record.

Overbury. *Charact*.

A man may pass as surely to hell by a sin of less noise and infamy, as by one more flaming and *notorious*.

South. *Sermons*, vol. vi. p. 401.

He that pursues his vice *notoriously* has not so much religion as the fear of men would suggest to the discourses of an ordinary reason.

Id. *Ib.* vol. viii. p. 32.

We now see what a multitude of pagan testimonies may be produced for all those remarkable passages, which might have been expected from them: and indeed of several, that, I believe, do more than answer your expectation, as they were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to *notoriety*.

Addison. *Miscellaneous Works*, vol. iii. p. 287. *Of the Christian Religion*, sec. 2.

It is in the future confirmation or contradiction of the account; in its permanency, or its disappearance; its dying away into silence or its increasing in *notoriety*; its being followed up by subsequent

NOTO-
PTERUS.NOTO-
RIOUS.

NOTORIOUS. accounts, and being repeated in different and independent accounts, that solid truth is distinguished from fugitive lies.
Paley. *Evidences*, vol. i. p. 329. prop. ii. ch. i.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. NOTOXUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* subfiliform, inserted before the eyes, simple, eleven-jointed, the articulations a little obconic, the second smallest, the remainder somewhat equal, the last oval; mandibles slightly curved, acute, cleft at the apex; *palpi* with the terminal joint securiform; body oblong; head nutant, united by a slender neck to the *thorax*, the latter heart-shaped, narrowed and truncate posteriorly, with the anterior edge prolonged into a point in form of a horn projecting over the head; *scutellum* minute; legs rather long; *tibiæ* very short; *tarsi* heteromerous.

Type of the genus, *Meloe monocerus*, Linnaeus; *N. monocerus*, Panzer, *Faun. Ins. Germ.* pl. xxvi. fig. 8. About ten species, found in sandy situations, in hedges; two are indigenous.

NOTTED, } Junius says, "Nott the hair,
NOTT-HEAD, } *attondere comas.*" Ray, "To not,
NOTT-HEADED, } and notted, polled, shorn, Essex:
NOTT-PATED. } ab A. S. *hnót*, of the same signification." Tyrrwhitt, "A *not-hed*; a head like a *nut*; from the hair, probably, being cut short. It has since been called a *round-head*, for the same reason."

A *not-hed* hadde he, with a browne visage.

Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 109.

He caused his own head to-bee polled, and from thenceforth his beard to-bee notted and no more shaven.

Stowe. *Annals*. 27th Henry VIII.

Your nott-headed country gentleman.

Chapman. *The Widow's Tears*.

PRIN. Wilt thou rob this leatherne-jerkin, christall-button, nopped, &c.
Shakespeare. *Henry IV. First Part*, fol. 56.

Situation,
extent, and
boundaries.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a County of England, bound by Yorkshire on the North, Lincolnshire on the East, Leicestershire on the South, and Derbyshire on the West. It is 50 miles long, 25 broad, and contains 750 square British miles. The surface is varied, but not rendered irregular by any great eminence. The highest portion of the country consists of hilly ground lying to the North-East of the town of Nottingham, whence it extends to the border of Lincolnshire, and there terminates in an abrupt brow, which some Geologists conjecture formed the sea-coast before the German Ocean had retired to its present limits. The Wolds to the South of Nottingham are a chain of bleak hills, the greater part of which remain uncultivated, uncultivated, and devoid of wood. Adjacent to this tract the Vale of Belvoir extends, picturesque, fertile, and exhibiting a scene of luxuriant productiveness, and skilful cultivation, perhaps no where excelled. The great quantity of timber which adorns this County, the variety of its surface, and the high degree of improvement which it has received from art, render it one of the most beautiful and delightful parts of the Kingdom.

Soil.

The soil in the greater part of the County is sandy, of various degrees of fertility, from bleak and sterile hills, which support only a growth of scanty copsewood, and feed no stock larger than rabbits, to the productive country lying along the Trent, where a rich vegetable mould extends over a stratum of gravel. This sandy soil, which extends over about three-fifths of the County, is the most wooded, the Forest of Sherwood

stretching over it to the length of 25 miles, with an average breadth of 8. The clay tract extends along the Western bank of the Trent, having a length of about 25 miles, with an average breadth of 7. The Wealds, South-East of the Trent, are an isolated portion of this soil, and contain about 25 square miles. In the Northern and more extensive tract the clay is friable in consequence of containing a considerable proportion of sand, so that it is easily broken down by the plough, and of a high degree of fertility. The greater part of this soil is a red earth, the remainder dark coloured. The soil of the Wealds is a cold clay. A narrow tract of coal and limestone extends along the Western border of the County. The limestone in general lies near the surface, and supports a vegetable mould of no great strength or fertility. The area of the coal-tract probably does not exceed ten square miles. The uppermost stratum of coal is in general covered by a cold blue or yellow clay.

Sherwood Forest, occupying the Western part of the County, has an area of 103,000 square British miles. In it are comprehended several parks, taken in at different times, as Welbeck, Clumber, Thoresby, Berkwood, Newstead, Clipstone, and several villages and lands adjoining to them. The whole soil of the forest has been granted to different Lords of Manors, reserving to the Crown the rights of vert and venison or the property of trees and deer. In addition to the permanent inclosures the inhabitants of townships have a privilege, with the consent of the Lord of the Manor and two verdurers, to make temporary enclosures of woodland to the extent of from 40 to 250 acres, which may be retained in cultivation for five or six years. So much has the timber been destroyed in this celebrated forest as to justify the remark of a tourist, that Robin Hood could scarcely find shelter in it for a week. The only considerable remains of the ancient woodland are now to be found in the Hays of Birkland and Bilhagh, which form an open wood of large ancient oaks, free from underwood, but generally in a state of decay. The number of trees in this tract of about 1500 acres is about 10,000, valued at £17,000. Isolated trees of great size have been preserved in the parks severed from the Forest. Some oaks in Clumber Park are above 30 feet in circumference. An oak on the West side of Clipstone Park has received the name of the Parliament oak, from a tradition that at its foot a Parliament was held by Edward I.

Nottinghamshire, being situated between 52° 50' and 53° 34' of latitude, has later seasons than those of the more Southern Counties. Peculiarities of soil, however, modify the influence of the climate on the crops, so that oats and rye on the dry gravelly soils are as early as in most parts of England, being usually brought to market before the beginning of August. The harvest, however, is in general late, that of wheat being from the beginning of September to the middle of November. The climate is considered one of the driest in England, which probably results from the clouds driven Eastward from the Atlantic being intercepted by the hills of Derbyshire, on which they discharge the principal portion of rain. Hence it is that rains are more usually caused by Easterly winds than by any other.

The Trent, the principal river of this County, ranks as the fourth of English rivers, being exceeded by the Thames, Severn, and Humber in volume of water,

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Climate.

Rivers.

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though not in length of course, in which respect it is considered superior to any of the three. It rises near Biddulph, in the moorlands of Staffordshire, and as it receives close to its source a number of rivulets it is soon increased into a considerable stream, and becomes navigable at Burton, in Derbyshire. It enters Nottinghamshire near Radcliffe on Soar, with a clear stream and bold and rapid current flows by Clifton and Nottingham, and adorns the beautiful scenery of Holme, Pierpoint, and Radcliffe. Near Newark it changes the direction of its course, previously North-Eastward, to one due North, in which it flows as far as Clifton upon Trent, where it becomes a boundary between Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, and passes Gainsborough, but does not leave the County until it reaches Heck Dyke, whence it proceeds, after a course of two hundred miles, to the Humber. Its principal tributaries within this County are, the Erwash, the Great, the Idle, and the Lene.

Canals.

Nottinghamshire has an extensive and well-distributed inland navigation by means of its canals. The Chesterfield Canal having commenced at the town of the same name enters this County near Shire Oaks, and passes by Worksop, through the Northern limits of Sherwood Forest to Retford, whence it proceeds to join the Trent at Stockwich, having at Drakelow passed under a tunnel 250 yards in length. Its fall from the summit level near Norwood to the Trent is 335 feet. The Nottingham Canal extends 15 miles through this County in a North-Western direction, and joins the Trent with the Cromford Canal with which it unites near Langley Bridge. The Idle River Canal is an artificial channel for the water of that river for ten miles before it falls into the Trent. It sometimes bears the name of the Bycar Dyke, and forms for a few miles the Northern boundary between this County and Lincolnshire.

Rural industry.

The farms, in general, are cultivated either by those who hold them in fee-simple, or by tenants who hold at will, and constitute by far the greatest portion of the landholders in this County. In this last case the outlay of fixed capital is made by the landlord, who charges the tenant a reasonable interest. In the sandy tract turnips are a most important crop, followed in the rotation of cultivation by barley, then clover, then wheat, after which the land is laid down for a few years in grass. Potatoes are cultivated to great extent, and weld, or dyer's-weed, the *Reseda luteola* of Linnæus, is an important crop, of which half a ton, worth on an average £10, is often produced on an acre. Licorice was formerly produced in this neighbourhood, but its cultivation has of late years been relinquished. Much of the clay tract is kept under grass, chiefly employed in feeding, and less extensively for the purposes of the dairy. On the Southern bank of the Trent are several large dairies having from twenty-five to forty milch cows, chiefly kept for the production of cheese. About 1400 acres are employed in the growth of hops, distinguished in commerce by the name of North-Clay-Hops, and much esteemed in consequence of their efficacy in imparting the peculiar flavour and pharmaceutical qualities of the herb, since a given quantity will go as far as twice the same weight of the Kentish sort. But nice judges discover a rank flavour in the hops of Nottinghamshire. Much expense has been incurred in improving the breed of sheep, insomuch that £400 have been paid for the use of a ram during one season. This sort of stock suffers greatly from the rot, supposed to be caused by a

flat worm, the *Fasciola hepatica* of the zoological systems, and popularly called a *fluke*, which is found in wet pastures adhering to the stones and plants, and likewise in the livers and biliary ducts of sheep infected with rot. Removal to a dry, limestone sheep-walk, or the administration of draughts formed of bitter herbs and salt, have generally, if adopted in time, produced a cure.

There is a great trade carried on in this County by water, by means of the Trent and of different canals. The exports, which pass either from or through the County, and form a very lucrative business for many thousands of the inhabitants, are, lead, copper, coals, and salt from Devonshire and Cheshire, Staffordshire-ware in considerable quantities, lime and limestone for agricultural purposes, chertstone for the glass manufactories, coarse earthen-ware, pig-iron, and cast metal goods, oak-timber and bark, and sail-cloth. The imports for the consumption of the County, and of the neighbouring districts, are principally hemp and flax, groceries of all kinds, wines and spirits, cotton, wool, and yarn, flints for the supply of the Staffordshire potteries, and various other materials for inland manufactures.

Nottinghamshire ranks high among the manufacturing Counties. The staple manufacture is hosiery, of which the town of Nottingham is the principal seat. Thread-lace and British lace are extensively manufactured, though these departments have suffered severely from the competition of the continental manufacturers. Many cotton-mills are dispersed through the County, and produce a supply of cotton-twist for the Manchester trade. Silk manufactures are steadily progressive, especially in Nottingham and its vicinity. Potteries of coarse earthen-ware have been successfully established at Sutton Ashfield, and a sail-cloth manufactory has long been in a flourishing condition at Retford. The malting business is carried on principally at Nottingham, Newark, and Mansfield, and yields supplies for home-consumption and exportation. Many breweries at Nottingham and Newark produce large quantities of malt-drink both for home-consumption and for exportation.

Nottinghamshire is remarkable for the great number of families of rank residing in it. The political division is into six Hundreds. It is in the Diocese of York, of which it forms an Archdeaconry, divided into four Deaneries, Nottingham, Bingham, Newark, and Retford. It contains 160 parishes, of which 135 are within the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon, 28 subordinate to the church of Southwell, and 7 to the Dean and Chapter of York.

This tract, when first explored by the Romans, formed part of the possessions of the British Tribe *Coritani*. After the departure of the Romans, it was early conquered by the Saxons, and became a portion of the Kingdom of Mercia. About four miles South-West of Nottingham, Brent's Hill, a huge mound, enclosed by fifteen parallel banks of earth, is regarded as a relic of British power and labour. At Oulton there are three tumuli, the largest of which is 53 feet in diameter. Until a few years ago, one of those singular hills, which bearing the name of Robin Hood's Hills, rise above Newstead Abbey, was surmounted by a rude seat with a canopy cut out of the solid rock. This curious piece of antiquity, to which popular tradition had given the name of Robin Hood's chair, was some years ago broken up to supply materials for a fantastic piece of architecture in

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tures.Civil and
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Population.

the park of Newstead. Numerous Roman roads traverse the County in various directions.

The annual value of real property assessed to the income tax in this County in 1815, amounted to £737,229.

The population, according to the Census of 1831, is 225,400, being an increase of 20 per cent. on the number ascertained in 1821. The amount of the poor rate is £106,707, being an increase of 13 per cent. on the rate of the preceding year.

NEWARK and EAST and WEST RETFORD are separately described.

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ham.

Nottingham, the County Town, in the Domesday survey contained 120 dwelling-houses. It stands on the steep ascent of a sandy rock, commanding a rich view over the vale of Belvoir and the wolds, bounded by the hills of Leicestershire. A small rivulet runs on the North, the Trent crossed by a stone bridge of nineteen arches on the South. The streets, of modern erection, are handsome and spacious. In the Western part of the town a Castle was founded soon after the Conquest, in which Mortimer, Earl of March, was seized by Edward III. in 1330. During the Great Rebellion, it was demolished by order of the Parliament, and on the Restoration, having been purchased from the Duke of Buckingham by the Duke of Newcastle, the latter laid the foundations of a modern building, which was burned to the ground during the tumults occasioned by the debates on the Reform Bill in 1831. Beyond the remains of the Northern wall of the ancient Castle is the spot on which Charles I. raised his standard on the 25th of August, 1642. Of the three Parishes into which the town is divided, St. Mary's is the largest. The Church is of pointed architecture, cruciform, and with a central tower. St. Peter's has a lofty spire; the body of the Church has been chiefly built since the Great Rebellion, during which it suffered material injury. St. Nicholas's was entirely demolished during that unhappy period, and the present edifice was built in 1678. The other public buildings are a County Hall, a Town Hall, Town and County Gaols, a Lunatic Asylum, a Theatre, and an Assembly Room. The Market-place is large and well constructed, having an Exchange on its Eastern side. The staple trade of the town consists in the manufacture of stockings, chiefly from silk and fine cotton; lace-making, coarse pottery, and malting also are carried on to a considerable extent, and the brewing of Nottingham ale is much celebrated. Tanning, which once employed many hands, is in decay. The town is a County of itself, and returns two Members to Parliament. Population, in 1801, 38,801; in 1831, 50,680. Distant from London 124 miles N.W.

Mansfield.

Mansfield is a Market Town in Sherwood Forest, once distinguished by a Royal Hunting seat, in which, during the occasional residence of one of our Monarchs, the incidents recorded in the well-known Ballad of *the King and the Miller of Mansfield* may have occurred. The trade is chiefly in corn, malt, and stockings. Population, in 1801, 5988; in 1831, 9426. Distant from Nottingham 14 miles N., from London 138.

Southwell.

Southwell is a Market Town, agreeably situated on a gentle eminence rising above the Greet, a small branch of the Trent. It is chiefly noted for its very ancient Collegiate Church, part of the remains of which on the Northern side are undoubtedly Saxon. Its Western front presents two lofty square towers. The screen at the entrance of the Choir is richly decorated, and the Chapter House is entered by a very beautiful arch. The

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dimensions of the Church are, length 306 feet, breadth 59, length of the transept 121. It suffered much during the Great Rebellion, but it has been discreetly restored. The Ecclesiastical endowment is for sixteen Prebendaries and six Vicars Choral, &c. On the South of the Minster Yard stand the remains of a Palace belonging to the Archbishops of York, once an extensive and magnificent building, destroyed by Sectarian fury during the Usurpation. It was in this town that Charles I. surrendered himself to the Scotch Commissioners on the 6th of May, 1646, and the room in which he dined on that day is still pointed out, on the left-hand side of the Gate-way of the Saracen's Head Inn. Southwell has a County Bridewell. Distant from Nottingham 13 miles N. E., from London 129. Population, in 1831, 3384.

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Tuxford is a small Market Town on the North Road. Distant 12 miles N. from Newark, 138 from London. Population, in 1831, 1113. The Church of St. Nicholas is a Vicarage in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Tuxford.

Worksop, a Market Town on the borders of Sherwood Forest, stands nearly in the centre of a district provincially known as *the Dukery*, from the vicinity of four Seats respectively belonging to the Dukes of Norfolk, Newcastle, Portland, and (while the title existed) Kingston. The town lies in a pleasant valley, near the source of a little stream, the Ryton; it is clean and well built, and distinguished by the remains of a splendid Augustin Abbey, founded by Henry I., part of the Church of which is still used for Parochial duty. The precincts are approached by a gateway of florid architecture. It is the Western end of the Priory Church which is in repair, flanked by two lofty towers, and consisting of a nave and two aisles, 135 feet in length. Worksop has considerable trade in the prevalent County manufactures, and is advantageously situated near the Chesterfield Canal. Distant from Nottingham 20 miles N., from London 142. Population, in 1831, 5566.

Worksop.

Worksop Manor, a seat of the Duke of Norfolk, The Dukery, adjoins the town, in an extensive and finely timbered Park, eight miles in circuit, and forming part of Sherwood Forest. An older mansion was burned down in 1761, and the existing structure was then commenced after the designs of Payne. Not quite one-fourth of the original plan was completed, and the present Corinthian façade, 318 feet in length, formed but one side of the intended quadrangle with two interior courts. Clumber Park, two miles South-East from Worksop, belongs to the Duke of Newcastle; the Park is eleven miles in compass, and the mansion, among the most complete in England, presents three fronts. Welbeck Abbey is a seat of the Duke of Portland, once a Præmonstratensian Abbey, founded in the reign of Stephen. The present building in its interior contains many of the original walls, externally it presents the bastard architecture of the early part of the XVIIth Century. The Stables and Riding House were built in 1623 by the Duke of Newcastle, so well known for his passion for Horsemanship: the chief stable contains 40 stalls, and its dimensions are 130 feet by 40. Thoresby Park is situated about a mile from Clumber Park. The House, which has little pretence to Architecture, was built in 1745 by the Duke of Kingston, ancestor of the present noble owner, Earl Manvers. The Park is thirteen miles in circuit, and contains a very magnificent sheet of water.

Other places of large manufacturing population are Arnold 4054; Basford 6325; Greasley 4583; Lenten

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NOVEL.

3077; *Radford* 9806; *Snenton* 3605; and *Sutton in Ashfield* with its Hamlets 5746.
Thornton's *History of Nottinghamshire* by Throsby, 3 vols. 4to. Lond. 1797; Lowe, *View of the Agriculture of the County of Nottingham*, 4to. 1794; *Population Returns*, 1831, *Parliamentary Documents*.

NOTWITHSTANDING, *not withstanding*; *with-standing*,—standing against, or in opposition to; opposing.

Not opposing, resisting, hindering, preventing.

Yet shall ye see
That we gentil women bee,
Loth to displease any wight,
Notwithstanding our great right.
Chaucer. *Dream*, p. 380.

For not withstandinge all the fare
Of that this worlde was made so bare.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 135.

Whereas (I not wythstandynge) must consume lyke as a foule caryon, & as a clothe that is moth eaten.

Bible, Anno 1551. *Job*, ch. xiii.

For notwithstanding that one soule was reft,
Yet had the bodie not dismembred been,
It would have lived, and revived eft;
But finding no fit seat, the lifeless corse is left.
Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iv. can. 3.

Cas. Iago hath direction what to do.
But notwithstanding with my personall eye
Will I looke to 't.

Shakspeare. *Othello*, fol. 319.

NOVACULA, from the Latin; Cuv. *Razor-fish*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Labroides*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Body covered with large scales; lateral line broken; jaws furnished with conical teeth, of which the middle are the longest; palatine teeth hemispherical.

This genus much resembles the *Labri*, but the forehead descends suddenly and almost vertically to the mouth; they were formerly ranged with the *Coryphæni*, with which they have little similarity; the only species are

N. Rubra, Cuv.; *Coryphæna Novacula*, Lin.

N. Cærulea, Cuv.; *Coryphæna Cærulea*, Bloch.

N. Pentadactyla, Cuv.; *Coryphæna Pentadactyla*, Bloch.

N. Psittaca, Cuv.; *Coryphæna Psittaca*, Lin.

N. Lineata, Cuv.; *Coryphæna Lineata*, Lin.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*.

NO'VEL, *adj.* } Fr. *nouveau, nouvelle*; It. *no-*

NO'VEL, *n.* } vello; Sp. *novel*; Lat. *novellus*,

NO'VELISM, } from *novus*; Gr. *véos*, new, from

NO'VELIST, } *vé-eiv*, *venire*, to come.

NO'VELIZE, } "New, fresh, recent, strange,

NO'VELTY, } rare, lately done or made; uncouth,

NOVA'TION. } unused, unheard of before." Cot-

grave.

For the legal application of *Novel*, *n.* see the Quotation from Blackstone.

Novation is used by Laud as we now use *innovation*.

Thou Tymothe kepe the thing bitakun to thee eschewynge cursid novelties of voices and oppynyons of false name of kunnyng.

Wiclif. 1 *Timothy*, ch. vi.

Withouten ielousie, and soche debate:
Shall no husbonde saine to me checke mate,
For either thei be full of ielousie,
Or maisterfull, or loven noveltrie.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Crescide*, book ii.

Yet right anon as that his dore is up
He with his feet wol spurnen doun his cup,
And to the wood he wol, and wormes etc;
So newefangel ben they of hir mete,
And loven noveltees of propre kind;
No gentillesse of blood ne may him bind.

Chaucer. *The Squires Tale*, v. 10933.

I shall easily grant, that *novations* in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths.

Archbishop Laud. *History of his Troubles*, ch. iii.

For whiche sayde *noveltys* and tydinges thyse ii. Emperours to the ende to reforme all thyse sayd rebellions, chase (chose) vnto theym ii. noblemen.

Fabyan, vol. i. ch. xliii. p. 43.

Much like the French, (or like ourselues their apes,) Who with strange habit do disguise their shapes,
Who loving *novels* full of affectation,
Receiue the manners of each other nation.

Hakewill. *Apologie*, book ii. ch. vi. sec. 1.

It was the opinion of Telesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, and is the best of the *novelists*.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. i. sec. 69.

The fooleries of some affected *novelists* have discredited new discoveries, and rendered the very mention suspected of vanity at least; and in points divine, of heresie.

Glanvil. *The Vanity of Dogmatizing*.

Yet so great was this execrable deed
As men would scarce therein believe their eyes,
Much less their ears: and many sought to feed
The easy creditors of *novelties*,
By voicing him alive.

Daniel. *History of Civil Wars*, book iii.

First to surprising *novelties* inclin'd,
The bards some unexpected objects find,
To wake attention, and suspend the mind.

Pitt. *Vida's Art of Poetry*, book iii.

I must beg not to have it supposed that I am setting up any *novel* pretensions for the honour of my own country.

Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. ch. ii. p. 47.

The *novels* or new constitutions, posterior in time to the other books, and amounting to a supplement to the code; containing *new* decrees of successive emperors, as *new* questions happened to arise.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*. Introduction, sec. 3. p. 81.

Scenes must be beautiful, which daily view'd,
Please daily, and whose *novelty* survives
Long knowledge and the scrutiny of years.

Couper. *The Task*, book i.

NO'VENARY, } Fr. *novenaire*; Lat. *novenarius*,
NOVE'NNIAL. } nine, and, of the Lower Ages, *no-*
vennis, qui novem annos habet.

Novendary, nine; *novennial*, after a lapse of nine (years.)

Now by these numbers, saith Rodiginus and Mirandula, he (Ptolomie) implieth climacterical years, that is, septenaries, and *novenaries* set down by the bare observation of numbers.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errors*, book iv. ch. xi. p. 266.

A *novennial* festival celebrated by the Bæotians in honour of Apollo.

Potter. *Antiquities of Greece*, vol. i. book ii. ch. xx.

NOVERCAL, Fr. *noverce*; Lat. *noverca*; a step-mother; of or belonging to a step-mother.

A *novercal* way; a way like that of a step-mother, unlike the natural parent.

When almost the whole tribe of birds do thus by incubation produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families only should do it in a more *novercal* way, without any care or trouble at all, only by laying their eggs in the sand, exposed to the heat and incubation of the sun.

Derham. *Physico-Theology*, book vii. ch. iv.

NO'VICE, } Fr. *novice*; It. *nouizcio*; Sp. *novi-*
NOVI'TIATE, } cio, from Lat. *novitius, novus*, new.
NOVI'TIOUS, } A new or fresh man or woman; "a
NO'VITY. } youngling or beginner," one but newly
entered (into the order.)

NOVEL.
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NOVICE.

NOVICE.

NOU-
RISH.

Thou art a maister, when thou art at home;
No poure cloisterer, ne non novice,
But a governour both ware and wise.

Chaucer. *The Monkes Prologue*, v. 13924.

Hilda purchasing a lordship of ten housholds in Streanshall, now called Whitbie, builded a monastery there, in the which first the said Elfred was a novice, and after a ruler.

Holinshed. *The History of England*, vol. i. ch. xxxii. p. 623.

This is so great a masterpiece in sin, that no man begins with it: he must have pass'd his tyrocinium or novitiate in sinning, before he can come to this, be he never so quick a proficient.

South. *Sermons*, vol. ii. p. 179.

What is now taught by the church of Rome, is as [an] unwarrantable, so a novitious interpretation.

Pearson. *On the Creed*. Article 9.

They asserted these three things: first, a cosmogonia, the generation of the world, that it was not from eternity, but from a novity or beginning.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. iv. fol. 244.

There being nothing contained in the notion of substance inconsistent with such a producibility, or with novity of existence, no more than there is in the notion of figure, or of motion, which things no man hardly denies to receive a new existence.

Barrow. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 176. *Sermon* 12.

Your fear in vain, by boasting, you disguise;
Such vulgar art a novice oft confounds,
To scenes of battle new and martial sounds.

Wilkie. *The Epigoniad*, book iii.

NOUN, Fr. *nom*; It. *nome*; Sp. *nombre*; Lat. *no-men*; Gr. *ὄνομα*, a name, q. v.

See the Quotations from Holland's *Plutarch*, Wilkins, and Tooke, and the *Essay on GRAMMAR*.

For that *nowne* knoedging, and that verbe knowledge, hath in our tong their proper place where the faulte is by some other laid vnto a man's charge, and where this Latyne woorde *agnosco*, or *agnitio* maye stand in the place if they talked in Latine.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 437. *The First Part of the Confutation of Tyndall*.

What is the reason that Plato saith: our speech is tempered and composed of nouns and of verbs? for he seemeth to make no account of all other parts of speech besides those two.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 840.

Those instituted words which men do agree upon for the names and appellations of things, are stiled nouns.

Wilkins. *Real Characters*, book iii. ch. i. fol. 298.

Of the first part of speech—the noun—it being the best understood, and therefore the most spoken of by others, I shall need at present to say little more than that it is “the simple or complex, the particular or general sign or name of one or more ideas.”

Tooke. *Diversions of Purley*, vol. i. p. 52.

NOU'RISH, v. } See NURSE. Fr. *nourrir*; It. *nodrire*, *nutrire*; Sp. *nutrir*; Lat. *nutrire*; *τὸν νεώτερον*, *alere*.
NOU'RICE, or }
NOU'RISH, n. } Beeman. See Vossius and Martinus. Generally,
NOU'RISHABLE, }
NOU'RISHER, } To foment, to foster, to che-
NOU'RISHING, } rish, to hearten or encourage, to
NOU'RISHMENT, } strengthen or invigorate; to sup-
NOU'RITURE. } port or maintain, to sustain, bear, train, or bring up.

pis ilk Egbright was norised at Paris
In Charlemaÿn courte.

R. Brunne, p. 14.

But woo to hem that ben with childe and *norischen* in the daies.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xxiv.

But if a woman *noriasche* long heer it is glorie to hir for heer is ben ghoun to hir for keueryng.

Id. 1 *Corynth*. ch. xi.

But for as moch as the *nourishings* of my reason, discenden now into thee, I trowe it wer time to vsen a littell strengener medicene.

Chaucer. *Boecius*, book ii. p. 418.

Flatterers ben the devil's *nourices*, that *nourish* his children with milke of losengrie.

Id. *The Persones Tale*, p. 153.

There is yet one, whiche idlenes
Is cleped; and is the *nprice*
In man's kynde of euery vice.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv. p. 103.

Lichorida for hir office

Was take, whiche was a *norice*,
To wende with this young wife.

Id. *Ib.* book viii. p. 257.

Fyrste they, vnto whom the bringing vp of suche children apperteyneth ought against the tyme that theyr mother shall be of them deliuered, to be sure of a *nourise*, whiche shoulde be of no seruile condition, or vice notable.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *Governour*, book i. ch. iii. p. 15.

For the scripture is to good folk y^e *nourisher* of vertue, & to the that be nought is the meane of amendment.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 224. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*, &c.

Euery braunche seuered frō y^e tre leseth his lyuely *nourishing*.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 186.

And that is not digested into our fleshe, but worketh in vs and attempereth, by heauenly *nurritor*, our body and soule beyng partakers of his passyon to be conformable to his will, and by suche spiritual foode to be made more spirituall.

Stephen, Bishop of Wynchester. *Explication of the true Catholique Fayth*, fol. 17.

The chyle being mixed herewith, [the lymphia] partly for its better conversion into blood, by a liquor of a middle nature between them both, and partly, for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book i. ch. v. fol. 28.

Turchetil my *nourisher*, and Osborne Herfastus sonne, the dapifer or sewer of Normandie, &c. they have fraudulently slaine.

Stow. *William Conquerour*, Anno 1087.

Certainly, the politique and artificial *nourishing*, and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the poison of discontentments.

Bacon. *Essay* 15. p. 86.

So taught of Nature which doth little need

Of forreine helps to life's due *nourishment*:

The fields my food, my flocke my rayment breed.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book vi. can. 9.

Deare countrey! O how dearly deare

Ought thy remembraunce and perpetuall band

Be to thy foster childe, that from thy hand

Did commun breath and *nouriture* receave!

Id. *Ib.* book ii. can. 10.

Or that the warmth distends the chinks, and makes

New breathings, whence new *nourishment* she takes.

Dryden. *Virgil. Georgics*, book i.

A little give

At first, that kindled, add a little more,

Till, by deliberate *nourishing*, the flame

Reviv'd, with all its wonted vigour glows.

Armstrong. *The Art of preserving Health*. Diet, book ii.

NOUSLE, v. Skinner writes *nuzzle*, corrupted from *nestle*. Lye. *Nuzzle*; *nasum aliquo indere*, from the D. *neuselen*, to search after with the nose or snout. *Nosel*, the dim. of nose. Steevens, on Pericles, would read *nursle*. A fondling, he observes, is still a *nursling*. To *nouzle*, or, as it is now written, *nuzzle*, is to go with the nose down like a hog. The application of the verbs to *nestle*, to *nursle*, and to *nuzzle*, border so close upon each other that it is difficult in some instances to discriminate the source of corruption. An infant may be said to *nestle*, to *nursle*, or to *nuzzle*, in the breast or bosom of its nurse or mother; and the general application seems to be

To creep closely or snugly into, (as a child with its nose nestles into the breast of its nurse,) to sink into, to lie closely or fondly, to cling fondly to, to hang or dwell fondly or doatingly upon; to fondle, to doat.

A *nousling* mole; a mole working its way with its nozle or nose.

NOU-
RISH.

NOUSLE

NOUSLE. Some be so sore *nowseled* in the false heresies, & in their obstinate frowardnesse take such a deuclishe delight, y^t finally thei die therin.

NOW.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 587. *The Second Part of the Consutation of Tyndall*.

But when they were a while *nowseled* in that point first, they could abide and endure after many thynges moe.
Id. *Ib.* fol. 1175. *The Second Booke of Coumfort against Tribulation*.

The Egyptyanes whyche were the first authours of the false religion would neuer admit anye man in their presthode, that had not been *nowseled* vp from hys youth in the rules of that most fylthie ydoll Priapus.
Bale. Apologie, p. 5. col. i. *Epistle*.

Euer *nowelyng* them in ceremonies & in their owne constitutions, decrees, ordinaunces, and laws of holy church.
Tyndall. Workes, fol. 361. *The Practice of Popish Prelates*.

And Mole, that like a *nowsting* mole doth make
His way still under ground till Thames he overtake.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 11.

The base people *nowseled* vp in the race and theaters, together with the worst sort of bondmen, and those which having eaten their owne liued only now vpon Neroes dishonours, hung down the head, and listned for nouelties.

Savile. Tacitus, book i. ch. iii. fol. 6.

Those mothers who, to *nowse* up their babes,
Thought nought too curious, are ready now,
To eat those little darlings whom they lov'd.
Shakspeare. Pericles, act i. sc. 4.

NOW, by our oldest authors written also *nouthe*; Goth. and A. S. *nu*; Ger. *nu* or *nun*; D. *nouw*; Sw. *nu*; Gr. *νῦν*; Lat. *nunc*. The Gr. *νῦν* is said by Lennep to be the accusative from *νῦς*, and *νῦς* to be from the Gr. *νύειν*, *νύσσειν*, *pungere*, to prick or point; and hence *νῦν*, *quasi hoc puncto*, at this point.

At this instant or present point of time; at this moment of time; at this or that time.

Now-a-days; i. e. on, or in days, *now*—in these days.

þese fyue kynges were þo, ac but on *now* þer nys.
R. Gloucester, p. 6.

And auongeth *nouthe* Gode's grace.
Id. p. 458.

He sais, þis lond hight Bretayn, þat *now* has oþer name,
Ingland *now* is cald.
R. Brunne, p. 6.

Mischief hit makeþ. thei ben so meke *nouthe*.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 139.

And he blesside God, and seyde, Lord, *now* thou levest thi seruaunt afir thi word in pes.
Wiclif. Luke, ch. ii.

And sayd, Lord, *nowe* thy servaunte depart in peace.
Bible, Anno 1551.

But therof nedeth not to speke as *nouthe*.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 464.

But for all that yet *now* adaie,
In loue's courte to taken hede
The poore vertue shal not spede,
Where that the riche vice woweth, (wooth.)
Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 112.

No word of visitation, as ye love me,
And so for *now* I'le leave ye.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Monsieur Thomas, act i. sc. 3.

Defects seem as necessary to our *nou-happiness* as to their opposites. The most refulgent colours are the result of light and shadows.

Glanvil. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, ch. xxiv. p. 238.

SAY. Stay, yet be pleas'd to think, and let not daring,
Wherein men *nowadaies* exceed even beasts,
And think themselves not men else, so transport you
Beyond the bounds of Christianity.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Martial Maid, act v. sc. 1.

It [love] was a vestal, and a virgin-fire, and differed as much from that which usually passes by this name *now-a-days*, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever.

South. Sermons, vol. i. p. 66.

NO'WED, } Fr. *noue*. All on knots. *Nou*, a
NOWE, n. } knot.

Crashaw uses "*nowes*," if such, and not "*vowes*," be the correct reading, q. d. the marriage knot.

Ruben is conceived to bear three bars wave, Juda a lyon rampant, Dan a serpent *nowed*, Simeon a sword inpale the point erected, &c.
Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book v. ch. x. p. 302.

Thou shalt look round about, and see
Thousands of crown'd souls throng to be
Themselves thy crown, sons of thy *nows*;
The virgin births with which thy spouse
Made fruitful thy fair soul.

Crashaw. Steps to the Temple. Hymn to St. Teresa.

NOWEL. "*Noël*, in Fr. is derived from *natalis*, and signified originally a cry of joy at Christmas, *le jour natal de notre Seigneur*. It was afterwards the usual cry of the people upon all occasions of joy and festivity."
Tyrrwhitt.

Before him stant braune of the tusked swine,
And "*nowel*" crieth every lusty man.

Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11567.

NOWL. See NOLL.

NO'XIOUS, } Lat. *noxius*, from *noxa*, and that
NO'XIOUSNESS, } from *noc-ere*, to hurt, to harm.

Doing hurt or harm; hurtful, harmful, injurious, offensive, faulty, or in fault, guilty.

Again it is urged that nature has not only produced many *noxious* and poisonous herbs but also destructive and devouring animals, whose strength surpasseth that of men's.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. ii. fol. 78.

It is a sharp and historical speech touching the corruption and unsoundness of the present episcopacy and church government as also of the unlawfulness of their intermeddling in secular affairs, and using civil power, and the *noxiousness* of their sitting as members in the lord's house, and judges in that high court, &c.

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. fol. 48.

The huntsman ever gay, robust and bold,
Defies the *noxious* vapour, and confides
In this delightful exercise, to raise
His drooping herd, and cheer his heart with joy.

Somerville. The Chase, book i.

No stately trees at noon their shelter spread;
Save where two leagues remote a wood appears,
Embrown'd with *noxious* shade, the growth of years.

Hoole. Jerusalem Delivered, book iii.

NOY, v.

NOY, n.

NOY'ANCE,

NOY'ER,

NOY'FUL,

NOY'OUS,

NOY'SANCE, or

NUI'SANCE,

NOI'SOME,

NOI'SOMELY,

NOI'SOMENESS.

Fr. *ennuyer*; It. *noiare*; from the Lat. *nox-ia*; (*noscia*, *noia*, *Mengage*;) and this from *noc-ere*, to hurt or harm. See ANNOY.

To hurt, harm, or injure, to trouble or molest.

For the legal application of *nui-sance*, or *noyance*, see the Quotation from Blackstone, and *postea* NUISANCE.

Kyng Philip of France fulle gretely is he *noyed*,
þat R. had suilk chance, þe castelle had destroyed.

R. Brunne, p. 184.

To slo down & to stroye neuer wild þei stint,
þei left for dede no *noye*, ne for no wounde no dynt.

Id. p. 183.

þat ys mede þe mayde quap hue. þat hath *noyed* me ofte.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 25.

And thei hadden tailis lyk scorpiouns, and prickis weren in the tailis of hem, and the myght of hem was to *noye* men fyue monethis.
Wiclif. Apocalips, ch. ix.

NOW
—
NOY.

NOY.
—
NUBIA.

Britheren, fro henns forthward preie ghe for us, that the word of God renne and be clarified as it is anentis ghou, & we be delyuered fro noyouse and yuele men.

Wiclif. 2 Thessalonians, ch. iii. v. 2.

Owe I nat well to haue distresse,
Whan false, through hir wickednesse,
And traitours, that arne envious,
To noien me be so coragious.

Chaucer. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 203.

Ah, that is a full noyous thing,
For many a loue in louing
Hangeth upon her, [Hope] and trusteth fast,
Which lese her trauaile at the last.

Id. Ib.

Your truth, your cunning, and your weale,
Hath aye floured, and your good heale,
Without sicknes or displeasaunce,
Or thing that to you was noysaunce.

Chaucer. *Dream*, p. 381.

By mean whereof the people and countre was sore vexed and noyed vnder v. kynges.

Fabyan, vol. i. ch. xxvi. p. 18.

For all these noyful nocumetes are the holy frutes of the whordome of that holy whorish church.

Bale. *Image*, part ii. sig. r. iii.

Eyther perseue it, if it be commendable, or eschewe it, yf it be noyful.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, book i. ch. xxiii.

Tindall sayeth false, in that he sayeth that the knowledge of them was so necessarye for the soule health, that withoute that knowledge, the use of them must nedes be noyfull and not lawfull vnto them.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 481. *The First Part of the Con-
futation of Tyndall*.

The ayer is ready, with noysome and euill breathes to infect and poyson theym.

Id. fol. 1389. *A Treatise vpon the Passion*.

They that wyll be riche, fall into temptacions & snares, and into many folysh and noysome luses.

Bible, Anno 1551. 1 Timothy, ch. vi.

The false Duessa, leaving noyous Night,
Return'd to stately pallace of Dame Pryde.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 5.

There was one kind of people much noysome to the common wealth, being confederate as it were together by one consent to exercise all sorts of mischiefe and oppression against the poore people.

Holinshed. *Historie of Scotland*, vol. v. p. 240. Kenneth.

The firre whereof that coffin is made yields a naturall redolence alone; now that it is stuffed thus noysomely, all helpes are too little to countervaille that sent of corruption.

Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. part iii. fol. 155. *Occasional Meditations*, 86.

These are sores, with a witness. Alas! these, like to David's, run, and cease not. They are, besides their noisomeness, sure and old sores.

Id. *Sermon 33. Psalm 60. v. 2.*

O that diseases
Should linke with youth! She that hath such a mate,
Is like two twinnes borne both incorporate:
Th' one living, the other dead: the living twinne
Must needs be slaine through noysomenesse of him
He carrieth with him.

Browne. *Britannia's Pastorals*, book i. song 2.

Let us see whether or no it has scattered the clouds and darkness of our spiritual ignorance, and the noisome fogs of our lusts and vile affections.

South. *Sermons*, vol. iii. p. 292.

All endeavours to purify ourselves from actual sins, unless we also work out the principle of sin, is only to wash and scower the outside of the vessel, while the inside is full of all kind of filth and noisomeness.

Id. vol. vi. p. 416.

But both of them [pride and folly] are nuisances which education must remove, or the person is lost.

Id. Ib. vol. v. p. 25.

Common nuisances are of a species of offences against the public order and economical regimen of the state; being either the doing of a thing to the annoyance of all the King's subjects, or the neglecting to do a thing which the common good requires.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book iv. ch. xiii. p. 166.

NOY.
—
NUBIA.

NUBIA.

Name.

NUBIA,—a name unknown before the revival of Literature, and probably invented by Leo Africanus, or his editor Ramusio, in the first half of the XVIth Century, to designate the vast tract of country which lies between Egypt and Abyssinia,—comprehends the Meroë and Æthiopia of the Ancients. (Plin. *Nat. Hist.* vi. 35.) The Núbahs, called *Nubei Æthiopes* by Pliny, and *Nubæ* by Ptolemy, (*Geogr.* iv. 8.) occupied in the time of the first of those writers the Northern and North-Eastern parts of Abyssinia, and their principal city, called *Tenupsis*, must have been on the Blue River, or Abyssinian Nile, as Ptolemy places them near the *Aualitæ*, who inhabited the shore of the Red Sea. Nearly the same position is assigned to them by Agathemerus; (ii. 10.) but Ptolemy (iv. 8.) and Claudian (i. 254.) transfer them to the Western side of the Garamantic Valley, and consequently to the West of Fezzán, far to the North and West of their subsequent position. They are usually mentioned as neighbours of the *Blemmyes*, to whom places equally remote are assigned by writers of different Ages: it is therefore highly probable that both of them were like the present inhabitants of the African Deserts, migratory Tribes continually at war with their neighbours, and frequently changing their place of abode. The Núbahs, or *Nubæ*, by degrees made themselves masters of their Northern neighbours; and when Egypt was subdued by the Turks, the Nubians had established an Empire

along the banks of the Nile, from Bilák (*Philæ*) to the Desert of Goran, (Leo, p. 661.) extending probably to the confines of Kordofán one way, and as far as the borders of Abyssinia, the other. As Sennár has since been wrested from it, Nubia may be now considered as limited to the habitable tract reaching from the last Cataracts in the Nile to the union of its two branches, called by the Arabs the White and Blue Rivers: (Bahhr-el-abyad and Bahhr-el-azrak :) and as the whole of this tract is bounded to the East and West by Deserts varying in extent, it is in every direction but one cut off, by almost impassable regions, from all communication with other Countries. Physically considered, it falls into two great divisions; the Northern or Lower, and the Southern or Upper Nubia. The former is the narrow and barren valley formed by the Nile, where it forces its way through a broad belt of mountains; the latter, the elevated level, or rather the gentle declivity through which the river takes a wide and undulating sweep in approaching that barrier. Here it passes through large tracts of cultivable soil, extending in some places for a considerable distance on each side; and this was for several Centuries the most populous and flourishing Province of the Nubian Kingdom, and contained its Metropolis, Dóngola.

1. Lower Nubia, or the Valley of the Nile, between Lower the first and second Cataracts, is now subdivided into Nubia,

Extent.

NUBIA. the Wádí-el-Kunúz and the Wádí-el-Núbah. The former reaches from Oswán (*Syene*) to the Wádí-el-sebú', or from 24° to 23° North nearly, and the latter from that valley to the Wádí Halfah, just below the second Cataract, from 23° to 22° North through rather more than another degree of latitude. The whole is frequently called the Land of the Beráberah, (Berbers,) or Kunúz, as the original Nubians are called Berbers (*i. e.* Barbarians or Foreigners) by the Arabs, and the Northern part of Nubia was occupied by the Bení Kenz, (Children of Kenz,) a Tribe of Bedwin Arabs, soon after the Mohammedans invaded Egypt. But though called Beráberah by the Arabs, the Nubians do not appear to be of the same race as the Beráber, or Shulúh, who occupy Mount Atlas and its branches, from the Atlantic to the Egyptian Oases; for their Language bears no resemblance or affinity to the Akwál amázigh, (Leo, 18. Hæst. p. 136. Jones, in *Orat. Domin. Venture, Vocab. Berber. in Voy. de Horneman, par Langlès, p. 441.*) or "Freemen's Speech" spoken by all the Berber Tribes, and used in North Africa and Numidia from time immemorial, as is shown by the proper names of places in those Countries both ancient and modern; the Nubian Language, moreover, seems to bear no affinity to the Koptic or ancient Egyptian, or to any other African Language, of which Vocabularies are extant.

Language.

Cataracts.

Philæ.
Bilak.
Pilak-h.

The Cataract immediately above Oswán is now well known to be nothing more than a rapid, or series of small and broken cascades, occasioned by the many rocks and islets which obstruct the bed of the river in its passage through the granitic belt forming the natural division between Egypt and Nubia. At the head of this Cataract is the celebrated Island of *Philæ*, now considered, according to Burckhardt, (*Nubia*, 5.) as the first place in Nubia. Its ancient sanctity, the magnificence of its Temples, and the splendid remains of Egyptian architecture by which it is still adorned, have given to it, both in modern and ancient times, a celebrity which, with the exception of Thebes, few places even in Egypt have attained. This Island is, as Aristides the Orator observes, (tom. ii. 343.) in the middle of the river, and was, when he visited it, (in the II^d Century,) entirely covered with buildings. At an earlier period, fugitives from Egypt took possession of it, and for that reason it was claimed by the Egyptians; but being above the Cataract, it seems properly to appertain to Nubia, and as such, the Æthiopians maintained that it belonged to them. Under the Romans, it was the frontier town of Egypt, as is proved by Lucan, who calls it *Regni claustra Philæ*, (*Phars.* x. 313.) and by a multitude of other testimonies. That such was the case in the earliest Ages is shown by its name, for Bilák,* as it is called by the Arabs, is nothing more than the Egyptian word Pilak-h accommodated to their pronunciation; and it was natural for the Egyptians to call the last place on their Southern frontier, Pi-lak-h, *i. e.* "The Extremity," as that term was also applied to Alexandria, the Northern extremity of their Country. (Quatremère, *Mém.* i. 387.) From Pilak-h the Greeks easily formed their word *Philæ*. On the Eastern bank of the river is a village called El Birbé,† now the boundary of Egypt. The Island

itself measures only 1152 feet from North-West to South-East, and 408 feet in width, being 2700 feet in circumference; and it rises no more than 25 feet above the Nile when at its lowest level, but is never inundated. (Lancret, in *Descript. de l'Egypt. Antiq.* i. 1.) It was a place of pilgrimage, held in the greatest veneration by the Egyptians as containing the sepulchre of Osiris. None but Priests were allowed to touch its sacred soil,* and milk was offered up to the God, in a different dish, every day of the year. (Diod. Sic. i. 22.) Having been entirely covered with Temples, it contains the largest and best preserved assemblage of ruins within a given space, now to be found in all Egypt. (Lancret, p. 6.) An elevation at the Southern end affords a complete view of all the ruins; on the right a solitary, unfinished Temple, on the left long rows of columns leading to another and much larger one, dedicated to Isis. Before this there stood two obelisks, and its massive portals (*pylons*) are covered with bas-reliefs and hieroglyphic inscriptions. These buildings are 54 feet high and 118 broad, and therefore of much smaller dimensions than those of several other Temples in Egypt. The porticoes on each side connect these with inner portals, and the columns and other parts of the building are formed from the ruins of older edifices adorned with hieroglyphics; whence M. Lancret and other French savans concluded that the Arts must have begun to flourish at a period inconceivably remote, as this Temple they judged, from its style of decoration, to be at least 3000 years old; and it was built upon the ruins of buildings some thousands of years older. Three large and several smaller chambers lead to the *adytum*, or sanctuary, in which there is a niche covered with hieroglyphics, and designed, as is supposed, for a representation of the presiding Deity. The constellation of the Lion, which appears among these sculptures, was urged by French savans as an irrefragable proof of the vast antiquity of this Temple, which must have been erected, they maintained, more than 2500 years before the beginning of our Era, while Leo was the Sign in which the Sun entered at the Summer solstice; for these Astronomical tablets alluded, they said, without doubt, to the inundation of the Nile, which begins about that period. (Fourier, *Mém. in Description de l'Egypte.*) This discovery had the additional merit of giving powerful support to the extravagant chronology of the Egyptian Priests, and being completely at variance with that of the Jewish and Christian Scriptures, it was therefore eagerly adopted, and pompously detailed in "the Great Work" on Egypt, as one of the most valuable results of the glorious occupation of that Country by the French. There are some Greek inscriptions, indeed, on the Temple containing these Astronomical tablets; but who would trouble themselves with such modern additions as these inscriptions, which could scarcely be 2000 years old? They were manifestly added, it was said, to gratify the vanity of the Ptolemies, who suppressed the Egyptian Religion, and introduced that of the Greeks. Thus the Zodiacs at Denderah and Esnè, (Isnà,) if the Greek inscriptions on those Temples deserve credit, are not older than the time of Nero and Antoninus; but it is well known, said these Philosophers, that all knowledge and use of hieroglyphics was lost before Egypt became

NUBIA.

Astronomical tablets.

* Not Ialák, as in the *Geographia Nubiensis*, (p. 15. 17.) by an error of transcription; but Bilák, as it is once printed in the Arabic text, (p. 19.) and almost invariably written in the MSS. of the original Work of Idrisi.

† Birbá, pronounced Birbé, is the Egyptian word *pi-erphéi*, *i. e.* the Temple. (De Sacy, *Not. et Extr.* i. 270. *Obs. sur les Noms des Pyram.* p. 31. Quatremère, *Rech.* p. 278.) whence the hierogly-

phic character is called *pierpheuikon* and *berbáwiyyeh*, *i. e.* Temple-character.

* That was strictly true only of the Abaton, one of the adjacent islets.

NUBIA. a Roman Province. When, however, a diligent study of the Rosetta stone had furnished a clue to the meaning of those enigmatic figures, they unhappily repeated the same tale, and the names and titles of Nero appeared annexed to the planisphere of Denderah; while that of Esné, supposed to be some thousands of years older, bears the names of Claudius and Antoninus Pius. (Champollion, *Précis*, p. 5.) M. Letronne, moreover, has proved very satisfactorily (*Eclaircissements*, p. 91.) that Judicial Astrology, the casting of nativities, &c. were scarcely heard of before the first Century of our Era; in which, and the immediately following Ages, those vain Sciences, the favourites if not the offspring of Egypt, were peculiarly patronised by the Roman Emperors. The hieroglyphic inscriptions at Philæ refer to Ptolemy Epiphanes, the Emperors Augustus, Tiberius, Domitian, and Trajan. (Champ. *Précis*, p. 69.) The Great Temple was begun by Philadelphus, and finished by Euergetes II. and Philometor; but one of its *propylons* and the little Temple of Venus were erected by Nectanebus I. (Champ. *Bullet.* xii. 134.) To the East of the Great Temple there are remains of a small one dedicated to Venus by Ptolemy Euergetes, and his sister and wife, both named Cleopatra, about B. C. 125, (Letronne, *Recherches*, p. 93.) just at the same time as the Priests of Isis established on the Island presented a petition recorded, in Greek on the base, and in hieroglyphics on the obelisk placed before the little Temple of Isis, and brought from thence to this Country by Mr. W. J. Bankes. (Letronne, *Rech.* p. 297.) The Northern extremity is the only part of Philæ which is ever reached by the inundation, but it is almost entirely covered with ruins of various Ages: walls ornamented with triglyphs, the remains of a Roman triumphal arch, and sepulchral inscriptions and decorations of the Christians by whom these Temples were appropriated, mark here, as elsewhere in Egypt, at one glance, the gradual lapse of Ages. Its sides are almost everywhere cased with ancient and solid masonry, which is concave towards the water, as in the Island of Elephantiné, (Jomard, *Descr. de l'Egypte Ant.* i. 12.) and its position, as determined by the astronomical observations of M. Nouet, is in $24^{\circ} 3' 45''$ North and $32^{\circ} 54' 10''$ East, (*Mém. sur l'Egypte*, ii. 237.)

Debod.
Parembolè.
Tzitzî.
When approaching this Island, the river passes through a very narrow passage between granite rocks for ten or eleven miles, from the valley of Debót, where are the ruins of Tzitzî marked by walls and piers of granite in the river of Tzitzî, and at the Northern extremity of which there are considerable remains of a Temple, of which a correct notion may be formed from Burckhardt's plan, (*Nubia*, 127.) and Norden's (pl. cxlvi.) and Gau's plates. (*Antiq. de la Nubie*, pl. iv.) It has no sculptures externally, but several internally, and they are executed in a style which seems to show the decline of the Arts. (Burck. 128.) Debót is very nearly 16 Roman miles from Oswán, (*Syne.*) the distance marked in the Itinerary of Antoninus, between that place and Parembolè, (*i. e.* enclosure, or encampment,) the first military station beyond the confines of Egypt. The Temple was erected at different periods, and some parts of it are, as Mr. Hamilton justly conjectured, (*Egypt*, p. 43.) comparatively recent. The *cella*, or central chamber is the most ancient; the *secos*, front, and a side chamber on the left, near the entrance, with the three *propylons*, or portals, are more modern. Some parts of the front and vestibule were evidently

never finished. An inscription on one of the *propylons*, copied by Mr. Hamilton, shows that the Temple was dedicated to Isis and Serapis, and the synthronous Gods, by Ptolemy Philometor and his wife and sister Cleopatra, in the eighteenth year of his reign, (B. C. 164,) as has been very ably deduced by M. Letronne. (*Rech.* p. 39.) According to M. Champollion, (*Bullet.* xii. 257.) the most ancient part of the Temple was dedicated by Atharramon, a King of Æthiopia, to Ammon Rá, Lord of Tebot, and Hathor, (Venus,) and to Osiris and Isis, as synthronous but inferior Deities. It was continued, he adds, but not finished by Augustus and Tiberius. In the sanctuary there are fragments of a monolith Temple of rose-coloured granite, of the Age of the Ptolemies.

About five miles South of the Wádí Debót is the Déhmit, beginning of the Wádí Dehmít, the first part of a tract named Wádí el-mubárákát, (Vale of the Blessed,) from a branch of the Bení Kunúz, by whom it is occupied. Its uncultivated fields are overgrown with the officinal senna: and at Kardáseh, or Kartásh, Gartash. Kardassy. about four miles South of Dehmít, there are the remains of a Temple on a hill,* and the ruins of an ancient station close to the water's edge. (Burckhardt, *Nubia*, p. 122. Light, *Trav.* p. 59.) Only the portico remains, but two of its eight columns are no longer standing. It is much defaced, and its hieroglyphics are almost obliterated. Close to the river, South-West of the hill on which this Temple stands, there are extensive quarries of sandstone, which probably furnished the materials for the Temples of Philæ and in the intervening tract. The levelled sides of these quarries abound in unfinished sculptures and inscriptions, commemorative of the pilgrims who came to pay their devotions to the Ten-thousand-named Isis, the patroness of the place. (*Bullet.* xii. 256.) This explains at once why the head of that Goddess forms the capitals of some of the pillars of the Temple: many of the inscriptions of which have been ably illustrated by M. Letronne. (*Rech.* 481.)

At the distance of about six miles further South is Tafah. Táfah, the *Taphis* of the Ancients, opposite to which Teffah. Taphis. was *Contra-Taphis*, the places on each side of the river having usually the same name. (Burck. *Nubia*, 9.) Of both these towns there are still some remains, and the inhabitants are called Aulád-el-Nasará, (Children of Christians,) as being properly Beráberah, and not of Arabian origin. (Burck. *Ibid.* 121.) The rock here advances to the water's edge, and forms a perpendicular cliff. On the adjoining plain are the remains of *Taphis* and two small Temples, (Light, p. 60. Norden, pl. cxlvii. fig. 2.) neither of which have sculptures; but, as is easily seen by their style, says M. Champollion, (*Bullet.* xii. 956.) are of the Roman period. The larger certainly, perhaps both of them were used as Churches by the Nubians; and figures of Saints, Christian inscriptions, and an almanack have been daubed upon the walls. (Burck. *Nubia*, 121.) Táfah is separated by a mountain of sandstone on its Northern, and granite and feldspar on its Southern side, from Khortum, about six miles distant. Here a second ridge of granite rock crosses Nubia from East to West, and forms the Island of Darmút, and a slight rapid (*shelál*) in the river.

About seven geographical miles further South is El Kalábisheh, "the largest village," says Burckhardt, ElGalabshe. Talmis. (112.) "on the West bank of the river between Oswán

* Called by Norden (pl. cxlvii. fig. 1.) the ruins of Hindau, from a village a few miles to the South.

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and Derr." In the centre of it, occupying the whole space between the mountain and the stream, is the ruin of a very large and beautiful Temple; (Light, p. 64.) and about half a mile to the North-West of it, close by the quarries whence the stone used for its buildings was taken, there is a small one hewn out of the rock. The sculptures here are in a very rude, coarse style, but its bas-reliefs appear to represent very interesting Historical subjects, says Burckhardt. (117.) It is called Beit-el-wali, or Dar-el-wali (Governor's House) by the Arabs, and is so deserving of attention, that M. Champollion passed four days in the examination of its sculptures, which are, according to him, (Bullet. xii. 254.) in a very fine style. They represent the expeditions of Sesostri, in his youth, against the Arabs, Africans, Kúshí, (Æthiopians,) and Shari. (Bisháriyeh?) He appears presenting his Asiatic prisoners to his father Rhamses in one compartment; in another, the latter is represented in a triumphal car, striking an Arab, while the son brings the vanquished Chiefs into his presence. All these and the remaining bas-reliefs on the left wall of the principal chamber relate to the defeat of the Arabs. The right wall is decorated with similar memorials of victories over African nations. The suppliant Æthiopian King, presented by Sesostri to his father, the tables covered with chains of gold, panther-skins, bags of gold dust, logs of ebony, elephants' tusks, and ostriches' feathers, the train of captive Sharis, and the lions, panthers, ostriches, monkeys, and camelpards, which close the procession, immediately recall the passage in Diodorus, (i. 55.) in which that Historian says that Sesostri compelled the Æthiopians to pay "a tribute of ebony, gold, and elephants' teeth." All the remaining sculptures relate to the Gods to whom the Temple was dedicated, Ammon-Ra, and Cnuphis, his secondary form, and record the protection afforded by them to its founder, Rhamses II., who is represented in the sanctuary as suckled by Anucis, Patroness of Elephantiné, and Isis, the mistress of Nubia. The great Temple, mentioned above, is dedicated to Mandulis, or Malúli, Lord of Talmis. Mandulis was son of Isis by Horus, as Chons was son of Muth by Ammon-Ra; and the first of these Triads seems to have been considered by the Egyptians as a sort of incarnation of the last. El Kalábisheh, it should be observed, is on the site of Talmis, eight miles from Taphis, according to the Itinerary; and a Greek inscription on the walls of the Temple (Niebuhr, Inscr. Nub. 10.) expressly mentions Talmis as the name of the place. This edifice appears to have been twice rebuilt: its founder was Amenophis II., successor of Mæris; but it was restored under the Ptolemies, and lastly under the Emperors Augustus, Caligula, and Trajan. The mythological decorations of this remarkable Temple furnished M. Champollion with materials for some very ingenious theories respecting the Religious system of the Egyptians; and though from the short period which elapsed between his return to France and his lamented death, it is scarcely possible that he could have had leisure fully to develop his views, it will be a subject of deep regret if his papers should not furnish at least an outline of the observations on which these theories were founded. Mounds of rubbish on the Eastern bank of the river mark the site of Contra-Talmis, and the position of El Kalábisheh, as determined by Dr. Rüppell, is 23° 33' 1" North. M. Cailliaud places it in 23° 43' 42" North and 32° 54' 37" East. A ground-plan of the Temple is given by Burckhardt, (p. 113.) and by M. Gau. (Antiq. de la Nubie.)

Contra-Talmis.

To the South of El Kalábisheh,* ancient piers along the river, with reservoirs and quarries in the hills, show that the inhabitants were once in a flourishing condition; and at Dandúr, about fourteen miles higher up, there is a small Temple,† close to the water's edge, (Burck. 110.) constructed in the Age of Augustus but still unfinished. (Bullet. xii. 252.) Its sculptures relate to the incarnation of Osiris.

NUBIA.

Dandur.
Garsery.

The valley of Dandúr is separated by a promontory which advances to the river's edge from Kirsheh,‡ in 23° 31' 45" North 32° 56' 55" East, (Cailliaud, vol. iv. p. 166.) on the site of the ancient Tutzis, about eight miles distant. At the Northern extremity of the village there is a Temple excavated from the rock, executed, as Burckhardt remarks, (107.) in the infancy of sculpture, when the artist laboured to produce an effect, not by the grace, but by the size of his figures. It was dedicated, according to M. Champollion, (Bullet. xii. 251.) by Rhamses the Great, to Phthah, (Vulcan,) and has suffered much from time and Barbarians, (probably the Persians,) all excepting the excavated part having been destroyed. The large chamber is supported by six colossal statues in a very rude style, singularly contrasting with the finely executed bas-reliefs on the walls. Rhamses, deified as the son and the child of Phthah, is the divine personage most frequently represented in these sculptures. The Egyptian name of the place was Phthah-ei, or Thy-Phthah, (Abode of Phthah,) and therefore synonymous with Mem-phthah, or Memphis.

Girshe.
Tutzis.

At the distance of about twelve miles above Kirsheh, is Dakkeh, on the site of Pselcis, opposite to which, on the Eastern side of the river, Kobbán occupies the place of Contra-Pselcis. The Temple at Dakkeh is "one of the finest remains of antiquity that is met with in the Valley of the Nile." (Burck. 103, 104.) The first hieroglyphic inscription upon it which caught M. Champollion's eye, informed him that he was on sacred ground, dedicated to Thoth, Lord of Pselc: the Greek ones copied by different travellers, and explained by M. Letronne, (Rech. 83. 164. 371. 476, 477.) equally acknowledge the very great God Hermes (TONΘEON-MEΓISTONEPMHN) as the patron of the place; and it will be readily believed, as M. Champollion declares, that few monuments furnish such ample materials for illustrating the Mythological History of Hermes twice Great, as this Temple. All his transformations are here represented: first he appears as Har-hat, or Hermes Trismegistos, (thrice Great,) the Divine Wisdom personified; secondly, as Meuñ, or Reason; thirdly, as Ari-hos-nufi, the Parent of harmonious sounds; fourthly, as Pa-hit-nufi, the Possessor of a good heart; and lastly, as Thoth, the Earthly Hermes, or Divine Wisdom in an earthly form; he appears here, moreover, armed with a caduceus. The last chamber but one was constructed by Erkamen, King of Æthiopia, the Ergamenes of Diodorus, (iii. 6.) who put an end to the tyranny of the hierarchy by a cruel stratagem. The remainder of the Temple was formed by three of the Ptolemies, (Euergetes, I. and II. and Philopator,) and it was continued by Augustus. Near the pylon, or portal,

Dekke.
Pselcis.

* This name is an Arabic plural, the singular of which, Kulbúsh or Kilbúsh, does not appear to be a significant word, and might possibly be originally a proper name.

† Garsery in Light's Travels, p. 68. Norden, pl. cii.

‡ That Kirsheh is a name of some antiquity is evident from the fragments of Koptic MSS. found in Nubia by Mr. Legh, Travels, p. 155, 156. 4to. ed.

NUBIA. there are some remains of a former Temple constructed by Mœris, which show that the Religion of the Egyptians was not altered by all the changes of dynasty or the lapse of so many Ages. This is also the last place where there are any vestiges of Greek or Roman Art. Of the devastations made by the Persians there are continual traces, and many of the Temples now remaining in Egypt were erected by the Greek and Roman Princes to replace what the Persians had destroyed. A design of the Temple of Dakkeh is given by Norden (pl. cliv.) and by Capt. Light. (p. 70.) At Kórtí, (Kórtah, or Khortum,) about three miles South of Dakkeh, there are, near the river, the remains of a very diminutive and much mutilated Temple. It has few sculptures, and seems to have escaped M. Champollion's notice. The place is remarkable, as being anciently the most Northern Episcopal See in the Nubian Province of Macuria, (Quatremère, *Mém.* ii. 36.) and, consequently, a place of some note. About six miles South of Kórtah, begins the Wádí el Muharrakah, (Burned Valley,) in the middle of which, on a rocky hill overhanging the river, are the remains of *Hiero-sycaminus*; (the sacred Sycamore;) and three or four miles further North, the remains of an Egyptian Temple which has been used as a Christian Church. (Burck. p. 100.) It was dedicated to the Ten-thousand-named Isis, and the Sun Sarapis, as appears from an inscription scrawled in red ink on one of its walls. There are also some in the current Egyptian character, one of which Burckhardt has imperfectly copied. The district called *Dodeca-Schœnus*, (Twelve Ropes,) measuring 720 stadia, or 90 miles, terminated here.

Korta.
Khortum.
Corte.

El Mehar-
raka.

Hierosyc-
aminus.

Wadi
Seboua.

About 15 miles South of El Moharrakah is Wádí-el-sebú, (Vale of Lions,) which contains, on the Western side of the river, another fine relic of Egyptian architecture. The two *propylons*, like those at Kórneh, (a part of the ancient Thebes,) are separated from the river only by a narrow plain. (Light, p. 87. Norden, pl. clv.) The place derives its name from an avenue of sphinxes in front of the Temple which was half excavated from the rock and half built in front of it. It is, without contradiction, says M. Champollion, (*Bullet.* xii. 248.) the worst production of the Age of Rhamses the Great; and was dedicated by that Prince to Phré, (the Sun,) and Phthah, Lord of Justice; the columns beginning and ending the rows of sphinxes are statues of Sesostris in a standing posture; and his conquests over the nations North and South are represented on the outside of the *pylon*, but are now so much defaced as to be scarcely distinguishable. The greater part of the Temple is buried in sand; and its dilapidated state led Burckhardt to suppose it to be more ancient than the sculptures at Kúrneh and Karnak.

In a desert spot, about 21 miles in a straight line, but more than twice that distance along the bank of the river, which here makes a considerable sweep to the South and East, and not more than six miles by the shortest road from Tomás opposite to Derri, are the remains of a village called Hassáyá, or 'Amádeh,* and a fine Temple,

Hassaye, or
Amada.

* Hasáyá and 'Amádeh are Arabic words, erroneously spelt by Burckhardt and Cailliaud. The first is the plural of hisy, and signifies "pools of water filtered through sand lying upon a rocky bed;" the second is the plural of 'imád, "a column, lofty edifice," &c. The names in M. Cailliaud's list (iii. 349.) were furnished by some illiterate scribe, probably a Nubian, and are very often misspelled. Burckhardt is much more correct, but he was not well acquainted with the literal Arabic when he made this journey, and his ear sometimes deceived him.

"interesting," says Burckhardt, (p. 97.) "on account of its preservation, being almost entire." It has experienced the lot of most of the Nubian Temples, and "the walls of the cella have a thick coat of plaster, on which are paintings of Greek Saints." There is first (Champollion, in *Bullet.* xii. 247.) a kind of *pronaos* (vestibule) supported by twelve square pillars covered with sculptures, and four columns, which may be, not inaptly, styled proto-doric, as being the prototype of the Grecian Order bearing that name, and they are found only in the most ancient monuments of Egyptian architecture. This Temple was founded by Thouthmosis III., otherwise named Mœris, as appears from the inscriptions upon the jambs of the inner doorways; which, literally translated, are as follows: "The beneficent God, Lord of the World, (the Sun giving stability to the Universe,) Son of the Sun, (Thouthmosis,) the regulator of Justice, hath performed an act of devotion to his Father the God Phré, (the Sun,) God of the two heavenly mountains, and hath erected in honour of him this Temple of hard stone; he hath done this that he may have eternal life." The four chambers on the right and left of the sanctuary and a part of the vestibule were made by his successor Amenophis II., as is recorded in a long inscription on a vast block of stone (*stèle*) at the extremity of the sanctuary. Thouthmosis IV., the next in succession, completed the edifice by adding the *pronaos*. The sculptures here are much superior, says M. Champollion, (*Ib.* 247.) to those at Derri or even at Ibsambal.

Tómas is a large village inhabited by Arabs of the Tribe Gharbiyyeh, who established themselves in Nubia soon after their Countrymen invaded Egypt: and on the opposite side of the river, about five miles South-East of it, is El Derr, or Derri, considered in modern times as the Capital of Nubia, being the usual residence of the Káshifs, whose forefathers, profiting by the internal broils of the Mamlúks, the feebleness of the Turkish Páshás, and the natural strength of their territory, rendered themselves independent not long after the conquest of Egypt by the Turks. It is, however, nothing more than a village of about two hundred houses (Burck. 30.) overshadowed by a grove of palm-trees,* inhabited by the descendants of the Bosniac troops sent by Selim I., in 1517, to occupy these narrow defiles. On the declivity of a rocky hill, just behind the village, are the remains of a Temple apparently of remote antiquity, (Burck. p. 27.) but being excavated from the sandstone rock, still tolerably entire, Burckhardt's conjecture was not far from the truth, for M. Champollion (*Bullet.* xii. 245.) ascertained that it belongs to the time of Sesostris, of whose children its inscriptions contain an enumeration. It was dedicated to Amon-Rha and Phré invoked by the name of Rhamses, the peculiar patron of the family of Sesostris. The latitude of Derri, or Dirr, according to Dr. Rüppell, (p. 277.) is 22° 44' 21" North. Tomás, by M. Cailliaud's account, is in 22° 44' 45" North 32° 12' 34" East.

Toumas.

Derri.

About fifteen miles South-West of Derri is Ibrim, the ancient *Primis*, on an insulated rocky hill just above the river. The remains of some walls, Greek Churches, and a solitary granite column, are the only antiquities which Burckhardt supposed it now to retain, for its ruined castle was probably built in the Lower Empire; but M. Champollion (*Bullet.* xii. 243.)

* It appears very naked and comfortless in Norden's plate (clix.)

NUBIA. found four cavern-like excavations at the foot of the enormous mass of sandstone on which the castle stands, in the first of which is a sitting figure of Thouthmosis I., between Thóth, the Lord of Prim, (*Primis*.) and Saté, (Juno,) Queen of Elephantiné and Nubia. In the second, there is a statue of Mæris similarly placed, and in a bas-relief, on the right wall, Nahi Governor of the Southern Provinces, presenting the tribute due from them to that Sovereign. In the third cavern Osor-Saté presents the tribute from the South to Amenophis II., but the sculptures here are much defaced. The fourth cavern represents similar offerings made by an Æthiopian, as Governor of the South, to Sesostri. Near the 'Akabah el Fereik, (the rocky ascent over the barrier,) between 30 and 40 miles South-West of Ibrim, there is, perhaps, the most perfect of all the Nubian Temples; it is excavated from the side of a nearly perpendicular rock and accessible only by a very narrow and dangerous path. Its walls were plastered over by the Greeks and adorned with pictures of their Saints, especially St. George and the Dragon; but M. Champollion had this covering removed, and found that the Temple was dedicated to Thoth by Horus, son of Amenophis Memnon. He also had drawings made of three bas-reliefs of great mythological interest. (*Bullet.* xii. 137.) He erroneously calls it Jebel 'Addeh, for that hill, which is insulated and close to the water's edge, is nearly six miles beyond Fereik. On its summit is the Kal'ah 'Addeh, (Castle of 'Addeh,) similar in construction to that of Ibrim, but long since abandoned.

Acabah of
Fereyg.

Ebsambal.
Ibsamboul.

On the Western bank, nearly opposite to Fereik, are the celebrated Temples of Ibsambal, so well known by the accurate descriptions of Burckhardt (p. 88.) and Belzoni, (203. *seq.*) whose Herculean labours in bringing those remarkable monuments again to light, would be alone sufficient to command the gratitude of all who have any respect for works of ancient Art. The site of these splendid edifices is in 22° 19' 47" North, (Rüppell, 277.) or according to M. Cailliaud, in 22° 19' North and 31° 32' 54" East. Both the Temples are entirely excavated from the rock. The smallest, dedicated to Hathor, (Venus,) by Nofré-Ari, consort of Rhamse the Great, is immediately over the river, and is decorated in front by six colossal statues, each of about 35 feet in height, representing that Prince and his Queen with their children at their feet. These statues are finely executed, and the Temple itself is covered with beautiful bas-reliefs. On a tablet to the right, an Æthiopian Chief congratulates Sesostri on his having subjugated the Libyans; "but the Great Temple," says M. Champollion, "would be a wonder even at Thebes itself." Its entrance is adorned by four figures in a sitting posture, each of which is not less than 61 feet in height, all admirable portraits of Rhamse the Great. (Sesostri.) The interior is not less admirable; but its doorway is so blocked up with sand, as to be scarcely passable. It can be entered only by a person creeping on hands and knees through a small hole, and the heat and want of air within are such as to be almost insufferable. The thermometer rose, says the same traveller, to 115°. (Fahrenheit.) The first chamber is supported by eight pillars, against each of which there is a colossal figure of the same Prince 30 feet high: and on the walls there is a series of bas-reliefs relative to his conquests in Africa. One especially, representing him in a triumphal car, followed by bands of prisoners, Nubians, Negroes, &c. of the

natural size, is a composition of the greatest beauty and effect. The remaining chambers, sixteen in number, abound in fine bas-reliefs on Religious subjects, many of which are highly interesting and curious. The whole is terminated by a sanctuary, at the end of which there are four fine statues in a sitting posture, and greatly exceeding the natural size. They represent Anion-Rá, Phré, Phthah, and Rhamse the Great. The heat of the interior is not inaptly compared by M. Champollion to that of a Turkish vapour-bath. Six large historical tablets in the great chamber were copied by order of Messrs. Champollion and Rosellini; as well as a long inscription on a column in the interior of the Great Temple. It consists of a Decree of Phthah (Vulcan) in favour of Sesostri, and that Monarch's reply. (*Ib.* 141.) From Ibsambal, Southward to the Wádí Hhalfah, all the Eastern side of the river is a fertile valley of some width, except where the hills advance very near to the stream; the Western side is almost invariably sandy and barren; but it appears to have been well peopled formerly, and the ruins of churches and other buildings mark the site of towns and villages at no very distant period. At Serreh Gharbí (Western Serreh) there are the ruins of a small Temple, which has been successively converted into a Church and a Mosque. It has still the remains of some remarkable bas-reliefs, but is much decayed. (Burck. 87.) At the distance of 18 miles further, commences the Wádí Hhalfah,* opposite to Sukóit† on the Eastern bank. On the Western side are the remains of a fine and ancient Temple. (Burck. 85.) Three edifices may still be traced, according to M. Champollion: (*Bullet.* xii. 138.) the first and Northernmost, a small square building of no importance; the second a Temple of unburned brick and stone, with protodoric columns, dedicated to Hor-Ammon by Amenophis II., son and successor of Mæris. Two inscribed columns also (*steli*) of importance were found buried in the sand, one recording the adoration and gifts of Rhamse I., and another the consignment of all the Nubian nations, by their God Mandu, to the care of Osortasen of the XVIth Dynasty. Shamik, Osau, Shoat, Osharkin and Kós, are the only names still legible; but there were three others now entirely effaced. The third Temple, a little way further South, is in the same state of dilapidation. It was the principal Temple of the Egyptian city of Beheni, a place apparently of considerable extent, and was erected by Mæris, in honour of Jupiter Ammon and the Sun. (Amon-Ra and Phré.) At the Southern extremity of Wádí Hhalfah, on the Eastern side of the river, are the ruins of an ancient town, perhaps Bugorash or Bukoras, the Capital of Maris, the Northern Province of Nubia. (Quatremère, ii. 17. 32.)

Gharby
Serré.

Wady
Halfah.

Bujorash.
Bucoras.

The termination of the second Cataract is about a mile and a half South of Wádí Hhalfah, in 21° 53' 32" North and 31° 56' 46" East. It is called by the Arabs Jebel-el-jenádil. (The Mountain of Rocks.) "Between this place," says El Idrisi, (p. 21.) "and the city of Bilák‡ (*Philæ*) there are six days' journey by land, and four (more) by water on account of the bends in the

Gianadel.
Second
Cataract.

* Probably from hhalfá, an aquatic herb.

† This is the Bakouy of Quatremère, (*Mém.* ii. 9.) and Takoa of Burckhardt; (p. 494.) more extraordinary corruptions of foreign names than this, are not uncommon in Eastern MSS.

‡ The epitomizer has here, by an awkward omission, made Idrisi say the reverse of what he meant to say; namely, that the black people went by water from Jenádil to Bilák, though he immediately

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river. The ships of the Blacks go backward and forward to and from Jebel-el-jenádil, for they can go no further in their way towards Egypt, because the Almighty hath been pleased to make this mountain small of ascent on the side of the Country of the Blacks; but its second face, that which looks towards Egypt, is exceedingly high; and the Nile runs down from its higher to its lower side with a great and tremendous stream; the water being obstructed in its course by stones heaped upon stones, and by devouring rocks." This exactly agrees with our modern accounts of the Batn-el-hajar, (Belly of Rocks,) and the Cataract itself. Burckhardt, who saw it before the rocks on the Eastern side had been blown up by Mohammed 'Alí's lághumjí báshí, (head miner,) in order to clear the passage, says, (p. 84.) "It is formed by a part of the stream only, at most twenty yards in breadth; its fall is more rapid, and the noise and foam greater than in any other place in the Batn-el-hajar, or than at the Cataracts of Oswán; still, however, it little deserves to be called a cataract or shelál.* There are three principal falls, or sloping rocks, one above another, over which the water descends with great velocity." The whole tract between the Wádí Hhalfah and Sukkót is called Batn, Dár or Wádí-el-hajar, a stony wilderness, with many rapids in the river, similar to those at Oswán. (Burck. 42.) The navigation was here interrupted for about 100 miles, till cleared as before mentioned by order of the present Páshá. A few narrow strips of level ground, watered by wheels, are cultivated in this barren tract, by an Arab Tribe called Omm-el-sherif, who say they came originally from Mecca.

Wady Semné.

The Western shore is less rugged, and was formerly well peopled, as is evident from the ruins of castles, churches, convents, and houses, which occur from time to time, all the way to Wádí Semneh, where the stream forces its way through a narrow passage, not more than fifty paces in breadth, formed by two rocks which project on the opposite sides. On the summit of these precipices there are ruins, and on the Western one the remains of a singular and ancient Temple. (Burck. 81.) The place is also called Altisi. The Nile forms a little port on its Western side, (Cailliaud, i. 339.) and the Temple, according to M. Cailliaud, is in 21° 29' 32" North and 30° 57' 24" East, in Dr. Rüppell's Map, in 21° 31' North and 31° 24" East. Plates of it and its sculptures are given by the former of those travellers, (ii. pl. xxiv.—xxvii.) and he remarks that the hieroglyphics on the front have been substituted for others which had been obliterated. The whole height of the walls is formed of only three layers of stones, so large are the dimensions of each block. The Temple is built of sandstone, and placed within an enclosure about 180 feet long and 60 wide. A little to the South-West there is another and not much larger enclosure which seems to have been filled with houses; and other mounds or remains of walls, Christian Churches, and ruins on the islands and opposite side of the river, show that there was anciently a town in this place. (Cailliaud, pl. xxiii.) On the Eastern side, M. Cailliaud, who crossed the river on a raft, found the remains of a larger Temple, which escaped Burckhardt's notice from his having crossed the ascent called 'Akabet-el-benát, and quitted, for a short time, the banks of the

afterwards says that their goods were disembarked at the Cataract, and carried thence on the back of camels to Oswán, nearly twelve days' journey at the caravan rate of travelling.

* This word probably means only "a rapid."

river. The sculptures and hieroglyphics are here finely executed, (ii. pl. xxvi. xxvii.) but the roof has fallen in, and the area is so choked up with sand and rubbish, that no entire tablets can be delineated. At Wádí Hhalfah the strata of rock change entirely. To that point sandstone prevails, beyond it greenstone and greywacke. These primitive rocks, says Burckhardt, (46.) continue throughout the Batn-el-hajar. Beyond Sirás, granite and immense masses of quartz occur, and the greenstone (primitive trap, or amphibolite,) is traversed everywhere by strata of quartz. "On our right," near Deír Solleh, (about 25 miles North of Sirás,) says M. Cailliaud, "arose black amphibolic or feldspar rocks, traversed by veins of rose-coloured feldspar. As soon as Mirkís is passed, sandstone is no longer seen, the soil is entirely primitive; granitic rocks furrowed by threads of micaceous schist, granite with white feldspar, and greenish feldspar rocks."

Primitive rocks.

About 25 miles in a South-Western direction from Sirás, across the 'Akabat-el-benát, a steep passage over the mountains, is Wádí-al-tíreh, containing the principal village in the Batn-el-hajar, opposite to some islands in the river. (Burck. 47.) In passing through the Wádí Ambikó,* 15 miles further South, the stream rushes impetuously over the rocks, and carries its foaming current to the distance of several hundred feet; there is nowhere, however, any fall that can properly be so called. The mountains of Ambikó appeared to Burckhardt to be the culminating ridge of the Batn-el-hajar. Between 15 and 20 miles up the river there are, on the Eastern bank, the ruins of 'Okameh, the last village of the Batn-el-hajar, but within the jurisdiction of Sukkót. Opposite to it on the Western side, Dr. Rüppell has noted the existence of a warm spring; this seems to mark this spot as the site of the Upper Maks, mentioned by Abú Seláh and other Arab writers as six days' journey above the termination of the second Cataract. (Quatremère, *Mém.* ii. 9. 32.) It was a garrison-town, and no one could pass through it without being strictly examined; even the King himself, for form's sake, was subjected to an examination. (*Id.* 10.) About 9 miles above 'Okameh is the Island of Kolbeh or Kulúb, separated from the Western bank, as Burckhardt supposes, (77.) by an artificial channel, which is dry in Spring. On this island there are the remains of a town and a Christian Church. The river is full of rocks as far up as 'Amarah, where there is a trifling Cataract, (Burck. 76.) the first in the Batn-el-hajar. The Southern extremity of this place is remarkable on account of a fine Temple. Six columns of its *pronaos* (vestibule) remain, the only specimens of Egyptian architecture, says Burckhardt, (54.) which I have ever seen, constructed of calcareous stone, all the rest being built of sandstone. It stands in 20° 48' North, according to Dr. Rüppell's observations, (*Reise*, p. 277.) about three miles North of the village of Eber, or Abri, on the West bank of the river, at 300 paces from the stream. Its columns have square bases, an almost unparalleled peculiarity in Egyptian architecture, and they are covered with narrow strips of bas-reliefs, separated by lines of hieroglyphics. The *cartouches*, or scrolls for Royal names, are, for the most part, left blank. Its foundations in some places appear very slight and inadequate to bear so heavy a superstructure; (Cailliaud, iii. 253. Burck. 54.) a circumstance observable in the Memno-

Wady al tyre.

Ambigo.

Okmeb, or Ukmé.

Colbé. Qouloub.

* Tambuko in Cailliaud's, Ambukol in Rüppell's Map.

NUBIA.

Say.

Sakolouda.

Soleb.
Gourien
Taoua.

nium at Thebes, and in other Egyptian buildings. (Cailliaud, ii. pl. xvi.—xviii.) At Fantau, on the Western bank, in $20^{\circ} 40' 28''$ North and $30^{\circ} 28' 24''$ East, M. Champollion found the remains of a town or village, and a Deir or Convent in a very perfect state. This is no doubt the ancient Episcopal City of Sáī, for the island opposite to it, one of the largest in the Nile, still bears the same name, and on its North-Eastern side there are the remains of a fortress, repaired by the Turks under Selīm I. Its walls, from 35 to 40 feet high, were formed of mud and fragments of ancient buildings; they are now completely in ruins, but many Turkish cannons still remain among the rubbish. The ruins of a Christian Church and a small Egyptian Temple are seen not very far from the Castle. Sáī is placed by Ibn Suleīm, the Historian of Nubia, just above the commencement of the second Cataract. (Quatremère, *Mém.* ii. 11.) "It is the residence," he says, "of a Bishop, and has a Birbá. (Egyptian Temple.) Beyond it is the District of the Sá-koludá, i. e. the Seven Governors; a tract exactly resembling that which is adjacent to the Country of the Moslims; (Egypt;) its cultivable ground being sometimes broad, sometimes narrow, and producing date-palms, mokls, (or dúms, i. e. the *Cucifera Thebaica*,) vines, and grain, some olives, and a few cotton trees." "From Amárah," a few miles below Sáī, says Burckhardt, (55.) "a wide plain opens, the Eastern chain making a wide circuit, while, to the West, the mountains terminate. The cultivable soil on the Eastern side is nearly one mile and a half in breadth; and between it and the mountains is a barren tract covered with small flints and pebbles, similar to that at Suez." The Island of Sáī, as M. Cailliaud informs us, (i. 367.) is about 7 miles long and 2 miles and a half broad. On its Eastern side there is a hill of some height, and near the water it is fertile, but in the interior, desert. When the Nile is at its lowest point this island is united with the Western shore by two small islets, the channels between them being then dry. On the Western side of the river the productive soil is here from 100 to 200 paces in width. At Nelwah, nearly opposite to the Island of Wási, there are a few relics of a Christian Church and an Egyptian Temple. (Cailliaud, ii. pl. xv. fig. 4.) At about 14 miles further South is Jebel Dúsheh or Dósh, a rocky hill of sandstone, marking the Southern boundary of Sukkot. Near its summit, there is a grotto containing some mutilated figures, and above it were found some hieroglyphical tablets. (Cailliaud, ii. pl. xv. fig. 1—3.)

Solib, or Soleb is the first village in the Dár-el-mahás,* and at Gúryen Tawah,† about 3 miles and a half to the South of it, are the ruins of a fine Temple, which Burckhardt, to his great regret, could see only from the Eastern side of the river. (74.) It has a considerable resemblance to the Memnonium at Thebes, is about 350 paces from the

* Without knowing how a well-informed native would spell the word Mahas, which has not been given either by Cailliaud or Burckhardt in the Arabic character, its meaning can only be conjectured. The phrase probably signifies "the district of the bend or deflexion in the river's course." As Mahas may be written in six, and Sukkot in eight different ways, it is by no means easy to determine which is to be preferred; especially as many words have provincial significations, which no Dictionary can supply.

† That M. Cailliaud's Map is in general accurate, cannot be doubted; but there is here a singular discrepancy between it and the data furnished by Burckhardt. That traveller was opposite to these ruins two hours before he reached Wáwí on his return; they are, therefore, six or seven miles South of that village, but M. Cailliaud places them half a league to the North of it.

river, with which it was anciently connected by a causeway, and is about 350 feet long, but from the adjoining heaps of rubbish seems to have been longer originally. The pylon was preceded by an avenue of sphinxes and lions with rams' (Cnuphis) or hawks' heads, (Phré,) and a fine portico led to the principal chamber, containing 48 columns. The due proportion of the columns, finish of the sculptures, and extent of the ruins, says M. Cailliaud, (i. 376.) all indicate a monument of the first rank. (ii. pl. ix.—xiv.) The site of these ruins, as determined by M. Cailliaud, (i. 381. iii. 345.) is $20^{\circ} 25' 45''$ North and $30^{\circ} 30' 32''$ East. Dr. Rüppell's observations give $20^{\circ} 26' 3''$ North and $29^{\circ} 37' 24''$ East. (*Reise*, 278.) This neighbourhood is much infested by wolves and hyænas; hippopotamuses and crocodiles abound in the river. Gúryen Tawah is marked as Phthur in M. Cailliaud's Map; but on what authority does not appear.* The next place in which there are any considerable ruins is Seseh, near the Isle of Aglas, about 40 miles to the South-East of Gúryen Tawah, and 18 miles South-East of Tináreh. Beside a large fortified enclosure, there are some remains of an Egyptian Temple, in $20^{\circ} 5' 54''$ North and $30^{\circ} 46'$ East; so soon would Burckhardt have ascertained that Soleb was not, as he had heard, (75.) "the most Southern specimen of Egyptian architecture." (75.) Of these ruins, which are in a very dilapidated state, M. Cailliaud has given delineations. (ii. pl. vii. viii.) The country here becomes more fertile, and is better cultivated; and Kúkeh, a few miles further up, is a large and handsome village; but the small stock of provisions possessed by its inhabitants had been so completely exhausted by the Páshá's troops, that no supplies were to be obtained there. The Eastern bank is here a complete desert; the cultivable soil being nowhere of any great width, or very productive. A little further South, another range of primitive rock, principally of rose-coloured and white granite, crosses from East to West, and occasions a very abrupt and singular elbow, almost at right angles, in the course of the river, which is here broken by many islands, some of them considerable ones, as far as the foot of the third Cataract.

At Hannek, a large village in $19^{\circ} 41' 30''$ North, near the boundary between Mahas and Donkolah, there is a small but dangerous Cataract; the river being here filled with rocky islets. The Tomb of a Mohammedan Saint, rather more than half a mile to the South of Hannek, on the Western, and Kabodi, a village rather more than a mile South, on the Eastern side of the river, mark the confines of the two Provinces. There is much cultivated ground about Hannek, and at a short distance to the South the landscape, for the first time, ceases to resemble that of Egypt. An immense plain of sand with tracts covered with grass and acacias, backed by a few scattered and very distant hills, opens to the West. Here the date-palms become rare, and the destructive white ant (*termes*) is first seen. This Cataract, which is of small extent, appears to be that mentioned by Ibn Suleīm, (Quatremère, *Mém.* ii. 12.) as the line of separation between the Provinces of

* The Royal scrolls, copied by M. Cailliaud, and interpreted by M. Champollion, show that this Temple was built by Amenophis II., eighth King of Manetho's XVIIIth Dynasty. The captives, whose names M. Cailliaud did not copy, are either Negroes, (pl. xiv. fig. 7—9.) or as M. Champollion supposes, the Hycsos or Arabian Shepherds from whose oppression Egypt was delivered by Amosis, the first King of the same Dynasty. (Cailliaud, iii. 249.)

NUBIA.

Sescé.

Hannek.
Third Cata-
ract.Confines of
Dongola.

NUBIA. Maris and Makorrah; (Macuria;) and if so, the fortress Istenún, (Στενον,) mentioned by him, is probably that of which remains still exist on the Eastern bank. (Cailliaud, i. 397. ii. pl. lxxx. fig. 2.) At Tombos, a little to the South on the same side, there are two hieroglyphic tablets on a granite rock near the river, and a fragment of a colossus of grey granite, prostrate among the rocks, about 100 paces to the East. (Cailliaud, ii. pl. vi.) The stream is, in this part of its course, divided into many channels by islands of various dimensions; the largest and most remarkable of which is named Argo. It is richly clad with verdure, and forms a delightful contrast to the dreary and almost contiguous wastes. Its Northern extremity is in 19° 32' 31" North, and the site of its colossal statues, about six miles to the North of its Southern extremity, is in 19° 22' 56" North and 30° 35' 19" East. (Rüppel, 278.) The faint traces of a large Temple are still visible; and the statues of grey granite now prostrate on the ground, were upwards of 21 feet high when erect. They are in the genuine Egyptian style, and little mutilated, but have no hieroglyphic inscriptions. (Cailliaud, ii. pl. ii.—iv. Rüppel, pl. i.) On the site of the Temple there are a few more fragments of Egyptian sculpture. The 'oshúr, (*Asclepias procera*), so common in these regions, abounds in the neighbourhood of these ruins; which are placed, according to M. Cailliaud, in 19° 22' 39" North, and a mile or two East of 30° 43' East. There are no remains of any importance between this place and Donkolah, the ancient and modern Capital of this part of Nubia.

Dongola. "Donkolah," says Abú Seláh, (Quatremère, ii. 33.) "the Capital of the Kingdom of Nubia, is a large city on the edge of the Nile. It has many Churches, large houses, and wide streets. The King's Palace is very lofty, and has many domes formed of red bricks like those of the houses in Irák." It was in a very different state when seen by M. Cailliaud, (ii. 19.) who places it in 18° 12' 58" North and 31° 7' 44" East. According to Dr. Rüppel its position is in 18° 12' 51" North and 30° 55' 27" East. It is commonly called Donkolah el 'ajúzah, (Old Dongola,) and is more properly a large village than a city. A rock, running from South-East to North-West, from 200 to 250 paces in length, and presenting a perpendicular cliff from 80 to 90 feet in height above the river, is the site on which this Capital stands. A steep and sandy path at its North-Western and South-Eastern extremities, leads up into the town, which appears almost like an assemblage of forts, as the principal houses are enclosed by sloping walls, 24 or 25 feet high, flanked with little square towers here and there. At the North-Western end of the town there is an old Christian Convent nearly 90 feet long, 60 broad, and 40 feet high: one of its upper chambers is now used as a Mosque. (Cailliaud, ii. pl. i.) Along the edge of the cliff, and down into the valley below, in the same direction, there are extensive ruins with some traces of Churches; on the East, ancient burying grounds. The elevated position of the place, on the summit of an isolated cliff, exposes it to the wind from every quarter; its streets are encumbered with sand from the Desert, which to the East is perfectly naked, and the whole appeared to M. Cailliaud almost abandoned, and little better than a heap of ruins: but he saw it immediately after the passage of the Páshá's army, when it had previously suffered from the followers of the Mamlúks, and the surrounding Country had been

desolated by their contests with the Sheikíyehs and Bedwin Arabs.

Between 62 and 63 miles North-East of Donkolah in a straight line, but nearly twice that distance along the bank of the river, which here makes a very large sweep to the South-West, is the hill called Jebel Barkál. It is a tabular mass of sandstone, rising abruptly and singly from the plain of the Desert, about half a mile from the water's edge, and measuring about 1350 yards in circumference. Its Southern side, facing the river, presents a perpendicular face nearly 200 feet high, broken, as is usual with sandstone rocks, by a number of rugged fissures which give it a picturesque appearance. Its position is in 18° 30' 51" North and 32° 8' East, according to M. Cailliaud; 18° 31' 41" North, according to Dr. Rüppel.* The outline of the South-Western angle of the rock is something like the profile of a human head, and Mr. Waddington seems to think that its form is the work of Art. M. Cailliaud, who has given a view of it, (i. pl. lviii.) considers that peculiarity as entirely accidental. On the tabular summit of this hill there are the remains of six Temples. (Cailliaud, i. pl. lx. lxx.) One is a small Temple in great measure excavated from the rock; it consists of five chambers, (pl. ix. fig. 1.) and is now entirely uncovered; its sculptures also are nearly obliterated. At about nine yards to the East of this, is the Temple called Typhonium by M. Cailliaud, which is the finest of all those at this place. The first chamber contains eight colossal statues, representing probably the God who is the reputed Father of the Deity, to the commemoration of whose birth this chamber is dedicated. (Champollion, *Bullet.* xvii. 263. 272.) Similar statues are seen in the chamber preceding the sanctuary. (Cailliaud, i. pl. lxxiv.) On the walls there are bas-reliefs representing a King and Queen presenting offerings to Ammon seated on a throne, with Isis behind him. This Sovereign, as appears from the scroll containing his name and titles, is no other than Tharaca,† called Taracus by Manetho, (of whose XXVth or Ethiopian Dynasty he is the third Prince,) Tharaca in the Septuagint, (2 Kings, ch. xix. ver. 9. *Isaiah*, ch. xxxvii. ver. 9.) and Tirhakah in the Hebrew text. (*Bullet.* xiv. 140.) The bas-reliefs on the walls represent the same Sovereign making offerings to Ammon, (pl. lxx.) accompanied by Horus and Thoth, (pl. lxxi.) or Isis and Horus. (Pl. lxxii.) The most remarkable of these sculptures is that on the Eastern side, where "The King, Lord of the World, (.) Son of the Sun, Lord of Regions, (Tharaca,) Giver of Life, Supreme like the Sun for ever," is presenting an offering to "Ammon-Ra, Lord of the Regions of the World," distinguished here by a ram's head crowned with a disk and two large plumes; to "Neith, Mother and Mistress of the Heavens," crowned with the royal Tiara, (*pschent*), and placing her hand on the shoulder of Ammon; to Phré, (the Sun,) distinguished by a hawk's head bearing a disk, and followed by Mandúlis, also having a hawk's

* That traveller has not given the longitude of Barkál; but allowing M. Champollion's difference of 90" between that place and Meraweh to the West of it, its position, according to Dr. Rüppel, will be 31° 37' 39" East of Greenwich.

† It appears from the interlined papyruses examined by M. Reuvens, (*Lettres à M. Letronne*), that the Greek Θ was expressed by TH in the hieroglyphic character; and Φ is rendered by PH in the scrolls on the Portico of Hermopolis, (Von Minutoli, *Reise*, tab. xiv.) containing the name of Philip Aridaeus, brother of Alexander the Great.

Gebel
Bargal.
Napata.

Temples.

Typho-
nium.

Temple of
Jupiter
Ammon,
and syn-
thronous
Gods.

NUBIA. head surmounted by a disk but contradistinguished by two plumes; and to *Thoth*, the second *Hermes*, over whose head, which is that of an Ibis, is written, "Thouth, Lord of the Eight Countries." (Champollion, *Bullet.* i. 107.) This Temple, therefore, was dedicated by Tirhakah to Jupiter Ammon and his assessors, Neith, Aroëris, Mandulis, and *Hermes*, the especial Protectors of Nubia. The remains of another Temple, to the East of this, (Cailliaud, pl. lix.—lxiii.) adorned with bas-reliefs much defaced, near scattered fragments of two more, lead to a fifth of the same magnitude, almost buried by the fall of the sandstone rock, whence a part of it was excavated; but a sixth, about forty paces further to the East, is the largest of all. Though much injured and encumbered by rubbish, M. Cailliaud succeeded in making a plan of it.* (Pl. xiv. fig. 1.) Its length is about 484 feet, and it contained more than 84 columns, sphinxes, and altars, covered with fine sculptures. An altar of grey granite in the sanctuary, (Cailliaud, pl. lxv. lxvi.) is, with the exception of one side, well preserved; and on it is represented, performing an act of adoration, the King mentioned above, as founder of the first Temple, for he is qualified in the scroll over his head as the "King of an obedient people (Servant of the Sun and *Æsculapius*) ever living, Son of the Sun (Tharaca) ever living." (*Bullet.* i. 219.) On a hillock at a small distance to the South-East are the remains of buildings apparently of Grecian architecture, and this was probably the site of the ancient town. In the Desert to the West of the rock (Cailliaud, i. pl. 1.) there are thirteen Pyramids, with some vestiges of five more. They form two distinct groups at a small distance from each other, and differ from those previously known by having a small Temple with gateways (*pylons*) and enclosures, appended to one of their sides, and a raised border at each angle. (Cailliaud, pl. xlix.—lvii.) The largest is only 81 feet square at its base. These Pyramids, with the exception of a few small ones, are not solid, but merely mounds of earth and rubbish cased with stone; and their perpendicular height always exceeds the greatest diameter of their base. Most of them bear a close resemblance to those near Assûr, on the site of the ancient Meroë; (Rüppell, pl. v.) but the two largest and some small ones at Barkál, most of those at Núrí, and several others, the vestiges of which can be traced at Assûr, never had any Temples annexed, were solid masses of stone-work, and differ in no essential point from the Pyramids of Jízeh: they are for that reason supposed by M. Cailliaud to be more ancient than the rest. That Meroë was in the peninsula formed by the Astaboras, (Atbarah,) the Astagabas, (Dender,) and the Nile, is evident from Strabo; (xvi. 4. 8. p. 771.) and that it was above the junction of the Atbarah and the Nile is also proved by the same writer, (xvii. 1. 2. p. 786.) who says that the city of Meroë is 700 stadia (85 miles) above the confluence of the Nile and the Astaboras. "The Nile," he adds, on the authority of Eratosthenes, "after running Northward from Meroë 2700 stadia, (337½ miles,) turns back to the South, and after passing in a South-Western direction 3700 stadia (462½ miles) till it has nearly reached

* Dr. Rüppell also has given a plan of this Temple (pl. ii.) with a copy of the sculptures on the basis of the great altar, (pl. iv. fig. 1. a, b, c,) and a Lion couchant, the emblematic figure of King Mac... whose name and titles are expressed in the scrolls on the Lion's breast. (*Ibid.* tab. iii. fig. 1.)

the parallel of Meroë, advances a good way into Libya; and taking another sweep regains the Northerly direction of its course, and runs 5300 stadia (662½ miles) to the Great Cataract winding a little to the East, and 1200 stadia (150 miles) to the smaller Cataract near Syene." Eratosthenes, therefore, was acquainted with the extraordinary curvatures in the course of the Nile; but Pliny, (*Nat. Hist.* vi. 35.) on the authority of the travellers sent to explore the Country by Nero, says, that at the distance of 360 miles Westward from the confluence of the Nile and the Astaboras, was *Napata*, the last city taken by Publius Petronius, who was sent by Augustus to chastise the *Æthiopians*. Now, as that General advanced only 970 miles beyond *Syene*, and *Napata* was the last place which he reached, its distance is clearly determined; but Barkál, according to M. Cailliaud, (iii. 226.) who followed the edge of the river, is just 960 miles above *Oswán*; its identity with *Napata*, therefore, seems to be well established; its distance, moreover, along the course of the river, from Assûr, being very nearly 360 miles, affords a fresh corroboration of the same point. Ptolemy (iv. 5. p. 113.) places *Napata* on the Eastern side of the river, and from that place, or rather from the Eastern boundary of its territory, says Pliny, (*Ibid.*) to the Red Sea, is a journey of three days, through a region very productive of gold, and possessing reservoirs of rain water in very many places. *Rebátát*, the present name of the Country where the river turns suddenly to the West and South, may possibly be an alteration of *Napata*. At Núrí, or Núr, nearly opposite to Barkál, on the Eastern side of the river, there is another assemblage of Pyramids, fifteen of which are much larger than the rest. (Cailliaud, i. pl. xlvii.) One of them, which measures 146 feet at its base, is nearly double the size of any of the rest; but generally considered, they differ little from the middle-sized Pyramids at Sakkáreh. They are constructed in the same manner as those in Egypt, their facings being of sandstone nicely levelled, while the interior is filled with blocks of a puddingstone, (greywacke,) formed of quartzose pebbles slightly agglutinated. All these Pyramids have their angles turned exactly to the four cardinal points. Though the outer coating of several has been removed, or fallen off, there are no signs of their having been violently broken open. They were probably the Royal sepulchres of *Napata*.

At a distance from Barkál of rather more than 280 miles along the banks of the river, is *El Mekheir*, the chief place in the modern territory of *Dár-el-Berber*, (Land of the Strangers,) which extends from the Isle of *Direkeh* and the *Wádí el Homár*, where the Nile is obstructed by a numerous group of rocky islands, to *Umm-kedik*, just above its confluence with the Atbarah, and the Northern limit of the tropical rains, as well as the boundary of the peninsula of Meroë. At a little more than 100 miles to the North-East of Barkál, the Nile takes a sudden sweep round by North-West to the South-West, its course having previously been nearly North by West. In the interval between Barkál and this bend in the river, marked by the Island of *Mokrát*, 22 miles in length, and one of the largest in the whole of the river's course, there are several ruins of ancient fortresses, and one or two places which must have been the site of considerable towns; but the whole is now thinly peopled; and to the South of the bend, little ground, beyond a narrow strip on the banks of the stream, is capable of cultivation. A wide extent of

NUBIA.

Pyramids of Nouri.

Sweep of the Nile.

Ruins.

NUBIA. barren sand, more or less level, is seen on both sides, which when traversed by a strong Southerly wind obscures the air with clouds of scorching dust, and renders the short passages from one reach of the river to another very hazardous. Thus at Abú Ahmed, on the bend of the river, M. Cailliaud met a caravan from Wádí el-sebú' to that place, which had been reduced to the last extremity from being detained in the Desert two days beyond the usual time, by the prevalence of a violent South-West wind, which raised the mercury in the thermometers to near 119° of Fahrenheit's scale. (iii. 186.) Lower Nubia terminates at the junction of the Nile and Atbarah; and as the Country to the South of that point, called in modern Maps Upper Nubia, and long since divided into the Principalities of SHENDI and SENNAAR, differs materially with respect both to its physical condition and present inhabitants from Nubia Proper, an account of it will more properly come under those heads; a brief review, therefore, of what is known respecting the History of the Nubians, and some remarks on the characteristics by which they are distinguished from the neighbouring nations, is all that need be added here.

Upper
Nubia.
Shendy.
Sennaar.

History.

Blemmyes.

Nobatae.

Conversion
of Nubia.

Of the extent and power of ancient *Æthiopia*, little was known to the Greeks and Romans, and as the Hebrew Scriptures mention foreign nations only incidentally, little can be gleaned from them respecting that Country, which was very remote from Judæa, and had little intercourse with its inhabitants. That the *Æthiopians* were in all probability of the same race as the Egyptians, has been already noticed in this Work, (*ÆTHIOPIA*, 645.) and that they, at some period, possessed the whole region lying between Egypt and the South of Habesh, or Abyssinia, seems almost certain. But that Abyssinia was severed from *Æthiopia* by the Arabs, whose descendants still sit on the throne, before the commencement of our era, is not improbable; and that the *Blemmyes* and other savage Tribes occasionally possessed a considerable part of the Country called Nubia, is manifest from the inscription at *Talmis*, one of the few Historical documents respecting that Country which still remains. The Nubians themselves appear to have been for many Ages one of the predatory and migratory Tribes inhabiting the vast African Deserts. But, under Diocletian, a portion of the Valley of the Nile was assigned to the *Nobatae*, (*i. e.* *Nubæ* or Nubians,) on condition that they repressed the incursions of the *Blemmyes*, who occupied the Country at a distance from the river between *Elephantiné* and *Axum*. (*i. e.* between Egypt and Abyssinia.) (Procopius, *De Bello Persico*, i. p. 59.) The *Nobatae*, therefore, were in the latter part of the IIIrd Century established nearly throughout the whole extent of the ancient *Æthiopia*, and were evidently more powerful and civilized than their neighbours the *Blemmyes*. The latter, in the beginning of the Vth Century, as is learnt from Olympiodorus, (*ap. Photium in Bibliotheca*.) occupied the whole of Lower Nubia, as far as *Primis*, (*Ibrím*.) and their subjection by Silco, "King of the *Nubades* (*i. e.* *Nobatae*) and all the *Æthiopians*," recorded in the inscription, a part of which still exists at *Talmis*, (*El Kalábisheh*.) took place, as M. Letronne shows, (*Journal des Savans*, 1825,) on very probable grounds, in the middle of the VIth Century.

The Nubians were converted to Christianity, according to the Syriac Ecclesiastical Writers, (*Assemani, Bibl. Orient.* ii. 330.) by the zeal of Julian, a Jacobite

priest, who, by the aid and intrigues of the Empress Theodora, reached the Nubian Court before his orthodox rival, despatched at the same time by Justinian. The Monophysite heresy was thus firmly established in Nubia, and its Churches were always subject to the Patriarch of Alexandria, till the Christian Faith was entirely supplanted by Mohammedanism in the XVth Century. (Quatremère, *Mém.* vol. ii. p. 120.) The extent of the Nubian Kingdom, after the subjection of the *Blemmyes* by Silco, equalled that of the *Æthiopians* in the most flourishing period of their Empire, except while Egypt itself was annexed to their dominions, for the Ecclesiastical division of Nubia into Provinces, found in an ancient MS. by Wansleb, (*Hist. de l'Eglise d'Alex.* p. 29.) comprehended three Provinces; the third of which, Ni-Examites, (*i. e.* *Axomitæ*.) extended apparently to Aksúm in Habesh. It is probable, however, that as the Abyssinians belonged to the same sect as the Nubians, they were included in the same Province of the Alexandrian Patriarchate, and this enumeration may therefore contain the Abyssinian as well as the Nubian Sees. The names of the Nubian Provinces occur also in other Koptic MSS., which, compared with the account of Ibn Suleïm, show that they were these: 1. Marís; 2. Macuria; (*Makorra*;) and 3. Albadia, or Almodia. ('Alwah.) 1. Marís, which signifies in Koptic the Southern Country, (*Abdillatif, par De Sacy*, p. 13.) was an Egyptian not a Nubian name, given probably to that part of Nubia which, in the Vth Century, was possessed by the *Blemmyes*; but its boundaries seem to have varied at different periods. Ibn Suleïm says in one place, (Quatremère, ii. 12. Burck. p. 495.) that it terminated at Nestú, (probably Moshó,) just beyond the third Cataract; and in another place, (Quatremère, ii. 17. Burck. p. 497.) that the Province of Makorra begins at Táfa, one day's journey from Oswán. This seems to have been the more ancient subdivision, as the distance shows that he is speaking of *Taphis*; and it is evident from the inscription at *Talmis*, that the latter was the last place in the territory of the *Blemmyes*. On the other hand, Moshó is still, as in Poncet's time, the frontier town of Donkolah, and the limit of the Marísí dialect of the Nubian Language, (Burck. p. 523.) as is also said by Ibn Suleïm (Quatremère, ii. 12.) to be the case with respect to the other boundary of this Province. The Capital of Marís was Bukhorásh, or Bucoras,* a city less than ten days' journey distant from Oswán, (Quatremère, ii. 17. Burck. p. 497.) and therefore in or near the Wádí Hhalfah. It is probably the Abú Jorásh noticed by Abú Seláh, in his *History of the Convents in Egypt*, (Quatremère, ii. 31, 32.) which was on Mount Dhendhán, (Burck. p. 39.) about 25 miles North of Sukkóí, near the second Cataract. Bú jorásh, says that writer, is a fine and populous city, the residence of a Bishop, and it contains a Monastery bearing the same name.

NUBIA.

Ecclesiasti-
cal subdivi-
sions.

1. Meris.

Bedjrasch.
Boukoras.

Abou Djé-
rasch.

* Written Bujorásh almost invariably, and probably correctly, in the MSS. of El Makrízî, Abú Seláh, &c., for the Bucoras of Wansleb (*loc cit.*) might also be sometimes pronounced Bugoras, which would be written with a *jim* (*i. e.* the letter *j*) by the Egyptian Arabs, who commonly pronounce that letter (as their forefathers did) like our hard *g*. The *káf* (*k*) has a nearly similar sound, but it proceeds from the back of the mouth and is slightly guttural. As a single point over the letter converts the *jim* (*j*) into *khá*, (*kh*.) the alteration here adopted is perfectly admissible, especially as this name is spelt in so many different ways in the MSS. (Burck. p. 522. note 5.)

NUBIA.

2. Makouria.
Makorra.
Mokra.
3. Olwa.
Aloa.
Ghalua.
Souia.

2. Macuria, called by the Arabs Makorrah, was the central Province of Nubia, and Donkolah was not only its Capital, but the Royal residence. 3. To the South of it was 'Alwah, at present called Berber, of which the first town was called Abwáb, (the Gates,) on the Eastern bank of the Nile. "Its Capital, Sóbah, was near the confluence of the White and Green Rivers," (the Western and Eastern branches of the Nile,) says Ibn Suleim, (Quatremère, ii. 23. Burck. p. 500.) "to the East of the Northern extremity of the large island (or peninsula) comprehended between those two rivers." The position of Abwáb cannot now be easily ascertained; the Southern is therefore more doubtful than the Northern boundary of Macuria; but from another passage in the same Work, (Quatremère, ii. 17.) it seems possible that the confluence of the Nile and the Atbarah was the point of separation between those two Provinces. There also the two great branches of the Nubian People met: the Núbahs, whose Capital was Donkolah, and the People of 'Alwah, who "built the great city of Sóbah." (Quatremère, ii. 29.)

Dialects.

History of Maris.

The Province of Maris, taken in its most contracted sense, as the interval between the first and second Cataract, seems to have been sometimes called Nubia; (Quatremère, ii. 16.) but that name probably belonged to the whole of the narrow valley between the first and third Cataracts, and Moshó was most probably the boundary of Maris, or Nubia Proper and Macuria, being also the limit of the two Dialects formerly and still current to the South of Egypt. (*Id.* p. 12.) The Marísí "was that now called Kenzí, and spoken in the Wádí el Kunúz from Oswán to Wádí el sebú;" the Núbí being the Makorri of the Arabian writers, or the Dongolese dialect.* These Tribes, though sprung from a common origin, were continually at war with each other, and were probably first united under Silco, about a century before the Musulmáns invaded Egypt. Their Kings for a considerable time baffled the efforts of those ambitious and sanguinary zealots to obtain a footing in their Country. Taking advantage of their narrow defiles and impassable Cataracts and Deserts, they placed strong garrisons and trusty commanders in the few fortresses which it was necessary to maintain, and "the Lord of the Mountain," as the Governor of Maris was styled, suffered no Moslim or other stranger to pass beyond his castle without a most rigid scrutiny. (Quatremère, 9, 10.) They could not, however, entirely secure themselves from the encroachments of their Northern neighbours; and, according to the Arabian Historians, (Quatremère, *Ib.* p. 42.) were reduced, at the siege of Donkolah by 'Abd-allah, Viceroy of Egypt, in A. H. 31, (A. D. 652,) to sue for Peace,† on condition of delivering up to the Moslims 360 slaves every year at the port of Al Kasr, (the Castle,) just opposite to Philæ, and the frontier town of Maris. This tribute, termed *bakt*, appears to have been originally a convention for the purpose of obtaining slaves; for the Musulmáns on their part were bound to deliver a certain quantity of wine, grain, pulse, clothes, and horses in return for the slaves brought by the Nubians. Cyriac, son of Zachary, who reigned in the first half of the IXth Century, was sent to Baghdád on an embassy to the Khalif Mo'tasim

* See the vocabularies of these Dialects collected by Burckhardt, Seetzen, Von Minutoli, Cailliaud, Pacho, Rifaud, and Scholtz.

† The Treaty then made is given by Makrizí: (Quatremère, ii. 43.) but its authenticity is perhaps disputable. According to it 'Alwah (Albadia) was not comprehended in Nubia.

bi-llah, who received him with great honour, and somewhat diminished the amount of the tribute. About the middle of the same century, when Cyriac was on the throne, the Nubians were much injured by the predatory attacks of a party of Arabs under the command of Abú 'Abd-er-rahmán el 'Omarí, supposed to be a descendant of the Khalif 'Omar. (Quatremère, ii. 59.) He was, however, driven out of Nubia by the stratagems and treachery of Zachary, one of Cyriac's sons, and at length entrapped and murdered by the Chief of a hostile Arab Tribe, towards the close of that century. In A. H. 359, (A. D. 970,) 'Abdallah ibn Suleim, the Historian of Nubia, was sent on an embassy to Donkolah, to invite the King to release himself from paying tribute by embracing Islám. In the curious dialogue which he held with this Prince, the extent and population of the Nubian dominions are clearly admitted; (*Ibid.* 83.) but the superiority of the Egyptians in civilization and opulence is equally acknowledged. The unhappy Nubians, however, who were cut off from all intercourse with any Christian Power except Abyssinia, had soon to contend with a worse foe than the Sultán of Egypt. A branch of the great Tribe of Rebí'ah, descendants of 'Adnán, established in Yemámah, came over into Egypt about A. H. 240, (A. D. 855,) and having soon dispersed themselves over the whole Country, some of their families settled in the Deserts bordering on the Upper Egypt. From being the foes they gradually became the allies of their neighbours the Bojahs, got possession of the gold mine of 'Ollákí, and founded a town called El Nemánesh, where they dug some wells. One of their Chiefs, Abú Makárim Hibet-Allah, having established himself at Oswán, and captured the rebel Abú Rakwah, received the greatest honour from Hákim bi-emri-llah, who raised him to the rank of Emír, and gave him the title of Kenz-el-daúláh, (Treasure of the Empire,) an appellation and dignity which became hereditary in his family, and gave them the name of Kunúz. They do not appear to have had any great success against the Nubians as long as the Fatimite Khalifs of Egypt retained their authority; and even on the extinction of their power, when the garrisons were withdrawn from Oswán, we find the Nubians invading Egypt with large armies. Thus in the reign of Saladin, (Saláh-el-dín,) A. H. 568, (A. D. 1173,) they besieged the Emír Kenz-el-daúláh in that city with so considerable a force that he applied to the Sultán for aid. In consequence of this, Shems-el-daúláh, Saladin's brother, was sent into Nubia, and took the fortress of Ibrím after a siege of three days. "That city," says Abú Seláh, (in his *History of the Convents in Egypt*,) "had a citadel on the top of a hill very strongly fortified. It contained a fine Church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and covered by a dome, over which there was a large cross." The Musulmán Prince converted this Church into a Mosque, caused its cross to be burnt, and carried off all its treasures. But when the Arabian Historian adds that the number of his prisoners was 700,000, that writer's accuracy may be reasonably doubted, and it may be hoped that Shems-el-daúláh was satisfied with selling the Bishop of Ibrím as a slave, without previously putting him to the torture for the purpose of extracting a disclosure of his treasures. (Quatremère, ii. 89.) The fortress was settled, as a fief, on Ibráhim the Kurd, one of the Sultán's officers, but he kept it for only two years. Donkolah was at this time, according to the report of an Ambassador sent by Shems-el-daúláh to the King of

NUBIA.

NUBIA. Nubia, in a very wretched state, having no building of any magnitude except the Royal Palace.

Kenouss or
Kensies.

The Kunúz, who had at this time established themselves at Oswán, were genuine Arabs, and had the virtues as well as the defects of the race from which they sprang. When they had rebelled against Saladin in A. H. 570, (A. D. 1175,) and were driven out of Oswán by his forces, Poems in praise of their leaders were found among the spoils; especially one which had been rewarded by a gift of 1000 dinárs, (£600,) and a water-wheel of the same value. "In truth," says Makrízî, "the children of Kenz were very generous Emírs; their praises were resounded on all sides, and the hope of partaking of their bounty brought many strangers to their abode. The illustrious and excellent Abú-l Hasan, ibn Haram, composed a Biographical Work recording their noble qualities, and the names of those who had been their guests, or had celebrated their praises." It is probable that their hostility to the Nubians was occasionally checked by the Sultáns of Egypt, or by a community of interests when the dread of those potentates rendered an alliance with the Nubian Sovereigns expedient; for they were not masters of the tract now bearing their name, till some centuries later than the Age of Saladin. The dissensions continually arising among the Nubian Princes themselves, contributed, probably, more than any other cause, to the subversion of their power. In A. H. 674, (A. D. 1276,) Shekendeh, nephew of David, king of Nubia, came to Caíro to entreat the Sultán to interpose and repress the injustice of his uncle. Backed by a large army of Musulmán, he succeeded in placing himself on the throne, and repaid the Sultán for his aid, by engaging to pay a yearly tribute of 3 elephants, 3 camelopards, 5 female panthers, 100 fawn-coloured dromedaries, and 100 choice beeves. One half of the Royal revenue was to be paid to the Sultán, and the other expended in the support and protection of Nubia; "the Mountainous Province," about one quarter of the whole Kingdom, being, on account of its proximity to Oswán, ceded in perpetuity, and unconditionally, to the Sultán of Egypt. (Quatremère, ii. 98.) The capitation, also, rated at one dinár (12s.) per head, was then first imposed on every Nubian who would not embrace the Faith of the conquerors. The captives were so numerous that a slave could be bought for three dirhems, (2s. 6d.) and there were 10,000 for whom no purchasers could be found. Ten years afterwards Ador, King of "the Gates," (El-Abwáb, i. e. 'Alwah,) sent an embassy to the Sultán, imploring his protection, and offering an entire submission to his authority. It appears from this and other passages in which 'Alwah (Albadia) is mentioned, that it had long been separated from the Kingdom of Nubia. Of the expedition under Kuláún in A. D. 1282, which ended in the reestablishment of the deposed Prince, through the servile devotion of his Chiefs, there are ample details in the Arabic Historians. (Quatremère, ii. 109.) In the early part of the following Century, the rivalry of the Nubian Princes (who, if not misrepresented by Arab Historians, were a most depraved and faithless race) again made their Country the theatre of war, and set Musulmán armies in array against each other in the plains of Donkolah. Kenz-el-daulah, Chief of the Arabs bearing his name, after various defeats, imprisonments, and hair-breadth 'scapes, was chosen King of Nubia. (A. D. 1318.) Five years afterwards, he was, for a short time, deposed; but seems subsequently to have had undis-

turbed possession of the throne. The native Princes, however, regained the sovereignty of the Southern Provinces, for in 767 (A. D. 1366) a deputation from the King of Donkolah was sent to Caíro, to complain of the depredations and excesses of the Bení Kenz and other Arabs. A large army was immediately despatched, the rebels were defeated, and as Donkolah was now quite deserted by its inhabitants, the fortress of Derr* was fixed upon for the Royal residence. The inhuman cruelty with which the Kenzí prisoners were treated by the Sultán's Commander at Oswán, irritated instead of repressing their kinsmen, who, stimulated by a thirst for vengeance, soon retaliated on the inhabitants of that ill-fated town the horrors of which their friends had been the victims. Only twelve years afterwards similar unjustifiable and ill-judged severities produced the like disastrous consequences; and at the close of the XIVth Century the Hawárahs (a Berber Tribe) and the Bení Kenz seem to have been completely masters of the Country round Oswán, which was totally ruined in the conflict between those Tribes in the beginning of A. H. 815. (A. D. 1412.) It was at that time, probably, that the Kunúz were driven back upon Nubia, of which they had long been the real Sovereigns. But the Southern Provinces were still governed by native Princes, for Násir-el-dín, King of Donkolah, was driven by his nephew to seek for succour at Caíro, in A. H. 800, (A. D. 1397,) his title, however, seems to show that he had abjured the Christian Faith: the total extirpation of which, in Nubia, renders its continuance in Abyssinia the more remarkable. With respect to the condition of the Nubians in the XVth Century little can be gathered from the imperfect abstracts of the Arabian Historians hitherto published. The turbulence and insubordination of the military Commanders under the Mamlúk Sovereigns of Egypt, the elements of internal disorder interwoven in the very constitution of their Government, their continual exposure to attacks from the Franks on one side, and the Turks on the other, all combined to withdraw their attention from the Southern parts of their dominions; and to leave the Arabs in undisturbed possession of the Nubian confines. But the "law of retaliation," so rigidly observed by the Arabs, the parent of never-ending feuds and hostilities, contributed no doubt to retard the downfall of the throne of Dongola, by preventing the Arab Tribes from uniting, and thus assembling a body of warriors which could cope with the Nubian forces. In A. D. 1419, the Christians at Caíro were subjected to burthensome exactions and fresh humiliations by way of reprisal for the ill usage inflicted on the Musulmán by the King of Dongola; and in A. D. 1423, when Iram Is-hák, Sovereign of that Country, heard that the Church of Jeruslam had been shut up, he avenged the cause of Christianity by massacring most of his Musulmán subjects, confiscating their property, and reducing their wives and children to slavery. (Deguignes, *Hist. des Huns*, iv. 314. 320.) Christianity, therefore, was not extinct in Southern Nubia, in the middle of the XVth Century, nor had the Kingdom of Donkolah then ceased to exist: the present inhabitants of the Countries further South, moreover,

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* Daw or Adwá in most of the Arabic MSS.: but nothing is more common in them than blunders in foreign names, and no error more likely to arise, than this; *r* and *w* being easily mistaken for each other in the Arabic character. It is odd that the true orthography and position of *Daw*, (i. e. Derr,) escaped the sagacity of Burckhardt; but he seems to have looked only cursorily into the passage of the Kitáb-el-sulúk, cited by M. Quatremère. (ii. 117.)

NUBIA. cannot trace the chronology of their Kings further back than the latter end of that period, (Cailliaud, ii. 255.) so that the Faith of Mohammed cannot have been exclusively established there for much more than three centuries.

That the Kunúz were ultimately subdued by their more powerful neighbours the Jawáberehs and Gharbiyyehs, (a branch of the Berber Tribe of Zenátah,) and that the latter were nearly overpowered by the former is extremely probable; but that either of those Tribes sent an agent to Constantinople (Burck. 183.) to seek for aid from Sultán Selím, is a tradition which deserves no credit. That they applied to his Viceroy in Caíro is not unlikely, and that their dissensions facilitated the progress of the Bosniac soldiers sent to garrison the Nubian fortresses, cannot be doubted. To the Commanders of those troops, the fortress of Oswán, Ibrím and Sáí seem to have been granted as military fiefs, subject to the Páshá of Egypt, to whom was paid the Mírí or Imperial tribute, not to the Mamlúks, who never possessed any sovereignty beyond the boundaries of Egypt. The descendants of these Bosniac soldiers still enjoy the immunities granted by Selím II. and never revoked by his successors; and are distinguished from the Arabs and genuine Nubians, by the title of Kal'ah-jí (Castleman,) or Osmán-lí. (Ottoman.) The light brown tint of their complexion, and the character of their features, clearly mark their Northern origin; and their Aghás, (officers,) before the occupation of the Country by the troops of Mohammed 'Alí, were entirely independent of the Káshifs, or hereditary Governors of Nubia, in virtue of fermáns, which made them accountable to no one but the Sultán himself. The present Páshá, who has boldly set at naught every principle of law and equity, and swept away at one blow every title to property, private or public, throughout his dominions, is not likely to have regarded fermáns of which the Court at Constantinople scarcely knows the existence, and which it has not the power to enforce. But the rocks and sands of Nubia will always be its defence; it is too poor to excite the cupidity even of Mohammed 'Alí, and intercourse with the more civilized natives of Egypt and other strangers, will be of material advantage to the Nubians, especially if a better administration of the law repress the brutal and ruinous depredations to which they have been so long exposed; (Burck. 94.) their condition, therefore, which can hardly be rendered worse, will probably be improved by their subjection to Egypt.

Manners
and cus-
toms.

Wady el
Kennouss.

Wady en
Nouba.

Language.

The present inhabitants of Nubia are divided, as Burckhardt was informed, (p. 25. 132.) into two branches; and the tracts inhabited by them are named accordingly: the Northern part, from the Cataract to the Wádí-es-sebú', Wádí-el-Kunúz; (the Valley of the Kunúz or Kenzies;*) the Southern part from the termination valley to the Northern limits of Donkolah, Wádí-el-Núbah. (The Valley of the Nubians.) The whole are called by the Egyptians, not by themselves, Beráberah, (the plural of Berber, signifying Barbarians in the classical sense of the word, i. e. foreigners.) They speak different dialects of the same Language, which appears to have no affinity either with the ancient Egyptian or

* Burckhardt spells these words Kensí and Kenous, but the erroneous pronunciation of the illiterate natives, or his own ear deceived him. The origin of the name Kenzí, and the orthography of such writers as Makrízí and Abú-i Mahásin, leave no doubt as to the way in which those words ought to be spelt.

Western Berberí.* "It has," says Burckhardt, (p. 26.) "no Arabic sounds whatever, and is spoken all the way from Edfú to the Wádí el sebú', many of the Kunúz having settled in later times in Upper Egypt." The Government of the Bosniac Káshifs was as bad as it possibly could be; though their oppression was seldom extended to the persons of their subjects, whom they were contented to fleece and starve. The fields of the Nubians are watered by means of wheels, to the broad surface of which small pots are attached, which alternately raise the water from the well or cistern, and pour it into a spout by which it is conveyed into the proper channels. Dhurrah, or millet, (*Sorghum vulgare*), is reaped in December and January, next follows a crop of barley, and lastly a second crop of dhurrah. Tobacco is another vegetable universally cultivated, and used either with nitre (*natron*?) as a quid, or for the purpose of smoking. In the villages, round huts of mud or loose stones, in the genuine African style of building; in towns, houses round an open court in the Asiatic and Egyptian fashion, are the habitations of the Nubians. Half a dozen earthen jars and dishes, a hand-mill, a hatchet, and some sticks to form a loom, are the whole furniture of these huts. A blue linen (cotton?) shirt, or a woollen cloak, and a white linen cap "with sometimes a few rags," to represent the *sash* of a turban, are all the attire of the men; the women are wrapped up in linen (cotton?) rags or black woollen gowns, and adorned with ear-rings and bracelets of glass or straw. Tassels of glass or stones on the back of their flowing tresses, are either decorations, or amulets, or both; silver or copper rings adorn the ancles of the wealthy. To the South of Derr, nothing but a very small appendage round the waist is worn by either sex, and children everywhere go naked. An ear-ring in the right ear, worn by the young, a string of beads round the neck, a bundle of amulets in leathern cases tied round one of the arms, and a crooked knife bound just above the left elbow, are invariable additions to the clothing of the men. Their weapons are a nabbút or club shod with iron, a lance and round shield, or long lozenge-shaped target. The latter is covered with hippopotamus-skin, and is proof against a lance or sabre. Firearms and ammunition are very scarce. Bread of millet (dhurrah) ill ground and ill baked, and a very small quantity of animal food, constitute their whole diet: but they make up for this abstinence by the use of date-wine (*agua ardiente*) and búzah, (beer, v. De Sacy, *Abdillatif*, p. 572. *Chrest. Arab.* i. 149. 2d edit.) which is "pale and muddy, but very nutritious." Except dates and a few grapes, no fruit is seen in Nubia. The climate, though oppressively hot, is not unhealthy, owing, no doubt, to its dryness, for it is evidently the union of extreme heat and moisture which causes the insalubrity of most Tropical Countries. The small-pox, when prevalent, is extremely fatal, but the Plague is unknown; nor will this surprise any one who has observed that extremes of heat or cold always arrest the progress of that disease, which, though so

* Burckhardt observes, (p. 25.) that the natives of Berber, which lies on the Eastern side of the river immediately above its confluence with the Atbarah, "are sometimes considered as belonging to the Núbah;" and Seetzen, who collected a copious vocabulary of each dialect, at Caíro, received Burckhardt's Kenzí, as the Language of Donkolah, and his Núbah, as the Berber dialect; but Burckhardt, as he passed through the Countries where each dialect is used, could not be mistaken as to their proper localities.

NUBIA. Common in Turkey, is scarcely known in Persia. The Nubians are well-made, muscular, strong and handsome, with thick but not woolly hair, no whiskers, and little beard, a mere lock hanging from the chin, as represented in the Egyptian statues. The women are sometimes handsome, and have generally a sweet expression of countenance and engaging manners; the outdoor work is done by the men, that indoors by the women. "Of all the women of the East," says Burckhardt, (p. 145.) those of Nubia are the most virtuous; and this is the more praiseworthy, as their vicinity to Upper Egypt, where licentiousness knows no bounds, might be expected to have some influence upon them. During my stay at Esné, girls came every morning to my lodging to offer milk for sale; the Egyptians boldly entered the court-yard and uncovered their faces, a behaviour equivalent to an offer of their persons; but the Nubians (of whom many families are settled at Esné) stood modestly before the threshold, over which nothing could induce them to step, and there they received the money for their milk without removing their veils. A Nubian wife is bought for 12 mahbúbs; (= 36 piastres = 37s. ;) an 'Abábideh is worth six camels, but three of them are given back as the bride's dowry. The husbands are very jealous, and, on the slightest suspicion of infidelity, carry their wives to the river's side in the night, lay open their bosom with a knife, and throw them into the water, "to be food for the crocodiles." Prostitutes, female or male, so universally met with in Egypt, were seen nowhere in Nubia, except at Derr, and the detestable vices so much fostered by the Mamlúks, were unknown there beyond the families of the execrable Káshifs. Coarse woollen mantles and mats, drinking-cups and dishes woven from the leaves of the date-palm, are the only manufactures known to the Nubians. They are fond of singing, and have very sweet airs, which they accompany on the tombúrah, a five-stringed mandoline covered with gazel skin. Kind-hearted, honest, (a virtue rare among savages,) hospitable, and inquisitive, the Nubians appear to be a people, who, with a better Religion and a better Government, would rank among the happiest and most estimable of mankind. Their Christianity, indeed, to judge from the atrocities committed by their Princes, had little more than the outward form of one of the worst corruptions of the Christian Faith; but their adherence to the Religion of their forefathers under such manifold and powerful temptations to abjure it, must command the respect of all who profess that Faith, and as the crimes of the Nubian Kings are known only by the testimony of Mohammedan writers, their Political and Religious opponents, those charges must be received with great circumspection: the more so as the Nubians were gifted with qualities which made them dangerous foes. "They are," continues Burckhardt, (p. 147.) "of a much bolder and more independent spirit than the Egyptians, and ardently attached to their native soil. At Caíro, where they are much employed as porters, they are preferred to the Egyptians on account of their honesty. They are not disposed to commercial pursuits or to wander from their native village, and except they have lived in Egypt, are Musulmán only in name; Alláhu akbar (God is great!) being the only prayer they know." The narrow valley of the Nile, from Oswán to the Southern boundary of the Dár-el-

National character.

Women.

Mahás, measuring about 500 miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, is supposed by Burckhardt (p. 148.) to have a population of 100,000 souls; but this estimate is evidently much too high, and perhaps one-third of that number would be nearer the truth.

Of the Arabs inhabiting the Eastern Nubian Deserts, the principal Tribes are the 'Abábideh and the Bishá-riyyeh. The first who occupy the Desert between Koseir and Derr, escort the caravans from Egypt to Berber, and are celebrated for their fleet camels, (*hajín*.) deal largely in Senà-Mekkeh (*i. e.* Senà of Mecca, the officinal Sena) and charcoal. They have a bad reputation, and are esteemed very faithless. Those who encamp near the Bisháriyyeh, speak their Language, which Bruce erroneously supposed to be the same as that of the people of Donkolah. (*i. e.* 90. 8vo. edit.) Their principal Tribes are El Fokará, El 'Ashábát, and El Meleikáb; and many have settled on the Eastern bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt. (Burck. 148.) They are continually at war with the Ma'áziyyeh and Atáwineh Arabs who inhabit the Desert between Koseir and Suweis (Suez) on the North; and with the Bishá-riyyeh on the South. The latter are not of the Arab but of the Bojah race, whose Tribes extend from Sawákin to Masauwah opposite to Mokhá. They deal in Senà of the best quality, sheep, and ostrich-feathers, have no cattle but sheep and camels, are very fond of blood and raw meat, most adroit and notorious thieves, and very treacherous to strangers, though kind, hospitable, and honest to each other. Their principal Tribes are the Ahmed-áb, Batra, 'Alí-áb, Kámhet-áb, Hamdora, Eri-áb, Hazz, Modúr-áb, Kameíl-áb, and El 'Amárer, often at war with each other, and very wild and superstitious: a lad whom Burckhardt met with at Esné (p. 151.) ran away as soon as some questions were asked about his Language, imagining that the inquirer meant to contrive spells for injuring his Countrymen; just as some of the Sawáhil from the coast of 'Ajám near Cape Guarda fuy, and serving in the corps of Sháhín Beg at Jizeh, when Seetzen asked similar questions, took him for a conjuror who wished to rob them of their mother Tongue. (Von Zach, *Monat. Corresp.* xxi. p. 326. n.)

NUBIA.

Arabs.
Ababde.

Maazié.

Atounis.

Bishariye

See the authorities for NUMIDIA; and *Agathemerí Geogr. ap. Hudsoni Geogr. Min. Hæst, Marokos; Voyage de Hornemann par Langlès*, 2 tom. 8vo.; Burckhardt, *Travels in Nubia*, Lond. 1819, 4to.; Aristidis *Orationes*; Lucani *Pharsalia*; Quatremère, *Mémoires sur l'Égypte*, Paris, 1811, 2 vols. 8vo.; De Sacy, *Observations sur le Nom des Pyramides, Description de l'Égypte*, Paris, v. y. folio of the largest size; Champollion, *Précis du Système Hiéroglyphique*, Paris, 1828, 8vo.; Letronne, *Recherches sur l'Égypte, Bulletin des Sciences Historiques*, Paris, 8vo. v. y.; *Mémoires sur l'Égypte*, Paris, 1805, 4 tom. 8vo.; Light, *Travels in Egypt*, Lond. 1819, 4to.; Norden, *Travels*, Lond. fol.; Diodori Siculi *Bibliotheca Historica*; Niebuhrii *Inscriptiones Nubienses*, Romæ, 1820; Gau, *Antiquités de la Nubie*; Rüppell, *Reise*, Frankfurt, 1830, 8vo.; Reuvens, *Lettres à M. Letronne*, Leide, 1830; Photii *Bibliotheca*; *Journal des Savans*, Paris, v. y. 4to.; Assemani *Bibliotheca Orientalis*, Romæ, 1728, 4 tom. fol.; Wansleb, *Histoire de l'Eglise d'Alexandrie*, Paris, 1693, 8vo.

NUBILE. **NUBILE**, It. and Fr. *nubile*; Lat. *nubilis*, from *nub-ere*, id est *operire*, to cover; *nubis instar*. See **CON-NUCULA.** **NUBIAL.**

Marriageable; of age for marriage.

The cowslip smiles, in brighter yellow dress'd,
Than that which veils the *nubile* virgin's breast.

Prior. *Solomon*, book i. *Knowledge*.

NUCIFRAGA, from the Latin *nux*, a nut, and *frango*, I break. Brisson, Temm.; *Nutcracker*, Latham. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Coraciidae*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak long, conical, straight, slender at the point; upper mandible rounded, not having any projecting ridge, and longer than the lower, but both terminating in an obtuse, depressed point; nostrils basal, round, open, and hidden by hairs which project forwards; feet having three toes in front and one behind, the outer joined at the base, the middle shorter than the tarsus; wings pointed, first quill of moderate length, second and third shorter than the fourth, which is the longest.

This genus was included by Linnæus among the Crows, but separated from them by Brisson, and is the only European species which connects the Crows with the Woodpeckers, which it resembles not only in manners but also in the form of the beak of many foreign Woodpeckers, whilst it differs from the Crows in having the beak long and its point depressed, which in them is compressed, and thus has an instrument which answers the purpose of the long, extensible, pointed tongue of the Woodpeckers.

N. Caryocatactes, Briss.; *Corvus Caryocat.* Lin.; *le Casse Noir*, Buff.; *Nutcracker*, Lath. Length thirteen inches; bill two inches long and horn-colour; upper part of the head and back of the neck black; general colour sooty-brown varied on the back with large, triangular, white spots; under parts more white, the white running longitudinally on each feather; greater wing-coverts tipped with white; rump white; quills of the tail terminating in a large white space, the other part black; legs horn-colour. In the female the brown has a reddish tinge. The Nutcracker is very rare in England, but common in Germany, also in Sweden and Denmark, inhabiting the woods of mountainous districts. In some Countries it is a regular bird of passage, in others at intervals of some years only. It feeds on insects, but more commonly on their larvæ, in search of which, like the Woodpecker, it climbs trees, and pierces their bark by repeated strokes with its bill; it also eats walnuts, acorns, the seed of pine-cones, and sometimes eggs and young birds. It lives in holes in the trees, and lays five or six eggs of a tawny-grey colour, slightly spotted with light greyish-brown.

See Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*; Pennant, *British Zoology*.

NUCLEOLITES, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Echino-dermata*.

Generic character. Body oval, or cordiform, slightly irregular, convex, composed of a solid crust, and divided into compartments, radiating from the summit to the base; mouth subcentral; anal aperture above the margin.

All the species are fossil.

NUCULA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Acephalous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell bivalve, inequilateral; beaks approximate; hinge line bent in the middle, with a spoon-shaped, projecting tooth at the angle; and nu-

merous, lateral, sharp-pointed teeth; ligament external; NUCULA. margin crenulated, or plain.

Type of the genus, *Arca nucleus*, Linnæus. Turton, *Britt. Bivalves*, pl. xiii. fig. 4. Several species, four of which are found on the coasts of Britain in a recent state, and upwards of twenty in a fossil condition.

NUDARIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. Palpi two, minute, curved upwards, squamous, triarticulate, the two basal joints of equal length, the terminal minute, cylindric; *maxillæ* longer than the head; *antennæ* simple in both sexes, ciliated beneath in the males; the basal joint robust, elongate, with a dense, hairy tuft; head with a dense fascicle of hairs between the antennæ; *thorax* not crested; *abdomen* pilose, slender in the males, with a tuft at the apex; more robust in the females, with the tip rather conical; wings slightly deflexed, more or less elongate, rounded posteriorly, diaphanous, pilose; legs rather slender, naked, the two posterior *tarsi* with spurs at the apex. *Larva* exposed, hairy; *pupa* obtuse.

Type of the genus, *Phalæna Att. mundana*, Linnæus. *Nu. senex*, Stephens, *Illust. Britt. Entomology*, (Haust.) vol. ii. p. 84. pl. xviii. fig. 2. Four species, three of which are British; they frequent damp hedges, and are crepuscular in their period of flight.

NUDITY, Fr. *nud*, *nudité*; It. *nudo*, *nudità*; Sp. *nudo*, *desnudez*; Lat. *nuditas*, from *nud-us*, naked, *quasi ne dutus*, hoc est, *non indutus*. (See Vossius, in *v. Exuo*.)

Nakedness, bareness.

The world's all title-page; there's no contents;
The world's all face; the man who shows his heart,
Is hooted for his nudities, and scorn'd.

Young. *The Complaint*. Night 8.

As I am desirous of adjusting the pretensions of the three Le Fevres, and should be unwilling to attribute to either of the wrong what his modesty might make him decline, I am inclined to bestow the nudities on Roland. (Le Fevre.)

Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. ch. i. p. 52.

NUGA'CIOUS, Lat. *nugax*, *nugatorius*, from *nugæ*, as applied to any thing trifling and frivolous. Vossius derives from the Hebrew and Syriac, with whom the word meant *mæror*; then funeral verses were so called, and, from their character, any trivial verses or tales; any thing trivial.

Trifling or trivial; frivolous, idle; impertinent, insignificant.

'Tis these *nugacious* disputations, that have been the great hindrance to the more improvable parts of learning.

Glanvil. *The Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvii. p. 165.

But such arithmetical *nugacities* as are ordinarily recorded for his, in dry numbers, to have been the riches of the wisdom of so famous a Philosopher, is a thing beyond all credit or probability.

More. *The Defence of the Philosophic Cabbala*, ch. i. p. 82.

As for the received opinion, that putrefaction is caused, either by cold, or peregrine, and preternatural heat, it is but *nugation*.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. ix. sec. 836.

It has happened to me more than once, that a sentence, which seemed at first to contain something highly ingenious and profound, when translated into words familiar to me, appeared obviously to be a trite or a *nugatory* proposition.

Stewart. *Philosophy of the Human Mind*, ch. iv. sec. 4. p. 201.

NUISANCE. See **NOY**.

NUISANCE, in *Law*, signifies any thing that worketh hurt, inconvenience, or damage. Nuisances are of two kinds, *private* and *public*. A *private* Nuisance is defined to be any thing done to the hurt or annoyance of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments of another; a *common* or *public* Nuisance is an offence against the

NUI-SANCE.

NUI-
SANCE.
—
NULL.

public, either by committing or doing a thing which tends to the annoyance of all the King's subjects, or by omitting to do a thing which the common good requires. The following are specimens of *Private Nuisances*:—corrupting the air in the vicinity of another man's house with noisome smells, as by carrying on the trade of a tanner or tallow-chandler; erecting a smelting-house so near the land of another that the vapour kills his corn and grass; obstructing a water-course so that the mill of another is deprived of its regular supply of water. These and the like are injurious only to individuals, and not to the community at large. In some cases the Law allows the aggrieved individual to *abate* the Nuisance; *i. e.* to pull down and remove the object by which he is annoyed. As in the above-mentioned case of the water-course, the miller may enter upon the land of the person who erected the Nuisance, and restore the water-course to its original condition. The abatement, however, must be effected peaceably; and it is a dangerous remedy, because if the abator does more than is requisite for the purpose of abating the Nuisance, he becomes a trespasser, and is liable to an action. The more usual remedy is, instead of abating the Nuisance, to bring an Action for damages against the person who erected it, and, if the Nuisance be not removed, a second Action, and if necessary a succession of Actions may be brought for continuing it, until it be removed. There are two other remedies called an *Assize* of Nuisance, and a Writ of *quod permittat prosternere*, which it is unnecessary to explain, as they are out of use.

Common Nuisances are, as we have seen, of two kinds, Nuisances of *commission*, and Nuisances of *omission*, both of which may be exemplified by the common instances of Nuisances to a highway. If a person digs a hole in a highway, or lays a log of wood across it, he *commits* a Nuisance, by which all the King's subjects are aggrieved, because the highway is open to all. If in consequence of a common Nuisance of this description an individual receives a special injury, (as if his horse fall into the hole, or stumble over the log, and be hurt,) the injured individual may bring an Action for damages. But unless a particular injury be sustained, no Action will lie against the person who committed the Nuisance; but the offence is considered to be a misdemeanour, and the offender may be proceeded against by indictment, and, if found guilty, may be punished by fine and imprisonment. Neglecting to repair a highway is an instance of a Nuisance of *omission*: and the inhabitants of the Parish, or other persons, who ought to repair the road, may be indicted. If the inhabitants of the Parish be found guilty, a fine is imposed upon them, which may be levied on any one or more of them, and is applied to the repair of the road under Stat. 13 Geo. III. c. 78. The individuals upon whom the fine is levied may be reimbursed by a rate upon the Parish. It is usual not to levy the fine, if the Parish will forthwith put the road into proper repair. The great distinction, therefore, between a Private and a Public Nuisance is, that the latter, except in particular cases, is punishable only by indictment, while the former is never punishable by indictment, but, like other Civil injuries, forms the subject of a Civil action.

NULL, *v.* See to ANNUL. Fr. *nul*, *nullité*; It. *nullo*, *nullità*; Sp. *nulo*, *nullidad*; Lat. *nil*, *nihil*, nothing. To null, To bring or reduce to nothing; to a thing of no force or worth; to render invalid, worthless, or inefficient; to invalidate.

NULL.
—
NUM.

The pope being minded & determined to give sentence for the invalidity and nullity of the king's first pretended matrimony, hath conceived and established in his own conscience a firme and certaine opinion and persuasion, that he ought of iustice and equity so to do. Fox. *Martyrs*, fol. 979. King Henry VIII.

Thy fair enchanted cup and warbling charms
No more on me have power, their force is null'd.
Milton. *Samson Agonistes*, l. 935.

There is a principle in the world, that does tug stoutly and resolutely against the mechanick laws of matter, and forcibly resists or nulls one common law of nature for the more seasonable exercise of another. More. *Antidote against Atheism*, book iv. ch. ii.

The kinds of ciphers, besides the simple ciphers, with changes, and intermixtures of nulls and nonsignificants, are many, according to the nature or rule of the infolding: wheel-ciphers, key-ciphers, doubles, &c. Bacon. *On Learning*, book ii. p. 83.

As for example, if the generality of the guides of Christendom should be grosse idolators, bold nullers or abrogators of the indispensable laws of Christ by their corrupt institutes.

More. *Defence of the Moral Cabbala*, fol. 182.

The augures, or soothsayers, had found, that some token or other of the birds (in which, and all sorts of their divination, the Romans were extremely superstitious) had not only foreshewed little good, when they were chosen, but had also nullified the election.

Ralegh. *History of the World*, book v. ch. ii. sec. 8. fol. 605.

It is not the three-headed hell-hound Cerberus, not the river of teares and weeping, Cocytus, which cause the fear of death to be infinite and interminable: but it is that menacing intimation of nullity or not-being, and of the impossibility to return again into a state of being, after men once are gone and departed out of this life; for there is no second nativity nor regeneration, but that not-being must of necessity remain for ever, according to the doctrine of Epicurus

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 497.

After many sessions, on the twenty-third of May, (1533) sentence was given with the advice of all that were there present, declaring it only to have been a marriage *de facto*, but not *de jure*, pronouncing it null from the beginning.

Burnet. *History of the Reformation*, vol. i. p. 240. Anno 1533.

It is to pull Christ down from the cross, to degrade him from his mediatorship; and in a word, to nullify and evacuate the whole work of man's redemption. South. *Sermons*, vol. ii. p. 292.

And thus having shown the nullity of this argument I think it is clear that Christ descended not into purgatory, for that which is not, cannot be descended into. Id. *Ib.* vol. vii. p. 9.

NULLIFIDIAN, having no faith, (*nulla fides*), faithless.

A solifidian christian is a nullifidian pagan; and confutes his tongue with his hand. Feltham. *Resolve* 47.

NUM, *v.* Usually written numb. Skinner
NUM, *adj.* derives from the old English verb,
NUMMEDNESS, to nimm; A. S. *nim-an*, to take
NUMNESS, away. See BENUM and NIM. Num,
NUMSKUL, the past participle, *membris captus*,
NUMSKULLED. *i. e.* *membrorum usu*, *sc. motu et sensu privatus*. Deprived of the limbs, *i. e.* of their use; their sense or motion.

Numscull, in It. *mente catto*. *Animo captus*, one who has lost or is deprived of his mind or understanding; a blockhead.

Like lyfeful heat to nummed senses brought,
And life to feele that long for death had sought.
Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iv. can. 11.

These feet whose strengthlesse stay is numme.
Shakspeare. *Henry VI. First Part*, p. 104.

Now, numb'd with bitterness of weather,
Had not the pow'r to stir a feather.
Cotton. *To John Bradshaw, Esq.*

Come
He fill your graue vp; stirre; nay, come away;
Bequeath to death your numnesse.
Shakspeare. *The Winter's Tale*, fol. 302.

NUM.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of stupor or *numbedness*.
Wiseman. Surgery.

NUMBER.

Such a silence is usually worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it may, and for the most part does proceed from a kind of *numbness*, or stupidity of conscience.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 433.

I can answer each head that my accusers alledge against me to a hair. They have hitherto talked like *nunsculls* without brains.

Pope. Works, vol. iv. p. 109. Martinus Scriblerus, ch. viii.

If, therefore, as we must suppose,
They come from fingers, and from toes;
Or teeth, or fingers, in this case,
Of *num-scul's* self should take the place.

Prior. Alma, can. 1.

You silly, awkward, ill-bred, country-sow, (quoth one) have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that saved that clod-pated *numskull'd* ninny-hammer of yours from ruin and all his family?

Swift. Works, vol. v. p. 21. History of John Bull, ch. xii.

Certes the head, in these black tumours,
Is full of vitiated humours;
Of vitiated humours full,
Which shows a *numbness* of the skull.

Byron. Verses spoken at the Meeting of a Club.

NUMBER, v. } Fr. *numbrer*; It. *numerare*; Sp.
Nu'MBER, n. } *numerar*; Lat. *numerare*; from
Nu'MBERING, } the Gr. *νέμειν*, to deal, to distri-
Nu'MBERLESS, } bute.
Nu'MBERFUL. } To compute or count, to reckon,

to calculate, to tell.

Numbers, (applied in Poetry or Music) to the *number* of metrical feet, of musical sounds or movements, to their succession or arrangement, and hence, generally, To versification, to Poetry.

Aboute Jarusalem þis noumbring he bigan
As in þe myddes of þe world, to noumbre eche man.

R. Gloucester, p. 61.

And naþeles y leue yt not þat he ne dude alwel þanne
For loue of þe panes, as to wyteþe noumbre of þe menne.

Id. p. 60.

He brouht þe kýng Anlaf aryued vp in Humbore
Seuen hundreth schippes and fiftene, so fele were þe *numbere*.

R. Brunne, p. 31.

But also alle the heris of youre heed been *nounbrid*, therfore
nyle ye drede, ye ben of moore priys than manye sparowis.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. xii.

Also euen the very heeres of youre heades are *nombred*, Feare
not therefore: for ye are more of value then many sparowes.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And the *noumbre* of men that eaten was fyve thousynd of men,
wymmen, and litel children.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xiv.

And they that eat, were in *nombre* about v.m. men, besyde
wemen and children.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Ye wot wel that men shuln alway find a greter *nombre* of fooles
than of wise men.

Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus, p. 112.

Christes church stadeth neyther by the greatest *number* nor yet
by the smallest, nor by the iudgmēt or *numbring* of men, but by the
callyng and election of God.

Barnes. Workes, fol. 247.

So these same two, tongne puisaunte knyghts,

With scoulding ginn the fyghte.

The auditorye *numberouse*.

Drant. Horace. Satyre 7. book i.

This rule makes mad a *numberouse* swarme

Of subjects and of kinges.

Id. Ib. Satyre 3. book ii.

A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon,

And woven close, both matter, form, and stile;

The subject new: it walk'd the town awhile,

Numb'ring good intellects; now seldom por'd on.

Milton. Sonnet 11.

About the year 700 great was the company of learned men of
the English race; yea, so *numberfull*, that they upon the point
excelled all nations, in learning, piety, and zeal.

Waterhouse. Apology for Learning, (1653,) p. 50.

And though things sensible be *numberless*,

But only five the senses' organs be;

And in those five, all things their forms express

Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear, or see.

Davies. The Immortality of the Soul, sec. 13.

Good God! what then will become of those *numberless numbers*
of men, who never so much as sought, who never were at the
expense of an hearty endeavour to get themselves into these narrow
paths of felicity.

South. Sermons, vol. vii. p. 60.

She deigns to hear the savage youth repeat

In loose *numbers* wildly sweet

Their feather-cinctur'd chiefs, and dusky loves.

Gray. The Progress of Poesy.

NU'MBLES, or } Skinner writes the *humbles* of
No'MBLES. } a stag; from Fr. *nombres d'un*
cerf. The viscera or entrails of a stag. I know not
whether, *parum deflexo sensu*, from the Lat. *umbilicus*.

In dayely communication the mater sauoureth not, excepte it be
as it were seasoned with horrible others, as by the holye blode of
Christe, his woundes, whiche for our redemption he paynfully
suffred, his glorious harte, as it were *numbles* chopped in pieces.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book iii. ch. vii.

NUMENIUS, Brisson, Temm.; Curlew, Pen. In
Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the family
Longirostres, order *Grallæ*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak long, slender, arched, and
compressed, its tip hard and slightly obtuse; upper
mandible extending beyond the lower, rounded towards
the tip, grooved through three-fourths of its length; nos-
trils lateral, linear, and situated in the grooves; space
between eye and beak covered with feathers; legs slender,
naked above the knee; three toes in front, connected as
far as the first joint, one behind articulated on the tarsus,
and touching the ground; wings of moderate length,
the first quill longest.

The birds forming this genus were included by Lin-
næus among the *Scolopaces*, and by others among the *Ibes*,
from both of which, however, they distinctly differ both
in form and habits. They are very shy, frequent the
sea-coast and districts covered with dry mud, but always
in the neighbourhood of water or marsh, feeding on
earth-worms, slugs, terrestrial and aqueous insects.
During Summer they retire to mountainous and unfre-
quented parts, where they pair and breed. They emi-
grate in large flocks, but during breeding time live only
in pairs; their flight is high and long continued. They
moult but once a year, and the only distinction between
the young and old birds is the slighter curve and shortness
of the beak of the former.

N. Arquatus, Briss.; *Scolopax Arquata*, Lin.; *le*
Courlis, Buff.; *Curlew*, Pen. Two feet in length, and
sometimes more; breadth three feet and a half; bill five
inches long, upper mandible blackish-brown, lower flesh-
coloured; plumage light ash, marked on the neck and
chest with longitudinal brown spots, and some feathers
of these parts tinged with ferruginous; belly white,
marked with narrow black lines; dorsal and scapular
feathers black, in the middle edged with ferruginous;
tail whitish-ash, striped transversely with brown bands;
legs bluish-grey. The tinge in the female more ashy
and the ferruginous less clear. This species is said to
be very common in Asia; it is a bird of passage on the
Dutch, French, and English coasts, and very common
in many parts of Europe. It builds in dry places, most
commonly in the grass which grows in the heath and
mud; often also on the downs by the sea-side; it lays
four or five eggs olive-coloured, with brown and blackish
spots and wavings.

NUMBER.

NUME-
NIUS.

NUME-
NIUS.

N. Phæopus, Briss; *Scolopax Phæopus*, Gmel.; *le Petit Courlis ou Courlieu*, Buff.; *Whimbrel*, Pen. About sixteen inches long, and sometimes less; bill two inches and three-quarters long, blackish, but red towards the base; all the plumage light ash, with longitudinal brown stripes on the neck and chest; upon the middle of the head a longitudinal, yellowish-white stripe, having on each side a brown one of double the breadth; under parts white; back and scapulars deep brown in the middle, edged with light brown; tail ashy-brown, striped obliquely with brown bands; legs leaden coloured. These birds are less common on the English coasts than Curlews; they visit Spalding, where they are called *Curlew Knots*, in large flocks in April, but leave that place in May; Pennant suspects it is by this route that they pass to the Scotch Highlands which he considers their breeding place. They are birds of passage in the temperate and Southern parts of Europe, and Temminck states that they breed in the Arctic Circle and in Asia. From whatever part of the World they are brought they resemble each other closely in the colour of their plumage.

N. Longirostris, Wils.; *Long-billed Curlew*. Twenty-five inches in length, and three feet three inches in extent; bill eight inches long, and nearly straight for half its length, and curving considerably towards its extremity, which ends in an obtuse knob overhanging the lower mandible; its colour black, except towards the base of lower mandible, which is pale flesh-coloured; general colour of plumage above black, spotted and barred along the edge of each feather with pale brown; chin, line over eye, and circle around it, pale brownish-white; neck reddish-brown, streaked with black, spots on breast more sparing; belly, thighs, and vent plain rufous; primaries black on the outer edge, pale brown on the inner and barred with black; shaft of outer one white; other part of the wing pale reddish-brown, undulated with black; tail slightly rounded, herring-boned with black; legs and naked thighs pale light-blue or leaden. This species is by some considered as merely a variety of the European, but Temminck agrees with Wilson in making it distinct. Is said to breed in Labrador and the neighbourhood of Hudson's Bay; and has a loud whistling note.

N. Borealis, Temm.; *Scolopax Borealis*, Wils.; *Esquimeaux Curlew*. About eighteen inches long, and thirty-two in extent; bill four inches and a half, black towards the tip and purplish at the base; upper part of the head dark brown, divided by a narrow brownish-white stripe; back of neck streaked with dark brown, front of neck and breast pale brown; upper part of body pale drab centered and barred with dark brown, and edged with spots of white on the outer vanes; first three primaries black, with white shafts; rump and tail-coverts barred with dark brown; belly and vent white, the latter zig-zagged with brown lines, legs and naked thighs pale lead colour. From the beginning of August to the beginning of September they are found on the hills about Chatteux Bay on the Labrador coast, keeping on the open grounds, and feeding on the *Empetrum nigrum*; they arrive at Hudson's Bay in April or early in May, breed to the North of Albany fort among the woods, return in August to the marshes, and disappear entirely in September, when they return to the shores of New Jersey.

See Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*; Pennant, *British and Arctic Zoology*; Wilson, *American Ornithology*.

NUMERATE, v. }
NUMERABLE,
NUMERAL, adj.
NUMERAL, n.
NUMERALITY,
NUMERALLY,
NUMERARY,
NUMERATION,
NUMERATOR,
NUMERICAL,
NUMERICALLY,
NUMERICK,
NUMERIST,
NUMEROSITY,
NUMEROUS,
NUMEROUSLY,
NUMEROUSNESS.

See ante, to NUMBER, and to ENUMERATE.

Fr. *numerable, numeral, numération, numerique*; It. *numerabile, numerale, numerazione, numerosità*; Sp. *numerable, numeral, numeracion, numerico, numerosidad*; Lat. *numerabilis, numeralis, numeratio, numerositas*.

To count or tell, sc. the parts or portions; to count, to reckon, to tell one by one, part by part; to tell, to repeat separately.

Numerous, (in Poetry,) containing an appportionate number, succession or arrangement of metrical feet, of musical sounds or movements; harmonious.

In regard of God they are *numerable*, but in regard to vs they are multiplied above the sand of the sea shore, in as much as we cannot comprehend their number.

Hakewill. *Apologie*, book iv. ch. iv. sec. 3. fol. 331.

However, therefore, these were delivered by the Evangelist, and carry (no doubt) an incontrollable conformity unto the intention of his delivery yet are they not applicable unto precise *numerality*, nor strictly to be drawn unto the rigid test of numbers.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book iv. ch. xii.

The blasts and undulary breaths therof maintain no certainty in their course, nor are they *numerally* feared by navigators.

Id. Ib.

If we survey the totall set of animals, we may in their legs or organs of progression observe an equality of length, and parity of *numeration*.

Id. Ib. book iii. ch. v. p. 147.

That star is the term of *numeration*, or point from whence we commence the account.

Id. Ib. book vi. ch. iii. p. 347.

Which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numerists*, and such as maintain this opinion.

Id. Ib. book iv. ch. xii. p. 269.

Of assertion, if *numerosity* of assertors were a sufficient demonstration, we might sit down herein as an unquestionable truth.

Id. Ib.

Such prompt eloquence

Flow'd from their lips in prose or *numerous* verse,

More tuneable then needed lute or harp

To add more sweetness.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book v. v. 150.

Which seem to be chiefly these three, viz. The distribution of the capillary arteries more *numerously* into the outer part of the skin.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book iv. ch. iv.

If the *numerousness* of a train must carry it; Vertue may go follow Astræa, and Vice only will be worth the courting.

Glanvil. *The Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvi. p. 149.

We may contemplate upon his supernatural, astonishing works; particularly in the resurrection and reparation of the same *numerical* body, by a reunion of all the scattered parts, to be at length disposed of into an estate of eternal woe or bliss.

South. *Sermons*, vol. i. p. 21.

There is one *numerically*, first immovable mover and no more; and therefore there is but one movable neither, that is but one heaven or world.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. v. fol. 412.

This is the same *numerick* crew

Which we so lately did subdue;

The self-same individuals, that

Did run, as mice do from a cat.

Butler. *Hudibras*, part i. can. 3. l. 461.

Show me the same *numeric* flea,

That bit your neck but yesterday.

Swift. *To Dr. Delany*.

Yet two are wanting of the *numerous* train,

Whom long my eyes have sought, but sought in vain,

Castor and Pollux.

Pope. *Homer. Iliad*, book iii.

NUME-
RATE.

NUME-
RATE.

Every great villany is like a great absurdity, drawing after it a numerous train of homogeneous consequences.

South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 84.

NUMIDA.

Which our brib'd Jews so *numerously* partake,
That ev'n an host his pensioners would make.

Dryden. Absalom and Achitophel.

I would, in particular, recommend this author's method of recollecting dates, by substituting letters for the *numeral* cyphers; and forming these letters into words, and the words into verses.

Stewart. Philosophy of the Human Mind, part ii. ch. v. sec. 6. p. 460.

On Coins the *numerals* are often placed in retrograde order; which makes no difference in the value, as every letter is appropriated to its number.

Pinkerton. On Medals, vol. ii. p. 205. *Appendix*, part i. No. 2.

It was always found, that the augmenting of the *numeral* value did not produce a proportional rise to the prices, at least for some time.

Hume. Essay 3. vol i. p. 284.

Numeration is the reading of any number in words that is proposed or set down in figures.

Hutton. Course of Mathematics, &c. vol. i. p. 6.

NUMERIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* two, distinct, subhorizontal, compressed, acuminate, projecting beyond the forehead; triarticulate, the basal joint somewhat robust, curved; the second elongate, slightly attenuated at the tip; terminal very minute, placed obliquely; *maxillæ* short. *Antennæ* moderate, each joint in the male, excepting four or five at the apex, producing on either side a short, incurved, ciliated twig; and of the females distinctly produced within, facing a serrated edge; head small; eyes globose; *thorax* slender, slightly squamous; wings entire, pulverulent, the anterior with a transverse dolabriform fascia in the middle, the hinder margin obscurely angulated; the posterior rounded; *abdomen* slender, acute at the apex in the females. *Larva* with ten legs, elongate, geometric, slightly attenuated in front; head deeply emarginate, the eighth segment with two, and the tenth with one tubercle; *pupa* formed in a folliculus.

Type of the genus, *Phalæna geometra pulveraria*, Linnæus. Albin, pl. xcvi. fig. d—f. Three species, one of which is indigenous.

NUMIDA, so called from its original Country, Lin.; *Pintado*, Penn. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Gallidæ*, order *Gallinacæ*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak short and rather strong, the upper mandible curved, convex, and vaulted, its base covered with a naked skin falling on either side as a kind of wattle; head bare or feathered, having on the forehead either a bony crest or a tuft of feathers; nostrils lateral in the circle, and separated by cartilage; tail short and pendulous, consisting of fourteen or sixteen quills; wings short, the first three quills graduated and shorter than the fourth; tarsi smooth, the three front toes connected together by membrane, the hind toe articulated with the tarsus, no spurs.

The birds composing this genus are natives of Africa, but some of them are now spread over almost the whole Globe: they live wild in the Southern part of the African Continent, congregating in large flocks during the day-time about the marshes and rivers in search of food, and at night roosting in the forests. The partial webbing of their feet adapts them to the marshy districts in which they feed; but the shortness

of their wings prevents them from flying well or to any great distance. They feed on land and water insects, worms, snails, &c., and destroy buds and flowers. They utter a shrill note similar to the creaking of a door on its hinges, and are very restless and quarrelsome.

N. Meleagris, Lin.; *le Peintade*, Buff.; *Guinea Pintado*, Pen. Rather larger than our common Cock, measuring from the beak to the tip of the tail twenty inches; the wings when folded extend an inch beyond the origin of the tail, which is short and depressed, so that it gives to the body a very rounded form; on the top of the head is a bony crest, somewhat resembling a helmet, and covered with a bluish-red skin; at the base of the bill, on either side, is a wattle, bluish in the male and red in the female; the upper part of the neck is not feathered, but sparingly covered with a few straggling hairs, and the skin ashy-blue; the general colour of the plumage is blackish-blue, with spots of white of a more or less rounded form, which from their resemblance to pearls have led to the name *Pearly Hen*, often applied to this Pintado. The chest, however, is ashy-blue, without any spots; the primary alar quills are white, the others of similar colour to the body, spotted, and streaked longitudinally with white; the beak horn colour; legs reddish-brown, and claws yellow. The Pintado is native of the Western coasts of Africa, especially towards the Southward, from the Cape of Good Hope to Guinea, where in the wild state it lives in large flocks, several broods consorting together, and during day-time visiting the marshes and rivers in search of food and to quench their thirst, but at night retiring to the woods, in the trees of which they roost. From this source they have been spread nearly over the whole Globe, and become thoroughly domesticated, in which state their size exceeds, as is usual, those which are wild.

They are restless and noisy birds uttering a harsh, shrill croak, which Latham has compared to the noise of a door creaking on its hinges, and corresponding to the syllables *ceuh-ceuh*, pronounced violently, and in a shrill tone. Eternal plagues of a poultry-yard, the Pintados attack immediately upon their entrance every kind of bird, and keep up with them a continual warfare; and Temminck states that he has been obliged to give up attempting to breed them in the woods, in consequence of their quarrelsome disposition, driving away the Pheasants which had previously fed there. They often roll themselves in the dust to get rid of the insects with which they are infested, and scratch up the ground like other poultry, but do not persevere so earnestly in seeking for food, and therefore require to be fed with grain regularly once or twice a day. When in the fields they feed on grasshoppers, snails, worms, and ants, and also destroy both buds and flowers; they eat more than common poultry, probably on account of the shortness of their alimentary canal.

One male is sufficient for eight or ten Hens, which lay about the latter end of May, or the beginning of June, from sixteen to twenty-four eggs; the shells of which are very hard, of a yellowish-white colour, spotted with little brown dots. They do not sit well, and it is therefore better to put the eggs under a Common Hen, which sits more closely and takes better care of the young ones when hatched. They burst the shell in three weeks and three or four days; are extremely delicate, require especial care to rear, and should be put in a dry situation, where insects are plentiful. Till they

NUMIDA.

NUMIDA. have become six months old they have neither crest nor wattles, and the time at which they begin to appear is a critical period for the young Pintados.

There can be no doubt that the Guinea Pintado is the bird which was known to the Greeks and Romans by the name *Meleagris*, which, however, has been applied wrongly by the older Naturalists as the generic title of the Turkeys, and has been so firmly established by use, that confusion only would be excited by attempting any change. The following description of the *Meleagris* given by Athenæus, after Clytus Milesius, a disciple of Aristotle, is strikingly characteristic of the Guinea Fowl, or Pintado; he says, "They want natural affection towards their young; their head is naked, and on its top is a hard, round body, like a peg or nail; from its cheeks hangs a red piece of flesh like a beard; it has no wattles like common poultry; its feathers are black, spotted with white; it has no spurs, and both sexes so nearly resemble each other as not to be distinguishable at sight." Varro and Pliny also take notice of their spotted plumage and the gibbous substance on their heads. Into these birds the Ancients believed the sisters of Meleager were changed, and the spots on their plumage to be the trace of their tears.

N. Mitrata, Pallas; *le Peintade Mitrée*, Tem.; *Mitred Pintado*, Lath. About the same size as the preceding; the tarsus three inches long, the middle toe with the claw rather more than two and a half; in the adult bird the tubercle on the head rises about an inch and a half above the skull; two little membranes originate at the angle of the upper mandible, and a third extends along the naked part of the neck; the tubercle, the top of the head, the space between the eyes and beak and the tips of the wattles are blood-red, the other naked part of the neck is light blue tinged with violet, and slightly sprinkled with light and dark hairs; the black colour of the plumage deeper, and the white spots more regular than in the last species; the great quills are not white, but of the same colour as the rest of the plumage; the lower part of the neck and the chest blackish-grey, with narrow, transverse streaks; the beak yellowish-red; the legs and claws blackish-grey. It has been found wild in the Islands of Madagascar, and also on the Southern part of the African Continent. In habits it resembles the Guinea Pintado, and utters the same shrill, disagreeable cry.

N. Cristata, Pall.; *le Peintade Cornal*, Tem.; *Cornal Pintado*. Not so large as either of the preceding; its horn-coloured beak has a bluish cere in which are placed the nostrils; it has no throat-wattle, but a little skinny appendage, or longitudinal fold, on each side of the lower jaw; the throat, upper part of the neck, and occiput are covered with bare skin, deep blue on the back and sides, becoming greyish about the ears, and crimson on the front of the neck; and upon the bare skin are a few very delicate black hairs; the top of the head has a large crest of black feathers with very delicate webs, the greater part of which falls back upon the nape, whilst those in front, at the base of the upper mandible, incline to the bill; all the plumage is black, the neck and the upper part of the chest unspotted, but the other parts dotted with little bluish-white dots, not bigger than a grain of millet seed, and surrounded with a narrow circle of very light blue; the primaries are blackish-brown, the secondaries partly of that colour, and having four longitudinal stripes along the stem; three or four of these feathers have a broad,

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white band, which edges the whole length of the outer web; the other secondaries, which are nearer the body, are streaked longitudinally with bluish-white; the tail is waved with bluish-white on a black ground; the legs blackish. This species is found in the Great Namaquoi, and the interior of Guinea, where they live in flocks of some hundreds, and at daybreak and towards evening make the deserts ring with their harsh and discordant cries. Their habits are like those of the preceding species.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Temminck, *Histoire Naturelle Générale des Gallinacés*; Pennant, *British Zoology*.

NUMIDIA, or the Land of the *Numidæ*, appears anciently to have comprehended the whole of the Northern coast of Africa between the Rivers *Molochath*, or *Mulva*, (Mulúyah, or Mulwiyyah,) and *Tusca*, or *Rubricatus*. (Wádí-l-Berber.) The Southern neighbours of the *Numidæ* were the *Gætuli*, probably the Fúlaks, or Fellátaks of modern times, and the *Melāno Gætuli*, (Black Gætulians,) inhabiting the banks of the Niger, *i. e.* the genuine Negroes, who appear to be still receding before the Africans of the tawny race. The *Numidæ*, whose name was converted into *Nomades* by the Greeks, in order to accommodate it to their own language, were, at the time of the Punic War, subdivided into two principal States, the *Massæsyli*, or Western, and the *Massyli*,* or Eastern Numidians. The first of these subdivisions is celebrated in History as the Kingdom of Syphax; the second, as that of Massinissa; and as the former was reduced to the rank of a Roman Province by the Emperor Claudius and named *MAURITANIA Cæsariensis*, it has been already noticed in this Work, (*supra*, 48.) The latter, called the New Numidia by Ptolemy, (*Geogr.* iv. 3.) and Numidia, without any distinctive epithet, by Pliny, (*Nat. Hist.* v. 2.) has been denominated Numidia Proper by Cellarius, (*Notitia Orbis Antiq.* iv. 5. 5. tom. ii. p. 899.) as being that part of Africa to which the name of Numidia was for the longest period and most invariably given. Its Western boundary was the River *Ampsagas*, (now called Wádí-l-kabír, the Great River, as being the largest in that neighbourhood,) which flows into the sea through a narrow valley, implied by the term Wádí, in 36° 58' North and 6° 16' East. A little to the West of its mouth is Cape *Tretum*, (Strabo, xvii. p. 829. 832. Ptolem. *Ibid.* p. 97.) called Seb'ah Ruus (Seven Heads) by the Arabs, and Bugiaroni by the Italian sailors, one of the largest and most prominent headlands on that part of the coast, and forming the Western extremity of the Numidian Gulf, (*Sinus Numidicus*,) bounded on the East by Rás-el-hadíd, (Iron Head,) a little to the West of *Culucitanum*.† (*Tabula Peutingeriana*, and D'Anville's Map.) On the Eastern side of *Tretum* was the Greater *Collops* or *Cullu*, (Plin. v. 2.) called by the Arabs El Koll.‡ About 30 miles to the South of which was *Rusicada* or

* *Massyli* and *Massæsyli*, evidently compounds of the same word, were distinctive epithets of cognate Tribes, and probably significant terms. If, as is probable, the Berbers are the descendants of the ancient Numidians, their Language, when sufficiently known, will, perhaps, afford a clue to the meaning of these names. The penultima of *Massyli* and *Massæsyli* is made short by Dionysius, (*Perieg.* v. 187.) but long by the Latin writers. (Silius Ital. xvi. 170. Luc. iv. 682. Martial. ix. 23. 14.)

† *Culucitanum* seems to be the Little Collops of Ptolemy, 1° 40' East of *Rusicada*; but if so, that Geographer has transposed *Collops Parva* and *Tacatya*, which was probably 20' East, instead of West of Kullukitan, or Little Collops.

‡ Kolah in Captain Smyth's Chart of the Coast of Barbary.

NUMIDA.
—
NUMIDIA.

Original extent.

Numidæ.

Subdivisions.

Massæsyli.
Mauritania
Cæsariensis.

Massyli.
Numidia
Nova.

Ampsagas.
Wed il ke-beer.

Tretum.
Sebbah
ruus.

Collops.
El Koll.

NUMIDIA.			NUMIDIA.
Rusicada.	Rusicade, (Sucaicada, Leo, p. 538.) called Stora* in the sea charts, says Shaw. (p. 47.) The shore here makes a considerable sweep; and, about 35 miles to the East, the gulf is terminated by the narrow mountainous headland of Rás-el-hadid, (Iron Cape,) running out to the North-West. To the East of it, about 30 miles, is the <i>Tacatua</i> of Pliny, (v. 2.) and <i>Tacatya</i> of Ptolemy, (iv. 3.) a neighbouring promontory being now called Rás Tagodeit. This mountainous tract, which extends to the neighbourhood of Bónah, was evidently the <i>Pappua Mons</i> of Procopius, (<i>De Bello Vandal.</i> ii. 4.) which forms many bold promontories, and has deeply indented shores. Its Eastern extremity, the Horse's Head, (ἵππου ἄκρα, Scylax, <i>Peripl.</i> p. 150.) is now called Rás-el hamrà. (Red Cape, Mavera† in Captain W. H. Smyth's Chart.) A smaller promontory a little to the South of it, supposed by Shaw to be the <i>Stoborum</i> of Ptolemy, separates the harbour of <i>Hippo Regius</i> . (Bónah, or Bilád-el-'unnáb, i. e. the Land of Lotus-berries.) That city, called "Royal," from its having been a favourite residence of Kings, (Sil. Ital. iii. 259.) is celebrated by Ecclesiastical writers as the Episcopal See of St. Augustin. It stands near the mouth of a considerable stream, formed by two others now called Bú-jímah and Seibús, both uniting, before they fall into the sea, at the extremity of a marsh, formerly, in all probability, a part of the harbour of <i>Hippo</i> , (Shaw, p. 47.) The Seibús is the <i>Ubus</i> of the Peutingerian Table, and the <i>Armua</i> of Pliny, according to Dr. Shaw; but that is evidently the <i>Armoniacum flumen</i> of the same ancient Map. <i>Tabraca</i> , or <i>Thabraca</i> , according to the same authority, was 55 miles to the East of that river, which agrees within a mile or two with the distance between Tabarkah and the Wádi-l-mafragh (Empty River) of the Arabs. <i>Tabraca</i> , as it is still called, was a Roman colony and an Episcopal See, with a small harbour, enclosing an island bearing the same name: a small lake fed by a streamlet from the South, and in all probability a part of the ancient port, is nearly opposite to it on the main land. Tabrakah was a populous and flourishing place in the Xth Century, (Al Bekrí, <i>Not. et Extr.</i> xii. 513.) having then a navigable river and many fine remains of ancient buildings; about two centuries later, Idrísí‡ (<i>Clim.</i> iii. part ii.) described it as "a fortified town on the sea-shore, thinly inhabited, having a port capable of receiving ships." A little to the East of Tabarkah is the river called Wádi-l-zein, in modern times; but Wádi-l-Berber (Berber River) by Leo Africanus, (738.) who mentions this port as "a deserted haven." The faithless character of the neighbouring Arabs is expressly assigned by Idrísí as the principal cause of its ruin.	followers of Publius Sittius, it was called <i>Colonia Sittianorum</i> , and from Cæsar himself <i>Cirta Julia</i> . It was still a flourishing city in the beginning of the IVth Century, when having been seized by the rebellious competitor for the throne, Alexander, it fell under the sanguinary vengeance of Maxentius, (Gibbon, ii. 216.) and was completely laid waste in A. D. 311. Having been repaired by order of Constantine the Great, it received, in honour of him, the name of <i>Constantina</i> , by which it is still called. The splendid remains of its ancient buildings were delineated by Bruce, and his drawings of them, (i. 33.) now in the collection presented by him to the King, "are," he says, (<i>Trav.</i> i. 62.) "the most magnificent offering in their line, that was ever made by one subject to his Sovereign." The greatest part of Kostantinah was built "on a peninsular promontory," says Dr. Shaw, (<i>Trav.</i> p. 60.) "inaccessible on all sides except to the South-West." This promontory is a good mile in circuit, a little inclined to the South, but presenting on its Northern side a perpendicular precipice of at least 600 feet in height. It was nearly surrounded by a bend of the <i>Ampsagas</i> , (El Rumál or Su-jmar,) which here flows through a very narrow, deep, and precipitous ravine, on the Eastern side of it.* An ancient tomb near it has been described by the Comte de Caylus in the <i>Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions</i> . (xxvi. 334.) Most of the fine remains at Kostantinah were wantonly destroyed in the late war between Algiers and Tunis. Nearly due South of <i>Cirta</i> , about 70 miles, was <i>Lambæsa</i> , where, according to Bruce, (i. 35.) 100 Latin Inscriptions attest its having been anciently the " <i>Lambæsesium Colonia</i> ." At the modern Medráshem, or Mál-Káshim, a few miles to the North-West, there is "a very remarkable sepulchral monument" noticed by Shaw, which, according to Bruce, (i. 34.) is nothing less than the tomb of Syphax and the other Kings of Numidia: a drawing of it is to be found in his collection. The range of mountains, called <i>Audus</i> by Ptolemy, (<i>Ibid.</i> p. 98.) and <i>Aurasiust</i> by Procopius, (<i>De Bello Vandal.</i> i. 18. ii. 13. vi. 7.) is described by him as thirteen days' journey South of Carthage, extremely lofty and abrupt but crowned with a rich and extensive table-land, abounding in springs, groves, gardens, fields, and meadows, a sort of earthly paradise. It still preserves its ancient name, and is called <i>Aúrás</i> by the Arabs, being a branch of <i>Atlas</i> and the natural division between Numidia and <i>Gætolia</i> . The remains of <i>Lamesba</i> are to the West of <i>Lambæsa</i> ; at a place, if D'Anville was rightly informed, still called by the same name, <i>Lamesbeh</i> . <i>Bagasis</i> , on the River <i>Abigas</i> , and Eastern declivity of Mount <i>Aurasiust</i> , (Procop. <i>loc. cit.</i>) was also called <i>Bagai</i> , according to D'Anville, (<i>Geog. Anc.</i> iii. 94.) and appears to be the <i>Baghái</i> of the Arabs, a fortified city with a walled suburb in the XIIth Century, (Idrisí, <i>Geography</i> , <i>Clim.</i> iii. part ii. MSS.) provided with <i>bázárs</i> ; but its suburbs were then uninhabited on account of the mischief done by the neighbouring Arabs. It was considered as the first place on the Eastern side of "the Land of Dates." (Bilád-el-tamr, commonly called Bilád-el-jeríd.) Its inhabitants were supplied with water by a stream coming from the South-East, (El Kiblah,) and from wells of fresh water.	NUMIDIA.
Rashamra.			
Hippo Regius. Bónah.			
Ubus Seibous.			
Tabraca. Tabarca.			Lambæsa. Tezzoute. Medra-shem.
			Audus. Aurasiust. Eures. Awress.
Cirta. Colonia Sittianorum. Constantina. Cosantina. Cucuntina.			Bagasis. Bagai.

* Skikada, in Captain Smyth's excellent Chart of this Coast, is the name of a small island at the Northern extremity of the harbour of Ustórah; Sukai-kadah, therefore, was probably on the harbour to the West of that island, and not at Ustórah.

† Mavra for Mavro, "Black," in modern Greek?

‡ In his large Work, but omitted in the printed Epitome translated under the title of *Geographia Nubiensis*.

§ Kirthé, or Kartha, signified "City" in the Punic and Phœnician tongues.

* Accounts of its remains are given by Shaw.

† Cellarius, unless *Austrasiust* (*Geogr. Antiq.* iv. 5. § 52. tom. ii. p. 914.) be a misprint for *Aurasiust*, considered the latter as a corruption of the former.

NUMI-
DIA.

Its territory contained extensive plains, and had formerly many hamlets and villages; "but there is little of all this at present," says Idrisi. "The surrounding country was inhabited by Berbers, who employed Arabs as their labourers, and were governed by their own Sheikhs. It is only a few miles distant from Mount Aurás, which is nearly twelve days' journey in length, and its inhabitants are masters of all their neighbours." About 85 miles North-East of Búgháí, on a large stream flowing into the Bagradas, was *Thebeste*, (Augustin, *Contra Donatist.* vi. c. 38,) or *Theveste*, (Ptolemy, iv. *Itin. Antonin.*) the Tebessah or Tibsah of the Arabs. It is, according to Idrisi, (*Clim.* iii. part i. MSS.) six days' journey distant from Bujayah; and is described by Leo Africanus, (p. 547.) as a strong city built by the Romans, on the frontiers of Numidia, 200 miles South of the Mediterranean Sea. In his time, it still contained many fragments of ancient buildings and inscriptions, was surrounded by a thick grove of walnut trees, and remarkable for the coarseness, inhospitality, and insubordination of its inhabitants. El-dabbagh, an Arabian Poet, born at Malaga, recorded their worthlessness in an epigram given by Leo, (p. 548.) in which he says, it could boast of nothing but its clear stream, its walnut trees, and city walls, which are compared by Leo to those of the Colossæum at Rome; and the vast blocks of red stone, of which they are formed, were taken, he justly supposes, from a neighbouring mountain, the excavations of which were believed by the populace to have been formed by Giants.

Tebeste.
Thebeste.
Tebessah.

Bagradas.
Mejerdah.

Tagaste.
Tejilt.

Tipasa.
Tifash.

Tibilis.

Aquæ
Tibilitanæ.
Hamaám.

Milevum.
Milah.

The *Bagradas*, now called *Mejradah*, or *Mejerdah*, springs (Leo, p. 738.) from Mount *Mampsarus*, a continuation of *Aurás*, and runs with a winding North-Easterly course into the sea not far from Carthage, and about 40 miles to the North of Tunis. It is often greatly swelled by rains and impassable, especially near its mouth. The greater part of its course lay in the Province of *Zeugitana*, or *Africa Propria*, to which most of the large towns near it belonged. On the Southern side of the *Sujerás*, one of the larger tributaries to the *Bagradas*, about 80 miles nearly due North of *Thebeste*, was *Tagaste*, or *Thagaste*, a Roman Colony, and the birthplace of St. Augustin; it is now, according to Dr. Shaw, called *Tejilt*: and on the opposite side of the same river, about 40 miles nearly due West, was *Tipasa*, (now *Tifash*, Idrisi, *Geogr. Nub.* p. 82.) 83 miles nearly due East of *Cirta*, according to the ancient Itineraries. It is situated in a fine plain, watered by a rivulet, which passes close by the town; (Shaw, p. 64.) but does not appear to contain any relics of antiquity. It is an ancient city, says Leo, (p. 547.) built by the Africans, on the side of a chain of mountains, about 150 miles South of *Bónah*. It is still populous, and adorned with beautiful houses, but was ruined by the Arabs; and, in Leo's time, was used by the *Hawárah* Tribe of Berbers as a granary for their corn; they were, however, at length subdued by the King of *Túnis*, and *Tifash* was completely ruined. To the North-West of *Tipasa*, 40 or 50 miles, at the confluence of the *Ubus* and one of its larger tributaries, was *Tibilis*, a Roman town mentioned by St. Augustin; and a little to the North-East of it were the *Aquæ Tibilitanæ*, or warm-baths of *Tibilis*, now called *Hamaám*, (Shaw, p. 64.) and situated in the district of *Búkalawán*, near the River *Seibús*. (*Ubus*.) Forty or fifty miles West, and a little to the South of *Tibilis*, at the confluence of the river passing by *Cirta* and the *Ampsagas*, was *Milevum*, or *Mileum*,

an Episcopal city often mentioned by St. Augustin and the Ecclesiastical writers, and celebrated on account of the Council against the Pelagians held there A. D. 416. It was 25 miles North-West of *Cirta*, according to the Itinerary of Antonine: and is now called *Milah*, being celebrated for the abundance and excellence of its fruits, particularly its pomegranates. (Shaw, p. 63. Idrisi, *Clim.* iii. part i. MSS.) The distance of about 40 miles from *Milevum* to the sea along the course of the *Ampsagas*, completes the circuit of Numidia Proper.

Gætulia seems in very ancient times to have comprehended all *Nigritia*, at least all that part of it which is North of the Niger; (Plin. v. 4.) it was subsequently confined to the country on the Northern borders of the Desert, (*El Sahrà*), and was little known to the Greeks and Romans, and therefore imperfectly defined. It seems to have occupied nearly the same space as the *Bilád-el-jerid* (Land of Palms) of the Arabian Geographers. Though mentioned by ancient writers as distinct from the Country of the *Massyli*, *Massæsyli*, and *Mauri*, it is not clear that they were nations of an entirely different race from the *Gætulians*; and their migratory and warlike habits agree so well with those of the Berbers who have for many Centuries inhabited the greater part of Mount *Atlas* and the whole of the Desert between it and *Negroland*, that it is not improbable that all the Northern Africans were anciently derived from one common stock, some branches of which, though much reduced by the successive irruptions of foreigners, *Phœnicians*, *Romans*, *Goths*, and *Arabs*, still flourish in their native wilds and mountains, and preserve in their Language an imperishable evidence of their priority of possession, over those who have so long possessed their shores by the more disputable right of conquest.

Ptolemæi Geographia Antiqua, Ed. Bertii, Amstel. 1619, fol.; *Christ. Cellarii Notitia Orbis a Schwartz*, Lips. 1732, 2 tom. 4to.; *Plinii Naturalis Historia*, Ed. Franzii, Lips. 1778; *Strabonis Geogr. Antiq.* Ed. Casauboni, Par. 1620, fol.; *Shaw, Travels in Barbary*, Lond. 1757, 4to.; *Procopii Historia sui Temporis*, Paris, 1662, 2 tom. fol.; *Scylacis Periplus in Hudson Geogr. Minor.* Oxon. 1698, 4 tom. 8vo.; *Dionysii Periegesis Mundi*, Oxon. 1717, 8vo.; *Silii Italici Punicarum*, libri xvii.; *Lucani Pharsalia*; *Martialis Epigrammata*; *Leonis Africani Africa Descriptio*, Lugd. Bat. ap. Elzevir, 1632, 2 tom. 12mo.; *Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi*, Paris, v. y. 4to.; *Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, Lond. 12 vols. 8vo.; *Bruce, Travels*, Lond. 1804, 2d Ed. 7 vols. 8vo.; *D'Anville, Géographie Ancienne, Abrégée*, Paris, 1782, 3 tom. 12mo.; *Sancti Augustini Opera*; *Antonini Imperatoris Itinera ad calcem Geographiæ Ptolemæi*; *Edrisii Geographia Nubiensis*, Paris, 1619, 4to.

NUMISMA'TICK, } Fr. *numismatique*; Lat. *numisma*; Gr. *νόμισμα*, from *νομίζω*, to legalize or establish by law; Gr. *νόμμος*, *nummus*, *vox Sicula pro νόμος*.

Of or pertaining, relating to, or concerning money; (sc. legalized or established by law;) coins, medals.

The proclamations relating to this subject (coinage) are many of them very rare, and the statutes in the hands of but very few *numismatick* antiquaries.

Ruding. Annals of the Coinage, vol. i. Preface.

Mr. Clarke's theory concerning Saxon money consists of two parts, which can be scarcely reconciled to each other. He is of opinion that they borrowed their money pound from the Greeks, and their *nummary* language from the Romans. *Id. Ib.* p. 309. n. z.

NUMI-
DIA.
—
NUMIS-
MATICK.

Gætulia

NUMIS-
MATIC.NUN-
CHION.

This is instanced in the *nummulary* talent, which was in common use by the Greeks, and according to which the Anglo-Saxons rated their greater fines, that is, by multiples of sixty pounds.

Ruding. *Annals of Coinage*, vol. i. p. 278.

NUMMULITA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Cephalopodous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell lenticular, with an internal discoidal, multilocular spire, divided into numerous chambers by transverse, imperforated septa, and covered by several plates; the wall of each turn being complicated, extended, and united on each side to the other discs.

Type of the genus, *Nu. lævigata*, Lamarck. Parkinson, *Org. Rem.* vol. iii. pl. x. fig. 13. The species of this genus are all fossil, and have been found in various parts of Europe: one is common in England.

NUMP, } A word not in our older Lexicographers;
NUMPS. } perhaps from *num*, used as in *numskull*,
q. v. and intended to denote a person so far nummed in mind as to be

A weak, silly, stupid person.

LUCE. Farewel, my pretty *nump*, I am very sorry
I cannot bear thee company.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, act ii. sc. 1.

These are villainous engines indeed, but take heart, *numps*! here is not a word of the stocks; and you need never stand in awe of any more honourable correction.

Parker. *Rep. of Rehears Transps.* (1673.) p. 85.

NUN, v. } In A. S. *nonna*; D. *nonne*; Ger.
NU'NNERY, } *nunne*; Fr. *nonne*; Low Lat. *nonna*.
NU'NNISH. } Vossius thinks the word is Egyptian,
and derived from the Heb. *nin*, *filius*. *Erant enim nonni filiorum*, *nonnæ filiarum loco*. *De Vitiis*, cap. vi.
Others, that it is *moni*, i. e. *monachi*, (monks,) by the change of *m* into *n*. The Italians use *monaca*, and the Spanish *monja*.

And by com *nonne* þer, to lybbe in chaste 'yue.

R. Gloucester, p. 222.

Of ȝr trepas þȳuore deþ repentant was ȳnou.
And rerde tuo *nonnerȳes*.

Id. p. 291.

Ther was also a *nonne* a prioeresse
That of hire smiling was ful simple and coy;
Hire gretest othe n'as but by seint Eloy.

Chaucer. *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales*, v. 118.

Hire thoughte that a ladie shuld hire spare
What for hire kinrede and hire nortelrie,
That she had lerned in a *nonnerie*.

Id. *The Reves Tale*, v. 66.

All three daughters of Merwaldus king of Westmercians, entred the profession and vow of *nunnish* virginite.

Fox. *Martyrs*, fol. 120. col. ii. book ii.

And on a bed his picture she bestowes
As she that wel foreknew what was to come
The altars stand about, and eke the *nunn*
With sparkled tresses.

Surrey. *Virgil. Æneis*, book iv.

Manie there were which sent their daughters ouer to be professed
nuns within the *nunneries* there.

Holinshed. *The Historie of England*, vol. i. ch. xxix. p. 617.

At Nevers, but few years ago,
Among the *nuns* o' th' Visitation,
There dwelt a parrot, though a beau,
For sense of wondrous reputation.

Cooper. *Ver Vert*, can. 1.

NUNCHION. Browne's manner of writing the word (*noonshun*) has suggested, that it was the name of a meal or refreshment taken when labourers retreated to *shun* the heat of *noon*; but Cotgrave (in *vv. Reciné*,

Ressie) and Sherwood write *nuncion* or *nuncheon*, and speak of it as an *afternoon's* repast: the application, however, of *noon* in earlier times was to a period of the day which was subsequently called *afternoon*; i. e. after mid-day or meridian; but still during even an increase of heat. *Cion*, or *chion* seems an easy corruption of *shun* in speech, and the mode of writing may have been adopted in conformity to our common termination in *cion*, *sion*, or *tion*. This repast is now more commonly called *lunchion*, q. v. See also *NOON*, *NOONING*, and especially the Quotation from Milton, book v.

That harvest-folkes (with curds and clouted creame,
With cheese and butter, cakes and cates ynow,
That are the yeoman's from the yoake or cove)
On sheafes of corne were at their *noonshun's* close,
Whilst by them merrily the bag-pipe goes.

Browne. *Britannia's Pastorals*, book ii. sc. 1.

In which he carri'd as much meat
As he and all the knights could eat,
When, laying by their swords and truncheons,
They took their breakfasts, or their *nunchions*.

Butler. *Hudibras*, part i. can. 1.

NU'NCIATE, } See to ANNOUNCE. Lat. *nun-*
NU'NCIATURE, } *ciare*, to bring or bear something
NU'NCIO. } new. *Nuncius*, from *véos*, new,
quia aliquid novi apportet.

One who bears *news*; who makes known; a messenger of *news*; generally a messenger, a delegate.

A certaine restraint was giuen out charging his *nuncios* and legates, (whom he had sent for the gathering of his first fruites of the benefices vacant in the realme,) &c.

Fox. *Martyrs*, fol. 336. Edward II. Anno 1308.

They who knew him (Pope Alexander) but little, had very much esteem for him, as a man of wisdom and extraordinary civility, upon which account the princes of Germany, who had known him during his *nunciature*, were exceedingly pleased with his promotion.

Clarendon. *On Papal Usurpation*, ch. ix.

Where now the great descendant holds the place
To unclothe the gates of pardon and of grace;
And all the *nuncios* of th' ethereal reign,
Who testified the glorious death to man.

Hoole. *Jerusalem Delivered*, book xi.

A **NUNCIO**, says Wicquefort, (lib. i. cap. 2. *ad fin.*) is to the Pope what an Ambassador is to a secular Prince, there being of them both ordinary and extraordinary. The Nuncio is the Representing Minister particularly, the *Internuncio* the Envoy Extraordinary. The French nicely distinguished his authority. When in May, 1665, the Parliament registered the Pope's Bull against the Jansenists, who had denied his Infallibility, the Nuncio printed it on his own authority, assuming the Quality of Nuncio to the King and Kingdom of France. The Parliament upon the appearance of the Paper arrested the Printer, and seized his goods; stating that if the Nuncio had been sent to the *Kingdom*, it would have been to exercise a jurisdiction; whereas he had none; being sent only to the *King*, that is the Sovereign of the State. (Lib. i. c. 7. *ad fin.*) The Nuncio at Venice claimed by prescription a right to receive the first visit from the last comer among other Ambassadors, contrary to usual custom; and in the time of Henry IV. of France a dispute on this point arose between the Courts of Rome and Paris, which was deemed of sufficient importance by each to justify special instructions to their respective Envoys, enjoining them to beware how they gave way. The Diplomats nevertheless had a strong inclination to see each other, and the French Minister proposed that the Nuncio should come and visit his wife the Ambassadrix. The

NUN-
CHION.

NUNCIO.

NUNCIO. Nuncio accordingly went, and the French Ambassador having done the honours of his house, gave out that he had received the first visit. The Nuncio denied this assertion, and proved its falsehood by declaring that he had gone in his ordinary dress, whereas if his visit had been to the Ambassador he would have been attired suitably to his quality with the Rochet and Camail. The French Ambassador then went to the Nuncio's privately, as he designed it to be understood, in his cloak, and with a small retinue. But this was a false move by which the Nuncio greatly profited; for not having any wife who could be visited, he received and announced this visit as one of ceremony to himself. This mistake, says Wicquefort, with unmoved gravity, does not impress us strongly with an idea of "the genius" of M. de Fresne, (the French Ambassador,) "and most certainly on this occasion he committed an unpardonable fault." The Spanish Minister acted far more discreetly when the Nuncio made him a similar proposition of visiting his wife. He signified in return that it was absolutely necessary to pass through his own apartment in order to go to that of his lady. (Lib. i. c. 21.) Such were the diplomatic occupations of Ambassadors in the XVIIth Century.

NU'NCUPATE, v. } Fr. *nuncupatif*; from the
NUNCUPATION, } Lat. *nuncupare, nomine vo-*
NUNCUPATIVE, } *care, to call by name, to nomi-*
NUNCUPATORY. } *nate, formed from nomen and*
capere. Vossius.

But images been goddess by *nuncupation*, and they been neither living ne true, ne euerlasting.

Chaucer. *The Testament of Loue*, book i. fol. 294.

Wherefore he determined rather to retourne with his assured gaine, then to tary the *nuncupative* duke's vsure and vncertaine victory, and so he reculed again into Scotland,

Hall. *Henry VII. The eleuenth Yere.*

But how doth that will [Saint Peter's] appear? in what tables was it written? in what registers is it extant? in whose presence did he *nuncupate* it? it is no where to be seen or heard of.

Barrow. *Works*, vol. i. part ii. *The Pope's Supremacy*, fol. 98.

By his *nuncupatory* will he left all his estate to that Coll. amounting to 648*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Wood. *Athenæ Oxonienses*, fol. 452.

These testaments are divided into two sorts; written, and verbal or *nuncupative*, of which the former is committed to writing, the latter depends merely upon oral evidence, being declared by the testator *in extremis* before a sufficient number of witnesses, and afterwards reduced to writing.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book ii. ch. xxiii. p. 500.

NUNDINATION, "Fr. *nundination*, a trafficking in fairs and markets." Cotgrave. Lat. *nundinæ, i. e. novendinæ*, fairs or marts held every *ninth day*. Applied generally to

Trafficking; bargaining, selling.

Witness their penitentiary tax wherein a man might see the price of his sin beforehand; their common *nundination* of pardons; their absolving subjects from their oaths of allegiance.

Bishop Bramhall. *Schism Guarded*, p. 149.

NUNNEZIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dioecia*, order *Hexandria*, natural order *Palmæ*. Generic character: calyx three-leaved; corolla, petals three: female flower, stigma three-cleft; drupe one-seeded.

One species, *N. fragrans*, a palm, native of Peru.

NUPHAR, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Nymphaceæ*. (Decandolle.) Generic character: calyx five or six leaved; petals many, inserted with the stamens into the receptacle, externally nectariferous; stigma sessile, radiated; capsule fleshy, many-celled, superior; seeds numerous.

A genus divided from *Nymphæa*, containing six species: four are natives of North America, and two, the *N. lutea* and *minima*, of England: they are water plants; the flowers of all the species are yellow.

NUPTIAL, adj. } Fr. *nuptial*; It. *nuziale*; Sp. *nupcial*; Lat. *nuptialis*, from *nuptiæ*, and this from *nub-ere*, to cover, and therefore *nupta* (*i. e. nubila, nubla*) is *femme couvert*. See **CONNUBIAL**, and **NUBILE, ante**. Dr. Burgess contends that *nubo* was really the same word as *nuo*, (the digamma merely changed into *b*,) and originally signified *annuo, assentior*, to assent or consent: it is only in composition that *nuo* remains in the Latin Language.

Of or pertaining, belonging or relating to marriage or matrimony; connubial.

The noun is usually written with the plural termination *s*. Shakspeare writes it without.

DUKE. Shee should this Angelo haue married; was affianced to her oath, and the *nuptiall* appointed.

Shakspeare. *Measure for Measure*, fol. 72.

Here in close recess
 With flowers, garlands, and sweet-smelling herbs
 Espoused Eve deckt first her *nuptial* bed,
 And heav'nly quires the Hymenæan sung.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iv. l. 710.

The Timnian bride
 Had not so soon preferr'd
 Thy Paranymp, worthless to thee compar'd,
 Successour in thy bed,
 Nor both so loosly disally'd
 Their *nuptials*.

Id. *Samson Agonistes*, l. 1023.

Around the tree I rais'd a *nuptial* bower,
 And roof'd defensive of the storm and shower:
 The spacious valve, with art inwrought, conjoins,
 And the fair dome with polish'd marble shines.

Pope. *Homer. Odyssey*, book xxiii.

He [Earl Athelwold] then besought me, for some little space
 The *nuptials* might be secret; many reasons,
 He said, induc'd to this: I made no pause,
 But resting on his prudence, to his will
 Gave absolute concurrence.

Mason. *Elfrida*.

NUREMBURG, or more properly **NURNBURG**, a District of the Kingdom of Bavaria, has a superficial extent of 803 square British miles, and a population of 52,000 persons. The soil is light, but highly cultivated, the Country abounds with manufactories, and the inhabitants are remarkable for their skill and industry both in agriculture and commerce. It contains the two large towns Nuremburg and Furth.

Nuremburg, the Capital of the District, is situated in a highly cultivated plain, watered by the river Pegnitz, which divides the town into two parts. It is enclosed by a ditch and a double wall having 119 towers and seven gates. The streets are wide and well paved, but irregularly built, and the paintings which cover the outsides of most of the houses produce a singular rather than a pleasing effect. The Reichsfeste, or Imperial Citadel, an antique building, occasionally the residence of the Emperors, has a well 536 feet deep, and is adorned by a valuable collection of Paintings. The Town House, built in 1619, is a fine building in the antique style. This City contains eight Churches, of which the Cathedral of St. Sebald and that of St. Lawrence are most worthy of notice. Some of these Churches contain several valuable Paintings, and the stained glass windows of St. Clare's date as far back as 1278. Though much fallen from its former commercial prosperity, it is

NUPHAR.
NUREM-
BURG.

**NUREM-
BURG.** still a place of great trade, which maintains 350 mer-
cantile houses. Its trade in cutlery is greater than that
of any other place in Germany. Among many other
eminent men it has given birth to Albert Durer and
Martin Behaim, whom the zealous patriotism of his
Countrymen represents as the rival of Columbus in his
claim to the discovery of the New World. It is certain
that he invented the Terrestrial Sphere, and perhaps by
that piece of scientific mechanism suggested the course
pursued by the illustrious navigator.

Nuremburg was made a free City in 1427, and then
divided with Augsburg the extensive commerce which
supplied the central parts of Germany with foreign wares.
The diversion of commerce into the hands of sea-faring
Powers, the ruinous influence of a jealous municipality,
consisting of a few families, and the ravages of war,
caused its gradual decay. During the Revolutionary
War its imaginary independence was formally abolished,
and it was incorporated with the dominions of the King
of Bavaria. Its population, amounting to 27,000, for
the most part profess Lutheranism, which is also the
established Religion of the Municipality.

Nuremburg lies in latitude 49° 24' North, longitude
11° 4' East.

NURSE, v. } Contracted from *nourish*, *nourice*;
NURSE, n. } Fr. *nourrice*; It. *nutrice*. To nurse
NU'RSER, } is to *nourish*, *i. e.*
NU'RSERY, } To foment, to foster, to cherish, to
NU'RSLE, } hearten, to encourage, to strengthen
NU'RSLING, } or invigorate; to support or main-
NU'RTURE, n. } tain, to sustain, bear, train, or bring
NU'RTURE, v. } up. To nurse is more especially ap-
plied when that which is *nursed* is young or sickly. To
nurse a child, a patient, or sick person; to supply them
with the *nourishment*, aliment, care and attention re-
quired by their condition.

To þe kyng of Hongari þys sely chýldren tueye
He sende hem vor to *norýsy*.

R. Gloucester, p. 315.

þys children were wel gonge ysend to Solomon þe kyng
Of þe lasse Brutayne, to gode *norýsyng*e
þe kyng hem *norýsede* wel.

Id. p. 238.

Gentille of *norture*, & noble of lynage
Was non þat bare armure, þat did suilk vassalage.

R. Brunne, p. 188.

Hir name is Helianore, of gentille *norture*,
Bigond þe se þat wore was non suilk creature.

Id. p. 213.

But we weren maad litle in the myddil of ghous, as if a nurse
fostre hir sones.

Wiclif. 1 Tessal. ch. ii.

We were tender amonge you, euen as a *norss*e cherysheth her
children.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Hire thoughte that a ladie shuld hire spare,
What for hire kinrede, and hire *nortetrie*,
That she had lerned in the nonnerie.

Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3965.

Why should such spight be *nursed* then by thought?

Wyat. To his Ladie, Cruel ouer her Yelden Lover.

So they let Rebecca their syster go with her *norse*.

Bible, Anno 1551. Genesis, ch. xxiv.

I haue been now almost this fourtie yeares, not a geaste, but a
continually *nursyng*e in maister Bonuice house.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1456. *Letters, &c. while a Pri-
soner in the Tower.*

Understande therefore in thyn hert, that as a man *nourtereth* his
sonne, euē so the Lord thy God *nourtereth* the.

Bible, Anno 1551. Deuteronomium, ch. viii.

They haue taught him *nurtour*, but he would not hearken vnto
them

Bible, Anno 1551. Deuteronomium, ch. xxi.

No, since this soile which with great spirits abounds,
Can hardly nurse her nurcelings all in peace,
Then let us keep her bosom free from wounds,
And spend our fury in some forraine place.

Stirling. To Prince Henry.

So soone as Night had with her pallid hew,
Defaste the beauty of the shyning skye,
And reft from men the worldes desired view,
She with her nurse adowne to sleepe did lye.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 2.

See where he lyes inherced in the armes
Of the most bloody *nursser* of his harmes.

Shakspeare. Henry VI. First Part, fol. 114.

Joy to you both. ye double *nursery*
Of arts! but Oxford, thine doth Thame most glorifie.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 11.

Whether ye list him traine in cheualry,
Or *nourse* up in lore of learn'd philosophy.

Id. Ib. book vi. can. 4.

Whom thus at point prepared, to prevent
A little *noursling* of the humid ayre,
A gnat, unto the sleepe shepherds went.

Id. Virgil. Gnat.

As a bad nurse, which fayning to receive
In her owne mouth the food ment for her chyld,
Withholdes it to herself, and doeth deceive
The infant, so for want of *nourture* spoyld.

Id. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 5.

Some peasants not t' omit the nicest care,
Of the same soil their *nursery* prepare,
With that of their plantation; lest the tree
Translated, should not with the soil agree.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book ii.

What should we think of a man who should preach to a *nursery*
of trees, and propose rewards to those that should grow up straight,
and punishments to those that should grow crooked?

Jortin. Dissertation 1. p. 5.

Leave not to vile weeds
This friendly office; whose false kindness chokes
Or starves the *nurslings* they pretend to shade.

Dodsley. Agriculture, can. 2.

NURSIA, in Zoology, a genus of *Brachyurous Crus-
tacea*.

Generic character. Shell rhomboid, produced ante-
riorly, with the sides posteriorly dentate-emarginate;
legs angulated, the anterior pair depressed, much larger
than the others, with the fingers very much deflexed;
external *pedipalpi* with the outer footstalk dilated; *ab-
domen* of the male with the penultimate joint, bearing a
tooth-like process near the apex.

Type of the genus, *N. Hardwickii*, Leach, *Zool. Misc.*
vol. iii. p. 20. Inhabits the Indian Ocean.

NUT, v. } A. S. *hnut*; Ger. *nuss*; D. *noot*;
NUT, n. } Sw. *noet*. The Fr. *noix*; It. *noce*; Sp.
NU'TGALL, } *nueza*; from the Lat. *nux*. Our own
NU'TMEG, } word, Ihre suspects, may be so called
NU'TBROWN. } from its roundness, *hnott*, in the Is-
landic, signifying *globus*; but *hnott* in the A. S. is
smooth, and from the smoothness of the shell, this fruit
may have received its name.

Nut-meg; Fr. *muguelle*, *noix muguelle*; It. *noce
moscada*; Sp. *nuez moscada*; *nux moschata*; from the
(musky) sweetness of its scent.

And trees there were great foison,
That baren *nuts* in hir season,
Such as menne *nutmegs* call,
That swote of savor been withall.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 181.

NURSE.
NUT.

NUT.
—
NUTRI-
MENT.

And *notemuge* to put in ale
Whether it be moist or stale,
Or for to lain in cofre.
Chaucer. The Rime of Sire Thopas, v. 13693.

And so recorde I my lesson,
And write in my memoriall,
What I to hir telle shall
Right all the matter of my tale,
But all nis worthe a *nutte* shale.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 98.

Twixt faire and foule therefore, twixt great and small,
A louely *nutbrowne* face is best of all.
Gascoigne. In prayse of the browne Beautie, Mrs. E. P.

A. W. went to angle with Will. Staine of Mert. Coll. to Wheately
Bridge, and *nutted* in Shotover by the way.
A. Wood. Life of himself, (under 1652,) p. 73.

As may be also observed in other vegetable excretions; whose
magrots do terminate in flies of constant shapes; as in the *nutgals*
of the outlandish oak.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors, book ii. ch. vii.

New milk in *nut-brown* bowls is duly serv'd,
For daily drink; the rest for cheese reserv'd.
Dryden. Ovid. Met. book xiii.

Let us imagine every wheel in this following figure to have a
hundred teeth in it and every *nut* ten.

Wilkins. Archimedes, book i. ch. xx. p. 167.

While now your hospitable board
With cold sirloin is amply stor'd,
And old October, *nutmeg'd* nice,
Send us a tankard and a slice.

Warton. The Oxford Newsman's Verses for the Year 1770.

NUTATION, Lat. *nutatio*, from *nutare*, to nod.
The nodding, bending, dropping, or dipping.

So from the midmost the *nutation* spreads,
Round and more round, o'er all the sea of beads.
Pope. Dunciad, book ii. v. 409.

What subject of human contemplation shall compare in grandeur
with that, which states the tides, adjusts the *nutation* of the earth,
&c.
Wakefield. Memoirs, p. 101.

NUTRIMENT, } See NOURISH, and NURSE.
NUTRIMENTAL, } Fr. *nutritif*; It. *nutrimentale*,
NUTRI'TIAL, } *nutritivo*; Sp. *nutrimental*, *nu-*
NUTRI'TIOUS, } *tritativo*; Lat. *nutrimentum*, from
NUTRITIVE, } *nutrire*, to nourish.
NUTRITURE, } *Nutrimet*, immediately from
NUTRICATION. } the Lat., and *nourishment*, cor-
rupted through the French, are the same word, and
have the same meaning.

Chapman renders *Διμήτερος ἀκτὴν*, Hom. II. xiii.
v. 322. Ceres *nutritious*. See in *v.* to *Pash*.

Beside the remarkable teeth, the tongue of this animal [came-
leon] is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication*; and
that not only in its proper nature, but also its peculiar figure.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors, book iii. ch. xxi.

Envy sucks poison out of the fairest and the sweetest flowers,
and, like an ill stomach, converts the best *nutriment* into the worst
and rankest humours.
South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 384.

Diana praise [muse] that in darts delights;
Lives still a maid; and had *nutritiall* rights
With her borne-brother, the fair-shooting sunn.
Chapman. Homer. Hymn to Diana, part iii. fol. 117.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot;
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot,
Or meteor-like, flame lawless through the void
Destroying others—by himself destroy'd.
Pope. Essay on Man, epis. ii. l. 64.

Thus the Israelites had leanness in their bones, together with
their quails, the hidden *nutritive* power of the divine benediction
being withheld.
South. Sermons, vol. ix. p. 44.

The stomach, urg'd beyond its active tone,
Hardly to *nutrimental* chyle subdued
The softest food.

Armstrong. The Art of preserving Health, book ii. Diet.

While good Eliza to the fugitives
Gave gracious welcome; as wise Egypt erst
To troubled Nilus, whose *nutritious* flood
With annual gratitude enrich'd her meads.

Dyer. The Fleece, book iii.

NUXIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*,
order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx four-cleft;
corolla, one petal, four-cleft; stamens fixed in the throat
of the corolla; stigma truncated; capsule fleshy, two-
seeded.

Two species, *N. verticillata*, native of the Isle of
Bourbon, and *N. elata*, native of Jamaica.

NUZLE. See NOZLE.

NYCTANTHES, in *Botany*, a genus of the class
Diandria, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: co-
rolla salver-shaped, segments emarginate; capsule two-
celled, two-parted.

One species, *N. arbor tristis*, native of the East Indies.

NYCTERIBIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Homalop-*
terous insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* wanting; head attached
to the anterior margin of the thorax upon which it rests;
thorax depressed, undivided, suborbicular, with a central
groove to receive the head; wings none; *abdomen* six
jointed, the terminal joint largest, and producing a se-
tigerosus style and two laminæ beneath; legs lateral, com-
pressed; *coxæ* small; *femora* broad, ovate; *tibiæ* short,
subovate, pilose; *tarsi* long, five-jointed, the basal joint
very long, three following minute, obtrigonal, the
terminal one dilated, and bearing two recurved claws;
at the base of the middle legs on each side is a dark
ciliated appendage.

Type of the genus, *Pediculus Vespertilionis*, Linnæus;
N. Latreillii, Curtis, *Brit. Ent. pl. 277*. Of this ex-
traordinary and singular genus of insects three species
have been discovered, two of them in Britain; they
inhabit Bats, and run about under their fur with amazing
rapidity: from the want of antennæ, and the extraor-
dinary position of their mouth, they offer great obstacles
to our arrangements, but they nevertheless appear to
approximate towards the *Hyppoboscidae*, with which
family they agree in their parasitic habits.

NYCTERIS, from the Greek *νυκτερίς*, from *νύξ*,
night, Geoffroy. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals
belonging to the family *Cheiroptera*, order *Sarcophaga*,
class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth, above four, con-
tiguous, fixed in a movable, intermaxillary bone, below
six; cuspid large and distinct; molar four on a side in
each jaw; cheek-pouches perforated at bottom to give
passage to air into the cellular membrane; from the
forehead to the tip of the nose a deep longitudinal
groove, in front of which are the nostrils, each termi-
nating in a small longitudinal canal, and generally closed;
ears longer than the head; skin very loosely connected
with body, and forming a bag around the animal; tail
as long as the body, enveloped in membrane, and termi-
nating in a bifid vertebra; feet five-toed, the long toes
of the fore feet without claws.

The animals composing this genus are remarkably
distinguished from the others of the same family by the
ease and elegance of their flight, and by the power they
possess of inflating their skin with air so as to render

NUTRI-
MENT.
—
NYC-
TERIS.

NYC-
TERIS.NYCTI-
CEIUS.

themselves specifically lighter, in which respect they have some analogy to Birds. This curious property was pointed out by Geoffroy St. Hilaire, and he has given the following description of it. The skin is connected to the body of the animal only at certain parts by a very loose and slight cellular tissue, into which the air being introduced between the skin and the flesh, gives it the same appearance as the inflated veal often observed in butchers' shops. The cellular tissue is seen only about the entrances to the cavities of the body, and along the sides of the trunk, so that the skin is entirely loose on the back, chest, and belly. At the bottom of each cheek-pouch is a small aperture, by which the air-bag communicates with the mouth. By opening the nostrils the air enters and expands the chest, which being filled, the nostrils and mouth are closed, the air forced into the cheeks during expiration, and thence into the air-bag, from which it cannot return, on account of the contraction of a circular muscle about the orifice, and large valves in the neck and back. In passing to the air-bag the air does not at once proceed to it, but runs first in front of the ears, then into the frontal sinus, from which it passes to the top and back of the head and neck, whence it is finally emptied into the large bag on the back. It thus by repeated gulps of air inflates itself till it assumes nearly the form of a round ball, and as Geoffroy says, "in this state the animal resembles a balloon, to which is attached wings, a head, and feet." The teeth of the Nycterides very nearly resemble those of the true Bats, except in the incisive of the upper jaw being placed in one continuous row without being set in pairs, and separated by a gap. The termination of the tail in a bifid piece like a reversed T is also a peculiar character of this genus, and distinguishes it from all the other Bats.

N. Daubentonii, Geoffr.; *Campagnol Volant*, Daubenton; *Vespertilio Hispidus*, Lin.; *Daubenton's Nyctere*. Not quite an inch and a half in length including the head, which measures five lines; ears oblong, and measuring three-quarters of an inch; tail nearly as long as the body and head; extent of wings seven inches and a third; frontal groove edged with long hairs; skin reddish-brown above, and tawny-white beneath; the ears, alar and caudal membranes tinged with blackish and reddish-brown. From Senegal.

N. Geoffroyi, Desm.; *le Nyctère de la Thébaïde*, Geoffr.; *Geoffroy's Nyctere*. Nearly two inches long from the nose to the root of the tail; extent of wings nine inches; ears wide, and not quite an inch long; tail not longer than the body; fur soft and fine, light brown above, and ashy beneath. Desmarest considers that the Thebaid Nyctere described by Geoffroy, and a specimen brought from Senegal by M. Huzard, are of the same species, the only differences being a slight variation in the proportions of the head which is shorter, the ears longer, the less size of the terminal wart on the lower jaw, and the lighter colour of the fur in the Thebaid than in the Senegal specimen.

N. Javanicus, Geoffr.; *Javan Nyctere*. Is the largest of the genus, measuring two inches and a half from the tip of the nose to the origin of the tail; the colour is bright ferruginous on the upper parts, and reddish-ash beneath. From Java.

See Geoffroy, *Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*, vol. xx.; Desmarest, *Mammalogie*.

NYCTICEIUS, from the Greek νύξ, night, Rafinesque. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to

the family *Cheiroptera*, order *Sarcophaga*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth, above, two, separated by a wide space approximated to the cuspid and sharply indented; below, six, truncated, cuspid, without tubercles at their base.

This genus, founded by Rafinesque, so nearly approaches the *Vespertiliones*, except in the disposition of the incisive teeth, that Temminck almost doubts the propriety of separating them.

N. Humeralis, Rafin.; *Black-shouldered Bat*. Three inches and a half long from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail, which equals the length of the body, and strongly mucronated; ears oval, longer than the head, and blackish, as is also the snout; eyes small, and hidden in the hair; colour, grey beneath, deep brown above, with black shoulders; all the membranes blackish. From Kentucky.

N. Tessellatus, Rafin.; *Netted Bat*. Four inches long from the nose to the tip of the tail, which equals the length of the body, and is tipped with a wart; nose bilobed; ears nearly hidden in the fur; colour bay above, tawny beneath, with a narrow yellowish colour, and the arm-pits white; wings reticulated and dotted with ferruginous spots. From Kentucky.

N. Noveboracensis, Tem.; *Atalapha Americana*, Rafin.; *New York Bat*, Pen. Two inches and a half in length from the nose to the root of the tail, which is an inch and three-quarters long; extent of wings ten inches and a half; head, body, and whole of the upper surface of caudal membrane, covered with very soft, long, tawny hair, which is lightest on the head and shoulders; belly paler; a white spot on the base of each wing, which themselves are dusky. From New York, and also from New Zealand.

N. Brevipellis—*Vespertilio Temminckii*, Horsfield; *Temminck's Bat*. Total length four inches and a half, of which the head measures one inch, and the neck, body, and tail divide the rest in equal proportions. It is distinguished by the shortness of its fur, which is very soft, delicate, silky, and closely applied to the skin; on the head and forehead it is shorter, but on the throat and chest longer; it is dark brown above, and dusky greyish-brown beneath, with a rufous streak extending laterally from the nose to the tail; the membranes brown, and tinged with tawny. From Java.

Temminck imagines that when the genus *Vespertilio* is properly looked over, there may be some more species to be added to this genus.

See Rafinesque, *Prodrome de Sornologie*; Temminck, *Monographies de Mammalogie*; Horsfield, *Zoological Illustrations of Java*.

NYCTIPITHECUS, from νύξ, night, and πίθηκος, an ape, Spix; *Douroucouli*, Humboldt. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Simiidae*, order *Quadrumanæ*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth four in each jaw, the middle upper flattish and little prominent, the outer smaller, triangular, and rather set back; lower incisive rather wide on their edge, and close set in a semicircular form; cuspid moderate sized, and equal in both jaws; molar six on a side in each jaw, with slightly pointed crowns; nose flat; cheeks prominent, but face very small; orbits very large; top of the head flattened; ears distinct, flat, and hairy; body slender and covered with woolly hair; tail longer than the body, and not prehensile; hind legs longer than fore legs; claws

NYCTI-
CEIUS.NYCTIPI-
THECUS.

NYCTIPI- short, compressed, slightly pointed, that of the great toe
THECUS. slightly flattened.

NYMPH.

This genus is the same as that named improperly by Humboldt *Aotus*, as in neither species are the auricles either deficient or small. In appearance and gesture the *Nyctipithec*i much resemble Cats, and hence Buffon has called them *Singes du nuit à face de Chat*. They are entirely nocturnal, for which their large sparkling eyes admirably adapt them, but they cannot bear the light. Fred. Cuvier has named the genus *Nocthora*. They are natives of South America. They form the link between the Monkeys and Lemurs, and occupy, in the New World, the place of the *Stenopes* in the Old World.

N. Vociferans, Spix; *Nocthora Trivirgata*, Fred. Cuv.; *Brown Douroucouli*, Humboldt. About seventeen inches long from the nose to the origin of the tail, which is more than a foot in length; ears almost entirely covered with hair; on the forehead two white spots, and another, less distinct, below each eye; on the forehead are three black stripes, which extend far back on the head; all the body brown, but paler on the belly, half the tail nearest its root red, the other half black. Is found in the forests of Solimöens, near Tabaturga, and Mainas; it is very timid and coy, and remarkably delicate in its habits; and much resembles the Tarsiers and Bats of Madagascar.

N. Felinus, Spix; *Black-tailed Douroucouli*. About seventeen inches long from the nose to the root of the tail, which itself is fourteen inches in length. The visage is very similar to that of a Cat, and the face small; the eyes are very large and red; the mouth wide; above the eyes are two triangular tawny-white spots; the cheeks and top of the head covered with black hairs, which as they pass back form three bands wider than in the last species, and unite on the vertex; face, lower eyelids, lips, and chin velvety-white; ears oblong and naked, except at their edge; body slender, the fur covering its upper surface very close, deep ash colour at the tip, ferruginous and black at the base; under part of the body, lower part of the thighs, and upper arms hairy, and inclining to ferruginous; tail almost entirely black, except at its root, where it is rusty-grey above, and ferruginous beneath. Found in the neighbourhood of the Capital of Para.

NYDYOT, *i. e.* an idiot, a nidiot.

Or els so foolyshe, that a very nodypoll *nydyote* myght be ashamed to say it.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 709. *The Second Part of the Confutation of Tyndall*.

NYMPH, } Fr. *nymphe*; It. and Sp. *ninfa*;
NY'MPHISH, } Lat. *nympha*; Gr. *νύμφη*. A God-
NY'MPHLIKE. } dess of the waters, woods, and moun-
tains, in the Grecian Mythology. Applied, gene-
rally, to

A young woman.

Ye nymphs and nayades with golden heare,
That oft have left your purest cristall springs
To harken to his layes that couldn wipe
Away all grief and sorrow from your harts
Alas! who now is left, that like him sings.

Spenser. *Upon the Death of Sir P. Sidney*.

Where were ye nymphs, when the remorseless deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas.

Milton. *Lycidas*, v. 50.

And of the nymphs sporting there
In Wyrral and in Delamere.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 11.

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Thus having sung, the nymphish crew,
Thrust in among them thronging,
Desiring they might have the due
That was to them belonging.

Drayton. *The Muses' Elysium*. *Nymphal* 9.

If chance with nymph-like step a virgin pass,
What pleasing seem'd, for her now pleases more,
She most, and in her look sums all delight.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ix. l. 452.

There dwells below a race of demi-gods
Of nymphs in waters, and of fawns in woods:
Who though not worthy yet in Heaven to live,
Let them at least enjoy that earth we give.

Dryden. *Ovid. Metamorphoses*, book i.

NYMPH.

NYSSA.

NYMPHÆA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Nymphaeaceæ*. Generic character: calyx four or five leaved; petals many, inserted upon the germ beneath the stamens; stigma radiated, sessile, nectariferous in the centre; capsule fleshy, many celled, many seeded, superior.

A genus of splendid water plants, containing nineteen species, mostly natives of the Northern hemisphere. The most remarkable are *N. lotus*, the sacred Lotus of the Egyptians; *N. cærulea*, the beautiful Blue Water Lily of Egypt; and the well-known White Water Lily, *N. alba*, which is not only a native of England, but is generally dispersed throughout Europe and North America.

NYMPHANTHUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monoecia*, order *Monandria*. Generic character: male flower, calyx multiplex; corolla none; anthers large, four-celled: female flower, calyx multiplex; no corolla; capsule compressed, triangular, three-celled, two-seeded.

Five species, natives of Cochinchina. Louriero.

NYMPHIDIUM, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. Palpi two, long, biarticulate; first joint very long, slightly pilose; antennæ subclavate; body short.

Type of the genus, *Hesperia Caricæ*, Fabricius. About thirty species, natives of the tropical regions.

NYMPHON, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Annulose* animals of uncertain situation.

Generic character. Body composed of four leg-bearing segments, the first produced into a head-like process contracted behind, on which a tubercle, having two eyes on each side, is placed: rostrum cylindric, tubular, shorter than the body, inserted into the under part of the first segment; mandibles longer than the rostrum, composed of two equal joints, the second of which is furnished with curved fingers which meet along their whole inner ridge, their points abruptly hooked; palpi six-jointed, longer than the rostrum, inserted beneath the mandibles, the second joint elongate; legs eight; coxæ triarticulate; femora uniarticulate; tibiæ also uniarticulate; tarsi triarticulate; the basal joint very long; claws simple. Female with a ten-jointed organ upon which the eggs are borne.

Type of the genus, *Phalangium grossipes*, Linnæus; *N. gracile*, Leach, *Zool. Misc.* vol. i. pl. xix. Of these extraordinary animals about ten species have been discovered in the British seas.

NYSSA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dioecia*, order *Pentandria*, natural order *Combretaceæ*. Generic character: hermaphrodite flower, calyx five-parted; no corolla; one pistil; drupe inferior: male flower, stamens ten.

Five species, natives of the Carolinas.

NYSSAN-
THES.
OAK.

NYSSANTHES, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Amaranthaceæ*. Generic character: calyx four-parted, irregular, the two exterior segments unequal; bractea spiny; stamens united at the base; anthers two-celled; stigma capitate; capsule one-seeded.

Three species, natives of New South Wales.

NYSSIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. Palpi two, very short, triarticulate, densely embedded in silken hairs; *maxillæ* obsolete. *Antennæ* curved, strongly bipectinated in the males; each joint producing a ciliated twig on each side; pubescent in the females; head small, deeply inserted in the *thorax*, which is stout and woolly: wings thick and small in proportion to the body, the hinder margin entire; totally wanting in the females: *abdomen* robust, conic, pilose. *Larva* with ten legs, cylindrical, looping, slightly attenuated at each end, smooth and a little tuberculated; head hemispherical; *pupa* naked, subterranean.

Type of the genus, *Geometra hispidaria* of the *Vienna Catalogue*; *Ph. Ursularia*, Donovan, *Brit. Ins.* vol. xiii. pl. 447. Four European species, one of which is indigenous, appearing in woody places towards the end of March.

NYSSON, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* inserted beneath the middle of the face, rather short, a little incrassate, with the second and third joints short, and subequal; mandibles simple, not dentate; *labrum* not or scarcely exerted; wings four, anterior with the second submarginal areolet petiolated; *abdomen* ovate-conic, with a short petiole; legs moderate; *tarsi* slender, furnished with small pulvilli and claws.

Type of the genus, *N. spinosus*, Latreille, *Hist. Nat. des Crust. et des Ins.* vol. xiii. p. 305. Twelve or fourteen European species, of which four are indigenous: they frequent sandy and gravelly hedge-banks and flowers.

NYSSIA.
—
OAK-
HAMPTON.

O.

O, the vowel, Wilkins calls the first and most apert of the Labials, being framed by an emission of the breath, betwixt the lips, a little drawn together and contracted: and Ben Jonson remarks, that it is a letter of much change and uncertainty with us.

O, } Applied by Shakspeare and others (see
OES. } Mr. Steevens's Note in *Midsummer Night's Dream*) to various things shaped like an o;—the 4to. Edition of Bacon reads *ouches*.

Or may we cramme
Within this wooden O, the very caskes
That did affright the ayre of Agincourt.
Shakspeare. Henry V. fol. 69.

O that your face were full of oes.
Id. Love's Labour Lost, fol. 137.

The colours that shew best by candle light are, white, carnation, and a kind of sea water greene; and *oes* or spangs, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory.

Bacon. Essaie 37. p. 225.
Faire Helena; who more engilds the night,
Then all yon fierie oes and eies of light.
Shakspeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, fol. 154.

OAF. See AUF, and OUPH. *Oaf* is a common word in the Northern Counties: a fool, a booby.

OAK, } *D. eyche, ecke; Ger. eych, eiche;*
OA'KEN, } *Sw. eek; A. S. ac, æc; perhaps from*
OA'KY, } *the A. S. eac-an, ican, augere, to*
OA'KLING, } *grow, to increase; and so called from*
OAKA'PPLE, } *the bulk to which it grows. See*
OA'KGROVE. } *Tooke, vol. ii. p. 202. 8vo. edition.*

He vel doun as a gret ok. *R. Gloucester, p. 208.*
Beches and brode oakes. weren blowe to þe grounde.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 81.

Thei weren wonte lightlie to slaken hir hunger at euen, with *ake-hornes* of okes.
Chaucer. Baccus, book ii. p. 419.

Tombed onderneath a goodly oke,
With iuy grene that fast is bound:
There this my graue I haue bespoken,
For there my ladies name doth sound;

Beset euen as my testament tels,
With *oken* leaues and nothing els.
Vncertaine Auctors. The Testament of the Hawthorne.

Then Abram toke downe hys tente and went & dwelled in the *oke-groue* of Mamre. *Bible, Anno 1551. Genesis, ch. xiii.*

They tel us of men turn'd into *oakes* and rockes; I tell you of the *oaky*, rocky, flinty hearts of men turned into flesh, as *Ezekiel* speakes.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 391. The Estate of a Christian.

Another kind of excrescence is an exudation of plants joined with putrefaction; as we see in *oake-apples*, which are found chiefly upon the leaues of *oakes*; and the like upon willowes.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. vii. sec. 561.

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head.

Dryden. The Flower and the Leaf.

There was lately an avenue of four leagues in length, and fifty paces in breadth, planted with young *oaklings*.

Evelyn, book i. ch. ix. sec. 3.

Around her head an *oaken* wreath was seen
Inwove with laurels of unfading green.

Falconer. The Shipwreck, can. 1.

OAKHAMPTON, or OKEHAMPTON, an ancient Borough in the County of Devon, in a sequestered valley on the borders of Dartmoor Forest, surrounded by hills, and intersected by the river Oke. Baldwin de Brioniis, a Norman follower of the Conqueror, was rewarded by a grant of land in the Western part of Devon, of which County he was appointed Hereditary Grand Sheriff, and built a Castle at Oakhampton as his principal residence. In the reign of Henry II. the Barony passed to the Courtenay Family, by marriage; with which it remained till the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquess of Exeter, by Henry VIII., when the Castle and Park were laid waste. The ruins of the Castle stand about a mile South-West from the town, on a high mass of rock washed on one side by the river; the area which they cover is extensive, and the keep is still lofty. The Church is situated on an opposite eminence. In the

OAK
HAMP-
TON.
—
OASIS.

market-place is an ancient Chantry. The Borough returned two Members to Parliament from the 28th Edward I. to the 7th Edward II. Its privilege was then suspended till the year 1640. The chief manufacture of the town is serges, and it otherwise derives some profit from being on the high road from Exeter to Launceston and Falmouth. Population, in 1831, 2055. Distant 195 miles W. from London, 21 W. from Exeter.

OAKUM. Skinner writes it *ockam*, and calls it, "old cables untwisted and torn in pieces, tow or hemp wherewith they stop the seams of ships to exclude the water."

In the South seas, the Spaniards do make *oakam* to calk their ships, with the husk of the coconut, which is more serviceable than that made of hemp, and they say it will never rot.

Dampier. Voyages, vol. i. p. 295. (Anno 1686.)

OAR, v. } A. S. *ar*; Sw. *aera*; perhaps from the
OAR, n. } A. S. *eri-an*; Sw. *æria*, *arare*, to ere, to
OA'RY. } plough, to ply. To ply the *oars* is a common expression; and Skinner suggests the Lat. *arare*, because it (the *oar*) divides or cuts the waters into furrows.

Oary; shaped or employed as *oars*.

Ne no geste or straunger, ne carfe yet the hie sea, with *oores* or with shippes.

Chaucer. Boecius, book ii. p. 419.

His bold head
'Boue the contentious waves he kept, and oared
Himself with his good armes in lusty stroke
To th' shore.

Shakspeare. Tempest, fol. 7.

These arms shall be my *oars*, with which I'll swim.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Sea-Voyage, act i. sc. 1.

The swan with arched neck
Between her white wings mantling proudly, rowes
Her state with *oarie* feet.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book vii. l. 440.

Swift from the tree, the floating mast to gain,
Sudden I dropt amidst the flashing main;
Once more undaunted on the ruin rode,
And *oar'd* with laboring arms along the flood.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, book xii.

Haste, then, for ever quit these fatal fields,
Haste to the joys our native country yields;
Spread all your canvass, all your *oars* employ,
Nor hope the fall of heaven-defended Troy.

Id. Ib. Iliad, book ix.

Here all the feather'd troops retreat,
Securely ply their *oary* feet,
Upon her floating herbage gaze,
And with their tuneful notes resound her praise.

Somerville. Fable 12.

The Paladin, who felt the rushing streams,
Forsook the orc, and *oar'd* with nervous limbs
The billowy brine, while in his hand he bore
The anchor's cable till he reach'd the shore.

Hoole. Orlando Furioso, book xi. l. 260.

Name.

OASIS, (Herodotus, iii. 26.) or **Auasis**, (Strabo, ii. p. 130. xvii. p. 813.) is, as Strabo observes, (xvii. p. 791.) (*De Urb. in v.*) an Egyptian word, signifying a small inhabited tract entirely surrounded by vast Deserts, like an island in the Ocean. There are many of them, he adds, in Libya, but three are adjacent to Egypt, and subject to it. In the Language of the Kopts, (*Ægyptii*) *wahe* signifies "an habitation,"* and the Arabs, whose

* M. Champollion the Younger (*L'Égypte sous les Pharaons*, ii. 283.) has ably illustrated this subject, and shown the true meaning and Etymology of the word; but when he says that *Neuache* signified in the Egyptian Language, "the Oases," he has only given the supposed plural of *Uahe*, for which he had no positive authority from any Koptic writings now extant. Though the name is, at present, found only in the Koptic Vocabularies, its accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.

written character was better calculated for the expression of Egyptian sounds than the Greek, have preserved the word unaltered; for these tracts are still called by them, *Wáh*, or with the article, *El-Wáh*, and in the plural, *El-Wáhát*, i. e. the Oases. Though several of these "islands in the Desert," as they are appropriately called by the Arabs, (Abulfedá, *Africa*, p. 9.) as well as by the Greeks, (Herod. *loc. cit.*) were known to the latter as well as the former. They were usually divided into three groups: (Strabo, xvii. p. 791.) the first, or greater, nearly in the parallel of Abydus, (*Id. Ib.* p. 813.) but separated from it by a distance of three days' journey across the Deserts; the second, or smaller, in the parallel of the Lake Mæris; and the third at the Oracle of Ammon. The latter also, says Strabo, "are very excellent places of abode, and the former had abundance of water, wine, and other necessities of life." These divisions correspond nearly with those of the Arabs, the Exterior, Interior Oasis, and that of Síwah; but these names appear to have been applied differently at different periods; and as the ocean of sand surrounding these isles has often prevented the Egyptians from holding any intercourse with their inhabitants, their number, extent, and position are very imperfectly defined both by the Arab and the Greek Geographers.

The Valley of the Nile is enclosed, as is well known, by two parallel ranges of mountains; "that on the Eastern side is called," says Idrisi, (*Clim.* ii. part iii. in a passage omitted in the printed Epitome,) "Jebel Jálút el Berberí, the Mountain of Goliath the Berber, because his army was defeated near it, to which he and all his horsemen fled. This range separates the Land of El-Jofár and El-Bahreín from the dwelling-places of the Bení Helál, as far as the Land of Santariyyeh. The whole of the upper part of this Country, beginning from the Northern part of the Land of the Tájawín, is a Desert filled with moving sands, carried about by the winds from place to place. These sands extend from the upper part of the Exterior Oasis to Sijilmásah and the sea." This, therefore, is the Great Libyan Desert, the third region of Africa, above that inhabited by wild beasts, i. e. the woody declivity of Mount Atlas. (*Θηριώδης Λιβύη*. Herod. ii. 32.) It was aptly compared by Cneius Piso to a leopard's skin, (Strabo, ii. p. 130.) the spots on which were the small fertile and habitable tracts called by the Egyptians *Auases*, (*Wáhe*), or fixed abodes, to distinguish them from the spots watered only by wintry torrents where the wandering Tribes occasionally find pasturage for their flocks.

The Greater Oasis, the only one to which Herodotus gives that name, (iii. 26.) was, according to him, seven days' journey West of Thebes. Strabo says (xvii. p. 813.) it is at the same distance across the Deserts, from Abydus. (El Birbé between Farjút and Hú.) It is therefore the *Wáh-el-khárijah* or Outer *Wáhh* of the Arabs. Its fertility and luxuriance, enhanced probably by the dreariness of the surrounding Deserts, are distinctly implied by its Greek denomination of the "Isle of the Blessed." (*Μακάριον νῆσος*.) Its excellent fruits, harvests twice in the year, and delightful climate are extolled by Olympiodorus, who lived in the Vth Century: (*Photii Biblioth. Cod.* lxxx. p. 191.) it was therefore a desirable place of banishment, unless, as may be reasonably supposed, its climate and fertility were exaggerated. Its principal town is called Oasis by Herodotus, and Hibis or Ibis in the Imperial Register; (*Notitia Imperii*;) whence it appears that it was

OASIS.

Greater
Oasis.

Oasis.
Hibis.
Ibis.

OASIS. attached to the Province of Thebaïs. By the earlier writers, it was sometimes considered as a part of Libya, sometimes as belonging to Egypt. Being much exposed to the incursions of the wild and migratory Tribes inhabiting the surrounding Deserts, the Oases were often desolated; thus in a letter written by Nestorius, from Ibis, in the first half of the Vth Century, he complains that the Blemyes or Mazices had plundered the Oasis and massacred many of its inhabitants; (Euagrii, *Hist. Eccles.* i. 7. Niceph. xiv. 36.) and in the time of Idrisi, seven hundred years later, it appears likewise to have been uninhabited.

From more detailed accounts of modern travellers we learn that the Great Oasis consists of three fertile spots placed in a line running nearly due North and South, for about 2° of latitude, from 24° to 26° North, and separated by the Jebel Ramliyah (Sandy Mountain) from the Upper Egypt. The principal place near its Southern extremity is Kasr-el-hajar, (Castle of the Stone,) the ancient Cysis, near which there are the ruins of a Temple: * other less considerable ruins mark

Qassr-el-hadjar.
Cysis.
Abou Said.
Mughes.
Douch el qalah.
Beyrys.
Boulak.
Cazar-el-zian.
Tchone-myris.

Abú Saïd, a little way to the North-East, as a place of some antiquity, and Maks, to the West of it, is evidently, as its name indicates, the Custom-house on the Egyptian frontier. Dúsh-el-kal'ah is a small castle with its attendant hamlet to the North-East of Maks on the road to Beiris, a village inhabited by about six hundred people, who have well-watered fields and plantations enclosed by groves of dums and date-trees. (*Cucifera Thebaïca*, and *Phœnix dactylifera*.) A warm spring is the source whence most, if not all, of the water here found is supplied. About 28 miles further North is Búlák,† another village blessed with springs and containing about 400 inhabitants. "It is a wretchedly poor place," says Mr. Browne, (*Trav.* p. 203.) "the houses being only small square pieces of ground inclosed with a wall of clay or unburnt bricks, and generally without a roof." A desert tract, of about 15 miles in extent, separates it from El Khárijeh, or more properly El Wáh-el-Khárijeh, i. e. "The Exterior Oasis," the chief place in this sand-girt isle, and doubtless Herodotus's "City of Oasis." (iii. 26.) At Kasr'-ain-el-zayán, (i. e. the Castle of the Ornamented Spring,) a few miles North-East of Búlák, there are the remains of an Egyptian Temple, (Edmonstone, pl. vii. viii. p. 66.) "of elegant proportions and excellent masonry:" it consists of one large chamber leading to two small ones, the larger of which was the *adytum* or sanctuary. This Temple, as appears from a Greek inscription over the entrance, was dedicated to "Amenebis, (i. e. Ammon-Neb, or Cneph,‡) the very great God of Tchonemyris, and the other Deities worshipped in the same Temple," and rebuilt, both sanctuary and vestibule, in the third year of Anto-

ninus Pius, on the 18th of Messori. (12 Aug. A. D. 140.) About two miles to the West of this are the remains of a larger Temple, called by the Arabs Kasr-el-Kuweitah, (i. e. the Castle of the Little Flock,) and serving as a fortification for a village built within its area. (Edmonstone, pl. vi. p. 65.) The Temple consisted of three large and three small and parallel chambers, of which the central one was the sanctuary: only that and the principal apartment being adorned with hieroglyphics. In front there are the remains of a *pylon* or gateway and portico, much defaced and choked up with the hovels of its present inhabitants. Three or four miles further North, at the village of Jináh, or Jinákh, there is a hot spring strongly impregnated with iron and sulphur, and a stream of chalybeate water crosses the road between that village and the ruins just described.

The finest remains, however, in the Oases are about five miles North-East of Jináh at El Khárijeh itself. This place, the largest in the Oasis, lies in a valley surrounded by sandstone rocks, with the dreary and rugged sides of which, its groves of date-trees, Thebaïc palms, and acacias, form a striking and agreeable contrast. As it was visited by both Poncet and Browne, and by the latter twice, it seems at first surprising that neither of them discovered the fine remains with which it is adorned: but they had joined a caravan of native merchants, and having no expectation of such relics in so remote a spot, scarcely noticed by the Ancients, except as a place of exile, they possessed no clue which could lead to the discovery. The latter also, at the outset of his journey, might be apprehensive of impeding his progress by betraying too much curiosity. The ruins are, moreover, two or three miles to the North-West of the town, screened by palm-groves, and not sufficiently elevated to be visible except to a person close at hand. The nearest Temple is on an eminence about one mile and a half to the North of the town, and is now called El Nadárah.* It is only 31 feet long, and 20 feet 8 inches wide, and one of its four sides is entirely destroyed: its sculptures, now much mutilated, were in a good style. At a short distance to the North-West are the remains of the largest Temple in this Oasis, in 25° 28' 30" North, and 29° 39' 1" East.† (Cailliaud, i. 232.) The beauty of its position, overshadowed by dúm-palms and acacias, and backed by naked cliffs of sandstone, is very striking, and is well represented in Mr. Masters's sketch; (Edmonstone, pl. v. p. 63.) its ground plan and magnitude are also distinctly shown by the other plates (pl. ix. x. p. 70.) in Sir Archibald Edmonstone's narrative. It stands due East and West, is preceded by a *dromos* or court, contains two chambers beside the sanctuary, and is adorned in front with colossal figures and hieroglyphics. The wall of the inner parts of the first chamber is covered with stucco on which hieroglyphics were painted. The third chamber is smaller, but ornamented in the same manner; and the sanctuary, which is nearly 21 feet long, is, "as usual, richly carved and blackened with smoke." It is the only part of the building of which

OASIS.
Cazar el-goetta.

Genau.
Gainah.

El Chargé,
or Charjé.

Great
Temple.

* Dedicated to Serapis and Isis by the people of Cysis in the nineteenth year of Trajan, A. D. 116. (Letronne, *Recherches*, p. 229.) M. Letronne names Dúsh-el-kal'ah as the place where this inscription was found: but Kasr-el-hajar is the nearest spot at which the ruins of a Temple are marked in M. Cailliaud's Map.

† This name, which occurs elsewhere in Egypt, is evidently the Egyptian *Pi-lákh*, (i. e. The Boundary,) which in one instance was changed into Philæ by the Greeks. M. Langlès, in his Dissertation on the Oases, (*Voy. de Hornemann*, p. 379.) has by an unlucky oversight applied Makrizi's account of the Island of Búlák (Philæ) to this place in the Exterior Oasis. (El Wáh-el-Khárijeh.)

‡ On the identity of Ammon and Cneph, or Cnuphis, see Letronne, (*Recherches*, p. 368.) A complete illustration of this inscription is also given by him, (*Ibid.* p. 236.) but M. Letronne had been anticipated in several points by Sir Archibald Edmonstone. (*Journey*, p. 69.)

* Kasr-el-nadárah (the Castle of Beauty, or of the Tamarisk,) according to M. Cailliaud, (iii. 350.) but from Sir A. Edmonstone's way of spelling the word, it may possibly be El Nádirah; (the Rare Castle;) the former is, however, most probably right.

† "From three meridian altitudes and five lunar distances:" unfortunately till M. Cailliaud's original data appear, the singular coincidence between his results and those of Dr. Rüppell (*Reisen in Nubien*, p. 275.) will cause his determinations to be received with some degree of mistrust.

OASIS. the roof remains. There are three gateways, belonging probably to three enclosures, on one of which a sculptured scene, supposed by the traveller just cited to represent a "banquet of Osiris," is in reality an offering of different viands made to Jupiter Ammon, (here a beardless youth,) by an Egyptian Sovereign, (the founder of the Temple,) whose name is doubtless written in the hieroglyphic character above. On the last and lowest of these propylæa there is a very long Greek Inscription, which has been carefully transcribed by Mr. Hyde (*Classical Journal*, No. 45, 46. vol. xxiii. p. 156.) and M. Cailliaud, (iii. 394.) and translated and restored by Dr. Young, (Edmonstone, p. 75.) and more completely by M. Letronne. (Cailliaud, iii. 395.) From it we learn, that in the first year of the reign of Galba (A. D. 68) a Decree was issued by Tiberius Julius Alexander, Præfect of Egypt, assuring the inhabitants of that Province of his especial attention to the redress of their grievances, which appear to have arisen chiefly from the extortions practised by the revenue-officers. This Decree, which throws much light on the public administration of the Country under the Roman Emperors, is dated 6th of July A. D. 68, and is preserved entire in this remarkable inscription, which consists of no less than sixty-six lines, and has been very little injured. On the South-Eastern corner of the same building is another long inscription, containing a letter from the Præfect of Egypt to the General commanding the Oasis, and the recital of a similar Decree, bearing date the 1st of February, A. D. 49. (Edmonstone, p. 99. Cailliaud, iii. 388.) The termination of this is too much mutilated to be easily restored.

Necropolis.

El Gabaret.

On a height a little further to the North and East than the Great Temple is an extensive Necropolis, called by the Arabs El Keibawât. (Edmonstone, pl. xii. p. 108. Cailliaud, ii. pl. xxxiii. xxxiv.) It contains not less than 200 or 300 buildings of unburned brick, of various sizes, scattered about without any order; they are usually square, crowned with a dome and surrounded by a corridor, and are, therefore, much like the Kubbehs or oratories erected over the tombs of Mohammedan Saints and Princes. One has evidently been used as a Christian Church, but in the centre of each there is a large square hole in which a mummy had once been placed. There are also many inscriptions, Greek, Koptic, and Arabic, on the walls, but generally illegible. These Tombs are the more remarkable, as they bear no resemblance to any others in Egypt. In a valley to the North-East, separated from this Oasis by a desert tract of sand on a bed of sandstone impregnated with oxide of iron, nine miles in extent, is an ancient and deserted Castle built of unburned bricks and nearly choked up with sand; it is called Kasr bîr el-hajar, (Rock-well Castle,) and is probably a Roman structure. Eight or nine miles further Northward are two more such buildings; the third is not a mile beyond the second, and being placed upon a rock is visible at some distance: it is called Kasr jebel-el-sont. (Acacia-Hill Castle.) A plan of it is given by M. Cailliaud. (ii. pl. xlii. fig. 3.) Nine miles beyond this Castle the ascent of the Western Egyptian chain begins. It is here calcareous, and about 700 feet in perpendicular height. Its summit is a very extensive undulating table-land, always furrowed in lines nearly due North and South. After traversing this desert tract in a North-Eastern direction for about 100 miles, the traveller reaches the crest of the Eastern declivity, which is not more than 380

Kasr bîr el-hajar.

Kasr jebel-el-sont.

feet above the Valley of the Nile, for this mountainous ridge rises gradually to the West and South. (Cailliaud, i. 237.) Sir Archibald Edmonstone, who crossed this mountain by a less oblique course from El Khârijeh to Farjût, reached the summit of the Eastern declivity in about thirty-six hours, and was not more than two hours in descending into the Valley of the Nile.

Under the head of OUAH an account of the remaining Oases will be given.

See the authorities for EGYPT and NUBIA; and Sir A. Edmonstone, *Journey to two of the Oases*, Lond. 1822, 8vo.; and Ideler, *Ueber die Oasen*, in the *Fundgruben des Orients*, Wien. v. y. fol. iv. 393.

OAT, *n.* } A. S. *ate, aten*, which, Skinner says, may be from the A. S. verb, *et-an*, to *eat*, because everywhere the food of horses, and in some places of men.

Oat is used for the tuneful instrument made of the *oat-straw*.

A fewe croddes and creyme. and a cake of *otes*.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 144.

A, yeve that covent half a quarter *otes*;

And yeve that covent four and twenty groates.

Chaucer. The Sompnoures Tale, v. 7545.

And there was dayly brought before their lodgyngis hey, *ootes*, and litter.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. xvi. p. 18.

They lacked *oten* meale to make cakes withall.

Id. Ib. ch. xviii. p. 24.

Behynde the saddyl, they (the Scottis) wyll haue a lytle sacke full of *ootemele*, to y^e entent that whan they haue eaten the sodden flesshe, than they ley this plate on the fyre, and tempre a lytle of the *ootemele*.

Id. Ib. ch. xvii. p. 19.

But now my *oat* proceeds,

And listens to the herald of the sea

That came in Neptune's plea.

Milton. Lycidas, l. 88.

See how the Muses mourn

Upon their *oaten* reeds, and from his urn

Threaten the world with this calamity,

They shall have ballads, but no poetry.

Elegy. Upon the Incomparable Dr. Donne.

And *oats* unblest, and darnel domineers,

And shoots its head above the shining ears.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book i.

Under hairy boughs of pines

A rustic board he piles with *oaten* loaves,

Dry'd fruits, and chesnuts; bubling nigh, a spring

Supplies their bev'rage.

Glover. The Athenaid, book xx.

OATH, *n.* } Goth. *aith*; A. S. *ath*; D. *eed*;

OA'THABLE. } Ger. *eid*; Sw. *ed*. Of unknown Etymology. See Ihre and Wachter. For the application of the word, see the Quotation from Paley.

And vor Harald adde hys oþ ybroke, þat he suor mýd hys rygþ honde.

R. Gloucester, p. 358.

þerfor William þe kýng did turne ageýn his oste,

And suore a grete *othe*, þat he suld neuer spare

Noþer lefe no lothe northeren, what so þei ware.

R. Brunne, p. 76.

And eft soone he denyede with an *ooth* for I knowe not the man.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxvi.

And agayne he denyed with an *othe* that he knewe not the man.

Bible, Anno 1551.

With *othes* gret he was so sworne adoun,

That he was holden wood in all the toun.

Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3843.

Thus might you see, what sorow it dooth,

To swere an *othe*, which is not sooth.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 155.

Cass. And let vs sweare our resolution.

Brut. No, not an *oath*;

What other *oath*

OASIS.

OATH.

OATH.
OBELISK.

Than honesty to honesty ingaged
That this shall be, or we will fall for it.
Shakspeare. Julius Cæsar, fol. 115

You are not *othable*,
Although I know you'll swear, terribly swear,
Into strong shudders, and to heavenly agues
Th' immortal Gods that heare you.

Id. Timon of Athens, fol. 91.

It is probable, that at first, *oaths* were only used upon weighty and momentous occasions, yet in process of time they came to be applied to every trivial matter in common discourse.

Potter. Antiquities of Greece, vol. i. book i. ch. vi. p. 247.

But whatever be the form of an *oath*, the signification is the same. It is "the calling upon God to witness, i. e. to take notice of what we say," and it is "invoking his vengeance, or renouncing his favour, if what we say be false, or what we promise be not performed."

Paley. Moral Philosophy, book iii. ch. xvi. p. 1.

OBAMBULATION, Lat. *obambulatio*, from *ob-ambulare*, to walk about. Vossius derives the prep. *ob* from *ὀπη*, or *ὀπὸ*, or *ἐπι*, and Butler decides for the last: and observes that it sometimes merely increases the signification, as *dorm-ire*, to sleep, *ob-dormire*, to sleep upon sleep; i. e. to sleep soundly.

A walking about, a continued or repeated walking.

Impute all these *obambulations* and night walks to the quick and fiery atoms, which did abound in our Don.

Gayton. Don Quixote, (1654.) p. 217.

OBDORMITION, Lat. *obdorm-ire*, to sleep soundly. See **OBAMBULATION**.

A sleeping soundly; a sound or continued sleep.

A peaceable *obdormition* in thy bed of ease and honour.

Hall. Contemplations, book iv.

OBDUCE, Lat. *ob-ducere*, to draw over, *ob*, over, and *ducere*, to draw.

To draw over, to cover; to conceal.

No bird, or terrestrial animal exhibits its face in the native colour of its skin but man; all others are covered with feathers, or hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis, as in elephants and some sort of Indian dogs.

Hale. Origination of Mankind, ch. ii. sec. 1. fol. 65.

OBDU'RE, *v.*

OBDU'RACY,

OBDU'RATE, *v.*

OBDU'RATE, *adj.*

OBDU'RATELY,

OBDU'RATENESS,

OBDU'RATION,

OBDU'REDNESS,

OBDU'RENESS.

Lat. *ob-dur-are*; to harden greatly; *ob*, upon, augmentative, and *dur-are*, to harden.

To harden greatly; to be or cause to be hard, firm; to render impenetrable or inflexible: stubborn, obstinate, unbending, unyielding: callous, insensible.

So that where the Holy Ghost sayth, I will *obdurate* the hart of Pharao, they will take vpon them to learne and to teach the Holy Ghost to speak better, and to say to this maner: I will suffer Pharao to be *indurated*, but I will not doe it, but my easyness, my softnes, whereby that I shall suffer him, shall bryng other men to repentaunce, but Pharo shal it make more obstinate in malice.

Burnes. Workes, fol. 279. Freewill of Man.

Some such were *obdurate* in malice.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 503. The First Part of the Con- futation of Tyndall.

But what doe I suggest to the *obdured* hearts of wilfull sinners, the sweet and gracious remedies of a loving fear? the preservative is for children, sturdy rebels must expect other receipts.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 80. The Remedy of Prophaneness, book ii. sec. 11.

What shal we say then to those *obdured* hearts, which are no whit affected with public evils? *Id. Sermon 33. Psalm 60.*

Leo. A good conclusion,

The obduracie of this rascal makes me tender.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Custom of the Country, act iv. sc. 1.

But what *obdurate* heart was ever so perverse,
Whom yet a lover's plaints with patience could not pierce?

Drayton. Poly-obion, song 18.

This reason of his was grounded upon the *obdurateness* of men's hearts, which would think that nothing concerned them, but what was framed against the individual offender.

Hammond. Works, vol. iv. fol. 687. Sermon 19.

To what an height of *obduration* will sinne lead a man, and of all sins, incredulity?

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 836. Contemplations, book iv. Of the Plagues of Egypt.

Yea, to such a height of atheous boldness and *obduration* are the ruffians of our time grown, that they boast of it as their greatest glory, to fear nothing; neither God nor devil.

Hall. Sermon 42. 1 Peter, ch. i. v. 17.

If we be less worthy than thy first messengers, yet what excuse is this to the besotted world, that through *obdurednesse* and infidelity it will needs perish.

Id. Works, vol. ii. fol. 336. Sermon preacht to the Lords.

Oh the sottishness and *obdureness* of this sonne of perdition! How many proofes had he formerly of his Master's omniscience.

Id. Ib. fol. 246. Contemplations. Christ Betrayed.

The ear is wanton and ungoverned, and the heart insolent and *obdurate*, till one is pierced, and the other made tender by affliction.

South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 88.

But (he has) much, on the contrary, to make him suspect and doubt that he may deny it him, and revenge the provocations of a wicked life with impenitence and *obduration* at the time of death.

Id. Ib. vol. ix. p. 207.

OBEDIENCE. See **OBEY**.

O B E L I S K.

OBELISK, Fr. *obelisque*; It. and Sp. *obelisco*; Lat. *obeliscus*; Gr. *ὀβελίσκος*, from *ὀβελός*, and that from *βέλος*, *sagitta*, an arrow. The word is sufficiently explained below, and is also applied to a mark or sign, used in printing, shaped like a dagger.

The place where he was slaine, is named after him vnto this day, and called Camestone, where is an *obeliske* set vp in memorie of the thing.

Holinshed. History of Scotland, vol. v. p. 261.

Full in the midst an *obelisk* ascends,
And high in air the watry column sends.

Boyce. The Triumphs of Nature.

An **OBELISK** is a monument originally Egyptian, shaped pyramidally, not always equilateral, and with a base very small in proportion to its height; or as it is described by Ammianus Marcellinus, *Est autem Obe-*

liscus asperrimus lapis, in figuram metæ cuiusdam sensim ad proceritatem consurgens excelsam; utque radium imitatur gracilescens, paulisper specie quadratâ in verticem productus angustum, manu levigatus artificii. (xvii. 4.)

Without entering into the hopeless labyrinth of Egyptian Chronology, Obelisks may be reasonably esteemed Great antiquity. among the most ancient, if not the most ancient monuments in the World. In whichever of the 1535 years the extremes of which, according to Bryant, touch the boundaries of the different periods which have been assigned to the reign of Sesostrius, we place that ambiguous Monarch, he can scarcely approach within ten centuries of the Christian era, and probably is much more remote; and an antiquity almost equally great is

OBE-
LISK.

assigned to Sothis, Ramises, Phero, and Nuncoreus, other reputed founders of Obelisks, of whom little more than the names have been transmitted to us. It is from Diodorus Siculus that we hear of two Obelisks raised by Sesostris, each 120 cubits in height, upon which he sculptured a calculation of the resources of his Empire, of his revenues, and of the nations which he had subdued. (i. 57.)

Transport-
ed from
Egypt

to Rome.

Pliny's ac-
countof the Obe-
lisks of
Mitres,

of Sochis,

of Ramises,

who binds
his son on
the top of
an Obelisk

In our notice of EGYPT we have incidentally mentioned numerous Obelisks; in that of ALEXANDRIA we have spoken of the celebrated *Cleopatra's Needles*, one of which we may hope ere long to find naturalized in London. They have little perhaps to do with Cleopatra; the common Arabic name given to all Obelisks is *Messalet Pharaum*, Pharaoh's needles, Pharaoh being the general name of the Egyptian Kings. We shall in this place confine ourselves to a short account of some of those Obelisks which the magnificence of Augustus and his successors transported to Rome. Of these, P. Victor enumerates six large and forty-two smaller. Two in the Circus Maximus, one in the Vatican, one in the Campus Martius, and two in the Mausoleum of Augustus. (*Ap. Grævii, Thes. iii. 108.*)

Pliny tells us that "about Syrene (Syene) in the Province of Thebais there is a marble, (thereupon called *Syrenites*), which sometimes they called *Pyrrhopæilos*; the Kings of Egypt in times past (as it were upon a strife and contention to exceed one another) made of this stone certaine long beames which they called Obeliskes, and consecrated them unto the Sun, whome they honoured as a God; and indeed, some resemblance they carrie of Sunne beames, when they are made to the forme of Obeliskes, and the very Egyptian name implieth so much. The first that ever began to erect these Obeliskes, was Mitres King of Egypt, who held his Royall seat and Court in Heliopolis, the Citie of the Sunne; where he was admonished by a vision so to doe. And thus much may appeare by the inscriptions of certaine letters engraven upon the said Obeliske: for those characters, formes, and figures that we doe see enchased in them be the verie letters that the Egyptians use themselves. After him, other Princes also set up more of these Obeliskes in the abovenamed Citie; and namely, King Sochis for his part, foure in number, those carying in length eight and fortie cubits apeece. And Ramises (in whose reign Troy was won by the Greekes) erected an Obeliske fortie cubits long, in the said Citie: but beeing departed from thence, (for that he tooke pleasure in another cittie, where sometimes stood the royall pallace of King Mnevis,) he pitched on end another Obeliske, which carried in length an hundred foot wanting one, and on every side four cubits square.

"It is said, that Ramises abovenamed kept twentie thousand men at worke about this Obeliske: the King himself in person, when it should be reared on end, fearing lest the engines devised for to raise it and hold the head thereof between Heauen and Earth, in the rearing should falle, and not be able to beare that monstrous weight; because he would lay the heavier charge upon the artificers that were about this enterprise, upon their uttermost perill caused his owne sonne to bee bound unto the top therof, imagining also, that the care of the enginers who undertooke the weighing up of this Obeliske, over the young Prince, for fear of hurting him would induce them also to bee more heedfull to preserve the stone. Certes this Obeliske was a peece of worke so admirable, that when King Cambyses

had woon the Citie where it stood by assault, and put all within to fire and sword, having burnt all before him, as far as to the very foundation and underpinning of the Obeliske, commaunded expressly to quench the fire; and so in a kind of reverence yet unto a masse and pile of stone, spared it, who had no regard at all of the citie besides." (Holland, xxxvi. 8, 9. Hardouin, 14.)

Concerning this story of Ramises, Dr. Burton, in describing the Obelisk now standing in the area in front of St. Peter's, appears to have fallen into error. That Obelisk is generally believed to be one of two erected by a King whom Herodotus calls Phero, and Pliny Nuncoreus, and to him, instead of to Ramises, is ascribed by Dr. Burton the cruel expedient of providing for the safety of the monument at the hazard of his son. (*Antiquities of Rome, 234. 1st Ed.*)

Pheron, son of Sesostris, is said by Herodotus to have dedicated two Obelisks in the Temple of the Sun, in consequence of his recovery from ten years' blindness, by a very singular ophthalmic lotion not admitted in any modern Pharmacopœia. Each of these monuments consisted of a single stone, 100 cubits in height and eight in diameter; and one of them was brought to Rome by Caligula in a ship, the enormous size of which is thus recorded by Pliny. "As for the Fir-tree which serued for a mast in that huge ship which by the commandment and direction of C. Caligula the Emperor transported and brought out of Egypt, that Obeliske which was erected and set up in the Vaticane hill, within the Cirque there, together with the foure entire stones which bare up the said Obeliske as supporters; it was seene of a wonderfull and inestimable height above all others; and certaine it is that there was neuer known to flote upon the sea a more wonderfull ship than it was. She received 120,000 modij of Lentils for the very ballast; she tooke up in length the greater part of the left side of Hostia harbour: for Claudius the Emperor caused it there to be sunke, together with three mightie great piles or dams founded upon it, and mounted up to the height of towers, for which purpose there was brought a huge quantitie of earth or sand from Puteoli. The maine bodie of this maste contained in compasse foure fadom full." (Holland, xvi. 39. Hardouin, 76.) Suetonius also has noticed the sinking of this ship by Claudius, in order to make a platform upon which piles might be driven as the foundation of a Pharos. (20.)

The Circus of Caligula, afterwards called the Circus of Nero, was the first spot in which this monument was erected on its arrival in Rome, and that position is now marked by a square stone in the passage leading from the Sacristy to the Choir in St. Peter's. "This," says Pliny in another place, to which we have before alluded, (Holland, xxxvi. 11. Hardouin, 15.) "is the onely Obeliske knowne to have been broken in the rearing. This was hewen and erected in Ægypt by Nuncoreus, the sonne of Sesostris, which Nuncoreus caused another to be set up of 100 cubits in height, and consecrated it unto the Sunne, after he had recovered his sight upon blindness, according as he was advertised by the Oracle, which remaineth at this day."

Notwithstanding the difference of names in the Egyptian King, Herodotus (ii. 111.) and Pliny in this place clearly speak of the same Obelisk. Whether Pliny really stated that it was broken in its erection by Caligula appears a matter of doubt. The reading which Hardouin gives from numerous MSS. is *ex omnibus*

OBE-
LISK.The story
mistakenly
attributed
to Nuncoreus.Obelisk of
Pheron de-
scribed by
Herodotus,transported
to Rome by
Caligula,erected in
the Circus
of Nero.Doubt
whether it
was broken.

OBE-
LISK.

unus omnino factus est imitatione ejus quem fecerat Sesostridis filius; by which words, if he so wrote, Pliny implied that the Obelisk in question was formed after the model of that raised by the Son of Sesostris. Most of the printed Editions give *fractus est in molitione, quem, &c.*, upon which Hardouin confidently remarks, *haud dubiè inutile ac falsò. Nam qui vidère ac diligenter exploravere, integrum adhuc esse renunciant. Not. et Em. ad Libri xxxvi. No. ix.* Kircher, however, maintains that it has been broken, because the proportion of the height to the diameter of the base is not the same as in other Obelisks, viz. 10 to 1; (*Obel. Pamphilius*, p. 52.) and Fontana himself, in his elaborate Work *Della trasportatione dell' Obelisco Vaticano*, notices that the apex has been fractured and fitted in again.

Transported
by Sixtus V.
to the front
of St. Peter's.

Sixtus V., before he attained the Pontificate, is said frequently to have expressed great admiration of this Obelisk, and to have wished himself Pope, if it were but that he might have the power of restoring it to its ancient splendour. At length, in 1586, one of his first works after possession of the tiara was the removal of his favourite monument to its present magnificent site in front of St. Peter's, under the direction of Fontana; from whose account of its elevation many authentic particulars may be derived. It had never been overthrown, as it sometimes is said to have been, by Totila, but it was so far buried that the inscription on its base, notifying its dedication to Augustus and Tiberius, was no longer visible. *DIVO CÆS. DIVI JULII F. AUGUSTO TI. CÆS. DIVI AUG. F. SACRUM.* Its weight was estimated at 993,537 pounds; 46 cranes, 600 men, and 140 horses were engaged nearly twelve months in its removal, and the whole cost amounted to about £9000. "So great," says Dr. Burton, "was the interest excited by this undertaking, and so much importance was attached by the Pope to the solemnity of its execution, that during the elevation of the Obelisk, it was ordered that no person should speak under pain of death. One of the Bresca family of the ancient Republic of St. Remo being present at the time, and seeing the ropes on the point of breaking from the great friction, violated the order for silence by calling for water. The Pope, instead of inflicting the sentence upon him, asked him to name his reward. He selected the privilege of supplying palms for the Papal Chapel on Palm Sunday: a privilege which is still claimed by the Bresca family. A Painting of the operation of the removal is now in the Vatican Library, in which the seizing of this man by the guards is represented."

"It has been found, that this Obelisk does not actually stand where the architect intended it. For if a line be drawn from the centre of the Dome of St. Peter's through the middle door, it will not cut the Obelisk, but will pass about eleven feet to the South of it. The error is ascribed by some to Fontana himself; by others, to Moderno, the architect employed by Paul V., who did not join on the new building in a right line with that which had been erected before by Michael Angelo.* The Obelisk is of red granite. Fontana makes the whole height 180 palms, (132 feet,) which includes the pedestal and all the ornaments at the top. Without these it is 113 palms. (84 feet.) It now serves as the gnomon to a meridian. There is a tradition, that the ashes of J. Cæsar were in a gilt ball at the top

* A mistake somewhat similar to that which renders it impossible that the façade of the New Council-Office at Whitehall should ever be finished.

of it. But Fontana says in his Work, that this is certainly a mistake. There was such a ball, but nothing of any kind was found within it." (*Antiquities of Rome*, 235.)

The loftiest Obelisk in Rome, 109 feet high without the base and pedestal, 11 in breadth at the bottom, made of one solid piece of red granite, and covered with Hieroglyphics, stands in front of St. John Lateran. Dr. Burton first says that "Ramises, King of Egypt, erected it in Thebes;" (227.) yet after mentioning four Obelisks made by Sothis, four others by Ramises at Heliopolis, and that erected by the same King at Muevis, which we have already described from Pliny, Dr. Burton adds, "that the Obelisk in front of St. John Lateran may have been one of these." (228.) Ammianus Marcellinus, from whom we derive its History, does not give the name of the King by whom it was originally constructed; but he states that Augustus did not attempt its removal from Egypt, touched with a Religious scruple, because it was specially dedicated to the Sun. Constantius, however, thinking that there could be no impiety if he placed it in Rome, in *templo mundi totius*, undertook, A. D. 357, the task which Augustus had renounced. According to Dr. Burton, "he had it conveyed down the Nile from Thebes," and if he was supported in this statement by Ammianus, we might reasonably believe that it was, as Dr. Burton thinks above, the Obelisk erected in that City by Ramises; but the words from Thebes do not exist in the Latin Author; *quo convecto per alveum Nili*, is all that is said by Ammianus. It remained in the harbour of Alexandria till the death of Constantius in 361, and its remaining early History shall be given in the inflated words of the original. *Quo convecto per alveum Nili, projectoque Alexandria, navis amplitudinis antehac inusitata edificata est, sub trecentis remigibus agitanda. Quibus ita provisus, digressoque vitâ Principe memorato, urgens effectus intepuit: tandemque serò impositus navi, per maria fluentaque Tibridis velut paventis, ne quod pæne ignotus miserat Nilus, ipse parum sub meatu sui discrimine manibus alumnis inferret, defertur in vicum Alexandri, tertio lapide ab Urbe sejunctum: unde chamuleis impositus, tractusque lenius, per Ostiensem portam piscinamque publicam Circo illatus est Maximo. Sola post hæc restabat erectio, quæ vix aut ne vix quidem sperabatur posse compleri: erectisque usque periculum altis trabibus, ut machinarum cerneret nemo, innectuntur vasti funes et longi, ad speciem multiplicium liciorum cælum densitate nimia subtexentes: quibus colligatus mons ipse effigiat scriptilibus elementis, paullatimque id per arduum inane protentus, diu pensilis, hominum millibus multis tamquam molendinarias rotantibus metas, cavè locatur in mediâ, eique sphaera superponitur ahenæ, aureis laminis nitens: quâ confestim vi ignis divini contactâ, ideoque sublatâ, facis imitamentum infigitur æreum, itidem auro imbracteatum, velut abundantî flamma candentis.* xvii. 4.* He then gives from Hermapion a Greek interpretation of the Hieroglyphics. If the version be correct, Ramises (Ραμέσις) was the founder of the Obelisk, but the City in which he raised it

OBE-
LISK.Obelisk in
front of St.
John Lateran.Account of
it by Am-
mianus Mar-
cellinus.Removed
from Egypt
by Constantius.

* Mr. Fosbrooke, in his *Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, (i. 17.) when referring to this passage of Ammianus Marcellinus, has strangely stated that he is "speaking of the erection of the Obelisk at Constantinople;" and he also cites *Hist. Aug. ii. 346.* What that work is we know not; if the *Historiæ Augustæ Scriptores* be intended, it is almost needless to say that Ammianus Marcellinus is not included among those Writers.

OBE-
LISK.

most probably was Heliopolis. When Sixtus V. intrusted the restoration of this Obelisk to Fontana, and transported it to its present site in 1588, it was shattered into three pieces, and lay twenty-four palms under ground. It is probably this Obelisk which Tertullian describes while denouncing the Circus, in his barbarous semi-Latin, as *Obelisci enormitas Soli prostituta*. (*De Spectaculis*, viii.)

An Obelisk "hewed and squared by commaundement from Sesostriis," and therefore of more ancient date than either of those above described, is stated by Pliny (Holland, xxxvi. 10. Hardouin, 15.) to have been erected by Augustus in the *Campus Martius*. He estimates its height, exclusive of the pedestal, at 116 feet 9 inches, and adds, that in the characters engraven upon it, "a man may see all the Philosophie and Religion of the Ægyptians, for they containe the interpretation of Nature." The passage which follows is by no means easy of interpretation, but it clearly points to some Astronomical use made of this Obelisk, either as a sun-dial or as a meridian line. But even in Pliny's time it had ceased to be true; and he gravely doubts regarding this change, "Whether the course of the Sun in it selfe bee not the same that heretofore, or be altered by some disposition of the heavens: or whether the whole Earth be somewhat removed from the true centre in the midst of the World, which I heare say is found to be so in other places." This Obelisk was dug up in 1748, and was erected in the Piazza di Monte Citorio, by order of Pius VI. in 1792. Kircher describes it as 73 feet 4 inches in height.

Obelisk
erected by
Augustus
in the
Campus
Martius,by Pius VI.
on the
Monte Ci-
torio.Obelisk in
the Circus
Maximus,erected by
Sixtus V. in
the Piazza
del Popolo.Obelisk of
the Gardens
of Sallust.Obeliscus
Pamphiliusin the
Piazza
Navona.Obelisks of
the Mausoleum
of
Augustus.

Besides the Obelisk erected by Constantius in the Circus Maximus, there was another on the same spot, which Pliny informs us was raised there by Augustus. "As touching the said Obeliske which Augustus Cæsar, late Emperor, erected in the great Shew-place or Cirque at Rome, it was first cut off the rocke by Semneserteus, King of Ægypt, in the time of whose raine Pythagoras sojourned in Ægypt, and the same containeth 125 foot and 9 inches, besides the foot or base of the said stone." From its inscription we learn that Augustus raised it in u. c. 763. In 1589 it was conveyed by Sixtus V. to the Piazza del Popolo, where it now stands. It is 80 feet high, including the base; the stone is red granite.

Clement XIII. carried from the Gardens of Sallust to the Lateran an Obelisk, 48 feet in height without the pedestal, and Pius VI., in 1789, placed it in front of the Trinita de' Monti. The *Obeliscus Pamphilius*, upon which Kircher has written a Dissertation replete with Learning, is supposed by him to be one of the four which Pliny tells us were erected by Sothis, and to have been brought from Egypt by Caracalla. Thus far all is conjectural; its name *Pamphilius* is borrowed from the Pamfili Family, to which Innocent X. belonged. That Pontiff employed Bernini, in 1649, to restore its five fragments, and place them in his great Fountain in the Piazza Navona, where it rises to the height of 54 feet upon a base of rock in itself measuring 40 feet.

The Mausoleum of Augustus has furnished modern Rome with two Obelisks. One placed by Sixtus V., in 1587, in the front of Sta. Maria Maggiore; the other by Pius VI. on the Monte Cavallo. They are without Hieroglyphics, and each, exclusive of the pedestal, is 48 feet high. They are said to have been originally made in the reign of Smarres and Erapius, A. C. 1028, and to have been brought to Rome by Claudius, A. D. 57; and if this be true, they are briefly noticed by Pliny.

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(Hardouin, xxxvi. 14.) A much smaller Obelisk than any of those above mentioned, being only a few feet in height, is mounted on the back of an elephant, made by Bernini in front of Sta. Maria sopra Minerva; and another found near the Temple of Isis was first placed before the Church of S. Macuto, and afterwards transported by Clement XI. to the Fountain in the Piazza della Rotonda. (The Pantheon.) In all there are eleven perfect Obelisks at Rome.

Besides these may be named the Obelisk in the Hippodrome at Constantinople; two at Florence of small dimensions; one before the Cathedral at Catana; one in the Borghese Palace at Velitri; and one at ARLES in Provence, which we have already mentioned in our notice of that town. In the collection of Sir James Tylney Long at Wanstead was the apex of an Obelisk purchased from Captain Lethieullier, by whom it was brought from Alexandria in 1722. It is engraved by Alexander Gordon in his Twenty-five Plates of Egyptian Antiquities.

Exclusive of the very curious Work of Dominico Fontana, which we have already mentioned, in which he gives an account of his own method of moving and erecting the Vatican Obelisk, the great taste which Sixtus V. manifested for the decoration of his Capital gave rise to many other contemporary Works on Obelisks, among which such as have fallen in our way are *Degl' Obelisch di Roma di Monsig. Michele Mercati*, Protonot. Apostolico, Roma, 1589, an elaborate Dissertation. *Trattato di Camillo Agrippa Milanese di trasportar la Guglia in su la Piazza di San Pietro*, Roma, 1583, a rejected proposition. *Discorso di M. Filippo Pigafetta d'intorno all' Historia della Aguglia et alla ragione del muoverla*, Roma, 1586, a brief account of the Obelisk itself and of Fontana's machinery. *Ordo Dedicationis, &c.* by Petrus Galesinius, Proton. Apost. Romæ, 1586, a programme of the ceremonial. *Petri Angeli Bargæi Commentarius de Obelisco*, Romæ, 1586, to which are appended two Books of Latin verses, some praising the Obelisk and others the Pope; and a *Libellus* on the composition of Anagrams by Gulielmus Blancus Albiensis; and lastly, a *Dialogo* by Cosimo Gaci, which we are very little able to describe. But the reader who wishes to go more deeply into the study of Obelisks than the narrow limits of our pages permit us to lead him, will do well to consult the splendid folio *De Origine et Usu Obeliscorum*, published by a Dane, Giorgio Zoega, at Rome, in 1797. The subject is exhausted in his 655 pages.

Obelisks, more rude in form and smaller in dimensions than those of Egypt, were raised by the Scandinavians. Olaus Wormius, in his *Monumenta Danica*, (lib. i. c. 9. p. 63.) has given a cut of one of these in the Diocese of Berg, nine cubits (*ulnæ*) high. It stands in a Cemetery, and it has a Cross sculptured on it, so that it is probably a monument to some deceased Christian. Popular tradition, however, affirms that it covers the grave of a Giant, and that it is the blade of his sword (the hilt being under ground) converted into stone by the lapse of time.

*Ὀβελίσκος is twice used by Diodorus Siculus in a sense differing from that commonly accepted. Once in its original bearing as a little spit. In describing the cookery of the Gauls, he says they have ὀβελίσκοι πλήρεις κρεῶν ὀλομερῶν, (v. 28.) which love of entire joints is not cherished by their modern descendants, notwithstanding its former existence is corroborated by Posido-

OBE-
LISK.Smaller
Obelisks at
Rome.Other Obe-
lisks.Works on
Obelisks.Runic Obe-
lisks.Other uses
of the word
Obelisk.

OBE-
LISK.
—
OBEY.

nus in Athenæus. (iv. 36.) In another place Diodorus has puzzled his commentators. He is speaking of a flood at Rhodes, which proved very destructive on account of the water-courses having been neglected, τῶν δ' ἐν τοῖς τεύχεσιν οβελίσκων συμφραχθέντων. (xix. 45.) Rhodoman here interprets οβελίσκων as *tubi*, the pipes of the drains; but Wesseling, with more reason, inquires what necessity there is for departure from the primary signification; the mouth of the drains issuing from the

walls were protected by *spikes*, a very common defence, and these being choked by foreign substances carried down by the flood, hindered its free passage. A grating of this sort at Nismes is very lucidly described in the classical Latinity of De Thou. *Fons ille quem dixi inter arcem et Carmelitanam portam decurrit, in quam per canalem admittitur portâ humili clathris ferreis obse- ratâ.* (xlii. 7.)

OBE-
LISK.
—
OBEY.

OBE'SE, } Fr. *obesité*; Lat. *obesitas*, from ob-
OBE'SITY. } *esus*, *pinguis*, *crassus*, fat, gross, *ob*, and
esus, from *ed-ere*, to eat. Vossius suggests that it may be so used because *ad edendum aptum, cōque vescis ani- mantibus propriè conveniens*. There seems little room for doubt; *ob*, (aug.) and *edere*, to eat, to feed; and *ob-esus*, consequently, fed much, fed highly; and hence, Excessively fed or fat; fat to a diseased excess; mor- bidly fat or fleshy. The word is principally used by Medical Writers.

The author's counsel runs upon his corpulency, just as one said of an over-*obese* priest that he was an Arminian; grant, quoth a second, that he be an Arminian, I'll swear he is the greatest that ever I saw.

Gayton. *On Don Quixote*, (1654,) p. 8.

On these many diseases depend; as on the straitness of the chest, a phthisis; on the largeness of the veins, an atrophy; on their smallness, *obesity*.

Grew.

OBEY, v. } Fr. *obeir*; It. *obedire*; Sp. *obe-*
OBE'YER, } *decer*; Lat. *ob-edire*, (*ob*, and
OBE'DIENT, } *audire*, to hear,) to hearken or
OBE'DIENCE, } listen to, to attend to; and conse-
OBE'DIENTLY, } quently,
OBEDIE'NTIAL, } To follow, to observe, (the or-
OBEDIE'NTIARY, } ders or commands;) to subserve,
OBE'DIBLE, } to submit, to yield, to comply.
OBE'ISCHE, } Our old writers used *obeissant*
OBE'ISANT, } and *obeissance* immediately from
OBE'ISANCE. } the French. *Obeissance* is also
applied to an act denoting *obedience*, or

Submission, or subservience; reverence or respect; to a bow, or courtesy.

Under his *obedience*, am we echone.

Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 159.

As it semeth nouht pfitness in cyties for to begge
Bote he be *obediencer*, to pry our oþr to mynstre.

Id. *Ib.* p. 80.

What newe doctrine is this? for in power he commaundith to unclene spirits & thei *obeyen* to him.

Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. i.

What newe doctrine is this; for he commaundeth y^e foul spirits with power, & they *obeye* him.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Witen ghe not that to whom ghe ghyuen ghou seruauntis to *obeie* to, ghe ben seruauntis of that thing to which ghe han *obeyed*? either of synne to deeth, either of *obedience* to rightwysnesse.

Wiclif. *Romaynes*, ch. vi.

To whosoever ye comit yourselues as seruautes to *obey*: his seruautes ye are to whom ye *obey*: whether it be of synne vnto deathe, or of *obedience* unto righteousness.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For whi therefore I wroot this that I knowe ghure preef whether in alle thingis ghe ben *obedient*.

Wiclif. 2 *Corynthians*, ch. ii.

I wryte, that I myght know the profe of you whether ye should be *obedyent*.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And whanne he was Goddis sonne he lernyde *obedience* of these thingis that he suffride, and he broughte to the ende is maad cause of euerlastinge heelte to alle that *obeischen* to hym.

Wiclif. *Ebruis*, ch. v.

And though he were God's sonne, yet learned he *obedience*, by tho thinges whiche he suffered, & was made perfit and the cause of eternall saluation vnto all them that *obey* him.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And we ben witnessis of these wordis and the Hooli Goost whom God gaf to alle *obeischynge* to hym.

Wiclif. *The Dedis of Apostlis*, ch. v.

And we are his records cōcernynge these thinges and also the Holy Goost whom God hath giuen to them that *obey* him.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And ay she kept hir fadres lif on loft
With every *obeissance* and diligence,
That child may don to fadres reverence.

Chaucer. *The Clerkes Tale*, v. 8106.

Now how that a woman shuld be subget hire husbond, that telleth Seint Peter, first in *obedience*.

Id. *The Persones Tale*, p. 166.

She sayde: "Lord, and lith in your plesance,
My child and I, with hertely *obeissance*
Ben youres all, and ye may save or spill,
Your owen thing: werketh after your will."

Id. *The Clerkes Tale*, v. 8378.

And *obeysant*, ay redy to his hond,
Were all his lieges.

Id. *Ib.* v. 7942.

Take hede now of this greate gentilman,
This Troian, that so well her please can,
That faineth him so true and *obeising*,
So gentill, and so privie of his doing.

Id. *The Legend of Good Women*, v. 1264.

So that a man maie sothely telle,
That all the worlde to gold *obeith*.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 125.

In euery place in euery stede,
What so my lady hath me bede,
With all myn herte *obedient*
I haue ther to be diligent.

Id. *Ib.* book iv. p. 103.

Lo thus he wanne a lustie wife,
Which *obeisant* was at his will.

Id. *Ib.* p. 97.

The people stode in *obeissance*
Under the rule of gouernance.

Id. *Ib.* *Prologos*, p. 8.

For the which cause the See of Rome tooke great indignation against the said Albigenses, and caused all their faithful Catholickes and *obedienciaries* to their church to rise vp in armour, and to take the sign of the holy crosse vpon them, to fight against them.

Fox. *Martyrs*, fol. 870. *King Henry VIII.*

I meane as thus lo, yf we of oure owne frowardnes wrye not a contrary way, but be readye *obediently* to folowe hys most blessed will and pleasure.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1365. *A Treatyce vpon the Pas- sion.*

Reign thou in Hell thy kyngdom, let mee serve
In Heav'n God ever blest, and His divine
Behests *obey*, worthiest to be *obey'd*.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book vi. l. 185.

That thou art happie, owe to God;
That thou continu'st such, owe to thy self,
That is, to thy *obedience*; therein stand.

Id. *Ib.* book v. l. 522.

OBEY.
—
OBFUS
CATE.

But say,
What meant that caution join'd, if ye be found
Obedient? can we want *obedience* then
To Him, or possibly His love desert.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book v. l. 514.

As there is no power in the world but owes most naturally an *obediential* subiection to the Lord of Nature, so even the will it self is naturally and essentially subject to the determination of the Lord and Author of it.

Hale. Origination of Mankind, ch. i. fol. 38.

[I] twentie yeers haue bene your wife,
And borne your children, and
Haue lou'd and liu'd *obediently*,
And vnsuspected stand.

Warner. Albion's England, book viii. ch. xxxviii.

Or, lastly, why may wee not conceive that though spirits have nothing material in their nature, which that fire should work upon, yet by the judgement of the Almighty Arbitrer of the world, justly willing to torment, they may be made most sensible of paine, and, by the *obedible* submission of their created nature, wrought upon immediately by their appointed tortures.

Hall Works, vol. ii. fol. 79. Contemplations, book iii. Christ among the Gergesenes.

Love and *obedience* to her lord she bore;
She much *obey'd* him, but she lov'd him more:
Not aw'd to duty by superior sway,
But taught by his indulgence to *obey*.

Dryden. Eleonora.

There is no such way of giving God the glory of his infinite knowledge, as by an *obediential* practice of those duties and commands which seem most to thwart and contradict our own.

South. Sermons, vol. ix. p. 338.

There sat the Powers in awful synod plac'd;
They bow'd, and made *obeisance* as she pass'd,
Through all the brazen dome.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book xv.

The eye must do *obeisance* to the window, and discourse submit to sensation.

South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 164.

Yet to whate'er above was fated,
Obediently he bow'd his soul,
For what all-bounteous Heav'n created,
He thought Heav'n only should control.

Cooper. A Father's Advice to his Son.

OBFI'RM, } Lat. *ob-firm-are*, (*ob*, aug. and
OBFI'RMATE, } *firm-are*; — *firmus*, i. e. *stabilis*,
OBFIRMA'TION. } constant.) See CONFIRM.

To strengthen greatly; to be or cause to be obstinate or obdurate.

They do *obfirmate* and make obstinate their minds for the constant suffering of death.

Sheldon. Miracles of Antichrist, (1616,) p. 16.

The *obfirmed* soul will hold out, and scorns so much as to look of what colour the flag is.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 79. The Remedy of Prophanesne, book ii. sec. 11.

The one walks on securely and resolutely, as *obfirmed* in his wickedness.

Id. Ib. vol. iii. fol. 673. Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, dec. 3. temp. 3.

But when Christ had been preached, all the *obfirmation* and obstinacy of mind, by which they shut their eyes against that light, all that was choice, and interest, or passion, and was to be rescinded by repentance.

Taylor. On Repentance, ch. ii. sec. 2. p. 71.

OBFUSCATE, or } Fr. *obfusquer*, or *offusquer*;
OFFUSCATE, } Lat. *ob*, (aug.) and *fusc-are*,
OBFUSCA'TION. } *παρά τὸ φῶσκ-ειν*, *ustulare*, to scorch, to singe. *Obfusco* is used by Latin Writers of the Lower Ages:—to give or have the colour of any thing scorched; to give a dark or gloomy hue or colour.

To darken, to obscure. *Lindsay, Complaint of Scotland*, uses "*obfusquis* the beymis of the sonne." See *Jamieson*.

Whereby the fame of all our estimation, whiche all kynges and princes haue conceiued in vs, partly obtained, by the vertue and prowess of our noble ancestors, and partly atcheued by our owne peines and forward actes; shall now bee *obfuscate*, vtterly extinguished, and nothing let by.

Hall. Edward IV. The seventh Yere.

So in the sowles of men is ingenerate a lime of science, whyche with the mixture of a terrestriall substaunce is *obfuscate*, or made darke.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book iii. ch. xxii.

If passion and prejudice do not *obfuscate* his reason and judgment.

Waterhouse. Apology for Learning, p. 93.

From thence comes care, sorrow, and anxiety, *obfuscation* of spirits, desperation, and the like.

Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, fol. 202.

Disdaining and despising all vice and laziness, which *offuscate* and diffame the children of good houses.

Woodroephe. French Grammar, (1623,) p. 364.

Is this the honour which man hath by being a little world, that he hath these earthquakes in himself, sudden shakings; these lightnings, sudden flashes; these thunders, sudden noises; these eclipses, sudden *offuscations*, and darkenings of his senses, &c.

Donne. Devotions, p. 6.

OBJE'CT, v.

O'BJECT, n.

OBJE'CTABLE,

OBJE'CTION,

OBJE'CTIONABLE,

OBJE'CTIVE,

OBJE'CTIVELY,

OBJE'CTIVENESS,

OBJE'CTOR.

Fr. *objicer*; It. *obbiettare*;
Sp. *objetar*; Lat. *objec-ere*, *objectum*, to throw against, (*ob*, and *jac-ere*, to throw or cast.)

To throw or cast against, or at; to put or place against, to oppose; to put or place in opposition; to state or urge, in opposition.

An *object*; any thing put or placed, laid or lying against; *sc.* the senses, the perceptions, the thoughts; any thing presented to the thought or mind; to which the mind directs itself, or attends to; any thing proposed or purposed, intended, aimed at, or kept in view.

Y^e Kinges mother *objected* opely against his marriage, as it wer in discharge of her conscience.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 60. Richard III.

Because pilgrimages be amonge other proues testified by myracles, the messenger dothe make *obiection* against those myracles, partely lest they be fayned and vntrewe, partely lest they be done by the deuill yf they be done at all.

Id. Ib. fol. 124. A Dialogue concerning Heresies, &c.

Theyr scholasticall diuinitie must make *obiections* agaynst euery truth, be it neuer so playne with pro and contra.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 471. The Supper of the Lord, &c.

To thee no reason; who knowst only good,
But evil hast not tri'd: and wilt *object*
His will who bound us?

Milton. Paradise Lost, book iv. l. 896.

This kind of feare hath two eyes fixed on two diuers *objects*, so had this of theirs: one eye looked upon the raine and thunder; the other looked up to the God that sent it.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 436. An Holy Panegyricke.

It is as *objectable* against all those things, which either native beauty or art afford.

Bishop Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 145.

An embassage of the Treueri attended, whereof Tullius Valentinus was the chiefe man, a principall firebrand of the warre: who with a premeditate oration applied to the Romans all those *obiections*, wherewith mightie monarchies are vsually charged.

Savile. Tacitus, book iv. ch. xviii. fol. 173.

And if this one small near piece of Nature still affords new matter for our discovery; where or when should we be ever able to search out all the vast treasures of *objective* knowledge that layes within the compass of the universe?

Hale. Origination of Mankind, ch. iv. sect. 2. fol. 156.

So that Aristotle's first mover, is not properly the efficient, but only the final and *objective* cause of the heavenly motions, the

OBFUS-
CATE.
—
OBJECT.

OBJECT. immediate efficient cause thereof being *ψυχή και φύσις*, soul and nature.

OBJURATION. *Cudworth. Intellectual System*, book i. ch. iii. fol. 170.
Aristotle's immovable mover being understood by him, not to move the Heavens efficiently, but only *objectively* and finally, *ὡς ἰσχυρισμὸν*, as being loved. *Id. Ib.* book i. ch. v. fol. 412.

There is no motion, quality, or operation of external bodies, but what hath accommodated it to a faculty in sense receptive of it: Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies which produceth light or colour, figure, vicinity, or distance? the faculty of sight is fitted to receive that impression or *objectiveness*, and that *objectiveness* fitted and accommodated to that faculty. Is there that motion or *objectiveness* that causeth sounds? the faculty of hearing is fitted to be receptive of it, and that *objectiveness* or motion (or whatever it is) fitted to make an impression upon that faculty.

Hale. Origination of Mankind, ch. i. fol. 1.

Let the *objector* but honestly and impartially examine and observe himself, and he will need no other evidence of this truth but his own experience to satisfy him, that all those effects proceed from an active regnant principle within him, distinct from the *moles corporea*, or the contemplation thereof. *Id. Ib.* ch. i. fol. 32.

Prayer, of all other acts of a rational nature, does most peculiarly qualify a man to be a fit *object* of the divine favour, by being most eminently and properly an act of dependence upon God.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 91.

It ought not to be the leading *object* of any one, to become an eminent metaphysician, mathematician, or poet; but to render himself happy as an individual, and an agreeable, a respectable, and an useful member of society.

Stewart. Philosophy of the Human Mind. Introduction, part ii. sec. 1. p. 23.

OBISIUM, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Arachnida*.

Generic character. *Palpi* very large, pediform, terminated by a didactyle hand; body cylindrical; *thorax* composed of one segment; mandibles porrect; eyes four; *abdomen* very large, oval; legs slender.

Type of the genus, *O. trombidoides*, Leach, *Zool. Misc.* vol. iii. pl. 141. fig. 2. Several species, found beneath the bark of decaying trees, or under stones; five at least indigenous.

O'BIT, } Fr. *obit*; Lat. *obit-us*, death, from
OBI'TUARY. } *obire*, (sc. *supremum diem*.) (to pass his last day,) to die. It is applied to

A ceremony to the dead; an obsequy, a funeral rite.

Many men shall care little for *obites* within a while.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 880. *The Apology*.

To thee, renowned knight, continual praise we owe,
And at thy hallow'd tomb they yearly *obits* show.

Drayton. Poly-obion, song 13.

Soon after was a flat black marble stone laid, with a little inscription thereon, containing his name, title, and *obit*, as also his age when he died, which was 58.

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. fol. 735.

OBJURGATION, } Fr. *objurguer*, -ateur, -ation,
OBJU'RGATORY. } -atoire; Lat. *ob-jurg-are*, to strive or contend against, (*ob*, and *jurgare*, to strive,) consequentially,

To reprove or reprobate, to rebuke, to reprimand, to chide severely.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and *objurgations*, and reprehensions, and expostulations?

Bramhall. Against Hobbes.

Now, letters, though they be capable of any subject, yet commonly they are either narratory, *objurgatory*, consolatory, monitory, or congratulatory.

Howell. Letter 1. book i. sec. 1.

The concluding sentence brings back the whole train of thought to the incident in the first verse, (*Matt. xv.*) viz. the *objurgatory* question of the Pharisees, and renders it evident that the whole sprung from that circumstance.

Paley. Evidences, vol. ii. ch. iv. p. 106.

OBLA'TE, } Fr. *oblation*; It. *oblazione*; Sp. *ob-*
OBLA'TION. } *lacion*; Lat. *oblatio*, from *oblatus*,
past participle of *offerre*, to bring or bear against, or before, in presence, to present. See **OFFER**.

An offering or presentment: generally used when such offering is made in reverence or adoration.

But, in conclusion, both garrisons and the inhabitants, oppressed with much penury & extreme famine were coacted to render the city upon reasonable conditions to them by the French King sent and oblating.

Hall. Henry VI. The thirty-first Yere.

Of all things in special procure vs the suffrages and blessed oblation of the holy masse, whereof no man living so well can tell the fruits, as we that here feel it.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 338. *The Supplication of Souls*.

They had beene earnestlie and manie times told, that unlesse they would be baptised, they might not be partakers of the sacred oblation.

Holinshed. The Historie of England, vol. i. book v. ch. xxiv. p. 603.

This oblation of an heart, fixed with dependence on, and affection to him, is the most acceptable tribute we can pay him, the foundation of true devotion and life of all religion.

Locke. The Reasonableness of Christianity.

Yet Hector's ashes from his urn she bore,

And in her bosom the sad relic wore:

Then scatter'd on his tomb her hoary hairs,

A poor oblation mingled with her teares.

Dryden. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book xiii.

OBLATE, Lat. *oblatus*, as applied to figure, is contradistinguished from *prolate*, (*pro-ferre*, *pro-latum*,) drawn out, extended, beyond; (sc. a perfect sphere or spheroid;) and is applied, when such figure is opposed or stopped in its spherical formation; and, consequently, compressed, flattened; sc. at two opposite extremities; i. e. at the poles.

The equilibrium that was supposed to be amongst the parts will not, therefore, now subsist in a spherical figure, but will be destroyed by the inequality of their gravitation, till the water rise at the equator and sink at the poles, so as, by a greater height at the equator, to compensate the greater gravity at the poles; and till, by assuming an intermediate height in the intermediate places, the whole earth become of an *oblatus* spheroidal form, whose diameter at the equator will be the greatest, and the axis the least, of all the lines that can pass through the center.

Maclaurin. Sir Isaac Newton. Philosophical Dissertations, book iv. ch. vi.

OBLATRATON, Lat. *oblattare*, to bark at. See **LATRANT**.

Barking, snarling at; railing, scolding.

The apostle fears none of these curish *oblattrations*; but condemning all impotent misapprehensions, calls them what he finds them, a forward generation.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 341. *Sermon preached to the Lords*.

OBLICATION, Fr. *oblacter*, to oblectate, to rejoice. *Oblectation*, delight, Cotgrave. Lat. *oblectare*, to rejoice or delight. See **DELECTABLE**.

Joy, pleasure.

A man that hath not experienced the contentments of innocent piety, the sweetnesss that dew the soul by the influences of the spirits, and the ravishings that sometime from above do shoot abroad in the inward man, will hardly believe there are such *oblentions* that can be hid in godliness.

Feltham. Resolve 66.

OBLIGE, v.

OBLIGE'E,

OBLIGEMENT,

OBLIGER, or

OBLIGOR,

OBLIGINGLY,

OBLIGINGNESS,

OBLIGATE,

OBLIGATION,

OBLIGATORY,

OBLIGATORILY. }

Fr. *obliger*; It. *obligare*; Sp. *obligar*; Lat. *oblig-are*, (*ob*, and *lig-are*, to bind; Gr. *λυγ-εἶν*.) See **DISOBLIGE**.

To bind, to constrain, to force, to compel; to bind, hold, or cause to be beholden, (by some act of kindness or service;) to gratify, to lay under or impose a debt of gratitude; and consequently,

Obliging; conferring or bestow-

OBLATE.
OBLIGZ.

OBLIGE. ing kindness, civility; complying, complaisant; having a disposition to please or gratify.

Among the common people, to *oblige* is the more usual word.

See the Quotations from Paley.

"Brut," he seyde, "þou art now þe best body þat ys,
For þe noble kyn, of wom þou art, & for þi prowes ywis,
Ych *oblige* me to þe, and my kyndom al so."
R. Gloucester, p. 12.

And hed hym alsauþ to hym to Gloucestre wende,
And made hym *oblygacion*, & costage hym gan sende.
Id. p. 391.

— þei *obliged* þem to gyue
Fourti þousand pound, at his pes to lyue.
R. Brunne, p. 88.

R. said his skille, "lordynges, þis is resoun
Bitwex vs if ge wille mak *obligacioun*,
þat I be your aller broþer & ge in my bandoun,
þat non faile oþer."
Id. p. 162.

And therefore we *oblige* and binde us to our frendes, for to do all his will and his commaundements.

Chaucer. The Tale of Melibee, p. 118.

For to make oure *obligation* and bond as strong as it liketh unto youre goodnesse, that we moun fulfille the will of you and of my lord Melibee.
Id. *Ib.*

He sayd he wolde pardon them of all their trespasses, and woulde quite the of the gret some of money, that they wer bound vnto hym by *oblygacion* of olde tyme.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. xlv. p. 63.

But before the releasement therof, first he was miserablie compelled (as hath beene declared) to giue ouer both his crowne & scepter to that antichrist of Rome for the space of fiue daies, & as his client, vassall, feudarie & tenant to receiue it againe of him at the hands of another cardinall being bound *obligatorilie*, both for himselfe and his successors.

Fox. Martyrs, fol. 230. *King John. Letter to the Pope*.

Were it I thought death menac't would ensue
This my attempt, I would sustain alone
The worst, and not perswade thee; rather die
Deserted, then *oblige* thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 980.

And Numa appointed an oath unto the Romans, say Plutarch and Livy, as the chiefest *obligation* unto faith and truth.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book iv. ch. ii. fol. 158.

Others decry them as a Judaical law, partly ceremonial, partly judicial; and therefore either now unlawfull, or, at least, neither *obligatory*, nor convenient.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 830. *Cases of Conscience*, case 8.

I will not resist, therefore, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you may lay upon me; but will forthwith set down in writing, as you request me, that voluntary idea, which hath long in silence presented itself to me, of a better education.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 135. *Of Education*.

Which truly I should fear, but that it is the natural property of the same heart, to be a gentle interpreter, which is so noble an *obliger*.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 453.

He tels them, *Gal. v. 2.* that Christ shall profit them nothing; upon this ground, that Christ coming, as the substance typified by those legal institutions, did consequently set a period to the *obligingness* of those institutions.

Hammond. Works, vol. i. fol. 232. *Of Will-Worship*.

Gay, modest, artless, beautiful and young,
Slow to resolve; in resolution strong;
To all *obliging*, yet reserv'd to all.

Walsh. Pastorals, Eclogue 4.

i. No power can *oblige* any farther than it can take cognizance of the offence, and inflict penalties, in case the person *obliged* does not answer the *obligation*, but offends against it.

South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 228.

'Tis all in vain, deny it as I will,
"No, such a genius never can lie still;"
And then for mine *obligingly* mistakes
The first lampoon Sir Will or Bubo makes.

Pope. Prologue to the Satires, l. 279.

A man is said to be *obliged*, "when he is urged by a violent motive resulting from the command of another."

Paley. Moral Philosophy, vol. i. book ii. ch. ii. p. 59.

And from this account of *obligation* it follows that we can be *obliged* to nothing, but what we ourselves are to gain or loose something by; for nothing else can be a "violent motive" to us.

Id. Ib. p. 61.

The various duties which have now been considered, all agree with each other in one common quality, that of being *obligatory* on rational and voluntary agents; and they are all enjoined by the same authority,—the authority of conscience.

Stewart. Outlines of Moral Philosophy, p. 309.

And if the condition be possible at the time of making it, and afterwards becomes impossible by the act of God, the act of law, or the act of the *obligee* himself, there the penalty of the *obligation* is saved; for no prudence or foresight of the *obliger* could guard against such a contingency.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. xx. p. 340.

OBLIQUE, } Fr. *oblique*; It. *obliquus*; Sp. *ob-*
OBLIQUA'TION, } *liquo*; Lat. *obliquus*; of unsettled
OBLI'QUELY, } etymology; the Gr. *λοξός*, (which
OBLI'QUITY. } Martinius prefers,) has the same sig-
nification, from *λέχ-ειν*, to incline.

Inclining, bending, diverging, sloping; deviating from a right line, from right; from rectitude.

At Paris the sunne riseth two houres before it riseth to them under the equinoctiall, and setteth likewise two houres after them, by means of the *obliquitie* of the horizon.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. iii. fol. 50. *The Temperature of Regions*.

For that the love we bear our friends,
Though ne'er so strongly grounded,
Hath in it certain *oblique* ends,
If to the bottom sounded.

Drayton. The Muses' Elysium. Nymphal 3.

His natural affection in a direct line was strong, in an *oblique* but weak; for no man ever loved children more, nor a brother less.

Baker. Henry I. Anno 1135.

On each side four continual watch observe,
And under one great captain jointly serve,
Two fore-right stand, two cross, and four *obliquely* swerve.

P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, can. 2.

But to exact againe what once is given,
Is Nature's meere *obliquitie*! as Heaven
Should aske the blood and spirits he hath infus'd
In man, because man hath the flesh abus'd.

Ben Jonson. The Vnder-wood. An Elegie, fol. 203.

And, that he might their aim decline,
Advanc'd still in an *oblique* line.

Butler. Hudibras, part i. can. 3.

[Your schools] with one confederate voice assert,
That matter by necessity descends
In lines direct, yet part *obliquely* tends.

Blackmore. Creation, book iv.

There can be no such thing in Nature as an honest and lawful envy; but it is intrinsically evil, and imports in it an essential *obliquity*, not to be taken off, or separated from it.

South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 373.

The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes, is least in colours of the densest than in thin substances.

Newton. Optics.

If Mr. Hogarth did not commence direct hostilities on the latter, [Mr. Wilkes,] he at least *obliquely* gave the first offence by an attack on the friends and party of that gentleman.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. ch. iv. p. 169.

Deformity of heart I call
The worst deformity of all.
Your cares to body are confin'd,
Few fear *obliquity* of mind.

Cotton. Pleasure. Vision 2.

OBLIGE,
OBLIQUE

OBLITE-
RATE.
—
OBLI-
VION.

OBLI'TERATE, } Fr. *obliterer*; It. *obliterare*;
OBLITERA'TION. } Sp. *obliterar*; Lat. *obliterare*,
quod est oblinendo delere atque inducere; Vossius, (in *v. Litera*.) who (in *v. Oblitero*) has no doubt that *obliterare* means *literis aliquid superducere, ut priores deleantur*.

To deface, to efface; to blot out, rub or wear out; destroy the form or figure of.

I do not doubt but that the image which the soul perceives is that in the eye, and not any other corporeally produced to the inside of the brain. (where colour and figure would be so strangely depraved, if not quite obliterated.)

More. *The Immortality of the Soul*, book ii. ch. x. fol. 105.

When we forget things; either the impressions are obliterated, or the images dissolved into their first principles, or exterminated from the brain, with the current of the animal spirits into the nerves.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book ii. ch. iii. fol. 43.

Considering the many mutations and casualties of wars, transmissions, especially that of the general flood, there might, probably, be an obliteration of all those monuments of antiquity that immense ages precedent at some time have yielded.

Hale. *Origination of Mankind*, ch. ii. sec. 2. fol. 138.

The sin of Judah is said to be writ upon the table of their hearts; as if their memory of, and affection to, it could scarce be obliterated.

Dr. Whitby. *On the Five Points*, dis. 3. ch. iii. sec. 5. p. 249.

That plea refuted, other quirks they seek—
Mercy is infinite, and man is weak;
The future shall obliterate the past,
And Heav'n, no doubt, shall be their home at last.

Cowper. *Truth*.

Cause, from being the name of a particular object, has become, in consequence of the obliteration of that original signification, a remarkable abbreviation in language.

Beddoes. *Observations on the Nature of Mathematical Evidence*, p. 96.

OBLI'VION, } Fr. *oblivion*; It. *obblivione*; Sp.
OBLI'VIOUS, } *oblivido*; Lat. *oblivio*, from *obli-*
OBLI'VIOUSNESS. } *viscor*; and this (Vossius) from
the ancient *liviscor*; Martinius forms it from *oblivi*, the præterperfect of *oblinere*, to blot out, to obliterate; *quia quorum obliviscimur, ea velut obliiscuntur ut legi non queant*. And it is applied to

Effacement or obliteration from the mind or memory; forgetfulness; dismissal from, negation or privation of, memory or remembrance.

Whiche ryngge bare of *obliuon*
The name, and that was by reason,
That where on a finger it sate,
Anone his loue he so foryate,
As though he had it neuer knowe.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv. p. 99.

I shall be greatly condemned as a man verie lightlie bent, and rather desirous to continue in the fresh remembrance of my follies, than content to cancell them in *obliuion* by discontinuance.

Gascoigne. *To the Youth of England*.

But I dwell here nowe in a schoole of *obliuiousnesse*.

Fox. *Martyrs*, Anno 1555. *Conference between M. Latimer and Dr. Ridley*, fol. 1565.

Pensifeness and *obliuiousnesse* made them ignorant in the thyng that they knew.

Udall. *John*, ch. xiii.

I wonder what *obliuiousness* is come vppon hym, that he so cleaueth vnto the doctors, whome he affirmed before eyther to make no mention of it, or els very seldome.

Frith. *Workes*, fol. 51. *Answer vnto Fisher, Byshop of Rochester*.

But such as neither of themselves can sing,
Nor yet are sung of others for reward,
Die in obscure *obliuion*, as the thing
Which never was, ne never with regard,
Their names shall of the later Age be heard.

Spenser. *The Ruines of Time*.

But wherfore let we then our faithful friends,
The associates and copartners of our loss,
Lye thus astonish't on th' *oblivious* pool,
And call them not to share with us their part,
In this unhappy mansion.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book i. l. 271.

Wher's your horn? answer to me for that.

GREN. An't like you, sir, I was *oblivious*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, act iv. sc. 1.

Let dark *oblivion*, and the hollow grave,
Content themselves our frailer thoughts to have.

Waller. *Upon the Death of my Lady Rich*.

Down her pale cheek new streaming sorrow flows;
Till soft *oblivious* shade Minerva spread,
And o'er her eyes ambrosial slumber shed.

Pope. *Homer. Odyssey*, book xix.

In England for many years past, this doctrine has sunk into complete *oblivion*, excepting as a monument of the follies of the learned.

Stewart. *Philosophical Essays*, Es. 3. p. 117.

O'BLONG, *adj.* } Fr. *oblong*; It. *oblungo*; Sp.
O'BLONG, *n.* } *oblongo*; Lat. *oblongus*; (*ob*, aug.
and *longus*.) long, the length exceeding the breadth; and thus longer than broad or wide. Savile (see the Quotation from Gordon) renders the Lat. *oblongus*, not *oblong*, but *long*; and Holland, in Pliny and Livy, *long*, and *long-fashioned*.

Britain is by Livy and Fabius Rusticus, compared in shape to an *oblong* shield, or a broad knife with two edges.

Gordon. *Tacitus. Life of Agricola*.

The best figure of a garden is either a square or an *oblong*, and either upon a flat or a descent; they have all their beauties, but the best I esteem an *oblong* upon a descent.

Sir William Temple. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 234. *On Gardening*.

But with regard to nature, it seems as much avoided, as in the squares and *oblongs* and strait lines of our ancestors.

Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv. ch. vii. p. 280.

O'BLOQUY, } Lat. *obloquium*, from *ob-loqui*, to
O'BLOCUTOR. } speak against, to gainsay.

A gainsaying; ill or evil saying, calumny; detraction; reproach. And see the Quotation from Barrow.

From the great *obloquy* in which hee was soo late before, hee was sodainelye fallen in soo greate truste.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 44. *Richard III*.

There be dyverse (*oblocutors*) which, by report of his enemyes, saye, that he would never have set forth such thinges as he promysed.

Bale. *Preface to Leland's Itinerary*.

Think you not then, poor women had not need
Be well advis'd, to write what men should read;
When being silent, but to move awry
Doth often bring us into *obloquy*.

Drayton. *The Countess of Salisbury. To the Black Prince*.

For the word *καταλαλιῶν*, according to its origination, and according to some use, doth signifie all kind of *obloquy*, and so may comprize slander, harsh censure, reviling, scoffing, and the like kinds of *speaking against* our neighbour; but in stricter acceptation, and according to peculiar use, it denoteth that particular sort of *obloquy*, which is called detraction, or backbiting.

Barrow. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 262. *Sermon 19*.

It was his destiny to render to his people those great and splendid services, which excite public applause and gratitude; and to perform at the same time those humbler duties, which, though perhaps more meritorious, are more obscure, and sometimes produce more *obloquy* than acknowledgment.

Eustace. *Italy*, vol iv. ch. i. p. 17.

OBLUCTATION, Lat. *obluctatio*, from *ob-luctari*, to struggle against—*ob*, and *luctari*.

A struggling or striving against. The same author, (Fotherby,) in the same Work, also uses *luctation*. "A diligent *luctation* and contention with ourselves." p. 418.

OBLI-
VION.
—
OBLUC-
TATION.

OBLUC-TATION. He hath not the command of himself to use that artificial *obluc-tation*, and facing out of the matter which he doth at other times.
Fotherby. Atheom. (1622,) p. 125.

OBREP-TION.

OBMUTESCENCE, (see *MUTE, ante*.) Lat. *obmutescens*, present participle of *ob-mutescere*, to become dumb in speech.

Dumbness of speech.

But a vehement fear naturally produceth *obmutescence*; and sometimes irrecoverable silence.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iii. ch. viii. p. 155.

Compare christianity as it came from Christ, with the same religion as it fell into other hands; the hair shirt, the watchings, the midnight prayers, the *obmutescence*, the gloom and mortification of religious orders, and of those who aspired to religious perfection.

Paley. Evidences, vol. ii. part ii. ch. ii. p. 60.

OBNOXIOUS, } Lat. *obnoxius, obnoxiosus*; *ob*
OBNOXIOUSNESS, } *noxam pœnæ obligatus*; subject
OBNOXIOUSLY, } to punishment for a fault or crime. See *MARTINIUS*.

Subject, liable, or exposed, to punishment; generally, subject, liable, or exposed; faulty, offensive; blamable.

Think but how poor thou wast, how *obnoxious*,
Whom a small lump of flesh could poison thus.
Donne. Funeral Elegies. Of the Progress of the Soul.

But made hereby *obnoxious* more
To all the miseries of life,
Life in captivity
Among human foes.

Milton. Samson Agonistes, l. 107.

But, oh, ye tutelar spirits, ye well know our weakness, and their strength; our silliness, and their craft, their deadly machinations, and our miserable *obnoxiousness*.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 964. The Invisible World, book i.

Every man is loath to be an informer, whether out of the envy of the office, or out of the conscience of his own *obnoxiousness*.

Id. Ib. fol. 807. Cases of Conscience, dec. 2. case 5.

Their earthly mould *obnoxious* was to Fate,
Th' immortal part assum'd immortal state
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, part i.

Our *obnoxiousness* to the curse of the law for sin, had exposed us to all the extremity of misery, and made death as due to us, as wages to the workman.

South. Sermons, vol. xi. p. 144.

So far indulge; 'tis fit besides, that man,
To change *obnoxious*, be to change inur'd.
Armstrong. The Art of preserving Health, book ii.

OBNUBILATE, } Lat. *obnubilare*, to cover with
OBNUBILATION, } clouds, (*nubibus*.) As the
Fr. *obnubiler*. To obnubilate, make cloudy, obscure or darken, as clouds do the sky. *Cotgrave*.

If they [his virtues] be like a clear light, eminent; they will stab him with a but of detraction: as if there were something yet so foul, as did *obnubilare* even the brightest glory.

Feltham. Resolve 50. fol. 89.

Let others glory in their triumphs and trophies, in their *obnubilation* of bodies coruscant; that they have brought fear upon champions.

Waterhouse. Apologie for Learning, p. 175.

OBOLARIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft; corolla bell-shaped, four-cleft; capsule one-celled, two-valved, many seeded; stamens in the divisions of the corolla.

One species, *O. Virginica*, a small herbaceous perennial, native of North America. *Nuttal*.

OBREPTION, Lat. *obrepere*; to creep slyly; (*ob*, aug. and *repere*, to creep.)

Fr. *obreption*; obreption, the creeping or stealing to a thing by crafty means; the getting or obtaining thereof by dissimulation or private cousenage; *Cotgrave*; who

also uses the adjective *obreptitious* in *v. Obreptice*; and *Delpino* in *v. Obrepticio*.

Sudden incursions and *obreptions*, sins of mere ignorance and inadvertency.

Cudworth. Sermons, p. 81.

OBRIMUM, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* four, unequal, terminal joint elongate, of the maxillary subfusiform-truncate; of the labial ovate-truncate; *antennæ* pilose, slender, first joint robust, second subglobose, third and fourth slender, of nearly equal length, fifth elongate, sixth and following shorter, and of nearly equal length with each other; head broad, trigonal; eyes truncate; *thorax* longer than broad, with the sides produced in the middle; body elongate, subcylindric; *elytra* rounded at the apex; *femora* abruptly clavate; *tibiæ* slender, single.

Type of the genus, *Cerambyx cantharinus*, *Linnaeus*; *Ob. cantharium*, *Curtis, Britt. Entom. vol. ii. pl. xci.* Five species, two of them British; they inhabit decaying trees, upon which their larvæ subsist.

OBSCE'NE, } Fr. *obscene*; It. *osceno*; Sp. *ob-*
OBSCE'NELY, } *sceno*; Lat. *obscenus*; of uncertain
OBSCE'NENESS, } Etymology. *Vossius* and *Marti-*
OBSCE'NITY, } *nus* collect the opinions of pre-

ceding writers. *Ob* is negative, *Varro* says, of *scæva*: *Ea dicta ab scævâ, id est, sinistra; quod quæ sinistra sunt, bona auspicia existimantur. De Ling. Lat. lib. vi.* In common usage it is

Abominable, inauspicious; offensive, foul, lewd.

The guilty serpents, and *obscener* beasts,
Creep, conscious, to their secret rests;
Nature to thee does reverence pay
Ill omens and ill sights removes out of the way.

Cowley. Hymn to Light.

As when wee avoid losse by it, and escape *obsceneness*, and gaine in the grace and property, which helps significance.

Ben Jonson. Discoveries, fol. 118.

The Heathen Poets did nominate, inuocate, adire, adore, and supplicate these idoles, and discourse of all their genealogies, villanies, and *obscenities*.

Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, part i. act iii. sc. 1.

The Masoreths, and Rabbinical Scholiasts not well attending, have often us'd to blur the margent with *keri* instead of *ketiv*, and gave us this insulse rule out of their Talmud, that all words which in the law are writ *obscenely*, must be chang'd to more civil words.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 115. An Apology for Smectymnus.

Sudden, our bands a spotted pard restrain;
Then, arm'd with tusks, and lightning in his eyes,
The boar's *obscener* shape the god belies.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, book iv.

I wish, at least, our sacred rites were free
From those pollutions of *obscenity*.

Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 6.

Then, on a lofty beam, the matron ty'd
The noose dishonest, and *obscenely* dy'd.

Pitt. Virgil. Æneid, book xii.

OBSCU'RE, *v.* } Fr. *obscurcir*; It. *oscurare*;
OBSCU'RE, *adj.* } Sp. *obscurer*; Lat. *obscurare*,
OBSCU'RE, *n.* } from *obscurus*; *ob*, and (*obsolete*)
OBSCU'RELY, } *scurus*, from *σκῆυρος*, and this from
OBSCU'RENESS, } *σκῆυα, umbra*. See *Vossius*, and
OBSCU'RITY, } *Scheid. in Lennep, p. 899.*
OBSCURA'TION, } To dim or darken; to cloud,

to hide, to be or cause to be gloomy; less distinguishable or discernible; difficult to be perceived or discovered. The adjective is also applied as equivalent to Unknown, unnoticed; mean, base.

— Loue is right of such nature
Now is faire, and now *obscure*,
Now bright.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 210.

OBREP-TION.

OB-SCURE.

OB-
SCURE.
—
OBSE-
CRA-
TION.

Behold and I shall now the cloude remoue
Which ouercast thy mortal sight doth dim :
Whoes moisture doth *obscure* all thinges aboue.
Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book ii.

And therefore [he] euer so laboured to set his wordes in such
obscure and doubtful fashion that he mighte haue alwaye some
refuge at some starting hole.
*Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 554. The Second Part of the
Confutation of Tyndall.*

Bust. I must not : 'twill break his heart to hear it.
Jul. How ? there's bad tidings : I must *obscure* and hear it.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Maid of the Mill, act iv. sc. 1.

Boy. I must be plain then, come I know you are Maria : this thin
vail cannot *obscure* you.

Id. The Little Thief, act iv. sc. 1.

— Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions, or with *obscure* wing
Scout farr and wide into the realm of night,
Scorning surprize.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ii. l. 131.

— Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss
And through the palpable *obscure* find out
His uncouth way.

Id. Ib. book ii. l. 410.

The body of Richard after many indignities and reproaches (the
dirigies and obsequies of the common people towards tyrants) was
obscurely buried.

Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 2.

Thou may'st in after-ages live esteem'd,
Unburi'd in these lines, reserv'd in pureness ;
These shall entomb those eyes, that have redeem'd
Me from the vulgar, thee from all *obscureness*.

Daniel. Sonnet 41. To Delia.

These questions of predestination, being perplexed, thorny, and
troublesome through their *obscureness*, may, without all detriment
of salvation, be either unknown or discussed.

Hall. Via Media, The Way of Peace, vol. ix. p. 827.

Understanding hereby their cosmical descent, or their setting
when the sun ariseth, and not their heliacal *obscuration*, or their in-
clusion in the lustre of the sun.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book vi. ch. iii.

Thy gifts thou in *obscurity* dost waste
False friends thy kindness, born but to deceive thee.

Drayton. Idea 10.

His fiery cannon did their passage guide,
And following smoke *obscur'd* them from the foe :
Thus Israel, safe from the Egyptian's pride,
By flaming pillars and by clouds did go.

Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Now bolder fires appear,
And o'er the palpable *obscurement* sport,
Glaring and gay as falling Lucifer.

Pomfret. Dies Novissima.

When all the instruments of knowledge are forbid to do their
office, ignorance and *obscurity* must needs be upon the whole soul.

South. Sermons, vol. iii. p. 64.

But the dark mantle of involving time
Has veil'd their beauties, and *obscur'd* their rhyme.

Langhorne. Genius and Valour.

— Thus ever fix'd
In solitude, may I, *obscurely* safe,
Deceive mankind, and steal through life along,
As slides the foot of Time, unmark'd, unknown.

Mallet. The Excursion, can. 1.

OBSECRA'TION, } Fr. *obsecration* ; Sp. *obse-*
O'BSECRA'TORY. } cracion ; Lat. *obsecratio* ; from
obsecrare, to pray earnestly, (*ob*, aug. and *sacer* ; see
CONSECRATE.) *Quasi per sacra vel a sacris orare*.

An earnest prayer or beseeching.

The verb to *obsecrate* is given by Dr. Nott in his
Glossary to Sir Thomas Wyatt : it has not occurred to
us in the Poems.

That these were comprehended under the *sacra*, is manifest from
the old form of *obsecration*.

Stillingfleet.

Oh that we could at last now entertain that gracious and *obse-*
cratory charge of the blessed Apostle of the Gentiles. (1 Cor. i. 10.)
Hall. Works, vol. iii. p. 588. The Peace Maker, sec. 26.

O'BSEQUY, } Fr. *obsequieux* ; Lat. *obsequi-*
OBSE'QUIOUS, } osus, *obsequium*, from *obsequi*, to
OBSE'QUIOUSLY, } follow closely, (*ob*, aug. and *sequi*,
OBSE'QUIOUSNESS. } to follow.) Hence *obsequious*.

Following closely, observantly, servilely ; observant,
attentive to, complying, yielding ; subservient, servile.

To youth me oweth to be *obsequious*,
Nou I begin thus to worke for his sake
Which may the seruence of loue aslake
To the louer, as a mitigatiue.

Prologue to the Remedy of Loue. Imputed to Chaucer.

With all faythfull *obsequy* worshippe hym therfore that created
heauen and earthe in wonderfull strength and bewty.

Bale. Image, part ii. sig. l. 7.

He came vnto the kynges grace, and wayted vppon hym, and
was no man so *obsequyous* and seruiceable.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 368. The Practice of Popish Prelates.

Hee kept a strait hand on his nobilitie, and chose rather to
aduance clergie-men and lawyers, which were more *obsequious* to
him, but had lesse interest in the people.

Bacon. King Henry VII. p. 241.

I find one of them *obsequiously* making ready for thy coming
out of those chambers of death, upon thine Easter morning ; roll-
ing away that massy stone, whiche the vain care of thine adversaries
had laid.

*Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 947. The Great Mystery of Godliness,
sec. 10.*

Mos. 'Tis true, that, sway'd by strong necessitie,
I am enforc'd to eate my carefull bread
With too much *obsequie*.

Ben Jonson. The Fox, act iii. sc. 2.

— Let neither
Too much *obsequiousness* teach them insolency,
Nor any ill usage brand us with incivility.

Shirley. The Merchant's Wife, act i. sc. 2.

"Sweet pleasing sleep !" (Saturnia thus began,)
"Who spread'st thy empire o'er each god and man ;
If e'er *obsequious* to thy Juno's will,
O Power of slumbers ! hear, and favour still."

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book xiv.

He fell in love with Omphale, Queen of Lyda, and in order to
win her affections by his *obsequiousness*, condescended to change
the hide for a suite of purple, and the club for a distaff.

Lewis. Statius, book x. l. 970, n.

When theatres for you the scenes forego,
And the box bows *obsequiously* low :
How dull the plan which indolence has drawn,
The mossy grotto, or the flow'ry lawn !

Shenstone. To a Lady, October 7, 1736.

The common people have not yet contracted that *obsequiousness*
and submission, which the rigour of their government, if no revolu-
tion occurs to redress it, must in time reduce them to.

Observer, No. 21.

O'BSEQUY, } Fr. *obseques* ; Sp. *obsequias* ;
OBSE'QUIOUS, } Lat. *obsequiæ*, introduced as equi-
OBSE'QUIOUSLY. } valent to *exsequiæ*. See EXE-
QUIES ; from *ex-sequi*, to follow out, *sc.* the funeral pomp
to burial. And hence *obsequy*.

The funeral procession ; the funeral rites or solemn-
ities.

Obsequious and *obsequiously* are used by Shakspeare
from the noun in this application.

And to the ladies he restored again
The bodies of hir housbondes that were slain,
To don the *obsequies*, as was tho the gise.

Chaucer. The Knights Tale, v. 995.

OBSE-
CRA-
TION.
—
OBSE-
QY.

OBSE-
QUY.OB-
SERVE.

I wil that there be ordeyned ij. tapers of ij. lb. every taper, and ij. candilstycks of the wax-chaundeller, and they do be sett at my grave and to brenne the tyme of the hole *obsequy*.

Fabyan. Preface, p. viii.

The corps was conveyed from Pomfret to London; where it lay with open face in Saint Paul's three days, and after a solemn *obsequy*, was had to Langly, and there meanly interred.

Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book iii. note 7.

Scarce was his body lapp'd up in the lead

Before his doleful *obsequies* were done,
When England's crown was set on Edward's head.

Drayton. The Legend of Pierce Gaveston.

But you must know, your father lost a father,
That father lost, lost his, and the seruiuer bound
In filial obligation, for some terme
To do *obsequious* sorrow.

Shakspeare. Hamlet, fol. 154.

But vncle draw you neere,
To shed *obsequious* teares vpon this trunke.

Id. Titus Andronicus, fol. 52.

ANNE. Set downe, set downe your honourable load,
If honour may be shrowded in a herse;
Whil'st I a while *obsequiously* lament
Th' vntimely fall of vertuous Lancaster.

Id. Richard III. fol. 174.

And, that the princely *obsequies* might be
Perform'd according to his high degree,
The steed, that bore him living to the sight
Was trapp'd with polish'd steel, all shining bright,
And cover'd with th' achievements of the knight.

Dryden. Palamon and Arcite.

OBSE/RVE, v.

OBSE/RVABLE,

OBSE/RVABLY,

OBSE/RVANT, *adj.*OBSE/RVANT, *n.*

OBSE/RVANCE,

OBSE/RVANCY,

OBSERVA/TION,

OBSERVA/TOR,

OBSE/RVATORY,

OBSE/RVER,

OBSE/RVINGLY.

See CONSERVE. Fr. *observer*;
It. *osservare*; Sp. *observar*; Lat.
ooservare, to keep carefully, (*ob*,
aug. and *servare*, to keep.)

To keep or hold, *sc.* in sight,
to behold; to watch, to guard;
to note or notice, to attend to, to
mark or remark; to regard.

This maner of woman, that *observen* chastitee, must be clene in herte as wel as in body and in thought.

Chaucer. The Persones Tale, p. 167.

Right so this god of loues hypocrite
Doth so his ceremonies and obeisance
And keepeth in semblaunt alle his *observance*;
That souneth unto gentillnesse of love.

Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 10830.

And axeth by what *observance*
She might moste, to the plesance
Of god, that nightes reule kepe.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 23.

I will *observe* the lawe, that nature gaue to me,
To conquer such as will resist, and let the rest go free.

Surrey. Song. Of a Ladie that refused to daunce with him.

That the true *observation* of the sabaoth consisteth not onely in abstaining from bodely labours: and that to a christien mā, euery day is the sabaoth and not onely the seuenth day.

Barnes. Epitome of his Workes, fol. 367.

I do loue
To note, and to *observe*: though I live out,
Free from the active torrent, yet I'd marke
The currents, and the passages of things,
For mine owne private use; and know the ebbs
And flowes of state.

Ben Jonson. The Fox, act ii. sc. 1. fol. 406.

That wrong, by order, may grow right by this;
Sith right th' *observer*, but of order is.

Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book vii.

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It hath one *observable* generall resolution of the whole body of the Lords and Commons, warranting it in King John's reign, even then when they all took up arms to enforce him to confirm the great Charter itself, which our opposites cry out to be violated by the Parliament's moderate seisesures, onely by way of distresse or sequestration.

Prynne. Treachery and Disloyalty, part iv. p. 29.

And here was an end of all the troubles of this king; in whom it is *observable*, that loving his ease so well as he did, he should run voluntarily into such troubles, especially at home, upon so small occasions as he did.

Baker. King John, Anno 1216.

And therefore also it is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *observably* recorded in some histories.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book ii. ch. v. p. 98.

Therein the hermite, which his life here led

In streight *observance* of religious vow,
Was wont his howres and holy things to bed.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 5.

And as wholesome meat corrupteth to little wormes; so good formes and orders corrupt into a number of petty *observances*.

Bacon. Essay 17. p. 98.

Of their weight they were so curious and *observant*, that they had them [lamprey] weighed many times at their very tables in the presence of their guests.

Hakewill. Apologie, book iv. ch. vii. sec. 6.

Such *observants* they are thereof that our Sauour himselfe beeing to set down the perfect idea of that which we are to pray and wish for on earth, did not teach to pray or wish for more, than onely that heere it myght bee with vs, as with them it is heauen.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book i. sec. 4. fol. 10.

If we come to later years, both in England and in foreign parts, the *observer* of the Bills of Mortality before mentioned [Dr. Hakewill] hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues have swept away.

Hale. Origination of Mankind, ch. ix. sec. 2. fol. 213.

There is some soule of goodnesse in things euill,
Would men *observingly* distill it out.

Shakspeare. Henry V. fol. 83.

10 Sep. 1676. Din'd with me Mr. Flamstead the learned astrologer and mathematician, whom his maty had establish'd in the new *Observatorie* in Greenwich Park, furnished with the choicest instruments. An honest, sincere man.

Evelyn. Memoirs, vol. i. p. 486.

But pardon too, if zealous for the right,
A strict *observer* of each noble flight,
From the fine gold I separate the allay,
And show how hasty writers some times stray.

Dryden. The Art of Poetry, can. 4.

She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say.
Good *observer*, not so fast away.

Id. Juvenal. Satire 10.

I am inclined to think, that Ovid had so great an attention to poetical embellishments, that he voluntarily declined a strict *observance* of any astronomical system.

Garth. Preface to Ovid's Metamorphoses.

Ev'n now she shades thy evening-walk with bays,
(No hireling she, no prostitute to praise,)
Ev'n now *observant* of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm sun-set of thy various day.

Pope. To the Earl of Oxford.

In my small *observations* of mankind, I have ever found, that such as are not rather too full of spirit when they are young, degenerate to dulness in their age.

Dryden. Dedication to the Georgics.

Since the obligation upon Christians, to comply with the religious *observance* of Sunday, arises from the public uses of the institution, and the authority of the apostolic practice, the manner of *observing* it ought to be that which best fulfils these uses, and conforms the nearest to this practice.

Paley. Moral Philosophy, vol. ii. book v. ch. viii. p. 92.

OBSE/SS, v. } Lat. *obsidere, obsessus*, to set against,
OBSE/SSION, } to beset, (*ob*, and *sedere*.)
OBSI/DIONAL. } To beset, to besiege.

In *possession*—the Evil Spirit was supposed to enter

OBSSESS. into possession of the body of the demoniac : in *obsession*, to beset or besiege him from without.

OBSTACLE.

Obsidional. See the Quotation from Pliny.

Nowe it is to be feared that where maiestie approacheth to excesses, & the mind is *obsessed* with inordinate glorie, lest pryde, of all vices mooste horyble, shulde sodeynly entre and take prisoner the harte of a gentyllman called to auctoritie.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book ii. ch. iv. fol. 103.

Melancholy persons are most subject to diabolical temptations and illusions, and most apt to entertaine them, and the Deuill best able to worke upon them. But whether by *obsession*, or *possession*, or otherwise, I will not determine, 'tis a difficult question.

Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, fol. 53.

CORV. Grave fathers, he is *possest*; againe, I say,
Possest : nay, if there be *possession*,
And *obsession*, hee has both.

Ben Jonson. The Fox, act v. sc. 12.

The same was called also an *obsidional* coronet or *seige-garland*, namely, when some captaine had forced the enemies to raise the seige and dislodge, and thereby saved either a whole town or campe from utter shame and finall destruction.

Holland. Plinie, vol. ii. ch. iv.

OBSIGNATE, } Lat. *obsignare*, to mark strongly,
OBSIGNATION, } (*ob*, aug. and *signare*, to mark or
OBSIGNATORY. } sign.)

To mark strongly or firmly; to confirm by marking, signing, or sealing; to confirm, to ratify.

This the Spirit of God does work in all his servants; and it is called the spirit of *obsignation*, or the confirming spirit, because it confirms our hope, and assures our title to life eternal.

Taylor. Sermons. Of the Spirit of Grace, part i. p. 4.

As circumcision was a seal of the covenant made with Abraham and his posterity; so keeping the sabbath did *obsignate* the covenant made with the children of Israel after their delivery out of Egypt.

Barrow. Works, vol. i. fol. 169. An Exposition of the Decalogue.

Yea they are the builders of that house, founding it by initial conversion, rearing it by continued instruction, covering and furnishing it by sacramental *obsignation* of divine grace.

Id. Ib. Sermon 11. vol. i. fol. 169.

Merely *obsignatory* signs.

Dr. Ward to Bishop Bedel. Parr's Letters of Usher, p. 441.

OBSOLESCENT, } Lat. *obsolescens, obsoletus*;
OBSOLETE, } *obsolescere, ob, solere*, to grow
OBSOLETENESS. } or become, to be, lost, &c.
through disuse; (*obs*, and *oleo*, from Gr. *ὀλλύω*, or *ὀλλύμι*, to lose, to destroy.)

Becoming disused; coming into disuse.

Whereby it hath come to pass, that many words and phrases, becoming *obsolete*, have been exchanged by the collators of the copies, for others more in use, in the age and country wherein they lived.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book v. ch. i. fol. 291.

He [Waller] attained, by a felicity like instinct, a style, which perhaps will never be *obsolete*.

Johnson. Life of Waller.

All the words compounded of *here* and a preposition, except *hereafter*, are *obsolete* or *obsolescent*.

Id. Dictionary, in v. Hereout.

The reader is therefore embarrassed at once with dead and with foreign languages, with *obsoleteness* and innovation.

Id. Works, vol. ii. p. 110. Proposals for Printing the Works of Shakspeare.

O'BSTACLE, } Fr. *obstacler, obstacle*; It. *osta-*
O'BSTANCY. } *colo*; Sp. *obstaculo*; Lat. *obsta-*
culum, from *ob-stare*, to stand against, to oppose, or resist.

An opposition or resistance, stoppage, hinderance, or impediment.

— Sire, so ther be non *obstacle*
Other than this, God of his hie miracle,

And of his mercy may so for you werche,
That er ye have your rights of holy cherche,
Ye may repent of wedded mannes lif,
In which ye sain ther is no wo ne strif.

Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9533.

Now if we should fayne a purgatory, it were not possible to imagine a greater *obstacle* to make vs feare & flye from death.

Frith. Workes, fol. 30. An Answer to Rastal's Dialogue.

Because an *obstacle*, by nature earthly and foul, doth not receive the pure clearness of light: alluding to that most divine light, which only shineth on those minds, which are purged from all worldly dross, and human uncleanness.

Raleigh. History of the World, book i. sec. 7. fol. 7.

It doth indeed but irrita reddere sponsalia, annul the contract: after marriage it is of no *obstancie*.

Ben Jonson. The Silent Woman, act v. sc. 3.

— They guide a troop of slaves,
Our missile-weapon'd helots, to observe,
Provide, forewarn, and *obstacles* remove.

Glover. Leonidas, book ii.

OBSTETRICATE, } Lat. *obstetricari*; *obste-*
OBSTETRICATION, } *trix, ab obsidendo*. Vossius
OBSTETRICK, } thinks *ob* is here equivalent
OBSTETRICIOUS. } to *ad*, *obstetrix*, quasi *adse-*
trix, quia adsideat parturienti; because she sits or continues sitting with or close to one who is bringing forth.

To assist in bringing forth; to aid or help at a birth or production.

Nature does *obstetricate*, and do that office of herself when it is the proper season.

Evelyn, ii. 6.

There he must lie in an uncouth posture, for his appointed month, till the native bonds being loosed and the doors forced open, he shall be by an helpful *obstetrication* drawn forth into a larger prison of the world; there indeed he hath elbow-room enough.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 492. The Free Prisoner, sec. 8.

Yet is all humane teaching, but maientical, or *obstetricious*.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. iv. fol. 693.

Or see him guard their pregnant hour;
Exert his soft *obstetric* power;
And, lending each his lenient hand
With new-born grubs enrich the land.

Shenstone. Moral Pieces.

O'BSTINATE, } Fr. *obstine*; It. *ostinato*; Sp.
O'BSTINACY, } *obstinado*; Lat. *obstinatus*, from
O'BSTINATELY, } *obstinare*, to stand against, to
O'BSTINATENESS. } persist, (*ob*, and *stanare* or *stinare*, from *stare*.)

Persisting, (sc. in self-will, in opinion;) self-willed, stubborn, firm, immovable, inflexible. See the Quotation from Elyot.

For tristesse is of suche a kynde,
That for to maintene his folie
He hath with hym *obstinacie*,
Whiche is within of suche a slouth.
That he forsaketh all the trouth
And wöll to no reason bowe.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 121.

For where a man is *obstinate*
Wan hope falleth at laste,
Whiche maie not longe after laste,
Till slouth make of hym an ende.

Id. Ib.

And so was he after much fauour shewed him, & much labour charitably taken for the sauing of him delyuered in conclusion for his *obstinacie* to the seculare handes.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 346. The Confutation of Tindall. Preface.

Obstinacie is an affection immouable, fyxed to wylle, abandonynge reason, which is ingendred of pryde, that is to say, whan a manne esteemeth so moche him self aboute any other, that he re-

OBSTA-
CLE.

OBSTI-
NATE.

OBSTINATE. puteth his owne wytte onely, to be in perfection, and contemneth al other counsell.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book iii. ch. xv.

OBSTRUCT. God is not able to shewe suche mercy vnto them that *obstinately* fal from the truth, and become enemyes to the Holy Ghost.

Bible, Anno 1551. Hebrues, ch. vi. notes.

Whom against the *obstinatenesse* of the said William Swinderby we thought good to receiue, and did receiue.

Fox. Martyrs, fol. 434. Richard II. Anno 1391.

So war both sides with *obstinate* despite,

With like revenge; and neither party bow'd.

Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book vi.

For Vespasian himselfe, at the beginning of his empire, he was not so *obstinately* bent to obtaine vnreasonable matters.

Savile. Tacitus, book ii. ch. xiv. fol. 91.

For if the souldiers presently after thir victory had directly repared to Rome, whiles they were in courage and hart, by reason of their late good successe, beside a naturall *obstinateness* in them, the matter would not have bin ended so quickly.

Id. Ib. book iii. ch. xiv. fol. 133.

For every degree of *obstinacy* in youth is one step to rebellion.

South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 24.

With powers united, *obstinately* bold

Invade him, couch'd amid the scaly fold.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, book iv.

OBSTREPEROUS, } Lat. *obstreperus*, from *ob-*
OBSTREPEROUSLY, } *strepere*, to make a noise at
OBSTREPEROUSNESS. } or against; (*ob*, and *strepere*,
to make a noise.)

Noisy, clamorous; loudly, turbulently or confusedly noisy, or clamorous.

JUL. *Obstreperous* carle,

If thy throat's tempest could o'erturne my house,

What satisfaction were it for thy child.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Maid in the Mill, act iii. sc. 1.

A numerous crowd of silly women and young people, seemed to be hugely taken and enamour'd with his *obstreperousness* and undecent cants.

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. fol. 578.

There are, who, deaf to mad ambition's call,

Would shrink to hear th' *obstreperous* trump of fame;

Supremely blest; if to their portion fall.

Health, competence, and peace.

Beattie. The Minstrell, book i.

OBSTRUCTION, found hitherto only in Milton: Lat. *obstrictus*, from *obstringere*, to tie fast, to fasten, (*ob*, and *stringere*.) See **CONSTRAIN**.

A tying or fastening; binding; bond or obligation.

Whom so it pleases him by choice

From natural *obstruction*, without taint

Of sin or legal debt.

Milton. Samson Agonistes, p. 457.

OBSTRU'CT, v. } Fr. *obstruer*; It. *obstruire*;
OBSTRU'CTER, } Lat. *obstruere*, to build against,
OBSTRU'CTION, } (*ob*, and *struere*, to build.) See
OBSTRU'CTIVE, adj. } **CONSTRUCT.**

OBSTRU'CTIVE, n. } To build up against, to heap
up against, to block up, to stop up; to oppose, to put or
place in the way of, to hinder.

Both Sin, and Death, and yawning Grave at last,

Through Chaos hurl'd, *obstruct* the mouth of Hell,

For ever, and seal up his ravenous jaws.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book x. l. 636.

And who [Sir Phelim O'neal] was of all the most eminent as in quality, so in crime (had he been judged by a lawful authority) as having been one of the principal leading men in that insurrection, and likewise one of the chief *obstructors* of the union.

Baker. Charles II. Anno 1654.

Open aire (which they call *aer perflabilis*) doth preserve: and this doth appear more evidently in agues, which come (most of them) of *obstructions*, and penning the humours, which thereupon putrifie.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent iv. sec. 331.

CLA. Death is a fearfull thing.

ISA. And shamed life, a hatefull.

CLA. Ay but to die, and go, we know not where,

To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot.

Shakspeare. Measure for Measure, fol. 71.

Some except hony; to those that are cold it may be tolerable, but *Dulcia se in bilem vertunt*, they are *obstructive*.

Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy, fol. 70.

The second *obstructive*, which I shall mention, is that of the fiduciarie, having resolved faith to be the only instrument of his justification, and excluded good works from contributing any thing toward it, proceeds to define his faith to be a full perswasion, that the promises of Christ belong to him, or an assurance of his particular election.

Hammond. Works, vol. i. ch. xiii. fol. 480. Of Fundamentals.

'Tis he th' *obstructed* paths of sound shall clear,

And bid new music charm th' unfolding ear.

Pope. Messiah.

Yet I have no such enemies to fear,

My sole *obstruction* is my father's hair;

His purple lock my sanguine hope destroys,

And clouds the prospect of my rising joys.

Crowall. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book viii.

If e'r thy youth has known the pangs of absence,

Or felt th' impatience of *obstructed* love,

Give me, &c.

Johnson. Irene, act iii. sc. 3.

The North, impetuous, rides upon the clouds,

Dispensing round the Heav'n's *obstructive* gloom.

Glover. On Sir Isaac Newton.

OBTAIN, } Fr. *obtenir*; It. *ottenere*; Sp. *ob-*
OBTAINABLE, } *tener*; Lat. *obtinere*; to hold or
OBTAINMENT. } keep, (*ob*, and *tenere*, to hold. See
CONTAIN.)

To hold, or keep the hold or possession; to get or gain, the hold or possession; to get, to gain, or win, to acquire, to procure.

Wherefore he exhorted them to turne vp their myndes to loue God, which was a thing farre excellling all the cōing that is possible for vs in this life to *obtaine*.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 7. The Life of John Picus.

I come with resolution to *obtain* a suit of you.

CAL. A suit of me! 'tis very like it should be granted, sir.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Maid's Tragedy, act iii.

The default therefore will be found in the law itself; which is neither able to punish the offender, but the innocent must withal suffer; nor can right the innocent in what is chiefly sought, the *obtainment* of love or quietness.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 307. The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.

The subjects we speak of being so the productions of the chymist's art, as not to be otherwise, but by it *obtainable*; it seems but equitable to give the artists leave to name them as they please.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 522. The Sceptical Chymist.

Now this prayer and intercession for them implies the possibility of their receiving forgiveness; and such a possibility doth presuppose in God a disposition to grant it, and consequently a satisfaction provided, such as God will accept, and such as will avail to their benefit, provided they do their parts towards the *obtainment*.

Dr. Whitby. On the Five Points, dis. 2. ch. ii. sec. 2.

OBTEND, Lat. *ob-tendere*, to stretch out against; (*ob*, and *tendere*; Gr. *τείνειν*, to stretch.) See **DIS-TEND**.

To stretch or spread out against, to offer, to object.

'Twas giv'n to you, your darling son to shrowd,

To draw the dastard from the fighting crowd,

And for a man *obtend* an empty cloud.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book x. v. 125.

OBTENEBRATION, Fr. *obtenebrer*, to obtenebrate, obscure, darken, Cotgrave. It. *ottenebrare*; Lat. *obtenebrare*; to keep in darkness; (*ob*, and *tenebræ*, darkness.)

Darkness, obscurity.

OB-
STRUCT.

OBTE-
NEBRA-
TION.

OBTE-
NEBRA-
TION.

For in every megrim, or vertigo, there is an *obtenebration* joyned with a semblance of turning round.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. viii. sec. 725.

OBTUND.

OBTE'ST, } Fr. *obtester*; Lat. *obtestari*; *ob*,
OBTESTATION. } and *testari*; Gr. *θέσθαι*; to put or place; *sc.* any one, to see or observe, to watch.

To call upon to witness; to invoke, to adjure, to conjure, to beseech, to supplicate.

In Savage, to call upon to *witness*; *sc.* in bravery.

We earnestly beseech and humbly *obtest* your lordships in the bowels of Jesus Christ, and by the vows of God which are upon you.

Baker. *Charles I.* Anno 1647.

And so from St. Peter's *attestation* to their wickednesse, we descend to his *obtestation* of their redresse, save your selves.

Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 344. *Sermon preached to the Lords of the High Court of Parliament.*

If with himself at variance ever-wild,
With angry heaven how stands he reconcil'd?
No penitential orisons arise;
Nay, he *obtests* the justice of the skies.

Savage. *The Wanderer*, can. 5.

But, hateful of the wretch, Eumæus heav'd
His hands *obtesting*, and this prayer conceiv'd.

Pope. *Homer. Odyssey*, book xvii.

OBTRECTATION, Fr. *obtrection*; Lat. *obtrectatio*, from *obtreclare*, to *traduce*, and, consequently, to blacken; *sc.* the character; (*ob*, and *tractare*, from *trahere*, *tractum*, to draw.) See DETRACTION.

A blackening, *sc.* the character; calumny, slander.

It is otherwise in Scripture termed, to rail or revile, to use bitter and ignominious language; to speak contumeliously; bring railing accusation, or reproachful censure; to use obloquy or *obtrection*; to curse, that is, to speak words importing that we do wish ill to a person.

Barrow. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 227. *Sermon 16.*

OBTRU'DE, } Lat. *obtrud-ere*, to thrust against,
OBTRU'DER, } (*ob*, and *trud-ere*, to thrust.) See
OBTRU'SION, } DETRUDE, INTRUDE.
OBTRU'SIVE. } To thrust against, to force in the way; to put or place offensively, in the way.

Nor were his actions to content the sight,
Like artists' pieces plac'd in a good light
That they might take at distance and *obtrude*
Something into the eye that might delude.

Cartwright. *On the Death of Lord Stafford.*

If, therefore, he *obtrude* upon us any public mischief, or withhold from us any general good, which is wrong in the highest degree, he must do it as a tyrant, not as a king of England, by the known maxims of our law.

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. p. 398. *An Answer to Eikon Basilike.*

He never reckons those violent and merciless *obtrusions*, which for almost twenty years he had been forcing upon tender consciences by all sorts of persecution.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 397.

Her vertue and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not unsought be won,
Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retir'd.

Id. *Paradise Lost*, book vii. l. 504.

O thou! whom age has taught to understand,
And heaven has guided with a favouring hand!
On god or mortal to *obtrude* a lie,
Forbear, and dread to flatter as to die.

Pope. *Homer. Odyssey*, book xiv.

Experience teaches that [plain speaking] is too frequently under bad management, and *obtruded* on society out of time and season in such a manner as to be highly inconvenient and offensive.

Observer, No. 55.

OBTU'ND, v. } Fr. *obtundre*; It. *ottuso*; Sp. *ob-*
OBTU'SE. } *tuso*; Lat. *obtun-dere*, *obtusum*, to beat against, (*ob* and *tundere*, to beat.)

To beat against, and, consequently, to blunt or stop the edge; to dull, to deaden.

Certainly they [John a Nokes and John a Stiles] were the greatest wranglers that ever lived, and have fill'd all our law-books with the *obtunding* story of their suits and trials.

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 302. *The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

And so of their figures; we know, that all salts are angular, with *obtuse*, right, or acute angles.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book ii. ch. v. fol. 54.

Thou must outlive
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and gray; thy senses then
Obtuse, all taste of pleasure must forgoe.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book xi. l. 541.

Bastings heavy, dry, *obtuse*,
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle jerking
Sets the spirits all a-working.

Swift. *To a Lady*. (1726.)

If by any accident an opprobrious clamour reaches their ears, [*i. e.* men of high rank,] flattery is always at hand to pour in her opiates, to quiet conviction, and *obtund* remorse.

Johnson. *Rambler*, No. 172.

OBVENTION, Lat. *obvenire*, *obventum*, to come against, or in the way of; Fr. *obvention*.

"A meeting with: coming against, happening or chancing unto." Cotgrave.

At which time (when the country grows more rich and better inhabited) the tythes and other *obventions* will also be more augmented and better valued.

Spenser. *View of the State of Ireland*, vol. viii. p. 504.

OBVERSANT, Lat. *obversari*, to be, or be placed before or in the presence of. Used by Bacon as equivalent to

Conversant; familiar with; *sc.* because frequently before us.

And the third is example, which transformeth the will of man into the similitude of that which is most *obversant* and familiar towards it.

Bacon. *Works*, vol. iii. p. 255. *Letter 109. To Sir Henry Saville.*

OBVERT, Lat. *obvertere*, to turn against, (*ob*, and *vertere*, to turn.)

To turn against; to place opposite.

This leaf being held very near the eye, and *obverted* to the light, appeared so full of pores, that it seemed to have such a kind of transparency, as that of a sieve, or a piece of cypress, or a love hood.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. i. p. 729. *Experimental History of Colours*, part iii. exp. 9.

O'BVIATE, v. } Fr. *obvier*; It. *obviare*; Sp. *ob-*
O'BVIATING, n. } *viar*; Lat. *obviare*, to be or come
O'BVIOUS, } in the way. (*via*.)

O'BVIOUSLY, } To be or come in the way; to
O'BVIOUSNESS. } meet; to withstand, to prevent.

Obvious; meeting; preventing; lying in the way; and, consequently, evident, manifest.

For the *obviating* of this difficulty I have willingly declined that instance against the eternal succession of mankind that purely consists upon the account of additional accessions to the latter end, as I may call it, of eternal duration.

Hale. *Origination of Mankind*, ch. vi. sec. 1. fol. 122.

For such vast room in nature unpossess'd
By living soules, desert and desolate,
Onely to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light, convey'd so farr
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them, is *obvious* to dispute.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book viii. l. 158.

And therefore if after all this long scene of fallacy and imposture, (so infinitely dishonourable to our very nature,) we would effectually *obviate* the same for the future.

South. *Sermons*, vol. v. p. 155.

OBTUND.

OBVI
ATE.

OBVI-
ATE.
—
OCCA-
SION.

If she [Fortune] reclaims the temporary boon,
And tries her pinions, fluttering to be gone;
Secure of mind, I'll *obviate* her intent,
And unconcern'd return the goods she lent.
Prior. Henry and Emma.

The hero's bones with careful view select:
Apart, and easy to be known, they lie
Amidst the heap, and *obvious* to the eye.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, book xxiii.

Slight experiments are more easily and cheaply tried: I thought
their easiness or *obviousness* fitter to recommend than depreciate
them.
Boyle.

The following outlines will, I hope, not only *obviate* this incon-
venience; but will allow me in future a greater latitude of illustration
and digression than I could have indulged myself in with propriety
so long as my students were left to investigate the chain of my doc-
trines by their own reflections.

Stewart. Outlines of Moral Philosophy. Preface, p. 6.

The other system which makes virtue a mere matter of prudence,
although not so *obviously* unsatisfactory, leads to consequences which
sufficiently shew that it is erroneous.

Id. Ib. art. 3. (215.) sec. 6. p. 149.

OBU'MBRE, v. } Fr. *obumbrer*; It. *obumbrare*;
OBU'MBRATE, } Sp. *obumbrar*; Lat. *obumbrare*,
OBUMBRA'TION. } to overshadow, (*ob*, and *umbra*, a
shade.) See ADUMBRATION.

"To *obumbrate*, overshadow, cast a mist over, darken,
obscure." *Cotgrave.*

Or half the blisse who coude write or tell,
Whan the Holy Ghost to thee was *obumbrd*.
A Balade in Commendation of our Lady. Imputed to Chaucer.

Not meaning that his fleshe was first in heauen, and so sent
downe from thense, as some heretikes haue ere thys holden an opi-
nion, but that his body was in the blessed Virgin his mother by the
heauenly *obumbracion* of the Holy Ghost.

*Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1068. Answer to the Poysoned
Boke, &c.*

OCCA'SION, v. } Fr. *occasionner*; It. *occasio-*
OCCA'SION, n. } *nare*; Sp. *occasionar*; Lat. *occa-*
OCCA'SIONABLE, } *sio*, (*ob*, and *casus*, from *cad-ere*,
OCCA'SIONAL, } to fall,—*casus se offerens*, Vos-
OCCA'SIONALLY, } *sius*.) Applied to
OCCA'SIONATE, } The time or season, the cir-
OCCA'SIONER. } cumstance or state of circum-
stances or events, in or at which any thing does or may
fall out or happen; time or circumstance, fit, suiting or
opportune, convenient or becoming; suitable, adapted
or appropriate; fitting, befitting, becoming or requiring;
and hence applied as equivalent to

Accident or incident, opportunity, seasonableness;
convenience, concurrence; and further to urgency, exi-
gency.

For that that I do, and that that I schal do is that I kitte awaei
the *occasioun* of hem that wolen *occasioun*, that in the thing in which
thei glorien they be foundun as we.

Wiclif. 2 Corinthians, ch. xi.

Neuerthesse what I do, that wyll I do, to cutte away *occasyon*
from them whych desyre *occasyon*, y^e they mighte be founde lyke
vnto vs in that wherin they reioyce.
Bible, Anno 1551.

For that she wolde fleen the compaignie,
Wer likely was to treten of folie,
As is at festes, and revels, and at dances,
That ben *occasions* of daliances.

Chaucer. The Doctoures Tale, v. 12017.

The Kynges cōmaūded questes to be charged of knyghtes and
esqyres that dwelled in the countre aboute, and to endyte all suche
persones as were *occacyoners* & executors of that dede.

Fabyan. Henry III. Anno 1272.

But one sabboth is past, since my meditations were *occasioned* to
fix themselves upon the gain, which God's children make of their
sins.
Hall. A consolatory Letter to one under Censure.

Wherevpon they were proclaimed rebels and put to the horne,
which *occasioned* William Douglass the chancellor's great enimie,
to gather a power and spoil the lands of this William Creighton.

Holinshed, vol. v. p. 783. The Historie of Scotland

"Mad man," said then the palmer, "that does seeke

Occasion to wrath, and cause of strife;

Shee comes unsought, and shonned followes eke."

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 5.

For *occasion* (as it is in the common verse) turneth a bald noddle,
after she hath present her lockes in front, and no hold taken.

Bacon. Essay 21. p. 125.

This time I could not spend in idleness. I therefore, very will-
ingly set myself to translate my *occasional* meditations into Latin.

Hall. To the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter.

So hath my muse according to her skill

Discovered the soul in all her rayes,

The lowest may *occasionate* much ill.

More. Song of the Soul, part ii. book iii. can. 1. stan. 34.

But he, [Enoch] like others, eat and drank, and slept, recreated
occasionally his mind, and moderately enjoyed the pleasures of con-
jugal society: and yet all these things did not hinder his walking
with God.

Hall. Enoch. Translated by Brown.

The fourth and last rule that I shall mention for the compleating
of our direction about this duty is, that a reproof be not continued or
repeated after amendment of that which *occasioned* the reproof.

South. Sermons, vol. vii. p. 155.

Particularly this practice [keep the heart with all diligence,
&c.] will fence us against immoderate displeasure *occasionable* by
men's hard opinions, or harsh censures passed on us.

Barrow. Works, vol. iii. fol. 142. Sermon 13.

All of these writers have, in my opinion, been *occasionally* misled
in their speculations, by a want of attention to the distinction between
first principles, properly so called, and the fundamental laws of hu-
man belief.

Stewart. Philosophy of the Human Mind, vol. ii. ch. i. sec. 3. p. 89.

OCCECATION, Lat. *ob-cæcare*, to blind, to darken,
(*cæcus*, of unknown etymology.) See CECITY.

Blindness, darkness.

It is an addition to the misery of this inward *occaecation*, that it
was ever joyned with a secure confidence in them whose trade and
ambition is to betray their soules.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. part ii. fol. 141. Occasional Meditations, 57.

O'CCIDENT, } Fr. *occident*; It. and Sp. *occi-*
OCCIDE'NTAL. } *dente*; Lat. *occidens, plaga, in quâ*
sol occidit; (*ob*, and *cadere*;) where the sun goes down
or sets, which we call

The West.

O firste moving cruel firmament,
With thy diurnal swegh that croudest, ay,
And hurtlest all from est til *occident*,
That naturally wold hold another way.

Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4717.

And the remenaunte of the line, fro the aforesaied *orientall* vnto
the bordure, is cleped the weste line, or the line *occidentall*.

Id. The Astrolabie, p. 455.

Thy swift hors restreine

Lowe vnder erthe in *occident*,

That thei toward thorient

By circle go the longe weie.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 119.

Your lordship must take a ruler, or a compasse, and set one foot
of the compasse vpon the land or coast whose longitude you would
know, and extend the other foot of the compasse to the next part of
one of the transuersall lines in the orientall or *occidentall* part.

Hakluyt. Voyages, &c. vol. i. fol. 215. M. Robert Thorne.

There is no more such masters: I may wander

From East to *occident*, cry out for seruice,

Try many, all good: serue truly: neuer

Finde such another master.

Shakspeare. Cymbeline, fol. 390.

For if (as the name *oriental* implyeth) they shal account that part
to be East whereever the sun ariseth, or that West where the sun is
occidental or setteth; almost half the year they (the Poles) have
neither the one or the other. (East nor West.)

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book vi. ch. vii. fol. 381.

OCCA-
SION.
—
OCCI-
DENT.

OCCI-
SION.
—
OCCUPY

OCCISION, Lat. *occisto*, from *occidere*, to beat or strike violently, (*ob*, and *cedere*.) and, consequently, to slay; Sp. *occision*; It. *occisione*; Fr. *occision*: an *occision*, killing, slaying, Cotgrave.

This kind of *occision* of a man, according to the laws of the kingdom, and in execution thereof, ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes. *Hale. History of Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xlii.

OCCLU'DE, } Lat. *occlud-ere*, to shut or close.
OCCLU'SION. } To shut up closely, to confine or fasten up.

Ginger is very common in many parts of India, growing either from root or seed, which in December and January they take up, and gently dried, role it up in earth; whereby *occluding* the pores, they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book ii. ch. vii. fol. 109.

To make man there are many acts must procede, first a meeting and copulation of the sexes, then conception, which requires a well-disposed womb to retain the prolific seed, by constriction and *occlusion* of the orifice of the matrix.

Howell. Letter 30. book i. sec. 3.

OCCRUSTATE. See **INCRUST**.

To harden, to be or cause to be obdurate or obstinate.

And to arme and *occrustate* themselves in this devilish apostacy, [they] secretly foment in their own breasts, and endeavour to convey into others, that hideous monster of atheism and infidelity.

More. Defence of the Moral Cabbala, ch. iii. fol. 182.

OCCU'LT, } Fr. *occultar*, *occulte*; It. *occulto*;
OCCULTA'TION. } Sp. *ocultar*, *oculto*; Lat. *occulto*, from *occulo*, to cover, *sc.* as seeds or roots are covered in tillage, (from *ob*, and *col-ere*, to till.) See Vossius and Martinius.

Covered over, concealed, hidden; undiscovered, unknown.

I prythee, when thou see'st that acte a-foot,
Euen with the verie comment of my soule
Obserue mine vnkle: if his *occulted* guilt
Do not it selfe vnkennel in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we haue seen.

Shakspeare. Hamlet, fol. 267.

For first when the sunne approacheth unto them with his beames, they be hidden and no more seene: likewise, after his departure they shew themselves againe: and as the one, me thinkes, might have been more aptly called an apparition then a rising, so we should have framed our tongue in common speech to have tearmed the other *occultation*, rather than setting.

Holland. Plinys, vol. i. ch. xxv.

Because some may pretend, that the plastick nature is all one with an *occult* quality, we shall here show how great a difference there is betwixt these two.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. ii. fol. 154.

Ay, but where and what kind of thing then is this strange *occult* quality called ill nature, which makes such a thundring noise against such as have the ill luck to be taxed with it?

South. Sermons, vol. vi. p. 103.

In order to prepare the way for the mechanical inquiries of the moderns, it was necessary to begin with exposing the futility of the scholastic explanations of phenomena, by *occult* qualities, and Nature's horror of a void.

Stewart. Philosophical Essays. Preliminary Dissertation, ch. ii. p. lxx.

O'CCUPY, } Fr. *occuper*; It. *occupare*; Sp.
O'CCUPIER, } *ocupar*; Lat. *occupare*, to take, to
O'CCUPYING, n. } keep, *sc.* hold or possession of, (*ob*,
O'CCUPANT, } aug. and *capere*, to take.)
O'CCUPANCY, } To take or seize, to hold or keep
O'CCUPATE, } possession of; to possess, to use, to
OCCUPA'TION. } employ; to engage.

Ich am *ocupied* eche day. haly day and oþer
Wt ydel tales atten ale.

Piers Ploukman. Vision, p. 111.

Lo thre yeeris ben sithen I cam sekinge fruyt in this fyge tree
and I fynde noon, therefore kitt it down wherto *occupieth* it the erthe?
Wiclif. Luke, ch. xiii.

And thei foundun not what thei schulden do to him, for al the
puple was *occupied* & herde hym. *Id. Ib.* ch. xix.

Wo *occupieth* the fyn of our gladnesse.

Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 48045.

But he that is idel, and casteth him to no businesse ne *occupation*
shal falle into poverté, and die for hunger.

Id. The Tale of Melibeus, p. 116.

But loue his hert hath so through seased
With pure imaginacion,
That for none *ocupacion*,
Whiche he gan take on other side,
He maie not flitte his herte aside.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 96.

Then shal youth leaue labour and al *ocupacion*.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 313. *The Supplication of Soules*.

Jauan, Tubal and Mesech wer thy marchauntes, which broughte
the menne, and ornamentes of metall for thy *occupyinge*.

Bible, Anno 1551. Ezechiel, ch. xxvi.

To be short, said he if I should take this sum of money and
occupy it not, it is as much as I had it not: on the other side, if I
occupy it, I shall make all the city speak ill of the king and me
both.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 629. *Phocian*.

Whiche law if it were now executed vpon all officers & *occupiers*
whatsoever, there would not be so much wealth and substance, so
great riches and treasure raked vp together in the possession of some
few men.

Holinshed. Henry III. Anno 1258.

Then, whose shall those things be which thou hast provided?
perhaps strangers, perhaps (as in case of undisposed lands) the
occupants, perhaps a false executor's, perhaps an enemy's.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 558. *The Balm of Gilead*.

Drunken men are taken with a plain defect, or destitution in
voluntary motion, they reel; they tremble, they cannot stand, nor
speak strongly. The cause is, for that the spirits of the wine
oppress the spirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place, where
they are; and so make them weak to move.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. viii. sec. 724.

Whereas of late yeares a great compasse hath yeilded but small
profit, and this onelie through the idle and negligent *occupation* of
such, as dailie manured and had the same in *occupieng*.

Holinshed. The Description of Britain, vol. i. ch. xvii. p. 184.

These were their learned speculations
And all their constant *occupations*,
To measure wind, and weigh the air,
And turn a circle to a square.

Butler. A Satire on the Royal Society.

As the world by degrees grew more populous, it daily became
more difficult to find out new spots to inhabit without encroaching
upon former *occupants*: and, by constantly *occupying* the same indi-
vidual spot, the fruits of the earth were consumed and its spontaneous
produce destroyed, without any provision for future supply or suc-
cession.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. i.

As we before observed that *occupancy* gave the right to the tem-
porary use of the soil, so it is agreed upon all hands that *occupancy*
gave also the original right to the permanent property in the sub-
stance of the earth itself; which excludes every one else but the
owner from the use of it.

Id. Ib.

OCCU'R, v. } Fr. *occurre*; It. *occorrere*; Sp.
OCCU'RRENT, } *occurrir*; Lat. *occurrere*, to run
OCCU'RRENCE, } against, (*ob*, and *curre*, to run. See
OCCU'RSION. } **CONCUR**, **INCUR**.)

To run against, to encounter; to meet with, to go to
meet; to offer or present itself, to appear to; to fall in
the way of, to befall, to happen.

And as concerning the advancement of your diets, I shall
travail for the new signature of your warrant for the same as soon
as any opportunity shall *occur* for the same.

Sir Thomas Wyatt. Cromwell to Sir Thomas Wyatt, 22d Feb. 1538.
Let. 1. p. 430.

OCCUPY.
—
OCCUR.

OCCUR.

Here we have no notable news and *occurrences* but do look daily to have of you.

OCELLARIA.

Sir Thomas Wyat. *Cromwell to Sir Thomas Wyatt*, 13th Feb. 1539. Let. 19. p. 345.

The king's pleasure is, that you shall send a speedy answer hereof, and therewith signify such *occurrences* as have happened in those parties, since the writing of your last letters.

Id. Ib. Let. 10. p. 332.

There doth not *occur* to me, at this present, any use thereof, for profit.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. v. sec. 401.

He [Galba] took the meane way, suppressing the letters, and not entering into the cause any further, reserving to gouerne himselfe in the rest as euent and *occurrences* should lead and direct him.

Savile. Tacitus, fol. 1. The Ende of Nero.

When I am dead and forgotten, the world will be as it is, the same successions and varieties of seasons, the same revolutions of heaven, the same changes of earth and sea, the like *occurrences* of natural events, and humane affaires.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 701. Select Thoughts, Cent. i. iv.

MER. My five years' absence hath kept me stranger
So much to all the *occurrences* of my Country,
As you shall bind me for some short relation
To make me understand the present times.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Beggar's Bush, act i. sc. 1.

How is it imaginable, that those active particles, which have no cement to unite them, nothing to keep them in the order they were set, yea, which are ever and anon justled by the *occurrence* of other bodies whereof there is an infinite store in this repository, should so orderly keep their cells without any alteration of their site or posture, which at first was allotted them.

Glanvil. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, ch. iv. p. 35.

But before I begin that, I must *occur* to one specious objection both against his proposition and the past part of my discourse.

Bentley. Sermon 1. p. 22.

When fear does not, in sudden or hazardous *occurrences*, discompose his mind, set his body a trembling, and make him unfit for action, or run away from it, he has then the courage of a rational creature.

Locke. Works, vol. iii. fol. 53. Of Education, sec. 115.

O'CEAN, *n.* } Fr. *ocean*; It. and Sp. *oceano*;
O'CEAN, *adj.* } Lat. *oceanus*; Gr. *Ὠκεανός*, perhaps
OCEANICK. } from *Ὠκός*, swift, and *ναίειν*, *flutare*,
to flow. See Vossius and Martinius. Bochart gives it an Eastern origin. See in Lennep.

The main sea; any thing wide, extended, or immense, as the main sea.

She driveth forth into our ocean,
Thurghout our wide sea.

Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 9425.

But thilke sea whiche hath no wane,
Is cleped the greate *ocean*;
Out of which arise and come
The hie floudes all and some.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vii. p. 207.

He had subdued the Orient, visyted the *ocean* sea, and fulfilled all that mannes mortalitie was able to perfourme.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, book x. fol. 303.

— The sun who scarce up risen
With wheels yet hov'ring o'er the *ocean* brim
Shot parallel to the earth his dewey ray.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book v. l. 140.

After sailing twenty days in that winding dangerous channel, to which he gave his own name, and where one of his ships deserted him, the great Southern *Ocean* opened to his view, and with tears of joy he returned thanks to Heaven for having thus far crowned his endeavours with success.

Robertson. History of America, vol. ii. book v. p. 395. (1521.)

But we had now been so often deceived by these birds, that we could no longer look upon them, nor indeed upon any other *oceanic* birds, which frequent high latitudes, as signs of the vicinity of land.

Cook. Voyages, vol. vi. book i. ch. iii.

OCELLARIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Polypi*.

Generic character. Substance stony, flattened like a membrane, variously bent, subinfundibuliform, with

the superficies arenaceous, furnished with pores on both surfaces; pores disposed in a quincunx order, with the centre elevated into a solid axis.

A fossil genus; two species of which, according to Lamarck, have been found in France.

OCELLATED, Lat. *ocellatus*, from *ocellus*, a small eye. See OCULAR.

Having or being spotted with small eyes; or studded with spots resembling eyes.

The white-butterfly lays its voracious offspring on cabbage-leaves; a very beautiful reddish *ocellated* one, its no less voracious black offspring of an horrid aspect, on the leaves of nettles.

Derham. Physico-Theology, book viii. ch. vi. note 6.

OCHINA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* somewhat filiform, long, the basal joint robust; the second smaller, subglobose; the two following slender, obconic; the fifth to the tenth subequal, semitriangular, produced within, and forming a serrated edge; the terminal joint elongate-ovate, acute; *palpi* four, short; maxillary with the apical joint obtuse; head small, nutant; *thorax* transverse, narrowed anteriorly, and somewhat produced in front; *elytra* convex, the lateral margin not sinuated; body oblong, ovate, moderately convex; *femora* slightly incrassated; *tibiæ* simple, pilose; *tarsi* five-jointed.

Type of the genus, *Cr. ptinoides*, Marsham, *Ent. Brit.* vol. i. p. 228. Six species, of which the typical one is found in England, and frequents trees clothed with ivy.

OCHNA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Polyandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Dilleniaceæ*. Generic character: calyx four-leaved, corolla petals five; berry one-seeded, fixed to the large round receptacle.

Two species, trees, natives of Africa.

O'CHRE, } Fr. *ocre*; It. *ocra*; Lat. *ochra*; Gr.
O'CHREOUS, } *ὤχρα*, so called from its *pallid* colour,
O'CHREY. } from *ὤχρὸς*, pale.

As touching *ochre* or sil it is exceeding hard to be reduced into powder: and this also serveth in physike; for it hath a mild kind of mordacitie: astringent it is besides and incarnative: in which respect, sovereign to heale ulcers: but before that it will do any good, it ought to be burnt and calcined upon an earthen pan.

Holland. Plinie, vol. ii. ch. xiii.

In the interstices of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or *ochreous* matter.

Woodward. On Fossils.

This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy *ochrey*, and other loose matter.

Id. Ib.

OCHROCARPUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dodecandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Guttiferæ*. Generic character: calyx two-leaved; stamens numerous, arranged in a triple order, connected at the base; stigma sessile, flat, four to six lobed; berry olive-shaped, four to six celled; seeds arillate.

One species, *O. Madagascariensis*, a tree, native of Madagascar.

OCHROMA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monadelphia*, order *Pentandria*. Generic character: calyx double, the exterior three-leaved; corolla petals five; capsule five-celled, many seeded, seeds enveloped with a woolly substance.

One species, *O. lagopus*, a tree, with large leaves, native of Islands in the West Indies.

OCHRUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: the two superior segments of the calyx conniving; standard with two teeth, style flattened, villose on the upper side, sutures of the pod with membranaceous wings.

OCELLARIA.

OCHRUS.

OCHRUS. One species, *O. pallida*, native of the South of Europe.

OCTAVE. **OCHTERA**, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* short, with the basal joint very short, the second and third of equal lengths, the latter rounded at the apex, and furnished with a bearded seta; *palpi* with the apex dilated, compressed, obovate; head trigonal; eyes prominent, very remote; wings incumbent; legs discrepant, anterior raptorial, with the femora large, much thickened, and denticulated beneath, their *tibiæ* capable of being applied to their inferior edge, curved within, and terminated with a stout spine.

Type of the genus, *O. mantis*, Latreille, *Gen. Crust. et Insect.* vol. i. pl. xv. fig. 15. One species only, an inhabitant of Europe and of England; in the latter Country rare.

OCHTHEBIUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* four; maxillary shorter than the antennæ, the terminal joint small, gracile, subulated, the preceding thickened, with the apex tumid; *antennæ* short, clavate, the basal joint elongate, slightly bent, the second short, subglobose, followed by an arcuated, slender, internally acute process; the club elongate, six-jointed, the apical joints rather stoutest, the terminal one the largest and ovate; head large; eyes slightly prominent; *thorax* short, with the sides more or less dilated, the posterior angles sometimes hyaline; body elliptic; *tibiæ* a little spinose; *tarsi* filiform, not ciliated.

Type of the genus, *Elophorus marinus*, Paykull; *O. punctatus*, Stephens, *Brit. Entomology*, pl. xiv. fig. 2. Twelve species, found in stagnant waters, all of them indigenous.

OCTAGON, } Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and γωνία, a corner, an angle. See **DIAGONAL**.

A figure consisting of eight sides, and containing eight angles.

The floor's not ill pav'd and the margin o' th' spring
Is enclos'd with a certain octagonal ring.

Cotton. *A Voyage to Ireland*, can. 3.

A small portico leads into an octagonal edifice, in the centre of which there is a large basin about three feet deep lined and paved with marble.

Eustace. *Italy*, vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 114.

OCTARILLUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*. *Generic character*: no calyx; corolla salver-shaped, tube four-angled, border four-parted, superior; berry oblong, watery, one-seeded; seed oblong, eight-angled.

One species, *O. fruticosum*, native of the woods of Cochinchina. Louriero.

OCTAVE, Fr. *octave*; It. *ottava*, *ottavo*; Sp. *octava*, *octavo*; Lat. *octavus*; from *octo*, Gr. ὀκτώ, eight. Applied to

The eighth day, or eight days after a holiday or festival. In *Music*,

An eighth is that note which is eight distant from another, as from an unison an eighth; from a fifth a twelfth, &c. And as in the Quotation from Dryden.

If the quene and hir sone entryd not the land by the octauis of y^e Epyphany of our Lord nexte folowyng in peasyble wyse, that they shuld be takyn for enemyes to the kyng and his realme of England.

Fabyan. *Edward II.* Anno 1325. fol. 428.

Herevpon therefore he caused a parlement to be summoned at Westminster, there to be holden in the octaves of the Epiphanie.

Holinshed, vol. ii. p. 359. Henry III. Anno 1225.

Last solemn sabbath saw the church attend,
The Paraclete in fiery pomp descend;
But when his wondrous octave roll'd again,
He brought a royal infant in his traine.

Dryden. *Britannia Rediviva*.

From Chaucer I was led to think on Boccace, who was not only his contemporary, but also pursu'd the same studies; wrote novels in prose, and many works in verse, particularly is said to have invented the octave rhyme or stanza of eight lines.

Id. *Works*, vol. iii. *Preface to Fables*, sig. *A.

It was an octavo pocket-book, and appeared to be an exact copy of Rubens's album which he used in his travels; the drawings and even the hand-writing and different inks being exactly imitated.

Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 148.

OCTHODIUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetradynamia*, order *Siliculosa*, natural order *Cruciferae*. *Generic character*: calyx spreading, petals obovate, attenuated at the base; seed-vessel coriaceous, two-celled, nearly globular; seeds solitary in each cell, compressed, oval.

One species, *O. Ægypticum*, native of Egypt. Decandolle.

OCTOBER, Fr. *Octobre*; It. *Ottobre*; Sp. *Octubre*; Lat. *October*. Vossius thinks *ber* a mere syllabic production of the voice: others that it is from *imber*, because the rains are frequent in the months whose names end with this syllable.

In shorter course draweth the dayes of December, than in the moneth of June; the springes of May faden and solowen in *October*.

Chaucer. *The Testament of Loue*, p. 490.

His propre monthe is, as men tellen
Octobre, whiche bringeth the kalende
Of Winter that cometh next sewende.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vii. p. 212.

Green rye in September, when timely thou past,
October for wheat sowing calleth as fast.

Tusser. *Points of Husbandry*. *October*.

In the year of Romulus, commencing in March, OCTOBER was strictly, as its name implies, the eighth Month. Domitian, who was born in this Month, gave it his own name, but on the death of the Tyrant it recovered its former appellation. (Suetonius, *in vit.* 15. Macrobius, *Sat.* i. 12.) So also Antoninus Pius called it *Faustinus*, in honour of his Empress Faustina, (Julius Capitolinus, 10.) and the flatterers of the insane Commodus assigned to it one of their Patron's epithets *Invictus*. (Ælius Lampridius, 11.)

OCTOGAMY, Gr. ὀκτώ, eight, and γαμεῖν, to marry. A word appropriate to the Wife of Bath.

But of no noumbre mention made he,
Of bigamie or of octogamie.

Chaucer. *The Wif of Bathes Prologue*, v. 5619.

OCTOMERIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Gynandria*, order *Monandria*, natural order *Orchideæ*. *Generic character*: corolla, petals five, erect, spreading, lip articulated with an unguiform process, joined to the front of the petals; masses of pollen eight

One species, *O. graminifolia*, native of the West Indies.

OCTONARY, Fr. *octonaire*; It. *ottonario*; Lat. *octonarius*.

Pertaining to, consisting of eight.

Which number [eight] being the first cube, is a fit hieroglyphick of the stability of that covenant made with the Jews in circumcision; and the Pythagoreans call the octonary ἀσφάλεια, which signifies that security which is by covenant.

More. *Appendix to the Defence of the Philosophic Cabbala*, ch. ii. fol. 107.

OCTAVE.

OCTO-
NARY.

OCTON-
OCULAR.OCTONOCULAR, having eight eyes, (*oculos*, see OCULAR.)OCU-
LINA.

So that as most animals are *binocular*, spiders for the most part *octonocular*, and some (as Mr. Willoughby thought, *senocular*, so fleas, &c.) are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their corneæ.

Derham. *Physico-Theology*, book viii. ch. iii. p. 372. note.

OCTOPUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Cephalopodous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Body fleshy, obtuse beneath, and contained in a sac, which has no wing-like appendages, nor internal dorsal bone, or a very minute one only; head distinct, furnished with a terminal mouth, armed with two horny mandibles, and surrounded with eight simple, elongated arms, furnished with sessile suckers.

Type of the genus, *Sepia octopus*, Sowerby, *Brit. Misc.* vol. i. pl. xliii; *O. vulgaris*, Fleming, *Brit. Animals*, vol. i. p. 253. Several species, three of which are found on the British coasts.

OCTOSYLLABLE, Fr. *octosyllable*. Consisting of eight syllables.

60. Though I call this the *octosyllable* metre from what I apprehended to have been its original form, it often consists of nine and sometimes of ten syllables; but the *eighth* is always the last accented syllable.

Tyrwhitt. *Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer*, sec. 8.

OCTOTEUCH, Gr. *ὀκτώ*, and *τέυχος*, a book. Applied to

The eight first books of the Old Testament.

Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the *octoteuch*.

Hammer. *View of Antiq.* (1677,) p. 37.

O'CULAR, } Fr. *oculaire*; It. *oculare*; Sp. *ocu-*
O'ULARLY, } *lar*; Lat. *ocularis*, from *oculus*, an
O'CULIST. } eye; the origin of which is left uncertain by the Latin Etymologists. Tooke assigns it to the Goth. *augo*, A. S. *eage*, an eye, from *aug-an*, *ostendere*, to show.

Of or pertaining to the eye, evident or manifest to the eye or sight; evident.

Il name a signe, shall force beleefe from you:

I bath'd him lately; and beheld the scar

That still remains a marke too *ocular*

To leaue your heart yet blinded.

Chapman. *Homer. Odyssey*, book xxiii. fol. 349.

But Andrew Thevat in his *Cosmography* doth *ocularly* overthrow it; for he affirmeth, he saw an ass with his saddle cast therein [the Lake Asphaltites] and drowned.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book vii. ch. xv. p. 420

Sir. The subject we talk of is the eye of England; and if there be a speck or two in the eye, we endeavour to take them off; but he were a strange *oculist* who would pull out the eye.

Bacon. *Works*, vol. i. p. 565. *Apophthegms*.

For as Thomas was an *ocular* witness of Christ's death and burial, so were the other disciples of his resurrection; having actually seen him after he was risen.

South. *Sermons*, vol. v. p. 171.

It may not therefore be unuseful to relate many circumstances, which were observable upon a late cure done upon a young gentleman who was born blind, and on the 29th of June last [1709] receiv'd his sight at the age of twenty years, by the operation of an *oculist*.

Tatler, No. 55.

The heathens who had not *ocular* demonstration, but could not contest facts so well established, made their attack upon his miracles, by instancing others who had done things altogether as wonderful, viz. Pythagoras, Abaris, Apollonius, and others.

Observer, No. 11.

OCULINA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Polypi*.

Generic character. Polypiferous mass stony, generally fixed, branching; the branches smooth, thick, and

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very short; some of the starlike mouths terminal, the others lateral and superficial, spread over the surface.

Type of the genus, *Madrepora virginea*, Linnæus; *O. virginea*, Lamarck; Ellis, *Zoophytes*, pl. xxxvi. Inhabits the Indian Ocean.

OCYDROMIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrect, approximating at the base, triarticulate, the third joint lenticulate, with a seta at the apex, the two basal ones nearly coalesced; *proboscis* short, exserted, horizontal; *thorax* gibbous; wings two, parallel, incumbent; halteres naked; *abdomen* slender, with seven segments; legs all simple.

Type of the genus, *O. ruficollis*, Meigen, *Ins.* vol. ii. pl. xxi. fig. 24. Six species, all of which inhabit Britain.

OCYMUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*, natural order *Labiatae*. *Generic character*: superior lip of the calyx orbicular, inferior four-cleft; corolla resupinate, one-lip four-cleft, the other entire, (flowers in a raceme.)

More than thirty species, mostly natives of the East Indies and China.

OCYPODA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Brachyurous Crustacea*.

Generic character. *Antennæ* four, short, the intermediate ones concealed under the shell, which is almost square, slightly flattened, with the hood narrow; eyes lateral, placed on peduncles below their summit; legs ten, the anterior pair didactyle, none terminated by a fin.

Type of the genus, *O. ceratophthalmus*, Fabricius; Pallas, *Spic. Zool.* pl. v. fig. 9. The animals of this genus inhabit the tropical seas; they burrow in the sand, conceal themselves during the day, and run with great agility.

OCYPTERUS, from the Greek *ὤκτις*, *swift*, and *πτερόν*, *a wing*, Cuv., Tem.; *Swallow Shrike*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Dentirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak conical, rounded, without any ridge, depressed at the base, slightly arched and compressed at the tip, on each side of which it is notched; nostrils lateral, distant from the base, small, and slightly hidden by the short hairs at the root of the beak; wings reaching beyond the tail, the first quill-feather very short, second and third of equal length, and very long; legs and toes short, inner toe distinct, outer connected at the base.

The birds composing this genus, which has been formed by Cuvier, seem to connect the Shrikes and Swallows, resembling the former in courage and the strength and form of the beak, and the latter in the great length of their wings and rapidity of their flight. Their plumage for the most part is varied black and white, and they are found in the East Indian Isles and Australia, where they feed on insects, which they pursue with great earnestness and rapidity.

O. Leucogaster, Valenc.; *Lanius Leucorhynchus*, Gmel.; *le Langragen*, Buff.; *White-bellied Swallow Shrike*. Rather smaller than the Great Shrike, has the head and neck slate-coloured, as also the upper surface of the wings and tail, which beneath are light whitish-grey; back and great wing-coverts smoky-brown; chest, belly, upper and under tail-coverts white; tail slightly forked; beak bluish; legs black. Native of the Manillas and Timor.

O. Cinereus, Valenc.; *le Langragen gris*, Cuv.; *Grey Swallow Shrike*. Rather larger than the preceding; head grey, with a black spot between the eye and root

OCU-
LINA.OCYPT-
RUS.

OCYPTE- of the upper mandible; back and belly grey, tinged
RUS. with very light brown, and becoming deeper towards the
tail, the coverts of which, both upper and under, are
OCYPUS. black, and the latter edged with white; wings slate-
colour above, greyish-white beneath; and in this species
are remarkable for their shortness, not reaching to the
tip of the tail, which is rounded, of a deep black colour,
especially above, and tipped with white, except the two
middle feathers, which are entirely black; beak blue
with a black point; legs brown and very strong. From
Timor.

O. Albo-vittatus, Valenc.; *le Langragen à Lignes
Blanches*, Cuv.; *White-striped Swallow Shrike*. Size
of the first species; head, chest, and belly brown, which
is deeper on the back and upper wing-coverts; tail-
coverts entirely black; wings slaty-blue above and grey
beneath; the outer webs of the second, third, and fourth
primaries white, so that when the wing is shut a longi-
tudinal streak, three lines in breadth, is produced; tail
black and forked, each quill, except the middle two,
tipped with white, which increases in size on each of
them, from without inwards, the outer quill having
least white, and thus a white arc is produced instead of
a band; beak deep blue; legs black. From Timor.

O. Fuscatus, Valenc.; *le Langragen enfumé*, Cuv.;
Dusky Swallow Shrike. About the size of the Chaf-
finch; the head, back, and upper parts smoky-brown,
deeper on the face; wings and tail slaty-blue, their
coverts, upper and under, black; tips of the second,
third, and fourth tail-quills tipped with white, forming
a white streak across the end of the tail; beak blue,
legs black. Probably from the Moluccas.

O. Rufiventris, Valenc.; *le Langragen à ventre roux*,
Cuv.; *Rufous-bellied Swallow Shrike*. Size of the first
species; head cinereous; back light smoky-brown, tinged
with greyish; belly rufous; wings slaty, but not ex-
tending beyond the tail, which is slightly rounded, and
of the same colour as the wings, but tipped with greyish-
white; upper tail-coverts terminated in a white arc
about three lines wide, under white traversed with broken
ashy lines; beak blue; legs black. From Bengal.

O. Viridis, Valenc.; *Lanius Viridis*, Lin.; *le Tcha-
chert*, Buff.; *Green Swallow Shrike*. Head, wings, and
upper part of body dark green; under parts white; tail
black. From Madagascar.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Cuvier,
Règne Animal; Valenciennes, *Sur le Genre des Lan-
gragens*, in *Mém. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat.* vol. vi.

OCYPTERYX, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous*
insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* triarticulate, the second
and third joints elongate, the latter rather the longest,
furnished at the base with a distinctly biarticulate, simple
seta; *palpi* nearly filiform, a little thickened exteriorly;
wings divaricating; legs all similar, simple.

Type of the genus, *Musca brassicaria*, Fabricius;
Meigen, *Zweif. Ins.* vol. iv. pl. xxxix. fig. 29. Several
species are found in Europe, but two only have hitherto
been detected in Britain.

OCYPUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* in-
sects.

Generic character. *Palpi* four; maxillary quadri-
articulate, filiform, with the terminal joint truncate at the
apex; labial with the terminal joint securiform; man-
dibles slender, curved, edentulate; *antennæ* filiform, or
somewhat setaceous; the basal joint rather long, stout,
and clavate, the remainder nearly obconic, slightly com-

pressed, with the terminal one subovate, obliquely trun-
cate; head sessile; eyes lateral, somewhat reniform;
body elongate, linear, flat beneath; *elytra* somewhat
narrower than the thorax; legs moderate; *tarsi* simple.

Type of the genus *Staphylinus similis*, Olivier, *Ent.*
vol. iii. pl. v. fig. 42. Ten species, of which six are
natives of Britain.

OCYS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* six, external maxillary
and labial with the terminal joint very minute, rather
elongate, subulated; *labrum* subquadrate, entire; man-
dibles short, acute, rather obtuse; *mentum* emarginate
anteriorly, the emargination with an acute, central lobe;
antennæ filiform, with the two basal joints naked, the
rest pubescent, the fourth longest; head small, ovate;
thorax transverse, the sides regularly rounded, as wide
posteriorly as anteriorly, the hinder angles prominent,
acute; *elytra* rather broad, ovate; body somewhat
convex; anterior *tibiæ* with a notch on the inner mar-
gin; anterior *tarsi* of the males with the basal joint di-
lated.

Type of the genus, *O. melanocephalus*, Stephens,
Brit. Ent. (Mand.) vol. ii. pl. x. fig. 2. Four species,
found in damp and marshy situations; three of them
indigenous.

ODA, in the Turkish Language corresponds with our
word "Regiment." It is spelt O'dah, or O'tah, and
commonly, but erroneously, pronounced Ortah, the latter
being now used to signify the Regiment itself, the former
its dormitory or barrack; for O'dah properly signifies
"a chamber," and thence the chamber in which a Regi-
ment is lodged, and, figuratively, the Regiment lodged in
it; but as each O'dah contains only 400 men, M. de
Hammer (*Osman. Reichs Staatsverfassung*, vol. ii. p.
196.) thinks "Company" more exactly equivalent to it
than "Regiment." The second in command over each
O'dah is called the O'dah-bâshî, (head of the Regiment,) or
Lieutenant-Colonel. This title, which seems to have
originated with the corps of Janissaries, was subse-
quently used in other corps; thus the Colonels of the
Jebahîs, or Armourers, and of the Kalfatchis, or Calkers,
were also styled O'dah-bâshî. As a Civil officer, the O'dah-
bâshî, or Head Chamberlain, holds a very distinguished
rank, being the first of the four great officers of the
household immediately about the Sultân's person. He
is, in fact, the Imperial valet-de-chambre, is generally
chosen from the White Eunuchs, or the I'ch-oghlâns,
(Court Pages,) and has almost as much power and in-
fluence as the Kapu-âghâ-sî, the Chief of the White
Eunuchs, who may be styled "First Lord of the Bed-
chamber," to whom he is inferior in rank.

Von Hammer, *Des Osmanischen Reichs Staatsverfas-
sung*, Wien, 1815, 2 vols.

ODACANTHA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous*
insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* six, short, filiform, the last
joint of the external maxillary and labial ovate, slightly
truncate; mandibles dentate at the base; *antennæ* fili-
form, with the first joint shorter than the head, the second
somewhat abbreviated, the remainder nearly of equal
length; head ovate, produced behind; *thorax* subcylind-
ric, narrower than the head; *elytra* shorter than the
abdomen, subtruncate; body depressed; legs slender,
anterior *tibiæ* with a notch on their inner edge; *tarsi*
with entire anterior joints, not dilated.

Type of the genus, *O. melanura*, Paykull; *Car. an-
gustatus*, Sowerby, *Brit. Misc.* vol. i. pl. xxxvi. Three

OCYPUS.
--
ODACAN-
THA.

ODACAN species, of which one is a native of the marshy districts of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.

ODD.

ODD, *adj.* Swed. *udde*, *impar*, *cui par deest*,
O'DDITY, } Ihre. Skinner says from the D. *oed*,
O'DDLY, } *ood*; Ger. *oed*, *ode*, *od*, *desertus*, *vacuus*,
O'DDNESS, } *cui, sc. aliquid deest ad numerum com-*
ODDS. } *plendum*. Junius thinks *odd* cut off

(*abscissum*) from the English *added*; and Lye that we owe the word to the Sw. *udda*. Tooke asserts it to be the past participle *owed*, *ow'd*. Thus when we are counting by couples or by pairs, we say—one pair, two pairs, &c. and one *owed*, *ow'd*, to make up another pair, (and this coincides with the interpretations of Ihre and Skinner.) It has the same meaning (he adds) when we say—an *odd* man, or an *odd* action; it still relates to *pairing*; and we mean—without a fellow, *unmatched*, not such another, one *owed* to make up a couple. He might have noticed the equivalent expressions, a singular man, a singular action. In numbers it is used when there is

One wanting to make the number even, or divisible into two equal numbers. Generally,

Singular; unmatched, unequalled, not having its like; unlikely; uncommon, unusual, extraordinary.

Odds; inequality, either for or against; unevenness, disparity, disagreement, dissension.

Kyng Xerxes, cuttinge an *odly* great pomegarnate, and behold-ynge it fayre and full of kernels, sayde in the presence of his counsayle, he had leuer haue suche one frende, as Zopirus was, thanne as many Babylons, as there were kernels in the pomegarnate.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, book iii. ch. vi. fol. 176.

This is the third time: I hope good lucke lies in *odde* numbers; away, go, they say there is diuinity in *odde* numbers, either in natu-ity, chance, or death.

Shakspeare. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, fol. 58.

Vntie the spell: how fares my gracious sir?
There are yet missing of your companie
Some few *odde* lads, that you remember not.

Id. *The Tempest*, fol. 18.

But O, how *odly* will it sound, that I
Must aske my childe forgiuenesse?

Id. *Ib.*

So thou that hast thy loue sette unto God,
In thy remembraunce this emprint and graue,
As he in soueraine dignitie is *odde*,
So will he in loue no parting fellowes haue.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, p. 28. *Rules of Pious.*

Folly and madness! since 'tis *ods* we ne're
See the fresh youth of the next yeare.

Habington. *To Sir Edward P. Knight.*

Cato the elder, answered certain on a time, that marvellously commended a boyl, a venturous, and desperate man for the wars: That there was great *oddes*, to esteem manhood so much and life so little.

Sir Thomas North. *Plutarch*, fol. 238. *Pelopidas.*

But Epicurus, a little ashamed of this, as that which must needs look *odly* and ridiculously, and seeming more cautious and castigate, pretends to correct the extravagancy of this phancy.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. v. fol. 673.

But where a man neither loves, nor likes the thing he believes, it is *odds* but in a little he may be brought also to cast off the very belief itself.

South. *Sermons*, vol. iv. p. 344.

But what in *oddness* can be more sublime
Than Sloane, the foremost toyman of his time.

Young. *Love of Fame. Satire 4.*

Capaneus is so far blinded with his own admiration, that he still fancies himself the conqueror; though the *odds* appeared visibly against him: so apt is pride to magnify.

Hart. *Statius. Thebaid 6. n. 32.*

ODE, Fr. *ode*; It. and Sp. *oda*; Lat. *ode*; Gr. *ὠδή*, from *ἀείδ-ειν*, to sing.

See the Quotation from Blair.

See how from far upon the Eastern road
The star-led wisards haste with odours sweet:
O run, prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet.

Milton. *Ode. Christ's Nativity*, l. 24.

There is nothing more frequent among us than a sort of poems entitled *Pindaric Odes*; pretending to be written in imitation of the manner and style of Pindar, and yet I do not know that there is to this day extant, in our language, one *ode* contrived after his model.

Congreve. *A Discourse on the Pindaric Ode.*

Music and Poetry are coeval, and were, originally, always joined together. But after their separation took place, after bards had begun to make verse compositions, which were to be recited or read, not to be sung, such poems as were designed to be still joined with music or song, were, by way of distinction, called *odes*.

Blair. *Lecture 39. vol. iii. p. 136.*

ODESSA, a thriving sea-port in the South of European Russia, is seated on a small bay of the Black Sea, in the Government of Cherson. It lies on the South-West corner of the Bay of Adschai, between the mouths of the Dniester and Dnieper, and is built on a gently rising ground surrounded by fertile plains. This place was first fixed upon as a maritime station and mercantile emporium by Catherine II., after the cession of Bessarabia, at the Peace of Jassy, in 1792. The advantages of its situation were not overrated by her, and under the judicious regulations of the Emperor Alexander, who adopted her views, Odessa has from an inconsiderable fishing-town risen into a port of no mean consequence. The bottom of the bay is of fine sand or gravel; it is seldom frozen, and there is sufficient depth of water, almost to its very edge, for the safe anchorage of ships of the largest class. Its harbour, formed by two large moles, is entirely artificial, and is calculated to hold about 300 vessels. The moles are strongly fortified by regular parapets, and embrasures for cannon. On its Eastern extremity is a citadel commanding the whole port; and on the opposite side stands a Lazaretto. The harbour and town are connected by a row of barracks; and the extensive roadstead, which is sheltered from every wind but the South-East, has received additional security by the construction of a light-house on a tongue of land to the South of the bay. The town, which from its sloping position assumes an amphitheatrical appearance, is neatly and regularly built, and contains seven Churches, an Admiralty Court, a Custom-house, and a Hospital, (which last three buildings are close to the harbour,) an Exchange, and a Theatre. The streets, which are wide and straight, cross each other at right angles; but the conveniences resulting from this arrangement, and from their width, suffer a drawback from their being unpaved. Northward from the town are warehouses for salt and salted provisions; and at some distance to the West of them are reservoirs for water. The endowments for education here consist of a Lyceum, on the French plan, schools for trade and navigation, and likewise for the instruction of girls. During the season, many Polish families resort hither for the purpose of bathing, and public baths have in consequence been erected for the convenience of visitors. Sugar, and other colonial produce, form the chief imports into Odessa; and its great article of export is corn from the Ukraine and the adjoining Countries; to this may be added timber, tallow, hides, and flax in inconsiderable

ODESSA. quantities. The annual arrival of vessels is estimated at 800, of which one half are Russian, and about one-third British. There are large breweries and distilleries established here, and several manufactures of woollen goods, silk, gunpowder, and soap. Altogether, the commerce is considerable with France, Spain, Italy, the Levant, Germany, and England. The villages in the neighbourhood of Odessa produce butter and cheese, rarities in the South of Russia; potatoes are common; and the melons are remarkably fine, the water-melons being nearly equal in flavour to those of Syria. The chief disadvantages of Odessa as a place of residence arise from scarcity of fuel and of water. Besides, at particular seasons, the climate is accounted unhealthy. According to the authority of the *Connaissance des Temps*, Odessa is situated in 46° 29' 30" North latitude, and 30° 45' 22" East longitude.

Clarke, *Travels in Russia*; Lyall, *Travels in Russia*.

O'DIOUS, Fr. *odieux*; It. *odiare*, *odioso*; Sp. *odiar*, *odioso*; Lat. *odiosus*, *odium*, (which we have adopted in common speech,) from the verb *odi*, which is traced through the Gr. verb *ὀδύσσω-ειν*, *irasci*, obsolete *ὀδύειν*, to an obsolete primitive *ὀδεῖν*, *pungere*. See *ὀδύσσω* in Lennep.

Hateful, detestable, loathsome; causing hatred or envy; invidious.

And while the Greeks, as I have you told,
Were besieged wardes to ordeine,
Mid of the feld befell a case sodeine,
Full vnhappy, lothsome, and odible.

Lidgate. *The Story of Thebes*, part iii. p. 601.

Who shal me gide, who shal me now conuoie,
Sith I fro Diomedes, and noble Troilus,
Am clene excluded, as abject, odious?

Id. *The Testament of Creseide*.

Thus from one vyce he grewe into another so that he became
odible to God and man.

Fabyan, part i. ch. viii. p. 15.

These doth Esaie in similitude compare unto wyld beasts, dragons, and other odible monsters.

Bale. *Image*, part iii. sig. A. a. 6.

Oliuer Deuyll, whom, for the odiousnesse of the name y^e kynge causyd it to be chaunged, & to be named Dāman.

Fabyan, vol. ii. p. 644. Anno 1458.

Careticus began to rule the Britaines. This man loued ciuill war, and was odible both to God and to his subiects.

Stow. *Britaynes and Saxons*, Anno 586.

With whose reproch, and odious menace,
The knight emboyling in his haughtie hart,
Knit all his forces, and gan soone unbrace
His grasping hold.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 6.

It was an odious thing to the people of England, to haue a king brought into them vpon the shoulders of Irish and Dutch; of which their armie was in substance compounded.

Bacon. *King Henry VII.* fol. 33.

I have known him (a wicked ruler) utterly forgotten, if not odiously remembered, in the city, where he had exercised authority.

Hall. *On Hard Texts of Scripture*. *Ecclesiastes*.

The odiousness of which fact was greatly increased by a notable example which happened there in a Ligurian woman.

Savile. *Tacitus*, book ii. ch. v.

This [Roman garrison] rather weighing the greatness of the booty, than the odiousness of the vilany by which it was gotten, resolved finally to make the like purchase.

Sir Walter Raleigh. *History of the World*, book v. ch. i. sec. 3. fol. 547.

It is sufficient for their purpose that the word sounds odiously, and is believed easily.

South. *Sermons*, vol. vi. p. 102.

But his most remarkable anecdote, and probably a true one, is that Monsieur Blinville, the French ambassador, when lodged at the Bishop of Durham's, celebrated mass openly, that the *odium* might fall on the king.

Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii. ch. ii. p. 103.

ODONESTIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. Palpi elongate, porrected, hairy, triarticulate, the basal joint not half as long as the second, the terminal rather longer than the basal, obtuse; *maxillæ* obsolete; *antennæ* slightly curved near the base, bipectinated, especially in the males, to the apex; head small; *thorax* stout, loosely but thickly pilose; *abdomen* the same, elongated, and tufted at the apex in the males, somewhat acute and stout in the females; wings reversed when at rest; anterior rather acute at the tip, the hinder margin rounded, entire; posterior slightly denticulate; legs stout, densely pilose, especially in the males, with spurs at the apex of the tibiae. *Larva* robust, cylindric, with fascicles of hair down the sides, a distinct tuft on the neck, and another placed on a minute tubercle on the penultimate joint; when alarmed, it rolls itself into a ring; *pupa* robust, obtuse, placed in a fusiform, closely woven, luteous cocoon.

Type of the genus, *Phalæna bombyx potatoria*, Linnæus; Donovan, *Britt. Ins.* vol. v. pl. 148. Three species, one indigenous, found in thick, sedgy lanes.

ODONIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diadelphica*, order *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. *Generic character*: calyx four-parted, segments entire, nearly equal; standard of the corolla erect, spreading, wings on the upper edge one-toothed, keel two-parted, deflexed; pod compressed, one-celled, eight-seeded.

One species, *O. tomentosa*, a climbing shrub, native of St. Domingo. Decandolle.

ODONTOCNEMA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* short, eleven-jointed, basal joint robust, curved; second also robust and short; three following rather slender, equal in length, but longer than the second; the remainder gradually increasing in stoutness, the last being largest, ovate, subacuminate; head prominent, triangular; *thorax* short, transverse, the lateral margins rounded, the base obliquely bisinuated; *elytra* broad, striated; legs stout, short; anterior *tibiæ* simple; intermediate and posterior with a short acute tooth in the middle of the outer margin, furnished behind with a fringe of hairs or setæ; posterior *femora* very stout; *tarsi* all short, simple.

Type of the genus, *Haltica aridella*, Ent. Hefte, fasc. ii. pl. iii. fig. 2. Eight species, six of which are indigenous.

ODONTOMYIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrect, approximating at the base, triarticulate, the two basal joints very short, subequal, the third long, flat; *proboscis* with the apex only exerted; *ocelli* three; wings two, incumbent, parallel; *scutellum* bidentate; *abdomen* with five segments; legs simple.

Type of the genus, *Musca Hydroleon*, Linnæus; Panzer, *Faun.* vol. viii. fig. 21. A numerous genus, of which nine species are found in Britain.

ODONTONYX, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. Palpi six, rather elongated, the

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terminal joint fusiform, acuminate at the tip, scarcely truncate; *labrum* quadrate, transverse, entire; mandibles acute, bent, denticulate at the base; *mentum* emarginate, anteriorly, with an acute, triangular notch in the centre; *antennæ* filiform, the third, fourth, and terminal joints nearly equal; head elongate; *thorax* nearly orbicular, deeply emarginate in front, the posterior angles rounded; body slightly convex; *elytra* with the apex a little obliquely truncated; wings two or none; claws slightly denticulated; anterior *tarsi* of the males with three dilated joints.

Type of the genus, *Ca. rotundatus*, Paykull; *O. rotundatus*, Stephens, *Brit. Entomology*, (Mand.) vol. i. p. 96. pl. vi. fig. 2. Two species, both of which inhabit Britain.

ODONTOPERA, in Zoology, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Palpi* two, distinct, porrected obliquely upwards, densely pilose at the base, the apex squamous and exposed, triarticulate, the basal joint a little bent and robust, the second rather longer, attenuated to the apex, the terminal minute, placed obliquely; *maxillæ* elongate; *antennæ* long, of the males each joint producing a short, clavate twig on each side, the twigs gradually shortening to the apex; of the females, slightly serrated within; head rounded; *thorax* stout, velvety; *abdomen* rather stout, with a tuft at the apex, more robust and obtuse, with the apex ciliated, in the females; wings slightly deflexed; the hinder margin of the anterior deeply and irregularly, and of the posterior slightly and regularly, dentate; all with a central ocellar spot; *larva* with ten legs, elongate, cylindric, with a few scarcely elevated tubercles; head slightly emarginate above; *pupa* changes in a delicate cocoon in moss or under leaves.

Type of the genus, *Phalæna geometra bidentata*, Linnæus; Harris, *Aurelian*, pl. x. fig. 2. One species is indigenous to the woods and copses of England.

ODOSTOMIA, in Zoology, a genus of *Gasteropodous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell conical, aperture ovate; *peristoma* incomplete retrally, and furnished with a tooth on the pillar.

Type of the genus, *Turbo unidentata*, Montagu, *Test. Brit.* 324. pl. xxi. fig. 2. Several species, frequenting chiefly the Southern coasts of Britain.

O'DOUR, { Fr. *odeur*; It. *odore*; Sp. *olor*;
O'DORAMENT, { Lat. *odor*. Vossius thinks the Lat.
O'DORATE, { *oleo*, to smell, was originally written
ODORIFEROUS. { *odeo*; and Scheidius has no doubt
that *odor* was so used, *ab acrimonia odoris, nares quasi*
pungentis, and thus refers it to the same source as the
Lat. *odi*. (See ODIOS, *supra*, and Lennep.)

Odour being thus equivalent to our vulgar usage of the word *stink*.

Smell, scent—*Odoriferous*; bearing or bringing a smell or scent; usually a pleasing smell.

Walke ghe in loue as Crist lonyde us, and ghaf hymself for us
an offryng and a sacrifice to God into the *odour* of sweetnesse.

Wiclif. *Effesies*, ch. v.

— And eke her breath I trow
Sumounteth all *odours* that euer I found
In sweetnesse.

Chaucer. *The Court of Loue*, p. 373.

Marye Magdalen and Mary Jacoby, and Salome, brought *odouren*,
y^t they might come and anoynt him.

Bible, Anno 1551. Marke, ch. xvi.

What should I speke of the *oderiferous* skarlettes, the fyne veluet,
&c. Hall. Henry VII. *The seventeenth Yere*.

And the swete smoke of the *odorous* incence, whych came of the
wholsome and feruent desyres of theym that had fayth, ascended
vp before God out of the aūgels hande.

Bale. *Image*, part i. sig. O. v.

Then gan they sprinkle all the posts with wine,
And made great feast to solemnize the day:
They all perfumde with frankincence divine,
And precious *odours* fetcht from far away.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book ii. can. 1.

Odoraments to smell to, rose water, violet flowers, bawme, rose
cakes, vinegar, &c. doe much recreate the braines and spirits.

Burton. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, fol. 389.

The cause is, for that where there is heat and strength enough
in the plant, to make the leaves *odorate*, there the smell of flowers is
rather evanide and weaker, than that of the leaves; as is in rose-
mary flowers, lavender-flowers, and sweet-briar roses.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent iv. sec. 389.

Near to that sweet and *odoriferous* clime,
Where the all-cheering Emperor of time
Makes spring the cassia, nard, and fragrant balms,
And every hill and collin crowns with palms.

Drummond. *The Shadow of the Judgment*.

An amber scent of *odorous* perfume
Her harbinger, a damsel train behind.

Milton. *Samson Agonistes*, l. 721.

So we th' Arabian coast do know
At distance, when the spices blow;
By the rich *odour* taught to steer,
Though neither day nor stars appear.

Waller. *To a fair Lady playing with a Snake*.

Flowers
Innumerable, by the soft South-West
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from th' *odoriferous* pavement.

Prior. *The Second Hymn of Callimachus. To Apollo*.

On ev'ry side spreads wide the beauteous scene,
Assemblage fair of plains, and hills, and woods,
And plants of *od'rous* scent.

Jago. *Hedge Hill*, book iv.

ODYNERUS, in Zoology, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* twelve-jointed, acute at the apex; maxillary *palpi* six-jointed, the two or three basal joints extending beyond the *maxillæ*, the latter with the terminal lobe short, lanceolate; *labium* trilobed, with glandular points; wings four, anterior longitudinally folded during repose, with three complete submarginal areolets; *abdomen* ovoid-conic, the second segment broader than the first.

Type of the genus, *Verpa parietinus*, Linnæus; Curtis, vol. iii. pl. 137. A numerous genus, the species of which inhabit sandy and gravelly districts, and their females form deep cylindrical holes, or form cells of mud in walls, into which they deposit their eggs, after placing some disabled *larvæ* therein. About twenty species inhabit Britain.

OECONOMY. See ECONOMY.

ŒCOPHORA, in Zoology, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* subulate, stout at the base; *palpi* two, very long, the second joint scaly, the terminal as long or longer, conic, naked; body small; wings elongate, narrow, subconvolute.

Type of the genus, *Tinea sulphurella*, Fabricius; *Ti. bracteella*, Hübner. Three species, two indigenous; they fly towards the evening and at night.

ŒCUMENICAL, } Gr. *οἰκουμηνικός*, *habitalis*,
ŒCUMENICALLY. } from *οἶκ-εἶν*, to dwell, to inhabit.

ODOUR.
—
ŒCUMENICAL.

ŒCUMENICAL.

Comprising the whole *habitable* world; general, universal.

ŒDE-MERA.

That anie one bishop above the rest had the name of *œcumenicall*, or universall, or head, to the derogation of other bishops, or with such glorie as is now annexed to the same: that is not to be found. *Fox. Martyrs*, fol. 8. *The Differences between the Church of Rome, &c.*

So that by the expresse resolution of all these severall councils, whereof one is *œcumenicall*: the Lord's day ought to be kept onely from evening to evening, and so to begin and end at evening.

Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, part i. act. vii. sc. 3.

1. So early as about the close of the sixth century, Gregory the first, or the great, as he is usually called, the most reverend, and in some respects not undeservedly so, of all the Roman Pontiffs, in a famous dispute with the Bishop of Constantinople, who had taken to himself the title of *œcumenical*, or universal Bishop, objects to him, the arrogance and presumption of this claim, and treats him, on that account, as the forerunner, at least, of Antichrist.

Hurd. Works, vol. v. *Sermon 7.*

Human passions, human interests, human fallibility, not those of particular doctors alone, but those of the Church, *œcumenically* assembled, from the Nicæan Council down to that of Trent, have had their share in composing the present intricate, inconsistent, and voluminous system.

Bolingbroke. Authority in Matters of Religion, es. 4. sec. 13.

ŒDALEA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* approximating at the base, porrect, triarticulate, the two basal joints nearly united, the third elongate, compressed, without a seta at the apex; *proboscis* horizontal, exerted, flat; *thorax* very gibbous; wings two, parallel, incumbent; halteres naked; legs unequal; hinder *femora* clavate.

Type of the genus, *Œ. hybotina*, Meigen, *Zweif*, vol. ii. pl. xxi. fig. 27. Two European species, both found in Britain.

ŒDE'MA, } Fr. *œdeme*; Gr. *οἰδημα*, a swell-
ŒDEMA'TICK, } ing, from *οἰδεῖν*, to swell. *Cotgrave*
ŒDE'MATOUS. } explains it, "a painless, waterish, and
flegmatick swelling; which pressed down with the finger, retains the impression thereof."

I shall now proceed to speak of that tumour which hath its rise from the pituita, or phlegm, and is known by the name of *œdema*.

Wiseman. Surgery, book i. ch. xviii. p. 135.

But the pain encreased, and the leg swell'd from the hip to the very toes exceedingly, and seemed *œdematous*. *Id. Ib.*

ŒDEMERA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* setaceous, nearly as long as the body, pubescent; basal joint stout, subclavate, second minute, ovate, seated obliquely on the apex of the first, the remainder long and slender, gradually decreasing in length to the apex, the terminal one acute; *palpi* four, long, the terminal joint ovate-truncate, the maxillary longest; *labrum* transverse-ovate; mandibles subtrigonal, bifid at the apex; *mentum* subquadrate; head nutant, produced in part; eyes prominent; *thorax* subquadrate; narrowed towards the base, the disc unequal; *elytra* elongate, subulate, divaricating; wings exposed; body sublinear; legs all slender and simple in the females; the posterior in the males pilose, with the *femora* very much thickened and curved, and the *tibiæ* also incrassated, compressed, bent, angulated above at the base, and terminating in a point within at the apex; *tarsi* heteromerous, with the penultimate joint bilobed.

Type of the genus, *Necydalis cærulea*, Linnæus; Donovan, *Britt. Ins.* vol. xvi. pl. 558. Two British and about ten foreign species; they frequent flowers during the Summer.

ŒDERA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Segregata*. *Generic character*: calyx many-flowered; florets tubular, hermaphrodite, and some of the female flowers strap-shaped; receptacle chaffy, down chaffy.

Three species, natives of the South of Africa.

ŒDICNEMUS, from the Greek *οἰδεω*, *I swell*, and *κνήμη*, a knee; Tem. Cuv. *Thick-knee*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Pressirostres*, order *Grallæ*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak longer than the head, straight, strong, slightly depressed at the base, and compressed towards the tip; ridge of upper mandible elevated, lower mandible angular; nostrils in the middle of the beak, longitudinal, and perforated through and through; wings of moderate length, the first quill-feather rather shorter than the second, which is longest of all; tail graduated; legs long and slender; three toes in front, connected to the second joint by membrane which is continued along the edges of the toes.

This genus forms the link connecting the Bustards with the Plovers, among one or other of which kinds it was included by Ornithologists, till separated by Temminck. The young birds are remarkable for the thickness of their knee, (whence their name has been derived,) which, however, partially disappears as their age increases. They are found in uncultivated districts, feed on insects, snails, worms, small reptiles, shrews, field-mice, &c. They deposit their eggs in little cavities, which they hollow out with their feet in the dry mud. They moult but once a year, there is no sexual difference in their plumage, and the young do not attain their full feather for some years. There are several species, but Europe furnishes only one.

Œ. Crepitans, Tem.; *le Grand Pluvier, ou Courlis de terre*, Buff.; *Thick-kneed Bustard*, Lath.; *Common Thick-knee*. All the upper parts ferruginous-ash, with a longitudinal streak on the middle of each feather; spot between the eye and beak, throat, belly, and thighs pure white; neck and chest tinged with ferruginous and sprinkled with longitudinal brown streaks; on the wings a longitudinal white band, the first quill has a large white spot in the middle, the second has a smaller one on the inner web; under tail-coverts ferruginous, caudal quills, excepting the middle, tipped with black; base of the beak light yellowish, other part black; ocular circlet and legs yellow. Is very common in the South of Europe, rare in Holland, not unfrequent in England, and a bird of passage in Germany; lays two eggs of a yellowish-brown colour tinged with green and marked with olive and black spots.

Œ. Maculatus, Cuv.; *l'Œdicnème Tachard*, Tem.; *Spotted Thick-knee*. Is about the same size as the last species, and differs from it but little in plumage; the space behind the eyes, the cheeks, throat, and doubling of the wing white; the head, neck, chest, and back streaked longitudinally with black on a light tawny ground; the belly and thighs greyish and slightly marked with black streaks; alar quills black, streaked in the centre with white; rump ferruginous; caudal quills striped alternately with black and lead colour; tarsi yellowish. From the Cape of Good Hope.

Œ. Longipes, Geoffr.; *l'Œdicnème Echasse*, Tem.; *Long-legged Thick-knee*. Is the largest species of the genus, measuring nineteen or twenty inches in length; it has the beak black; forehead, eyebrows, throat, chest, and belly white, streaked longitudinally with black;

ŒDERA.
ŒDICNEMUS.

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CENAS.

top of the head and neck light ashy-grey marked with small brownish streaks; great alar quills black, the tail graduated, its lateral quills black and white, the middle light grey, marked with irregular, transverse, dusky-grey bands. Native of New Holland.

Æ. Magnirostris, Geoff.; *l'Ædicnème à gros bec*, Tem.; *Large-beaked Thick-knee*. About seventeen inches long; the beak black, but larger and longer than in the preceding species, and slightly curved towards the point; above each eye are two broad bands, one deep brown, the other white; aural region and commissure of the beak black; plumage of upper parts ashy-brown; cheeks, throat, belly, and hind parts white; front of the neck and chest ashy streaked longitudinally with pale brown; top of the wing deep brown marked with a very broad white band; primary quills black, greater wing-coverts whitish-grey, lesser coverts edged with white; caudal quills grey and spotted beneath. From New Holland.

See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Temminck, *Planches Coloriées*, and *Manuel d'Ornithologie*.

ÆDMANNIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx two-lipped, superior lip two-cleft, inferior lip setaceous.

One species, *O. lancea*, native of the South of Africa.

OELAND, an Island of importance, belonging to Sweden, and situated in the Baltic Sea, is 25 leagues in length, and little more than two in breadth. Population 22,000. It lies opposite to Calmar, and while its Eastern coast affords a safe roadstead, that on the Western side is perilous in the extreme. The chief formation of the Island consists of schistous, silicious, and calcareous rocks; blocks of rock crystal, porphyry, and granite being occasionally met with. Black marble, or touch-stone, and the Oeland sandstein, or freestone, are also products of this Island. In the Northern and Southern parts are alum mines, which together with the quarries afford partial employment to the inhabitants, the greater portion of whom, however, are engaged in agriculture and fishing. The valleys in the Southern districts are abundantly watered by rivulets from the rocky hills, fitting them for tillage, and affording excellent pasture for sheep and kine. The horses, called *Kleppers*, or *Klappers*, although small, are strong and active; and wild boars, hares, and several species of deer are found here. The trees which grow on the level grounds are beech, hazel, oak, and walnut. Latitude 56° 45' North, longitude 16° 20' East.

CENANTHE, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Umbelliferae*. Generic character: florets irregular, those of the disk sessile and barren; fruit ovate, oblong, crowned with the calyx.

About twenty species, mostly natives of Europe. *O. fistulosa*, *pimpinelloides*, *peucedanifolia*, and *crocata*, are natives of England. All the species are poisonous, especially the *O. crocata*.

CENAS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* slightly attenuated at the extremity, inserted between the eyes at the base of the clypeus, eleven-jointed, the articulations short, somewhat obconic, the terminal one rather elongate; *palpi* with the apical joint cylindric; body oblong, rounded, with the head and thorax rather narrower than the elytra; eyes entire; *thorax* small; *elytra* elongate, linear, flat on the back; posterior *tibiæ* with the apex obliquely

truncate, and furnished with a stout spur; *tarsi* heteromalous.

Type of the genus, *Meloë afer*, Linnæus; Latreille, *Gen. et Crust.* pl. x. fig. 10. All the species appear to be natives of Africa and the South of Europe.

CENONE, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Annelides*.

Generic character. Head concealed under the first segment of the body, which is large, and rounded before; jaws nine, four on the right side and five on the left, the lower ones strongly dentated; eyes indistinct; no projecting *antennæ*.

Type of the genus, *Æ. lucida*, Savigny; Lamarck, vol. v. p. 326. A native of the shores of the Red Sea.

CENOTHERA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Ocandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Onagraceæ*. Generic character: calyx tubular, four-cleft, segments deflected, deciduous; corolla, petals four, inserted into the calyx; stigma four-cleft; capsule four-celled, four-valved, inferior, seeds fixed in the centre of the receptacle.

A genus of more than thirty species, mostly natives of America. They are generally hardy, free-flowering, herbaceous plants, and are frequently cultivated; they expand their flowers in the evening, and are called the Evening Primrose.

OESEL, an Island in the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, belonging to Russia, extends 11½ Swedish miles, or 118 versts, in length, and varies in breadth from 9½ miles, or 99 versts, to 2½ versts. It is called in the Esthonian Tongue *Kourrésaar*, that is, the *Isle of Cranes*; and by the inhabitants *Sarema*, or *The Island*. The climate is healthy and temperate; but the soil is poor, consisting chiefly of sand, loam, and clay. With good management and cultivation, however, it will produce wheat, barley, oats, and peas. The quarries here are extensive and profitable, affording blocks of stone of large size, and easily worked. Marble is also found, veined generally with blue, red, and yellow; but of too soft a nature, and in too small quantities, to be an object of importance. The inhabitants are a temperate race, little addicted to ardent liquors, and displaying great predilection for music and dancing. Of dances they have two kinds; the one called *Soyour*, or *Kærgelants*, that is to say, the *Great Dance*; the other styled *Pissonketants*, or the *Little Dance*. Most of their houses have glass-windows, and many are furnished with chimneys. The richer class, besides, indulge themselves with candles; whilst those of more limited means are contented with iron lamps, in which they burn seal-oil. The poor use torches made of fir. Unskilled in the use of letters, the untutored natives of this Island compute their Calendar by means of marks, cut on wooden tallies; and like the Hebrews, they read these primitive pages from left to right. Latitude 57° 42' North, longitude 22° 13' 30" East. Population, including the small adjacent Islands, Moen and Runoe, 35,000. The small town of *Arensberg* on this Island, is the chief place of a Circle in the Government of Riga, comprising these three Islands.

OESTRUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* very short, inserted in a bilocular cavity; *proboscis* obsolete; *palpi* rudimentary; *eyes* remote, of the males closer than those of the females; *thorax* with the surface irregular; wings two, incumbent, the two exterior areolets complete, the hinder ones terminal; *abdomen* with its extremity

CENAS.

OES-
TRUS.

OES-
TRUS.

OF.

inflexed, of the female much elongated and attenuated.

Type of the genus, *Oe. ovis*, Linnæus; Clark, *Essay on Bots*, pl. ii. fig. 16—20. Several species, three of which only are indigenous.

The *larvæ* reside within the skin of herbivorous mammalia, or in the frontal sinus of sheep; when about to undergo their metamorphose, they emerge from their cell, and fall on the ground, a little beneath the surface of which they change to *pupæ*.

OF, Goth. *af*; A. S. *of*; D. *af*. Skinner derives from the Lat. *ab*, Gr. *ἀπό*. Junius from *ἀπό*, *ἀφ'*. Tooke says, "I imagine that *of* (in the Goth. and A. S. *af*) is a fragment of the Goth. and A. S. *afara*, *posteritas*, *afora proles*; that it is a noun substantive, and means always consequence, offspring, successor, follower, &c." He further observes, (p. 393. note,) "The Dutch are supposed to use *van* in two meanings; because it supplies indifferently the places both of our *of* and *from*. Notwithstanding which, *van* has always one and the same single meaning, viz. *beginning*. And its use both for *of* and *from* is to be explained by its different *apposition*. When it supplies the place of *from*, *van* is put in apposition to the same term to which *from* is put in apposition. But when it supplies the place of *of*, it is not put in apposition to the same term to which *of* is put in apposition, but to its *correlative*. And between two *correlative* terms, it is totally indifferent to the meaning which of the two correlations is expressed."

Of hym [Dardan] com þe gode Bruyt, þat was þe firste man
þat lord was in Englonde, as y þou telle can.

R. Gloucester, p. 10.

Heo comen alle a bouten hym, so þat þe Brut y sey,
þat heo were *of* gret power, & noble folc & hey.

Id. p. 11.

He was first *of* Ingland, þat gaf God his tife,
Of isshue *of* bestes, *of* londes or *of* liþe [tenements.]

R. Brunne, p. 19.

And he taughte in the synagogis *of* hem: and was magnified *of*
alle men.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. iv.

And he taughte in their sinagogis and was commended *of* all
men.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And it was doon whanne the puple came faste to Jhesus to here
the word *of* God, he stood besidis the pool *of* Genasereth.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. v.

It came to passe as the people preased vpō him, to heare the
woorde *of* God, that he stode by the lake *of* Genezareth.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And Jhesus ful *of* the Holy Gost turnyde agen fro Jordan, and
was led by the Spiryte into deserte fourty dayes. And was temptid
of the devel.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. iv.

Jesus then full *of* the Holy Goost retourned from Jordan and was
caryed *of* the Spiryte into wilderness, and was xl. dayes tempted *of*
the Deuill.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Me thinketh it accordant to reason,
To tellen you all the condition
Of ech *of* hem, so as it semed me,
And whiche they weren, and *of* what degre.

Chaucer. Canterbury Tales. Prologue, v. 39.

"Alas, why plainen men so in commune
Of perveyance *of* God, or *of* Fortune,
That yeveth hem ful oft in many a gise
Wel better than they can himself devise?"

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1255.

The circuite a mile was aboute,
Walled *of* stone, and ditched all without.

Id. Ib. v. 1889.

Of them, that writen us to fore
The bokes dwelle: and we therfore
Ben taught *of* that was writen tho,
For thy good is, that we also

In our time amonge vs here
Do write *of* newe some mattere
Ensamped *of* the olde wise.

Gower. Conf. Am. Prologvs, fol. 1.

Help then, O holy virgin, chiefe *of* nyne,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
Lay forth out *of* thine everlasting scryne
The antique rolls, which there lay hidden still,
Of faerie knights.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 1.

Restless he pass'd the remnant *of* the night,
Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning nigh:
All burning ships, the martyrs *of* the fight,
With paler fires beheld the Eastern sky.

Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Yet oft before his infant eyes would run
Such forms as glitter in the Muse's ray
With orient hues, unborrow'd *of* the sun:
Yet shall he mount, and keep his distant way
Beyond the limits *of* a vulgar fate,
Beneath the good how far—but far above the great.

Gray. The Progress of Poesy.

OFF, also written with a single *f*. D. *af*; Ger.
ab; Sw. *af*. *Of* unknown origin. In usage it is
opposed to *on*, or *upon*; and is further applied to ex-
press

A motion or removal; separation or departure, dis-
union, distance.

To go off; as a gun; where the charge is expelled
or driven from the barrel, &c.

To get off, to come *off* well; met. to get or remove
to a distance, sc. from danger, misfortune, &c.; to escape.

To be well off; to be removed or at a distance, sc.
from danger or misfortune; to be in a prosperous state
or condition.

Off hand; as by some *dexterity* or adroitness, dexter-
ously, promptly, on the spur of the moment; without
premeditation.

He was short shuldered brode, a thikke gnarre.
Ther n'as no dore, that he n'olde heve *of* barre.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 552.

And for to werchen as I shal you say
To morowe, whan ye riden on the way,
Now by my fader's soule that is ded,
But ye be mery, smiteth *of* my hed.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 784.

This fierce Arcite hath *of* his helme y don.

Id. Ib. v. 2678.

"Now, sires," quod this Osewold the Reve,
"I pray you alle, that ye not you greve,
Though I answeere, and somdel set his howve,
For leful is with force force *off* to showve."

Id. The Reves Tale, v. 3910.

Which [ring] one *of* the lordes tooke *of* and put it on his owne
finger. whē the ring was *of*, he commaunded to burye her, regarding
her no longer.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 350. The Practice of Popishe Prelates.

What sayes Lord Stanley, will he bring his power?

MES. My lord, he doth deny to come.

KING. *Off* with his sonne George's head.

Shakspeare. Richard III. fol. 203.

'BOTES. Lay her a hold, a hold, set her two courses *off* to sea
again, lay her *off*.

Id. The Tempest, fol. 1.

For my part the see cannot drowne mee, I swam ere I could
recouer the shore, fue and thirtie leagues *off* and on.

Id. Ib. fol. 11.

EGL. Feare not: the forrest is not three leagues *off*,
If we recouer that, we are sure enough.

Id. Two Gentlemen of Verona, fol. 36.

His wounded men he first sends *off* to shore,
Never till now unwilling to obey.

Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

OF.
—
OFF.

OFF.
—
OFFEND.

This lucky hour the wise Batavian takes,
And warns his tatter'd fleet to follow home;
Proud to have so got off with equal stakes,
Where 'twas a triumph not to be o'ercome.

Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

This short cut to Parnassus not only saves him a great deal of roundabout riding, but supplies him with many an apt couplet for off-hand quotations, in which he is very expert.

Observer, No. 109.

OFFAL, Skinner, that which falls off the table. Tooke the past participle of *feall-an*; *afeall-an*, to fall. Applied generally to

Any refuse; any thing cast or thrown away, as unfit for food; any thing worthless.

The miser threw himselfe, as an offal,
Streight at his foot in base humilitee,
And cleped him his leige, to hold of him in fee.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 3.

If we come into a barn floore, and see some few graines scattered amongst an heap of chaffe, we do not call it a corne-heap, the quantity of the offall devours the mention of those insensible graines.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 340. Sermon Preacht to the Lords.

The lion having sucked the blood of his prey, threw the offal carcase to the jackall in waiting.

Burke. Works, vol. viii. p. 38. Letter to a Noble Lord.

The hideous monster rising heavily,
Came stalking forward with a sullen pace,
And left her mangled offals on the place.

Addison. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book ii.

OFFE'ND, v.	} Fr. <i>offender</i> , <i>offenser</i> ; It. <i>offendere</i> ; Sp. <i>ofender</i> ; Lat. <i>offendere</i> ; to strike against, (ob, and <i>fendere</i> , i. e. <i>arcere</i> , <i>repellere</i> .) See DEFEND, and the Quotation from Barrow.	
OFFE'NDER,		
OFFE'NDERESS,		
OFFE'NCE,		
OFFE'NCEFUL,		
OFFE'NCELESS		
OFFE'NSIVE,		To strike against; to assault
OFFE'NSIVELY,		or assail; to hurt; to affront, to
OFFE'NSIVENESS.	insult; to hurt or wound, sc. the	

feelings, to displease; to injure, to do wrong or injustice.

Therefore I seie, wher thei *offendiden* so that thei schulden falle doun? God forbede.

Wiclif. Romaines, ch. xi.

And this thing I preie that ghour charitie be plenteuous more & more in kunyng and in al witt, that ghe preue the better thingis, that ghe be clene and withoute offense in the dai of Crist.

Id. Philipensis, ch. i.

And thei spurnyden aghens the stoon of *offensioun*, as it is writun, lo I putte a stoon of *offensioun* in Sion, and a stoon of slaundre, and ech that schal bileue in it schal not be confoundid.

Id. Romaines, ch. ix.

I am yonge and unkonning, as thou wost,
And, as I trow, with love *offended* most,
That ever was ony lives creature.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2396.

Who lived ever in swiche delite o day,
That him ne meved other conscience,
Or ire, or talent, or som kin affray,
Envie, or pride, or passion, or offence?

Id. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5558.

My berd, my here that hangeth long adoun,
That never yet felt non *offensioun*
Of rasour ne of shere, I wol thee yeve,
And ben thy trewe servant while I live.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 2418.

Ye ben lady in my inward thought
Of alle mine herte withouten *offencion*.

Id. The Court of Loue.

And yet iustice natheles
Was kepte, and in nothings *offended*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vii. p. 231.

VOL. XXV.

If thou might gete pacience
Whiche is the leche of all offence,
As tellen vs the olde wise.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 77.

The Troians eke *offended* seek to wreke
Their hainous wrath wyth shedyng of my bloud.

Surrey. Virgil. Aeneis, book ii.

For we vse to saye, that when prynces and rulers do punyshe open offenders, they loke vpon suche thynges men do committe.

Bible, Anno 1551. Genesis, ch. xi. note.

Some conceits (being passed in cloudes and figurative speeches) might percase both be *offensiue* to your grauties and perilous to my credit.

Gascoigne. To the Reuerend Deuines.

Where I see
Much in the poem shine, I will not be
Offended with few spots, which negligence
Hath shed, or humane frailtie not kept thence.

Ben Jonson. Horace. Of the Art of Poetri

It may be thought, that God stirred vp the Saxons to be a scourge to them, and to work his just vengeance vpon them for their wickednesses and abhominable offenses dailie comitted against his diuine maiestie.

Holinshed. The History of England, vol. i. book v. ch. xvii. p. 586.

DUK. So then, it seems, your most offence-ful act
Was mutually committed.

Shakspeare. Measure for Measure, fol. 68.

Laz. That commit men nightly, offenceless, for the gain of a groat a prisoner.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Cure, act ii. sc. 1.

AMINT. Then I draw;
As justly as our magistrates their swords,
To cut offenders off.

Id. The Maid's Tragedy, act iii.

Virginitie murders itself, and should be buried in highwayes out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate *offendresse* against nature.

Shakspeare. All's Well that Ends Well, fol. 231.

A power both for number and goodnesse of men and horses sufficient (if another had bene generall) to make warre *offensiue*, not onely to stand vpon their defence.

Savile. Tacitus, book iii. ch. xi. fol. 123.

Not more Maacha's goodly sonne
In stomaking did threate,
Then did this newes his father now
*Offensiue*ly disquiete.

Warner. Albion's England, book x. ch. lix.

The fourth objection is against our argument for Divine Providence drawn from the consideration of that happy mitigation of the trouble and *offensiveness* of some animals by others that bear an enmity to them, and feed vpon them as their prey, as the cat for example does on the mouse.

More. Appendix to the Antidote against Atheism, ch. xxi. sec. 7. fol. 178.

And R. Cartesius was sensible of the *offensiveness* of this opinion.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. v. fol. 863.

The proud he tam'd, the penitent he chear'd:
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd.

Dryden. Character of a good Parson.

To offend originally signifies to impinge, that is to stumble, or hit dangerously vpon somewhat lying cross our way, so as thereby to be cast down, or at least to be disordered in our posture, and stopt in our progress: whence it is well transferr'd to denote our being through any incident temptation, brought into sin, whereby a man is thrown down, or bowed from his upright state, and interrupted from prosecuting a steady course of piety and virtue.

Barrow. Works, vol. i. fol. 181. Sermon 13.

The top is level; an offensive seat
Of war; and from the war a safe retreat.

Id. Virgil. Aeneid, book xi.

The serum did not by the smell appear putrified, and yet had let fall a considerable quantity of whitish sediment: but within three or four days after this, the liquor was found to stink *offensively*.

Boyle. Works, vol. iv. p. 613. The Natural History of Human Blood.

To my weeping friends,
And every loving relative restore
A soft-ey'd maid, a mild, offenceless prey!

Shenstone. Moral Pieces.

4 K

OFFER.

O'FFER, v.

O'FFER, n.

O'FFERABLE,

O'FFERER,

O'FFERING,

O'FFERTORY,

O'FFERTURE.

Fr. *offrir*; It. *offerire*; Sp. *ofrecer*; Lat. *offerre*, to bear or bring before, (*ob*, and *ferre*, Gr. *φέρ-ειν*, to bear or bring.)

To bear or bring before or in presence; to present; to propose; to hold forth, to exhibit; to show; to show signs of; to bring before, *sc.* the altar as a sacrifice, to sacrifice; also, to make proposal to give; to bid.

This word appears to have been introduced into the A. S. with the version of the Bible. See Lye. The show-bread is—*offring hlafas, offering loaves*; in Wiclif “looves of proposition.”

And *offrede* to þis mamet, and honourede hym ynowe.

R. Gloucester, p. 14.

þat bodi he honourde y nou þo he com þere,

And al þe stude vor hys loue, and dude vayr *offrynge*.

Id. p. 324.

þe byssop of Lyncolne hys masse song þo,

And at tyme as he wolde to *offrynge* go,

And hys taper, þat he *offrede*, in þe byssope's hond do,

Bodýng as yt were, þe taper berst atuo.

Id. p. 456.

Now has R. entre, & Acres taken es,

þe Sarazins com fulle fre, & *offred* him grete riches.

R. Brunne, p. 179.

To þe fertre [shrine] of Saynt Agate Richard made *offeryng*.

Id. p. 154.

But tho thingis that hethen men *offren*, thei *offren* to deuelis and not to God.

Wiclif. 1 Corinthians, ch. x.

Naye, but I saye, that these thingis which the gentyls *offer*, they *offre* to deuyls, and not to God.

Bible, Anno 1551.

They schulen give an *offrynge* after that is seid in the lawe of the Lord: a peyre of turturis or tweie culver briddis.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. ii.

& to *offer* (as is sayde in the lawe of the Lorde) a payre of turtle doves or two younge pigions.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Min holy pardon may you all warice, [heal,]

So that ye *offre* nobles or starlinges,

Or elles silver broches, spones, ringes.

Chaucer. The Pardoner's Tale, v. 12842.

In al the parish wif ne was there non,

That to the *offring* before hire shulde gon,

And if ther did, certain so wroth was she,

That she was out of alle charitee.

Id. Prologue to Canterbury Tales, v. 452.

But coude he rede a lesson or a storie,

But alder best he sang an *offertorie*.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 712.

And euer my seruice I profere

And namely whan she woll gone *offre*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 179.

I towarde *offryng* hir lede.

Id. Ib.

This patriarke to his linage

Forbad, that thei to none ymage

Encline shulde in no wise:

But her *offrende* and sacrifice,

With all the hole hertes loue,

Unto the mighty God aboue,

They shulden yeue, and to no mo.

Id. Ib. book v. p. 135.

I dred the Grekes yea when they *offer* gyftes.

Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book ii.

Desired thinges are not ay prest,

Nor thinges denide left al unsought:

Nor new thinges to be loued best,

Nor all *offers* to be set at nought.

Vncertaine Auctors. The meane Estate is best.

Read the third booke of Kings the 8. chapter, when God delighted onely in the fayth of the *offerer*, whiche beleued in God onely for all mercy.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 451. A Treatise upon the Sacraments, &c.

And when the *offertory* was begon she discended doune and *offred* beyng crowned.

Hall. Henry VIII. The twenty-fifth Yere.

Thy *offers* base I greatly loth

And eke thy words uncourteous and unkempt.

I tread in dust thee and thy money both.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 10.

A pious courtier may easily give to Cesar what is Cesar's, and to God what is God's; and that by an analogical instruction from this rule of Christ, allowing all that hath Cesar's image onely on it, *offerable* to Cesar.

Mountague. Devoute Essaies, Treat. 10. sec. 7.

Commend me to her, and to piece her portion

Tender her this.

1 K. Nay, let's be *offerers* all.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Two Noble Kinsmen, act iv. sc. 4.

From which example arose perhaps the custom, to hang up the armour of worthy men in churches, as *offerings* consecrated to him who is the Lord of battel.

Baker. Of the First Danish King in England, fol. 16.

The crown itself with all those advantages were therefore given him, that the people's good should be first consider'd; not bargain'd for, and bought by inches with the bribe of more *offertures* and advantages to his crown.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 400. An Answer to Eikon Basilike.

Every unhallowed, unfitting prayer is a strange fire; a fire that will be sure to destroy the *offering* though mercy should spare the *offer*.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 100.

The rule of justice, which wants with most anxiety to be inculcated in the making of bargains, is, that the seller is bound in conscience to disclose the faults of what he *offers* to sale.

Paley. Moral Philosophy, book i. ch. vii.

As soon as the Sermon or Homily is ended, the Priest is directed “to return to the Lord's Table and begin the *Offertory*, saying, one or more of the sentences following as he thinketh most convenient in his discretion, *i. e.* according to the length or shortness of the time that the people are *offering*,” as it was worded in King Edward's first Common Prayer and from thence in the Scotch one. These are in the place of the Antiphona or Anthem which we find in the old Liturgies after the Gospel, and which from their being sung while the people made their oblations at the altar were called *Offertory*.

Wheatley. On the Common Prayer, ch. vi. sec. 10.

O'FFICE, v.

O'FFICE, n.

O'FFICER,

O'FFICERED,

OFFICIAL, adj.

OFFICIAL, n.

OFFICIALLY,

OFFICIALTY,

OFFICIATE, v.

OFFICIAL,

OFFICIOUS,

OFFICIOUSLY,

OFFICIOUSNESS.

Fr. *office*; It. *ufficio*; Sp. *oficio*; Lat. *officium*, from *officere*, which Vossius says was the same with *efficere*; and hence *officium*, *quod quisque efficere debet*, what every one ought to do or perform.

That which ought to be done or performed; act or deed due, duty; any thing which we are obliged, bound, engaged, or employed to do; peculiar or appropriate busines, or employment; service or usefulness.

Also, the place where; the station or situation in which *official* acts are done.

Officious; busy to act, or to perform services, active in the performance of services or benefits.

King Henri wondede mucho, to abbe men in *offis*,

Mid him, that of conseil were god and wis.

R. Gloucester, p. 468.

Forto reise þe treuage, þat on þe lond was sette,

Pader & Thurston to þat *office* were fette.

R. Brunne, p. 55.

And to þe arches in haste. he hyede anon after,

And turnede cyvyle into symonye. and suth he tok þe *official*.

Piers Ploughman. Vision, p. 399.

For the mynsterie of this *office* not onli fillith tho thingis that failen to hooly men, but also multiplieth manye thankyngis to God bi the preuyng of this mynsterie.

Wiclif. 2 Corinthians, ch. ix.

OFFER.

FFICE.

OFFICE. For the *office* of this ministracion, not only supplieth the nede of the saintes : but also is aboundaunte here in, that for laudable ministringe, thanks might be geuen to God of manye.
Bible, Anno 1551.

God tokeneth and assyneth the tymes ablynge hem to hir propre *offyces*.
Chaucer. Boecius, book i. p. 413.

And hereupon he to his *officeres*
Commandeth for the feste to purvey.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8066.

There shall no judge imperiall,
Ne bishop, ne *officiall*,
Done judgment on me.
Id. The Romant of the Rose, p. 219.

But moste of all his hert is set
In court, vpon these great *offices*
Of dignitees and benefices.
Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. p. 63.

My harte was high, I could not seeme to serue,
In regiment where no good rules remayne,
Where *officers* and such as well deserue,
Shall be subdude by euery page and swayne.
Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre.

The priest sued him before y^e bishoppes *officiall* for dyffamacyon.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 127. A Dialogue concerning Heresies, &c.

MENE. You shall perceine, that a jacke gardant cannot *office* me from my son Coriolanus.
Shakspeare. Coriolanus, fol. 26.

LEO. So stands this squire
Offic'd to me.
Id. Winter's Tale, fol. 279.

MENE. You guard like men, 'tis well. But by your leaue,
I am an *officer* of state, and come
To speak with Coriolanus.
Id. Coriolanus, fol. 26.

MENE. You haue stood your limitation : and the tribunes
Endue you with the people's voyce, remaines,
That in th^e *officiall* markes inuested, you
Anon doe meet the senate.
Id. Ib. fol. 13.

And all her number'd starrs, that seem to rowle
Spaces incomprehensible (for such
Their distance argues and their swift return
Diurnal) meerly to *officiate* light
Round this opacous Earth, this punctual spot.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book viii. l. 22.

With granted leave *officious* I return,
But much more wonder that the Son of God
In this wild solitude so long should bide
Of all things destitute.
Id. Paradise Regained, book ii.

And Sir Robert Clifford in especiall wonne to be assured to the king, and industrious and *officious* for his service.
Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 125.

And this was the rare morsel so *officiously* snatch'd up, and so ill-favour'dly imitated by our inquisiturient bishops, and the attendant minorities—their chaplaines.
Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 145. Of Unlicensed Printing.

INT. Thanks to the gods, and our *officiousness*, the plot's discover'd.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Woman Hater, act iii. sc. 3.

What could we expect from an army *officered* by Irish papists and outlaws.
Addison. Freeholder.

For all thy victories in war,
You, valiant Cutts, th^e *officious* Muses crown,
For you triumphant wreaths prepare
Immortal as your fame, and fair as your renown.
Yalden. On the Conquest of Namur, 1695.

While flattering crowds *officiously* appear
To give themselves, not you, an happy year;
And by the greatness of their presents prove
How much they hope, but not how well they love.
Dryden. To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, (1662.)

Many of the miracles of Abbé Paris were proved immediately by witnesses before the *officiality*, or bishop's court, at Paris, under the eye of Cardinal Noailles.
Hume. Essays, vol. ii. p. 463. note [L.] p. 125.

A little neat church is annexed to it, with apartments for the *officiating* clergy, and the persons attached to the service of the cemetery.
Eustace. Italy, vol. ii. p. 351.

I had always, in my *officinal* state, been kept in awe by lace and embroidery; and imagined that, to fright away these unwelcome familiarities, nothing was necessary, but that I should, by splendour of dress, proclaim my reunion with a higher rank.
Johnson. The Rambler, No. 123.

Some bitterness is *officiously* squeezed into every man's cup of his soul's health, till, at length, the whole intention of nature and providence is destroyed.
Sterne. Sermon 37. On Penances.

The miserable Rachel now too late discovered the fatal consequences of interfering between husband and wife, and heartily reproached herself for her *officiousness* in aggravating his jealousy.
Observer, No. 111.

OFFING, a word common on the coast and among naval men, and applied to a position at a distance *off* the shore or coast; within sight of it.

OFFSCO'URING, } That which is *scoured off*;
O'FFSCUM. } cast *off*, thrown *off*.
Off-scum, that which is *skimmed off*.

Our prayer hath
No pow'r to pass: and thou hast made us fall,
As refuse, and *off-scouring* to them all.
Donne. The Lamentations of Jeremy, ch. iii.

In fine, the apostles and ministers of Christ were look'd upon as the very *offals* and *off-scouring* of the world, and were trampled upon accordingly.
South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 424.

OFF-SET, a *set*, or part that may be *set* or planted, coming *off* the main root.

They let them remain for many years, in which time they produce such a number of *off-sets*, that many times one single cluster has contain'd above a hundred roots.
Miller. Gardener's Dictionary, in v. Lilio-Narcissus.

OFFSPRING, A. S. *ofspring*, *proles*, *propago*, *progenies*, *posteritas*, (*of*, and *spring-an*, to spring.) Any thing that springs or arises from.

Production, propagation, posterity, child, or children.

Kyng he was of West sex, and ys *ofspring* also.
R. Gloucester, p. 164.

Truly I think, ne vain is my belefe,
Of goddish race some *ofspring* shold he be.
Surrey. Virgil. Aeneis, book iv.

Sir Guyon chaunst eke on another looke,
That hight Antiquitee of Fairy land :
In which whenas he greedily did looke,
Th' *ofspring* of elves and faryes there he fond
As it delivered was from hond to hond.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 9.

Certainly the prime antiquity of *off-spring* is always given to the Scythians.

Raleigh. History of the World, book i. ch. v. sec. 7. fol. 69.

From whence it follows, that these were notions not descending from us, but born with us; not our *off-spring*, but our brethren.
South. Sermons, vol. i. p. 54.

OFFUSCATE. See **OBFUSCATE**.

OFT, *adj.* } Goth. *ufta*; A. S. *oft*; Ger.
OFT, *adv.* } *oft*; Sw. *ofta*. Skinner thinks it
O'FTEN, *adj.* } alludes to the Gr. *ἀψ, iterum*,
O'FTEN, *adv.* } again and again. Junius that it is
O'FTENNESS, } from *æft*, or *eft*, and these from the
OFTT'IMES, or } Gr. *αὐθις*. *Æft*, *eft*, are perhaps
O'FTEN-TIMES, } from the verb *æfstian*, *efstan*, and
O'FTEN-SITH, } *oft*, from *ofestan*; *festinare*, to
O'FTEN-TIDE. } hasten, to do hastily; at quick or
hasty repetitions; and hence, frequently.

OFFICE.
OFT.

OFT.
OHIO.

Frequent; repeated at short intervals; occurring many times at short intervals or distances; opposed to few or seldom.

Att laste in forme of mon *ofte* he lay bi me,
R. Gloucester, p. 130.

Ofte þing þat is fikeled to worse ende ys broȝt.
Id. p. 36.

Boste & deignouse pride & ille avisement
Mishapnes *oftentide*, and dos many be schent.
R. Brunne, p. 289.

For *ofte* tymes he falleth into the fire, and *ofte* tymes into watir,
and I broughte him to thi disciplis and thei myghten not heele him.
Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xvii.

And *ofte times* he falleth into the fyre, and *ofte* into the water,
And I broghte hym to thy discyples, and they coude not heale hym.
Bible, Anno 1551.

In woundis aboue maner. in deethis *oftetymes*.
Wiclif. 2 Corinthians, ch. xi.

In pryson more plenteously: in death *oft*.
Bible, Anno 1551.

Men shulden wedden after hir estate,
For youthe and elde is *often* at debate.
Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 16231.

But doun on knees went euery manere wight,
And thanked him with all hir hertes might,
And namely these Thebanes *often sith*.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1879

Upon Grisilde, this poure creature,
Full *often sith* this markis sette his eye,
As he on hunting rode paraventure.
Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8109.

For slain is man, right as another beast,
And dwelleth eke in prison, and arrest,
And hath siknesse, and gret adversite,
And *oftentimes* gilteles, parde.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1314.

But yet full *ofte*, and that is routh
Thei spreden, that be most vntrue.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 26.

So harde me was that ilke throw
That *ofte sithes* ouerthrowe,
To grounde I was without breathe:
And euer I wisshed after death.
Id. Ib. book i. p. 17.

And ouer that, I dare say, that ther are but few, but that they had
wel leuer abide the paine to be thrise acquitted by proclamacion, and
peradventure *ofte*, then ones beare a fagot for heresy.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 984. *The Debellation of Salem and Byzance*.

They that are swifte in taking, be *ofte times* slowe in remembring.
Id. Ib. fol. 3. *The Life of John Picus*.

Discourse
Is *oftest* yours, the latter [intuition] most is ours,
Differing but in degree, of kind the same.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book v. l. 489.

Events which are *oft-times* as much against the intention, and
above the remedie of the agent as besides the nature of the act.
Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 452. *Sermon before the King at Theobald's*, 1622.

My brother wisht thee here, and thou art here; he will be too
kind, and weary thee with *often* welcomes.
Baumont and Fletcher. The Maid's Tragedy, act i. sc. 1.

Degrees of well doing there could be none, except perhaps in the
seldomnesse and *oftenness* of doing well.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book i. sec. 8. fol. 21.

Whole houses, of their whole desires possest,
Are *often* ruin'd, at their own request.

Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 10. l. 8.

OGCODES, in Zoology, a genus of Dipterous insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* very minute, biarticulate, inserted in the superior margin of the mouth; head almost wholly occupied by the eyes; *ocelli* three; *proboscis* concealed; *thorax* convex; *abdomen* robust, gibbous; legs simple; *onychii* three.

Type of the genus, *Musca gibbosa*, Linnæus; *Henops leucomelas*, Meigen. *Klap.* vol. i. pl. viii. fig. 30. Three species of this singular genus only are known, two of which inhabit England.

OGDOASTICK, Gr. ὀγδοῦς, eight, and στίχος, a verse. See DISTICH.

Consisting of eight verses.

His request to Diana, in an *hexastick*, and her answer in an *ogdoastick*, hexameters and pentameters, discovered to him in a dream, with his sacrifice and ritual ceremonies, are in the British story.

Selden. Illustrations of Drayton's Poly-olbion, song 1.

OGGANITION, Lat. ob or og-gannire, to yelp as a dog at any one.

Nor will I abstaine notwithstanding your *oggannition*, to follow the steps and practice of antiquity, in using the words sacrifice and priesthood also.

Mountague. Appeale to Cæsar, ch. xxix. p. 288.

O'GLE, v. } The D. ooghen, is *oculos intendere*,
O'GLE, n. } *acie oculorum assequi*, to strain or stretch
O'GLER, } the eye, to follow with the eye: (oogh :)
O'GLING. } and oogheler, consequentially, adulator.

Kilian. And hence, perhaps, our word.

To cast glances of the eye.

Snuffs her dim eyes to give one parting blow,
Have at the heart of every *ogling* beau!

Halifax. On the Countess Dowager of —.

Who would not scorn what houswife's cares produce,
Or who would learn one earthly thing of use?
To patch, nay *ogle*, may become a saint;
Nor could it sure be such a sin to paint.

Pope. The Rape of the Lock, can. 5.

His women then forgot all former wiles,
The watchful *ogle* and delusive smiles.

Gay. The Fan, book ii.

Being thus qualified, I intend, by the advice of my friends, to set up for an *ogling-master*. I teach the church *ogle* in the morning, and the playhouse *ogle* by candle-light.

Spectator, No. 46.

I am diverted from that subject by letters which I have received from several ladies, complaining of a certain sect of professed eunimies to the repose of the fair sex, called *oglers*.

Tatler, No. 145.

Those muscles, in English, wherewith a man *ogles*,
When on a fair lady he fixes his goggles,
We found 'em much worn.

Byrom. The Dissection of a Beau's Head.

It was not enough, that the speech from the throne in the opening of the session in 1795, threw out *oglings* and glances of tenderness.
Burke. Works, vol. viii. p. 106. *Letters on a Regicide Peace*, let. 1.

OFT.
OHIO.

O H I O.

Extent and
boundaries.

OHIO, at the present time, in extent of industry, in the growing amount of manufactures, in the regular increase of population, and in general spirit, intelligence, and improvement, ranks as one of the foremost of the United

States of America. Lying between 38° 30' and 41° 19' North latitude, and between 3° 31' and 7° 41' West longitude, it extends in length 210 miles, in breadth 200, and contains 40,000 square miles, or 25,000,000 acres.

OHIO. It is bounded on the North by the territory of Michigan and Lake Erie; East by Pennsylvania; South-East by Virginia; South by the Ohio, which divides it from Virginia and Kentucky; and West by Indiana.

History.

After the settlement of Kentucky and Tennessee, a vast range of territory, extending for 1200 miles along the North of the Ohio, remained still in the undisturbed possession of its savage natives. The rivers which watered the Northern parts of the Ohio were known to the French in 1634; but no establishment was made till 1735, when a small colony fixed itself at Vincennes, on the Eastern bank of the Wabash. The advantages of its soil and climate were soon made known in Europe, and, in 1750, the British Government granted 600,000 acres of land, bordering the Ohio, to a Company, which soon experienced opposition from the French traders. After a series of annoyances and reprisals on both sides, a war took place, in the course of which, the important fort Duquesne, at the junction of the Alleghany with the Monongahela river, was ceded to the English, by whom it was called Fort Pitt, and afterwards Pittsburgh. When the Peace of 1763 had confirmed Britain in possession of these regions, its Government, by a capricious regulation, prohibited the formation of settlements upon any waters, except those which flowed into the Atlantic. It was not till the year 1788, that the Ohio Company, from New England, formed a settlement, on a considerable scale, at Marietta, on the mouth of the Muskingum. They were still harassed, however, by the hostility of the Indians, till, in 1795, a pacification was effected at a Congress held at Greenville; and the United States began on a great scale the system of purchase from the Indian Tribes, which has since been carried on. Having thus obtained the peaceable disposal of a vast extent of rich territory, a better mode of distribution was adopted, which at once secured the titles of the proprietors, and enriched the treasury. The land was partitioned into townships, six miles square, subdivided into sections of 640 acres, and these into quarter sections of 160. After this arrangement, that wonderful influx of emigration set in, which has raised the population, in the space of 42 years, from 3000 to 1,000,000.

Face of the Country.

Though its Southern line is situated not far from the Alleghany Mountains, this State may be considered a great body of table-land, sloping in one direction towards the Ohio, and in the other towards Lake Erie. Perhaps the most fertile part of the soil lies between the two Miamies, on the upper courses of which, Muskingum and Scioto, are rich and extensive *Prairies*, divided as elsewhere into *Wet* and *Dry*, the latter only being at present susceptible of cultivation. The forests are heavily timbered, but in the richest soils, the trees are rather remarkable for straightness, than for size. A considerable portion of the Eastern and South-Eastern Country is hilly; in some places rising into fine, cultivable swells, and in others too broken and precipitous for agricultural purposes. But nine-tenths of the surface are capable of high cultivation, and are already, or are rapidly becoming, a thickly settled Country of small freeholds. The whole region seems to have invited a hardy and numerous body of settlers, to select themselves farms of nearly equal size, and to dot and intersperse them over its surface. There are vast tracts of Country in this State that are actually alluvial, and in fact, the greater part of the land has an alluvial aspect, as though it had at no distant date emerged from waters.

Indian corn is here, as elsewhere in the West, the staple grain; and on rich soils, 110 bushels have been produced from an acre, though 50 may be considered an average crop. The soil is in general well adapted for wheat; and rye, barley, oats, spelt, buckwheat, and other grain are raised in great abundance and perfection; as are likewise melons, pumpkins, the pulses, and the usual garden and culinary vegetables. Indeed, from its being more stiff and clayey, this State has the best garden soil of any in the Western Country. Fruit trees of every description flourish here; and of such excellent quality are the grapes said to be, that the German emigrants have already established two or three vineyards, as it is affirmed, with great success. Recently tobacco has been added to the articles cultivated; and yellow tobacco, which bears a price so much higher than any other kind, has been found to prosper remarkably. Besides trees, shrubs, and vines, this State produces a number of indigenous plants useful in Medicine. Among others, Virginia snake-root, Indian turnip, ginseng, (which is dug in considerable quantities as an article of commerce,) colombo, valerian, lobelia, blood-root, or *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, &c.

The general price of uncultivated lands, without any particular local advantages, is two dollars per acre. The alluvial or bottom lands, and dry fertile meadows, bring the highest price. The next quality are elevated grounds producing hickory, walnut, ash, elm, maple-tree, papaw, and hackberry. The third in value are those covered with beech; and the cheapest are those which produce only white and black oak. Good, improved land near Cincinnati will fetch from 50 to 100 dollars an acre; but farms in a half-improved state are frequently offered at from 4 to 12 dollars.

The climate along the immediate valley of the Ohio is more equable and temperate, than in the middle and table-lands of the State; and the difference is greater than can be attributed merely to the difference of latitude. The central parts are in the same latitude with Philadelphia, where the mean temperature was found to be 53°, and in the same year that of Ohio was 55°. As we recede from the Ohio, the temperature diminishes in a greater ratio than that of the latitude. The prevalent and warm winds are those that blow from the gulf and up the valley of Mississippi. The cold breezes come charged with the frosts of Canada and the lakes. It is a great inconvenience in this climate, that during the Winter, the transitions alternately from warm to cold, and the reverse, are frequent and violent. Thaws and frosts are the result; and the soil being deep and clayey, the travelling is very muddy and uncomfortable. The Winter seldom commences in severity till Christmas; and the weather begins to open early in February. In the Ohio valley, the heat of the Summer is uniformly oppressive; but it neither commences early, nor continues late. The Autumns are almost always temperate, dry, and healthy.

The noble and beautiful river which gives its name to the State, the *Ohio*, is formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela at Pittsburgh; and from its commencement, rivers of romantic and beautiful character fall into it at almost equal distances, as lateral canals; the principal of which are the Great Miami, Wabash, Cumberland, and Tennessee. Its mean width at Cincinnati is about 600 yards, and below the Cumberland 1000. Between Pittsburgh and its junction with

OHIO!
Agricultural productions.

Price of lands.

Climate.

Chief rivers.

OHIO.

the Mississippi, it makes three and a half degrees of Southing in latitude; and its length is 1120 miles. Its average descent in a mile is not far from six inches, and the average range between high and low water about fifty feet, its lowest stage being in September, and its highest in March. The steamers have abridged the passage from Cincinnati to New Orleans from 100 to 30 days. The Ohio and its tributaries cannot have less than 5000 miles of navigable waters; and taking all the circumstances of the river into consideration, few in the World can vie with it either in utility or beauty.

Great
Miami.

The *Great Miami* is the next largest and most interesting river, and joins the *Ohio*, after the latter has run 551 miles, on its Northern bank.

The *Maumee* is an important stream, yielding a valuable fishery, and is remarkable for the luxuriant verdure of its banks.

Canals.

A line of canal to connect the Ohio with Lake Erie is in rapid progress. This work was commenced in July 1825; and its length, including feeders, will be about 320 miles. Commencing at the beautiful village of Cleaveland, it keeps the valley of Cuyahoga to Portage, which gives its name to the summit level between Cuyahoga and the Tuscarawas; here it passes over to the latter stream, and descends with it, by the villages of Kendall, Dover, and Coshocton, to the mouth of Wakatomaka creek, where it leaves Zanesville, a few miles to the South, and passing the high lands into Licking river, ascends that stream to the summit level; from this point it enters the Scioto valley by Walnut creek, and passing Circleville, Chillicothe, and Piketon, joins the Ohio near Portsmouth. A navigable feeder of ten miles in length, connects Columbus with the main canal.

The Miami.

The *Miami Canal*, commencing at Dayton, near the mouth of the Mad River, connects Cincinnati with the heart of the populous region bordering on the two Miamies. Its length is about 67 miles. The practicability of extending this canal to the Rapids of Maumee, has been ascertained by experienced engineers, and the line has been actually marked.

Minerals
and mineral
springs.

In the Eastern divisions of the State, mineral coal in the greatest abundance and of the best quality is found; and in the same regions the most considerable quantities of iron ore are met with. Limestone, marble, and freestone abound in strata near the surface, are easily quarried, and admirably adapted to building. Salt springs are common, the largest manufactories of this article being in Muskingum, Morgan, Jackson, and Gallia Counties; and half a million bushels are yearly produced in the State. There are several mineral springs, of which the most frequented are the Yellow Springs, near the Falls of Little Miami. Those, the waters of which are drunk medicinally, are more or less impregnated with muriate of soda.

Commerce
and manu-
factures.

The external trade of the State passes through the channel of the Ohio river, and by the Mississippi to New Orleans, excepting a small portion of the Northern parts which finds a market at Lake Erie. The exports consist of horses, cattle, swine, flour, pork, bacon, whiskey, peach-brandy, beer, porter, pot and pearl-ashes, hemp and spun yarn, boards of walnut, cherry, and blue ash, and furs from the waters of the Great Miami, Wabash, and Maumee.

The chief imports are goods from the East Indies, Europe, and New England; and manufactures of the middle States, which are transported 300 miles across

the mountains from Philadelphia and Baltimore. From Louisiana are imported sugar and molasses, cotton, rice, and salted hides. From the Missouri territory lead, peltry, and skins; from Tennessee and Kentucky, cotton, tobacco, saltpetre, and marble; from Pennsylvania and Virginia, iron in the bar, rolled or cast form, nails, mill-stone, glassware. Ohio has taken the lead of all the Western States in manufactures, of which the principal items are given in the following Table.

OHIO.

Products of mineral substances.

3 Furnaces.....	118,490 dol.
24 Naileries.....	64,723
Saltwork, 24,000 bushels.....	24,000
	208,213

Products of vegetable substances, (same year.)

Cotton goods, made in families, yards	
56,072, value.....	43,600
2 Cotton factories.	
Flaxen cloths, 1,093,031 yards....	425,149
768 Cotton spindles in operation.	
Maple sugar, 3,023,806 pounds....	308,932
343 Distilleries.....	580,180
13 Breweries.....	5,712
2 Paper-mills.....	10,000
6 Gunpowder-mills.....	7,335
	1,780,908

Products of animal substances, (same year.)

Woollen cloth made in families,	
yards 93,074, value.....	112,485
10,856 Looms for cotton and wool.	
21 Fulling-mills.	
217 Tanneries.....	153,581
4 Flax-seed oil-mills.....	3,941
Hats.....	276,267
	546,274

The Legislative authority is vested in a Senate and Government. House of Representatives; both of which, collectively, are styled the General Assembly of Ohio. The Representatives are chosen annually, the Senators biennially; and the Senate must not exceed one-half, nor fall short of one-third of the number in the House of Representatives. Their present number is thirty-three Senators and sixty-nine Representatives. To be eligible for the former the candidate must be thirty years of age, and a resident in the Country of at least two years' standing. For the latter, residence of one year, and age above twenty-five, constitute eligibility. The executive authority is vested in a Governor, chosen biennially by the people, who must be thirty years of age, and have resided in the State at least four years. The qualifications of a freeman are the age of twenty-one, residence, and payment of taxes.

In 1790 the population was estimated at 3000; in 1800, at 45,365; in 1810, at 230,760; in 1820, it was 581,434: and at the present date it is conjectured, with much probability, to exceed 1,000,000. The population, in regard to its distribution, is exhibited in the following Table, taken from the last census.

Counties.	Whites.	Total.	Civil divisions.
Adams.....	10,350	10,406	
Ashtabula.....	7,371	7,382	

OHIO.

Counties.	Whites.	Total.
Athens	6,312	6,338
Belmont	20,102	20,329
Brown	13,018	13,356
Butler	21,588	21,746
Champaign	8,330	8,479
Clark	9,491	9,533
Clermont	15,791	15,820
Clinton	8,039	8,085
Columbiana	21,873	22,033
Coshocton	7,067	7,086
Cuyahoga	6,274	6,328
Darke	3,699	3,717
Delaware	7,602	7,639
Fairfield	16,611	16,633
Fayette	6,291	6,316
Franklin	10,040	10,292
Gallia	6,957	7,098
Geauga	7,785	7,791
Greene	10,468	10,529
Guernsey	9,240	9,292
Hamilton	21,922	22,122
City of Cincinnati in Hamilton County	9,209	9,642
Harrison	14,317	14,345
Highland	12,137	12,308
Hocking	2,130	2,130
Huron	6,668	6,675
Jackson	3,710	3,746
Jefferson	18,314	18,531
Knox	8,306	8,326
Lawrence	3,476	3,499
Licking	11,823	11,861
Logan	3,103	3,181
Madison	4,777	4,799
Medina	3,068	3,082
Meigs	4,477	4,480
Miami	8,791	8,851
Monroe	4,634	4,645
Montgomery	15,926	15,999
Morgan	5,282	5,297
Muskingum	17,631	17,824
Perry	8,411	8,429
Pickaway	13,011	13,149
Pike	4,131	4,253
Portage	10,073	10,095
Preble	10,205	10,237
Richland	9,139	9,169
Ross	20,117	20,649
Sandusky	849	852
Scioto	5,714	5,750
Shelby	2,097	2,106
Starke	12,380	12,406
Trumbull	15,492	15,546
Tuscarawas	8,324	8,328
Union	1,988	1,996
Warren	17,650	17,837
Washington	10,326	10,425
Wayne	11,933	11,933
Wood	732	733
	576,572	581,434

By this census it appears, that there were 130,460 men, above eighteen years of age, capable of bearing arms. At the same time 110,991 persons were engaged in agriculture; 18,956 in manufactures; 1459 in commerce or merchandise; and there were at that time

3495 foreigners in the State, not naturalized: 4723 of the whole number were Free Blacks.

One section in every thirty-six of the public lands, is reserved for the establishment and support of common schools; and particular donations of three townships have been made to the Miami and Ohio Universities, the former situated at Oxford, the latter at Athens. In 1826 the former contained 112 students. There are three Colleges besides these, and common schools are founded in every township.

The Presbyterians and the Methodists are the prevalent denominations. German Lutherans exist in considerable numbers, and the custom of itinerant preaching, as a supply, is very prevalent. The Shakers and Jumpers have also establishments in this State.

Columbus is the political metropolis of the State, and is very nearly the geographical centre of it. It is situated on the Eastern bank of the Scioto River, in Franklin County; and although it was a compact forest in 1812, it now contains about 2000 inhabitants. Among other public edifices erected here may be distinguished the Federal Court House, the State House, and the range of building devoted to the public offices, which is 100 by 25 feet. These buildings are all in the Public Square, an area of ten acres, reserved for the use of the public in the centre of the town. It is in North latitude 39° 57', and 6° West longitude.

Cincinnati, however, is the most important town in the State, being the emporium of the Western Country, and far larger than any other town in the Mississippi Valley, with the exception of New Orleans. It is built partly on a bottom (as it is termed) and partly on a hill; the upper part of the city being about 60 feet above the lower. Seven of the streets are 66 feet wide, and 396 feet apart; and cross streets, of the same width and distance, intersect them at right angles. The public buildings consist of a Court-house, Jail, three Market-houses, the largest of which is 300 feet long, the United States Bank, the Cincinnati College, and Churches, Hospitals, and Museums. Each day of the week is a market-day; and lines of market-waggons are seen in the streets, extending half a mile in length. There are between 30 and 40 considerable manufacturing establishments in this city, and 10 printing-offices, from which issued, in 1826, nearly 200,000 books and pamphlets, besides newspapers, of which there are 12. The whole value of the manufactures here, in the several departments of industry, is estimated at 1,850,000 dollars. At present its commerce is as extensive as the courses of steam and keel-boats; and of the former 60 have been already built here, burthen 11,225 tons. The imports of the city exceed the exports, because no inconsiderable amount of the imports is brought here for re-exportation. Of course, the amount of imports, compared with the exports, cannot be taken to show the balance of trade. The imports, in 1826, were 2,528,590 dollars; the exports 1,063,560 dollars. Cincinnati is in 39° 6' 30" North latitude, and 7° 24' 25" West longitude.

Steubenville, the seat of justice for Jefferson County, is seated on the Western bank of the Ohio. It is in the centre of a rich and populous country, has had a very rapid growth, and contains three Churches, a handsome market-house, a woollen factory, a steam paper-mill, a flour-mill, and a cotton factory. It has two Banks, twenty-seven mercantile stores, sixteen inns; and possesses a population of about 3000. North latitude, 40° 25', West longitude 3° 40'.

OHIO.

Education.

Religion.

Chief towns.
Columbus.

Cincinnati.

Steubenville.

OHIO. *Chillicothe* is the County Town of Ross County, beautifully situated on an alluvial plain, on the West bank of the Scioto River, 45 miles in a right line from its entrance into Ohio. It is laid out with great regularity, the principal streets crossing each other at right angles, and running parallel with the course of the Scioto. The inhabitants amount to nearly 3000, and it contains a Bank, thirty mercantile stores, four cotton-spinning factories, and a number of flour-mills. North latitude 39° 20', West longitude 83° 53'.

Marietta. *Marietta* lies a little above the mouth of Muskingum River, and is the seat of justice for Washington County. It contains two Churches, the public County buildings, two printing-offices, and about 100 houses; the whole township numbers above 2000 residents. The neighbouring soil is exceedingly fertile; but the inundations of the river prove a great drawback on the prosperity

of this town. North latitude 39° 25', West longitude 83° 28'.

OHIO. *Athens*, the County Town of Athens County, is the seat of the Ohio University. The funds, the Library, and the Philosophical apparatus are very respectable; and it promises to be an institution of great utility to the State. North latitude 39° 23', West longitude 83° 5'.

The remaining principal towns are *Lancaster*, *New Lisbon*, *Gallipolis*, *Circleville*, *Urbana*, and *Sandusky*. The last, sometimes called *Portland*, has been only recently laid out, but from its vicinity to the proposed line of the Great Ohio Canal, it is rapidly rising into importance.

Flint, *History of the Western States*; Kilbourn, *Ohio Gazetteer*; Murray, *Discoveries and Travels in North America*; Carey and Lea, *Geography and History of America*; Worcester, *Gazetteer*.

OICEOPTOMA, in Zoology, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, nearly as long as the thorax, rather slender at the base, and terminating abruptly in a quadri-articulate club, the basal joint of which is small, and the terminal large, obconic; *palpi* four, unequal; head small, inflected; eyes moderate; *thorax* nearly semicircular, transverse, emarginate anteriorly; *elytra* entire (of the females sometimes notched at the apex,) carinated, with a deep marginal canal; body oval, depressed; legs rather short, slender; the anterior *tarsi* of the males slightly dilated; *tarsi* pentamerous.

Type of the genus, *Silpha thoracica*, Linnæus; Donovan, *Britt. Ins.* vol. ii. pl. iii. fig. 1. Six species, all of them frequenting carrion, dung, &c.; four of them natives of Britain.

OIL, v.	} Goth. <i>aleus</i> ; A. S. <i>ele</i> ; D. <i>olie</i> ; Ger. <i>oel</i> ; Sw. <i>olja</i> ; Fr. <i>huile</i> ; It. <i>oglio</i> ; Sp. <i>olio</i> ; Lat. <i>oleum</i> ; Gr. <i>ἐλαιον</i> , all which, I here says, may perhaps have their origin from the M. G. <i>ala</i> ; A. S. <i>ælan</i> , <i>accendere</i> , to kindle.
OIL, n.	
OILY,	
OILINESS,	
OILING, n.	
OIL-COLOUR,	
OIL-PAINTING.	

But the fyve foolis tooken her lampis, and tooken not *oile* with hem.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xxv.

The folyshe toke their lampes, but toke none *oyle* with them.

Bible, Anno 1551.

The wake-plaies ne kepe I not to say:
Who wrestled best naked, with *oile* enoint,
Ne who that bare him best in no disjoint.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 2963.

What should thou need to enuy ought at that,
When thou smellest like a ciuet cat?
When as thine *oyled* locks smooth platted fall,
Shining like varnish'd pictures on a wall.

Hall. *Satire* 4. book iv.

The instances we have wherein crude and watry substance turneth into fat and *oily*, are of four kindes.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. iv. sec. 355.

No wonder if error, *oiled* with obsequiousness, (which generally gains friends, though it deserves none worth having,) has often the advantage of truth, and thereby slides more easily and intimately into the fool's bosom, than the uncourtliness of truth will suffer it to do.

South. *Sermons*, vol. iv. p. 387.

Where [in Courts] flatt'ry's guile in *oily* words profuse,
In action tardy, o'er th' ingenuous tongue,
The arm of valour, and the faithful heart,
Will ever triumph.

Glover. *Leonidas*, book x.

The next precept is very remarkable, as implying the use of *oil-colours*, long before that method is supposed to have been discovered.

Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. ch. i. p. 10.

Mr. Raspe, in his curious treatise published in 1781, has proved that *oil-painting* was known long before its pretended discovery by Van Eyck.

Id. *Ib.* note*.

OINT, v. } See ANOINT. Fr. *oindre*; It. *ugnere*;
OINTMENT. } Sp. *ungir*; Lat. *ungere*: (unum agere,
quia in unguento uniantur diversa.)

To rub, to smear with oil, or any oily, greasy substance.

But there weren summe that boren it hevyly withynne hemself and seiden, wherto is this losse of *oynement* maad?

Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. xiv.

And there were some that were not content in them selues, and sayde: what neded this wast of *oyntment*.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Ne *ointment* that wolde clense or bite,
That hym might helpen of his wheelkes white,
Ne of the knobbes sitting on his chekes.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 633.

Suche *oignement*,
That there was fire ne venym none,
That shulde fastenen hym vpon
Whan that he were *anoynt* withall.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 150.

That Paris now with his vnmanly sorte,
With mitred hats, with *oynted* bush and beard,
His rape enjoyeth.

Surrey. *Virgil. Æneis*, book iv.

The diuillish hag, by chaunges of my cheare
Perceiv'd my thought; and drown'd in sleepe night,
With wicked herbes and *oyntments* did besmeare
My body.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book i. can. 2.

Nor Ismarus was wanting to the war,
Directing *ointed* arrows from afar;
And death with poyson arm'd.

Dryden. *Virgil. Æneid*, book x. v. 208.

The spirit of humiliation should be like Aaron's precious *ointment*, running down from the head to the skirts and hem of his garment.

South. *Sermons*, vol. ix. p. 353.

OISE.

OISE, a Department in the North of France, includes portions of the old Provinces of the Isle of France and Picardy, and is bounded by the Departments of the Somme, of the Aisne, and of the vicinity of the Seine. It has a gently undulating surface of 2400 square miles, inhabited by a population of 390,000 persons. The River Oise rises near the Belgic frontier, and, flowing in a South-Western direction, becomes navigable at Chaunay. After passing Pontoise, it falls into the Seine at Conflans St. Honorine. By means of a canal it communicates with the Somme; and it gives their names to the two Departments of Oise, and the Seine and Oise. The other principal rivers are the Aisne, the Epte, the Therain, and the Brèche. The soil is generally fertile, and produces corn, vegetables, fruit, a little wine of inferior quality, hemp, and flax. Considerable quantities of corn are sent to Paris; and butter and cheese form important articles of produce. The pastures surpass those in the interior of France, although they are inferior to the grazing lands of England and Normandy. Vast numbers of cattle and sheep are reared on them, forming a valuable branch of export. Cider in no inconsiderable quantity is prepared here; and bees are reared in some districts with great success. The chief manufactures are linen, lace, leather, and carpets; and the principal trade consists in those articles, in corn, and in cattle. The climate is temperate and healthy, except in the marshy districts of the North-Eastern and the South-Western parts. This Department is divided into the four *arrondissemens* of Beauvais, (the chief town,) Clermont, Compiègne, and Senlis.

The town of BEAUVAIS has been separately noticed.

Clermont.

The Castle of Clermont Oise, standing on the summit of the hill, at the base of which lies the town of Clermont, has been conjectured to have been built by the Romans. It, however, presents no resemblance to a Roman edifice. Philip the Fair was born in this town, but it has acquired more celebrity from having been the birthplace of the astronomer Cassini. In the XIIIth Century it was the Capital of a County, which St. Louis gave to his son Robert, the founder of the House of Bourbon. The scenery in the neighbourhood of Clermont is distinguished by its beauty; and the small manufactories which abound in its vicinity, furnish ample means of subsistence to its laborious inhabitants. Population 2406. 38 miles North of Paris. North latitude $49^{\circ} 22' 48''$, East longitude $2^{\circ} 25' 5''$.

Compiègne.

Compiègne, named by the Romans *Compendium*, (because it was a depot for military stores,) did not grow into importance before the reign of Charles the Bald. Its principal building is the Royal Castle rebuilt by Louis XV., completed by Louis XVI., and much ornamented by Napoleon. It was formerly surrounded by walls, and stood a siege against the English in 1430, when Joan of Arc was taken prisoner. A Treaty of alliance between France and Holland was concluded here in 1624, by Cardinal Richelieu. Population 7362. 48 miles North-East of Paris. North latitude $49^{\circ} 24' 59''$, East longitude $2^{\circ} 54'$.

Senlis.

Senlis, once a Roman station, called *Augustomagus*, is situated on the side of a hill, the base of which is watered by the Nonette. The streets are in general narrow and crooked; but the Cathedral is remarkable for the lightness of its Gothic architecture, and the height of its steeple. The cotton manufactories here give employment to upwards of 250 workmen; while

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the print-fields furnish occupation to more than 200, and the making of flour from potatoes to 150. In its vicinity are the extensive forests of Hallate-Ermonville, (once the residence of Rousseau, and the spot at which he died,) Pontarmé, and Chantilly. The last-mentioned place is inseparably connected with the name of the great Condé, whose magnificent Castle there was destroyed during the Revolution. The small Castle and the principal Stables, which latter are the finest buildings of the kind in France, remain entire. Population 5049. 30 miles North of Paris. North latitude $49^{\circ} 26'$, East longitude $2^{\circ} 27' 25''$.

The industry of the inhabitants in the country around Creil. Creil is well worthy of observation; since in a space not greater than four leagues long by two in breadth, there are 179 manufactories and 8000 workmen. The annual proceeds of their labour may be computed as equivalent to 16,000,000 of francs. This town is seated on the left bank of the Oise, and above 900 persons are employed in its Porcelain works. Population 1200. 30 miles North of Paris. North latitude $49^{\circ} 17' 38''$, East longitude $2^{\circ} 28' 26''$.

Noyon, called by the Romans *Noviomagus*, was the Noyon. seat of a Diocese in the time of Charlemagne, who was crowned here, and who finished the Cathedral begun by Pepin le Bref. It is the birthplace of Calvin, and of Sarrazin, a celebrated statuary of the XVIth Century. Population 6000. 70 miles North by East of Paris, and 25 miles North-West of Soissons.

Itinéraire complet du Royaume de France, 1828; *Statistique Générale et Politique de la France et de ses Colonies*, Paris, 1803; Malte-Brun, *Geography*.

OLAX, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx entire; corolla funnel-shaped; three-cleft; nectary four-leaved.

One species, *O. Zeylanica*, a tree, native of Ceylon.

OLD, } See ELD. A. S. *eald*; D. *oud*; Ger. O'LDEN, } *alt*, from A. S. *yld-an*, or *ild-an*, to re- O'LDNESS. } main, to stay, to continue, to last, to endure, to delay, to defer. Tooke, vol. ii. p. 199.

Old or *eld*; remained, staid, continued, lasted, endured, delayed, deferred; *sc.* long, a long time, to great age; ancient.

Mr. Steevens says, that *old* (he knows not why) was anciently a common augmentative in familiar language; perhaps merely because many things that have stood the trial of time are, and are esteemed the better, stronger; as old ale, old hay, &c.

In *Lingua*, 1607, quoted by Steevens,

There's *old* moving among them.

In Dekker's Comedy, called *If this be not a good Play the Devil is in it*, 1612,

We shall have *old* breaking of necks.

And in *Le Bone Florence*, quoted by Boswell,

Gode-*olde* fyghtyng was there.

The word so used is not uncommon in Shakspeare. See the Note to *Henry IV.* Second Part, act ii. sc. 4.

"My leue doghter," he seide þo, "for þou hast in loue y do, Myn *olde* lyf by fore þis, and bifore þi soule al so."

R. Gloucester, p. 30.

In Saynt Bede bokes writen er stories *olde*.

R. Brunne, p. 1.

Ye an herd that it was seide to *olde* men: thou shalt not sle, and he that sleeth, schal be gilty to doom

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. v.

OISE.

—
OLD.

Chantilly.

OLD.
—
OLEA.

Ye haue hearde howe it was sayde vnto them of y^e olde time: thou shalt not kil. For whosoever killeth, shal be in daunger of iudgemēt.
Bible, Anno 1551.

He seith to hem, therefore every wise man of lawe in the kyngdom of hevenes is lyk to a housbond-man that bryngith forth of his tresour newe thingis and *olde*.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xiii.

Then sayd he vnto them: therefore euerye scribe whiche is taught vnto the kingdom of heauen is lyke an housholder, whiche bringeth forth out of hys treasure thynges both new and *olde*.

Bible, Anno 1551.

So that we seruen in neweness of spyrit and in *oldnesse* of lettre.

Wiclif. Romayns, ch. vii.

We shoulde serue in a newe conuersation of y^e spyryte, and not in the *old* conuersacion of the letter.

Bible, Anno 1551.

But cast away prophane and *olde* wiuies fables, and exercise thyself vnto godliness.

Geneva Bible, Anno 1561. 1 Timotheus, ch. iv. v. 7.

Swich *olde* lewed wordes used he.

Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 10023.

Jason, whiche sigh his fadir *olde*,
Upon Medea made hym bolde
Of art magike, whiche she couth.
And praieth hir that his father's youth
She wolde make ayenewarde newe.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 153.

As for the kings of Sussex, although they were of the same people, yet were they not of the same streine, as our *old* monuments doo expresse.

Holinshed. The Description of England, vol. i. ch. xiv. p. 407.

So must thou live, till like ripe fruit thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with ease
Gather'd, not harshly pluckt, for death mature:
This is *old* age.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book xi. l. 538.

If these they scape, perhaps, in poverty,
With sickness and disease thou bow'st them down,
Painful diseases and deform'd,
In crude *old* age.

Id. Samson Agonistes, l. 700.

MACB. Blood hath bene shed ere now, i' th' *olden* time
Ere humane statute purg'd the gentle weale:
I, and since too, murders haue bene perform'd
Too terrible for the eare.

Shakspeare. Macbeth, fol. 142.

May their false lights undo 'em, and discover presses, holes, staines, and *oldness* in their stuffs, and make them shop-rid.

Baumont and Fletcher. Philaster, act v. sc. 1.

Mistaken blessing which *old* age they call,
'Tis a long, nasty, darksome hospital,
A ropy chain of rheums; a visage rough,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff.

Dryden. Juvenal. Satire 10.

OLDENLANDIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Saxifragæ*. Generic character: corolla, petals four, calyx four-parted, superior; capsule two-celled, inferior, many seeded; receptacle free.

Twelve species, natives of the East and West Indies and the South Sea Islands.

OLEA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Jasminæ*. Generic character: calyx small, four-toothed; tube of the corolla short, border four-cleft, segments ovate; lobes of the stigma emarginate; drupe two-seeded, one of them abortive.

Ten species, natives of both hemispheres. *O. Euro-pea*, of which there are six varieties, native of the South of Europe and part of Asia, produces the valuable olive or salad oil and the olive berries eaten at table; it is

from these berries that the oil is expressed. *O. fragrans* native of China, is a favourite green-house plant.

OLEA'GINOUS, } Fr. *oleagineux, oléux*; It. *oliginoso, olioso*; Sp. *oleaginoso, oleoso*; Lat. *oleaginus, oleosus*, from *oleum*. See OIL, *supra*.

O'LEOSE, }
O'LEOUS. }

Oily, bearing oil.

The sap, when it first enters the root, and is not subdued by the action of the plant, retains much of its own nature and has not much of the vegetable, being earthy, watery, poor, and scarce *oleaginous*.

Arbuthnot. On Aliments, &c. ch. iii. prop. 3. p. 43.

Which was one inducement to make me, in speaking of the *oleaginousness* of urinous spirits, to employ the word *most* rather than the word *all*.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 611. Producibleness of Spirits, part ii. sec. 2.

Besides all this, it's not unlikely, that the rain-water may be endued with some vegetating or prolifick virtue, deriv'd from some saline or *oleose* particles it contains.

Ray. Of the Creation, part i. p. 95.

In falcons is a small quantity of gall, the *oleous* parts of the chyle being spent most on the fat.

Floyer. On the Humours.

OLERA'CEOUS, } Lat. *oleraceus, olitoreus*; from
O'LITORY, *adj.* } *olera*, a pot-herb, from *olla*, a
O'LITORY, *n.* } pot. Of unknown etymology.

Olitory; a place for growing vegetables for the pot; a kitchen garden.

It [mustard] is the smallest of seeds of plants apt to grow unto a lignous substance, and from an herby and *oleraceous* vegetable to become a kind of tree.

Sir Thomas Brown. Miscell. p. 28.

Work to be done in the orchard and *olitory* garden.

Evelyn. Kalendarium Hortense. January.

Trust not to the accidental mildness of the weather, so as to neglect timely cover to your tender *olitories*.

Id. Ib. November.

OLFA'CTORY, } Lat. *olfac-ere*, for *odefacere*,
O'LID, } (from *odor*, and *facere*,) which
O'LIDOUS. } the Ancients used, says Festus;
to smell, or cause a smell. See ODOUR.

Smelling or having the sense of smell.

Olid: Lat. *olidus*; smelling, or causing the sense of smell; smelling offensively; stinking.

Its offensive odour proceeds partly from its [the beaver] food, that being especially fish; whereof this humour may be a garous excretion and *olidous* separation.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iii. ch. iv. p. 146.

There is a Machiavilian plot,
Tho' every rare *olfact* it not.

Butler. Hudibras, part i. can. 1. v. 742.

The fixt salt would have been not unlike that of men's urine; of which *olid* and despicable liquor I chose to make an instance, because chemists are not wont to take care for extracting the fixt salt of it.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 688. Producibleness of Chemical Principles.

Smelling is another sense, that seems to be wrought on by bodies at a distance: though that which immediately affects the organ, and produces in us the sensation of any smell, are effluvia, or invisible particles, that, coming from bodies at a distance, immediately affect the *olfactory* nerves.

Locke. Works, vol. iv. p. 596. Elements of Natural Philosophy.

O'LIGARCHY, } Fr. *oligarchie*; It. *oligarchia*,
OLIGA'RCHAL, } Sp. *oligarquia*; Gr. *ὀλιγαρχία*;
OLIGA'RCHICAL. } (from *ὀλίγος*, a few, and *ἀρχή*, a government or principality.)

The government, dominion, or domination of a few.

A good politician will handle with dexterity the laconick seignory, and manage well enough Lycurgus his *oligarchy*, applying and fitting his companions in government, who have equal authority unto himself, gently drawing and reducing them by little and little unto the bent of his bow.

Holland. Plutarch, fol. 772. Of three Sorts of Government.

OLEA.
—
OLIGAR-
CHY.

OLIGAR-
CHY.
—
OLIVAS-
TER.

And thus, the aristocracy being now changed into an *oligarchy*, the passions of the multitude were once more inflamed; and the same destruction followed that had before fallen upon the kings, when they had degenerated into tyrants.

Hampton. *Polybius*, vol. iii. book vi. ch. i. p. 15.

The whole defence
Our *oligarchal* tyrants have to boast,
Are poor barbarians, scarce three hundred strong.
Glover. *The Athenaid*, book xiii.

It appeared to him [Phrynichus] (which was really the case) that "Alcibiades cared as little for an *oligarchical* as a democratical government."

Smith. *Thucydides*, vol. ii. book viii. p. 321.

OLINIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Sapotæ*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed; corolla, petals five, scaly; stigma slightly two-cleft, five-angled; seed-vessel a drupe, seated in the bottom of the calyx.

One species, *O. cymosa*, native of the Cape of Good Hope.

OLIVA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Gasteropodous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell subcylindrical, convolute, smooth, and glossy, with the base of the aperture notched, the outer whorl very large, almost concealing the other; spire short, with the sutures deep; aperture longitudinal, pillar obliquely plaited.

Type of the genus, *O. porphyria*, Lamarck; D'Argenville, *Conch.* pl. xiii. fig. k. Many species, the recent ones found on the shores of the tropical seas; they are of lively and brilliant colours.

OLIVA'STER, } Fr. *olivastre*, olive; It. *oliva*,
O'LIVE, } *olivastro*; Sp. *oliva*; Lat. *oliva*;
O'LIVED. } Gr. *ἐλαία*. See OIL.

The *olivaster* is the wild olive tree; and *olivaster* is used by Bacon, as the Fr. *olivatre*, It. *olivastro*, for olive-coloured, or having the colour of the olive.

Branchys hii bore
Of *olyue*, as in sygne þat hii of pes were.
R. Gloucester, p. 193.

What if ony of the braunchis ben brokun whanne thou were a wielde *olyue* tree are graffid among hem, and art maad felowe of the roote and of the fatnesse of the *olyue* tree?

Wiclif. *Romaynes*, ch. xi.

Thoughe some of the braunches be broken of, and thou beynge a wyld *olyue* tree, art grafte in amonge them, and made partaker of the rote and fatness of the *olyue* tree.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And they brent all the cornes of that lond
And all hir *oliveres*, and vines eke.
Chaucer. *The Monkes Tale*, v. 14042.

And toke than of *olue*
A drye braunche hem with to stere
The whiche anone gan floure and bere,
And waxe all fresshe and grene ageyne.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 154.

But the countries of the Abyssenes, and Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawney, and *olivaster*, and pale, are generally more sandy and dry.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. iv. sec. 399.

His right hand did the peacefull olive wield.
Spenser. *The Vision of Bellay*.

The gourd,
And thirsty cucumber, when they perceive
Th' approaching olive with resentment fly
Her fatty fibres.
Philips. *Cider*, book i.

Green as of old each *oliv'd* portal smiles
And still the graces build my Grecian piles:
My Gothic spires in ancient glory rise,
And dare with wonted pride to reach unto the skies.
Warton. *The Triumph of Isis*.

O'LLA, } The Spanish *olla podrida* consisted of
O'LIO, or } various meats and vegetables, boiled, or
O'GLIO. } rather stewed together, and duly seasoned
with salt and spice. See Delpino. *Olla*, a pot or the meats, &c. boiled in it, and *podrida*, rotten; *podreecer*, from the Lat. *putrescere*. *Olla*, or *olio*, is applied to
A mixture or medley; a hotchpotch.

Not to tax him for want of elegance as a courtier in writing *oglio* for *olla*, the Spanish word, it might well be affirm'd that there was.
Milton. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 411. *An Answer to Eikon Basilike*, xv.

If we consider his person he [Nero] was such a mass of filth and impiety, such an *oglio* of all ill qualities, that he stands the wonder and the disgrace of mankind.

South. *Sermons*, vol. v. p. 204.

And would you really have my muse
Employ herself in writing news,
Or toss up a poetic *olio*
Merely to bring in Marshal Broglio.

Lloyd. *A Familiar Epistle to ******

OLMEDIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Dioecia*, order *Tetrandria*, natural order *Urticæ*. Generic character: male flower, common calyx composed of imbricated scales; flowers numerous; corolla two to four parted; filaments flat, elastic: female flower, calyx conniving; corolla ovate, four-toothed; seed-vessel a one-seeded drupe.

Two species, natives of Peru.

OLY'MPIAD, }
OLY'MPIAN, } See the Quotation from Usher.
OLY'MPIC. }

From the summer of this year 3228, begins the first *olympiade* of the Greek chronologers, wherein Choraebus of Elis won the race, [sc. at the *Olympian Games*, supposed to have been originally instituted in honour of *Olympian Jupiter*.]

Usher. *Annals. Anno Mundi* 3228.

The fair first-fruits of War, th' *Olympic Games*
Alcides offered up to Jove.

Cowley. *Second Olympic Ode of Pindar*.

O son of Rhea, God supreme!
Whose kingly hands th' *Olympian* sceptre wield!

West. *Id.*

OLYRA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monoecia*, order *Triandria*. Generic character: male flower, calyx, glume one-flowered, aristate; corolla none: female flower, calyx, glume one-flowered, spreading, ovate, aristate; corolla, glume two-valved, awnless; style two-cleft; seeds cartilaginous.

Three species, grasses, natives of Jamaica and China.

O'M* is "a mystical word," says Sir William Jones, (*As. Res.* i. 242.) "which never escapes the lips of a pious Hindú who meditates on it in silence." It is supposed to be formed by a combination of the three letters A, U, and M, which express the Hindú Triad Vishnu, Siva, and Brahmà, or the Preservative, Destructive, and Creative Powers of the one Supreme Being, Brahmà, or the Great One in the neuter gender, "whose Essence they believe to be infinitely removed from the comprehension of any Mind but his own." This mystic word is held in great veneration, not only by the Bráhmans and their followers, but also by the Budd'hists, at least by those in Tibet and the multitudes scattered over the Wilds of Siberia, who acknowledge the spiritual guidance of the Lámás. Of the Sanskrit sentence *O'm maní padmé Húm*, the prayer most frequently uttered by the Mongols and Tibetians, this mystic word is the first member; and the whole

* As this word might be pronounced *O'ng*, for it is terminated by the nasal point *anuswára*, it opens a wide field for etymological conjectures.

OM.
—
OMA-
LIUM.

may be rendered, "O God, thou jewel in the Lotus! thy will be done!" The second member of this mystic sentence seems to refer to the Hindú representations of Brahmā seated on the flower of a *Nymphæa Lotus*; but whatever may have been the origin of this symbol, the Mongols have appropriated it to themselves. "King Dehdú Saīn Nomihu Khán," says the *Legendary History of that People*, (Schmidt, *Forschungen*, p. 207.) "who had attained the beatitude of the Empire of Suk'hávati, wishing to offer a sacrifice of flowers to Budd'ha, despatched some of his servants to the Sea of Nymphæas (padma) to gather some of those flowers. On reaching it, they saw there a vast stem bearing a colossal bud, whence streams of light of different colours issued. When the King, informed of this, approached with his offerings, the bud suddenly opened, and lo! in the midst of it was seated, cross-legged in the form of a Khubilkhan, (i. e. an avatára, or incarnation,) the Apostle of the Empire of Snow. His two front hands were joined before his heart in the action of prayer: of his hands behind, the right held a crystal rosary; the left a white Nymphæa. (Padma.) The eternal and infinitely brilliant Budd'ha, when this Khubilkhan was presented to him, placing his hand upon the head of the latter, declared that to him should the conversion and civilization of the Empire of Snow be due: that when its inhabitants saw him and heard the sound of the six syllables, (*óm ma ni pad mé húm*,) they should obtain the beatitude of a new birth as Beings of a superior nature." "These six syllables are the summary of all doctrine," continues the supreme Budd'ha, "and by the force of them the Khutakhtu Niduber Uzekchi, otherwise called Jyan Raī zyigh, and in Sanskrit, Avalókiteswara, the principal divinity and especial protector of Tibet, succeeded in performing wonders in heaven and earth, and bringing the inhabitants of the Empire of Snow (Tibet) into the path of conversion and deliverance."

Asiatic Researches, 8vo. edit.; Fr. Paulinus a S. Bartholomæo, *Sidharubam seu Grammatica Samserdamica*, Romæ, 1790, 4to. p. 51; Klaproth, in *Nouveau Journal Asiatique*, vol. vii. p. 185.

OMALISUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* nearly contiguous at the base, the articulations cylindric-conic, the second and third being least; maxillary *palpi* with the terminal joint cylindric-ovate, with the apex conic; the labial very short; *maxillæ* with a single process; head exserted; *thorax* subquadrate, a little narrowed in front, the posterior angles produced, acute; body rigid; *tarsi* pentamerous.

Type of the genus, *O. suturalis*, Olivier, *Entom.* t. ii. pl. i. fig. 1. Inhabits Europe.

OMALIUM, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* thickened exteriorly, with the apical joints rounded, subperfoliated; *palpi* maxillary filiform, not subuluted, the terminal joint shorter than the preceding united; mandibles bent, horny, with the apex entire; *thorax* transverse-quadrate, margined, with the anterior angles rounded; *elytra* subtricated; legs simple; *tarsi* pentamerous.

Type of the genus, *Staphylinus rivularis*, Paykull. Olivier, *Entom.* vol. iii. pl. iii. fig. 27. A very extensive genus, of which at least thirty species are found in Britain.

OMALOPLIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* ten-jointed; the basal joint somewhat robust, subclavate, slightly pilose; second subglobose; third and fourth a little elongate, slender; three following transverse, cup-shaped, slightly produced within; the remainder forming a short, triphyllous capitulum, *palpi* four; maxillary with the terminal joint subtruncate; labial obtuse; head suborbiculate; *clypeus* rounded, entire; *thorax* rounded on the sides, sublobate posteriorly; body pilose, short, convex; *elytra* rounded at the apex, as long as the abdomen; legs rather short; *tarsi* pentamerous, very slender, elongate; claws small, alike, bifid.

Type of the genus, *Melolontha ruricola*, Fabricius; Donovan, *Britt. Ins.* vol. xi. pl. 378. Several species, one only an inhabitant of Britain, frequenting woody and umbrageous situations in chalky districts.

OMAN, one of the great divisions of the Arabian Peninsula, is the mountainous tract at its North-Eastern extremity, bounded on the North and East by the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean, on the South and West by extensive Deserts which separate it from Mahrah and Yemámah. "Though small in extent," says Idrísí,* (*Cl. ii. part vi.*) "it is well-peopled, and has abundance of date-trees and juicy fruits, such as plantains, pomegranates, figs, grapes, and the like." It is formed almost exclusively by a range of well-watered mountains, and therefore possesses, like Yemen, but in a less degree, that moderate temperature and constant supply of moisture which are requisite for the production of abundant crops, and conduce so largely to the health and comfort of the inhabitants. "The shores of this Country," says the *Jihán numá*, (p. 496.) "are flat and sandy; but at a distance from the sea there are hills and mountains." Rásu-l hadd, (Cape Boundary,) in 22° 33' 12" North and 59° 43' 12" East, is its Southern limit; and a few days' journey to the North-East of it is Súr, a long day's journey to the South of Kalahát, another maritime town famous in Idrísí's time for its pearl-fishery. The first of those places has a small harbour, called by the Persians Bander Súr, (Port of Súr,) in 22° 35' 48" North and 59° 19' 48" East, and was the place of rendezvous for the expedition sent from Bombay against the Bení Bú Alí Arabs in March 1821. The surrounding country is said to be most miserable, but the climate is delightful. (*Asiatic Journal*, xii. 365.) Kalahát, says the *Jihán numá*, is a small market-town (kasbah) to the South-West of Maskat, and the promontory near it is called Rás-el-hadd and Rás-el-jumjumah.† Kuriyat, (the village,) probably the Kariyat Damár of Idrísí, is a small town on the coast, separated by Rás Bú Dáúd, (Cape Father David,) in 23° 21' North and 58° 54' East from the Bay of Maskat,‡ the present Capital of Omán. Sohár, 200 miles to the North-West of Kalahát, and 120 miles from Maskat,§

* In a passage omitted by the Epitomizer.

† That is "the Cape of the well in the saltmarsh." Rás-el-mah-jameh, or mohajjameh, in Idrísí, (*Geogr. Nub.* p. 53.) is probably an error of transcription.

‡ The name of this town probably signifies "the Place;" but if spelt as by Niebuhr, (p. 296.) the *Jihán numá*, and Otter, (ii. 70.) it means "a place of silence." The former, however, is found in the older writers, and in modern public documents. This uncertainty in spelling shows how difficult it must be for strangers to distinguish by their ear, the Arab letters which resemble each other.

§ Idrísí, (*loc. cit.*) The Epitome has 450 instead of 120, which is found in both the MSS. at Oxford. Niebuhr places Sahár 80 miles North-West of Maskat, and 160 North-West of Kalahát.

OMALO-
PLIA.
—
OMAN.

Boundaries.

Zoar,
Calayah.

OMAN. is the most ancient Capital of 'Omán, and was long, says Idrísí, the wealthiest and most celebrated, being visited every year by numberless merchant ships; and being also the great mart for the produce of Yemen and its own territory, which abounds in excellent fruits especially dates. It was anciently, he adds, much frequented by ships from Sín, (China,) but its commerce was destroyed by an agent of the King of Yemen, who fortified Keish, an island 12 miles square in the middle of the Sea of Fárs opposite to Maskat, and built a fleet there with which he conquered the city of Ránij, (in the Maldivé Islands,) and ruined the commerce of 'Omán.

Cinas, or
Shenoaz.
Core Kulba.
Ras el jib-
bul.
Dsjulfar

To the North-West of Sohár there are several smaller ports, such as Shinás, or Chinás, (latterly the frontier town of the Jawáthim,) Hoseífín, and Kelbeh; beyond which is the District of Seír, or Julfáreh, occupying a broad point of land, (now called Rás-el-jebel, *i. e.* Mountain-head,) which stretches into the sea, and is terminated by Rás Musendom, in 26° 24' North and 56° 35' East, the Southern promontory at the entrance of the Persian Gulf.

Khore
facawn
Seer.

The principal towns of this District are Khór Fakán and Seír, the latter of which, on the Eastern side of a river entering the gulf a little to the West of the small peninsula of Shárijeh,* has a good port. This tract is a narrow, mountainous ridge, terminated (as appears from the actual survey of the Persian Gulf, published by Captain Horsburgh in 1830) by a series of singularly diminutive and rocky peninsulas, at the extremity of which are some rocks, called by the Arabs Bábá Selám, or Selám wa Benát-há, (*i. e.* "Salutation and her Daughters,") from the salám (salutation) which they respectfully make on entering the gulf. (Niebuhr, p. 329. Della Valle, iv. 359.) This neck of land, the inhabitants of which had revolted from the Imám in Niebuhr's time, seventy years ago, is occupied by the Jewáthim Arabs, who joined the Wahhábís, and for some years filled the Indian Seas with the dread of their piracies. Their head-quarters were at the extremity of a small peninsula called Rás el Khaímah, (Cape Tent,) in 25° 47' North and 56° 4' East, covering a deep creek, which afforded ample room for their fleets. Ráms, Zayá, Shám, Ramdhah, Kasabah and several other forts further North, were also occupied by these Jawáthimis,† whose predatory disposition was stimulated by the Wahhábí doctrines, so that they soon became as formidable by land to their Musulmán neighbour and natural Chief, the Imám of Maskat, as by sea to the traders and pilgrims traversing the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean; nor did their piracies permanently cease, notwithstanding their town was taken and their fleets destroyed by a British force in November 1809. They soon recommenced their depredations, and it was found necessary in 1819 to despatch a force capable of dismantling all their strong holds.

Ras el
Khymah.

Sharjee, or
Sharja.

The Western boundary of 'Omán is near Shárijeh, in 25° 22' North and 55° 31' East, on a small peninsula

* Called Shárej by Niebuhr: the guttural *kh* or *ch* sometimes has almost the sound of *sh* in the mouths of the Germans themselves, and the Arabs continually substitute *j* for the Persian *g*; so that Shárej and Kháreg, or Khárek, are identical.

† Or, according to the Persian pronunciation prevalent in India, Jávásimí. The names here spelled Rams and Zayá should perhaps be written Rambes or Rambeth; and Dayá, Dayah or Dhayá; but unless some known system of orthography be followed, it is impossible to ascertain how Arabian or Persian proper names ought to be expressed in the Roman character.

bearing the same name, supposed by Niebuhr* to be an island. It was then subject to the Sheikh of Seír,† and was famous for the produce of its pearl-fishery. (*Beschr.* 329.) This place is about ten degrees of longitude East of El Yemámah, the Western boundary of 'Omán, according to the Asiatic Geographers, (*Jihán numá*, p. 495.) but that part of Arabia has always been occupied by turbulent Chieftains of very unstable allegiance; so that the boundaries of the States to which they are at times subject, are continually varying. The most powerful ruler of 'Omán is now commonly styled the Imám of Maskat, from the town bearing that name, which has a good harbour, much frequented by European vessels. It was conquered and fortified by the Portuguese in the Autumn of 1507, (De Barros, ii. 2. 1. tom. iii. p. 93.) but was abandoned by them about 1643: Maskat is situated in 23° 37' 6" North and 58° 30' 18" East, at the bottom of a deep inlet, which receives a rivulet running along the edge of a small valley, and is enclosed by craggy and rugged mountains. Its harbour, which is almost circular, is formed by one, or, if Niebuhr be right, two islets, rather less than a mile in circumference, and nearly opposite to the town. The surrounding shores are steep and precipitous, and the entrance to the port, not more than a quarter of a mile in width, is protected by two hills, one of which is at the extremity of a peninsula, in part occupied by the town. Except the houses of the Imám and his family, there are few buildings of stone, and the most remarkable are two Portuguese Churches,‡ one still called El Igreizah, (from the Portuguese Igreja,) now used as a Court of Justice, and the other turned into the Imám's Palace. Mr. Buckingham could not discover the Mosques, because they have neither domes nor minarets; he adds, (p. 518.) that there are no Baths nor Coffee-houses; but he was probably mistaken, as Niebuhr (*Reise*, ii. 86.) saw two, but they are small, dark, and have no minarets. The Castles, which were built by the Portuguese, are called Míraní and Jeláli; and from their commanding position, together with the batteries on the neighbouring heights, afford an effectual protection to the town. It forms, according to Niebuhr, (*Reise*, ii. *Tab.* xv.) and the plan given by Signor Maurizi, the segment of a circle; and besides the city-wall, properly so called, is enclosed by a circumvallation, 20 miles in extent, beginning at the suburb of Matrah, and ending at Sedab, or Seddaf. (Maur. p. 26.) Its population, according to Mr. Buckingham, (*Travels in Assyria*, p. 507.) is about 13,000,§ of whom about one-seventh are either Indians or Persians, the rest of pure Arabian blood, and except the Hindús, all are Mohammedans. When that traveller was at Maskat, he was told that the Imám's dominions extended along the coast no further than Khór-fakán, in 25° 20' North and 56° 25' East, one

OMAN.

Chore
fakawn

* The ambiguity of the Arabian word *jezirah* is a sufficient excuse for such mistakes with respect to places which the traveller has not seen. Niebuhr's position of it, in 25° 3' North and 54° 20' East, is surprisingly near the truth, when the data which he could obtain are considered.

† Niebuhr (p. 308.) supposes Sêr to be the Sero Omán of the Nubian Geographer; but in the MSS. of Idrísí, it is *nehr* 'Omán, "the river of 'Omán, and should perhaps be Shehr 'Omán," the City of 'Omán, its ancient Capital, called Seír 'Omán in the *Jihán numá*, (p. 496.) confounded with Sohár, and probably the Aymaun to the North-East of Sharja in the Survey.

‡ Each dedicated to the Virgin. (Della Valle, iv. 350.)

§ Signor Maurizi (p. 23.) thinks that, in 1802, the inhabitants of Maskat amounted to nearly 60,000; but this is probably a very exaggerated estimate.

OMAN. way, and Rás-el-hadd, in 22° 3' 12" North and 59° 43' 12" East, the other; and from three to six days' journey (60 to 120 miles) from the shore inland. On a bay a few miles to the North-West of the city is Matrah, (Niebuhr, 297. Maurizi, 25.) a large village and sort of suburb to Maskat, said to yield a revenue of 50,000 Austrian dollars. (*As. Jour.* xix. 782.) Burkah, at the mouth of a small river between Maskat and Sohár, yields a revenue of 5000 dollars. To the South-East, just beyond Cape Bú Dáúd, in 23° 24' North and 58° 54' East, is Kuriyat, at the mouth of the river Masorah, a perennial stream. Tiwí yields 4000 dollars, and Kalahát, or Kalayát, is rated at 3000. Maseirah, near Rás-el-hadd, according to the same authority, pays 5000 dollars.

In the interior, one of the chief places is Rusták, (*i. e.* the Village,) about 70 miles West by North of Maskat, the country residence of the Imám, and the seat of a Wálí Kebír, who may be compared, says Niebuhr, (296.) to a Páshá in Turkey. Burkah, Suweik, and Síb, or Zíb, belong to his district. Rusták is rated at 7000 Austrian dollars in the account quoted above. Nizzuwah,* rated at 4000 dollars, and lying about five days' journey South-West of the Capital, is the residence of another Viceroy. It is separated from the coast by Ismá'il, the Wádí Ibn Raweihah, and Burket-el-mál; is very fertile, and contains the Jebel Akhdar, (Green Mountain,) the most extensive and loftiest chain of hills in 'Omán. Nizzuwah, (Tarua, in *Geogr. Nubiens.* p. 54.) according to Idrisi, (p. 61.) is the name of a district watered by the Nahr-el-Felj,† "a fine stream of water," flowing into the sea near Julfár. Menah, (Mang, in *Geogr. Nub.* 54.) says the same Geographer, is about half a day's journey from the valley of the Felj, at the foot of Mount Shorm, or Sharm. It is a small town, well provided with springs and palm groves. Zikkí, (Zecchle, Maur. p. 26. Zachari, *As. Jour.* xix. 782.) rated at 5000 dollars, and Ismá'il, (Samoy, *As. Jour. ibid.*) rated at 4000 dollars, are the chief towns of Districts to the West of Maskat. Near Bú shehr, (Buscier, Maurizi, 26.) about 20 miles South South-East of the Capital, there are some warm medicinal springs much frequented; and in the neighbouring mountains, there are copper mines at Goaber, and lead mines at Langsof. The Imám, at one period, was virtually Sovereign of several places on the coast of Persia. In the beginning of the present century, the coasts of Makrán, the ports of Bender 'Abbás, or Gomrún, the shores of the Persian Gulf almost as far as Bender Ríg and the adjacent Islands of Hormuz, Lárek, and Keshm, acknowledged the sovereignty of the Imám, at least as holding them in farm from the King of Persia. The former is still master of a part of Zinjibár; Kílwah (Quíloa) and the Country of the Sawáhilis, (*i. e.* Coasters,) on the Eastern coast of Africa. (Maur. 29.) The revenue raised from these territories has been variously estimated, and is, doubtless, always varying in its amount. It is, as in all genuine Musulmán Governments, derived principally from the legal tithe, or tenth paid to the Sovereign, from tribute paid by subject States, and the Customs levied on imported goods: and can hardly exceed 500,000 Austrian dollars (£100,000)

* Probably *Nigzuda*, by an error of the Press, in *As. Jour.* xix. 782.

† Felk, or Felc. (*History of Seyd Said*, p. 25, 26.) Signor Maurizi evidently means to express the soft Italian *e*, as in *Checc*, for *Kech*, (spelt *Kutch* by our Anglo-Indians,) of which his editor seems unaware. The final *j* is commonly so pronounced by the Arabs. Faig is the spelling of Gabriel Sionita. (*Geogr. Nub.* p. 54.)

annually. The population of the Imám's dominions has been estimated at upwards of 900,000 souls; but this is probably far beyond the truth, for though the mountainous tracts of Arabia are more fertile and healthy than the plains, still they must contain a great deal of waste land; the form of Government, moreover, and hereditary feuds, sanctioned by the Religion of the Arabs, are very unfavourable to their increase. The regular force of the Imám amounts to about 3000 men, (Maur. 30.) of whom 2000 are Bellúches from Bellúchistán, or Jedegáls from Sind, the rest Arabs and Negro slaves; but as all his Chiefs hold their territories by military tenure, and are bound to furnish their quota in time of war, he can, on an emergency, raise 20,000 infantry and 1000 cavalry. His naval force consists of two 50-gun ships, two frigates, two brigs, and four gun-boats; the larger vessels being employed as merchantmen in time of peace: for, like Mohammed 'Alí, Páshá of Egypt, the Imám of Maskat is the greatest trader in his dominions.

'Omán is believed by the Asiatics to have been named from 'Omán, a grandson of Abraham, (*Jihan numá*, p. 495.) and was one of the first parts of Arabia which embraced the Faith of Mohammed; but it was also one of the first which received the heretical tenets of the Ibádís, (or Beyázís,) whose founder lived under the Bení Ummayyah, (Omniades,) A. H. 674. (A. D. 1275.) The Family now reigning cannot boast of any antiquity, or of having been long seated on the throne, for Niebuhr, (p. 298.) who reached Maskat in January 1765, (*Reise*, ii. 82.) was informed that Ahmed Ibn Sa'id, the founder of the present Dynasty, was only Wálí, or Governor of Sohár, when Takí Khán, the Commander-in-chief of Nádir Sháh's army, got possession of Maskat in 1742. Ahmed, having made his peace with the Persian General by a complete and timely submission, obtained the command of Burkah in addition to his former Government, and, taking advantage of Takí Khán's rebellion against his master, succeeded by a stratagem in getting possession of Maskat, and driving the Persians out of 'Omán. He was soon afterwards, by the aid of the Khádíu-l Kudát, or First Minister of Justice, proclaimed Imám,* with the style and title of Ahmed ibn Sa'id, ibn Ahmed, ibn Mohammed, el Bú-Sa'idí, el 'Arabí, el 'Omání, (De Sacy, *Chrestom.* iii. 119.) *i. e.* Ahmed, son of Sa'id, of the Family of Abú Sa'id, of Arab race, and of the Tribe of Azd established in 'Omán. This took place in 1748 or 1749; and as he governed with much mildness and equity, he was greatly beloved by his subjects. (Niebuhr, p. 304.) His son and successor, Sa'id ibn Ahmed, died in 1790 or 1791; and was succeeded by Seyyid Sultán, one of his younger sons, who by the aid of the Bedwins, with whom he had passed his youth, dispossessed his elder brother, leaving him, however, the title of Imám, and the possession of Rusták, the Royal residence. Seyyid Sultán, taking advantage of the troubles which desolated Persia after the death of Kerím Khán, made himself master of the Island of Hormuz and Bender 'Abbási, or Gomrún, and formed alliances with many foreign Princes. He was killed in an engagement with the Jewáthimí pirates on his return from Basrah, in 1804 or 1805; and was succeeded by his son Seyyid

OMAN.
Population.

Military
and Naval
force.

History.

* Imám signifies one who takes the lead and guides others; if in Prayer he is a Religious minister; hence the Imáms attached to the Mosques: but Law and Government are almost inseparable in the opinion of a true Musulmán, and thence their spiritual became their temporal leaders, and in Arabia itself, as on the coast of Africa, Imám is a title of temporal sovereignty.

OMAN. Sa'id, notwithstanding the endeavours of Ibn So'ud, Chief of the Wahhábís, to supplant him in favour of his uncle Beder, who had embraced the tenets of that proselyting Sect. Of these transactions a somewhat different account is given by Signor Maurizi, and by an anonymous writer in the *Asiatic Annual Register*; (xix. 781.) but as the facts here stated were taken from the Reports made to the French Government (De Sacy, *Chrest.* iii. 351.) by its agents on or near the spot, it is probable that they are not far from the truth: it must, however, be acknowledged that these different statements cannot be very easily reconciled. Seyyid Sa'id is still living, and deserves much praise for the excellent police maintained throughout his dominions, for his liberal treatment of strangers, and for his fidelity to his political and commercial engagements.

Idrisí's *Geography* in Arabic, Rome, 1592, 4to.; *Geographia Nubiensis* a Gabr. Sionita et Joan. Hesronita, Paris, 1619, 4to.; MSS. of the same Work in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Cod. 884, 887; Uri's *Cat. Háji Khalifah*, or Kátib Chelebi's *Jihán numá*, Constant. A. H. 1145; (A. D. 1732;) Niebuhr, *Beschreibung von Arabien*, Kopenhagen, 1772, 4to.; Ditto, *Reisebeschreibung*, Kopenhagen, 1773, 2 vols. 4to.; De Barros, *Decadas da Asia*, Lisboa, 1778, 9 vols. 12mo.; *Asiatic Journal*, Lond. Svo. v. y.; Buckingham, *Travels in Assyria, &c.* Lond. 1829, 4to.; Maurizi, *History of Seyd Said, Sultan of Muscat*, by Shaik Mansur, Lond. 1819, 8vo.; *De' Viaggi di Pietro della Valle*, Roma, 1663, 4 tom. 4to.; De Sacy, *Chrestomathie Arabe*, Paris, 1827, 3 tom. 8vo.

OMASEUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* cylindric, the third joint longest; *palpi* six; external maxillary with the second joint longer than the terminal, the last oval and truncate; internal as long as the maxillæ; labial with the two last joints elongate, the terminal slightly attenuated, truncate; *labrum* transverse, slightly emarginate or entire; mandibles bent, acute, denticulated at the base, sometimes striated above; *mentum* large, with a bifid lobe in its anterior notch; head subovate; *thorax* with the lateral margins more or less incrassated, the hinder angles sometimes acute, sometimes rounded; *elytra* entire, rather depressed; wings two or rudimentary; anterior *tibiæ* notched within; *tarsi* pentamerous; anterior in the males with three dilated joints.

Type of the genus, *Carabus aterrimus*, Fabricius; Curtis, vol. i. pl. xv. A numerous genus of beetles, the species frequenting damp and marshy situations; about sixteen inhabit Britain.

OMBRE, Fr. *hombre*; It. *ombre*; Sp. *ombre*, or *hombre*; man.

A game at cards so called.

Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive,
And love of *ombre*, after death survive.

Pope. *Rape of the Lock*, can. 1. v. 56.

OMBRE, as we are informed by the learned writer of an Italian Tract, *Del Giuoco dell' Ombre*, Roma, 1693, was introduced into Italy from Spain about the middle of the XVIth Century; and derives its name from the endeavour of each of the players to prove himself a *man (ombre)* by beating his competitors. Of this game, immortalized by Pope, but otherwise forgotten or merged in Quadrille, it may be sufficient if we say enough to explain the chief processes described in the *Rape of the Lock*.

There are several species of Ombre. The most com-

mon, and that played by Belinda, is called *Renegado*, in which the eights, nines, and tens being discarded, thirteen cards are kept in stock, and nine are dealt to each of the three players.

Belinda now, whom thirst of fame invites,
Burns to encounter two advent'rous Knights,
At Ombre singly to decide their doom;
And swells her breast with conquests yet to come.
Strait the three bands prepare in arms to join,
Each band the number of the sacred Nine.

The first player has the right of naming trumps.

The skilful Nymph reviews her force with care,
"Let Spades be trumps," she said, and trumps they were.

The Ace of Spades, *Spadillo*, is always the best trump; if the suit named for trumps be black, the deuce,—if red, the seven is called *Manillo*, and is the second best trump; the Ace of Clubs, *Basto*, is third; these are called *Matadores*, killers; the remaining cards rank in their usual order, excepting that the Ace is the lowest. Belinda holding *Matadores* and the King of Trumps, carried off the first four Tricks.

Now move to war her sable *Matadores*,
In show like leaders of the swarthy Moors.
Spadillo first, unconquerable Lord,
Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board.
As many more *Manillo* forced to yield,
And march'd a victor from the verdant field,
Him *Basto* follow'd; but his fate more hard,
Gain'd but one trump and one plebeian card.
With his broad sabre next, a Chief in years,
The hoary Majesty of Spades appears,
Puts forth, one manly leg to sight reveal'd,
The rest his many-coloured robe conceal'd.
The rebel knave who dares his Prince engage,
Proves the just victim of his Royal rage.
Ev'n mighty Pam that Kings and Queens o'erthrew
And mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu,
Sad chance of war! now destitute of aid,
Falls undistinguished by the victor Spade.

Belinda has exhausted all the trumps of one of her opponents, who, renouncing, throws away the Knave of Clubs; from her other antagonist she has carried off the Knave of Trumps by her King; but when she plays the King of Clubs he trumps it with his remaining Queen.

Now to the Baron fate inclines the field,
His warlike Amazon her host invades,
The imperial Consort of the Crown of Spades.
The Clubs black tyrant first her victim dy'd.

The Baron then plays the King, Queen, and Knave of Diamonds, and consequently wins four Tricks, as many as those gained by Belinda. Only one Trick remains; the gaining of which is called *Codille*, and the loser is said to be *beasted*. Belinda's Queen of Hearts has fallen to the Knave of Diamonds, but in the last and crowning Trick, her King wins the Ace and she secures the game.

The Knave of Diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, a shameful chance! the Queen of Hearts.
At this, the blood the Virgin's cheek forsook,
A livid paleness spread o'er all her look;
She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,
Just in the jaws of ruin and *Codille*.
And now, as oft in some distemper'd State,
On one nice Trick depends the general fate.
An Ace of Hearts steps forth: the King unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive Queen:
He springs to vengeance with an eager pace,
And falls like thunder on the prostrate Ace.
The Nymph exulting fills with shouts the sky;
The walls, the woods, the long canals reply.

The Poet has given a far clearer description of Ombre, so far as he goes, than the professed teacher of it has presented in *The Complete Gamester*. The account

OMBRE. there offered is obscure and indistinct, and saving from the last precept, the reader will derive but little instruction. "To conclude," says the grave author, in his peroration, "lay your tricks angle-wise, that you may with more ease compute them."

OMEN.

The invention of Ombre by the Spaniards, and the equivocal meaning of the word, furnished Henri Quatre with a repartee possessing a good deal of point. The Ambassador from the Court of Madrid one day told the King with an air of menace, that his master was prepared to sustain some disputed point at the head of 100,000 men. Henri calmly answered, *Vous vous trompez, en Espagne ce ne sont pas des hommes ce sont des Ombres.* (*Journal d'Henri III.* tom. iv. p. 562.)

OMEGA, Gr. *o μέγα, o magnum*; the last letter of the Greek alphabet. See the Quotation.

I am alpha and *oo* the bigynnyng and the ende seith the Lord God that is and that was, and that is to comynge almygti.

Wiclif. Apocalips, ch. i.

I am alpha and *omega*, the beginnunge and the ending, sayth the Lorde Almighty, which is, & which was, and which is to come.

Bible, Anno 1551.

OMELET, Fr. *omelette*, or *aumelette*. *Aumelette d'œufs*, a pancake made of eggs. Cotgrave. Menage and Duchat write very elaborately upon this word, and produce a variety of etymologies; the former, among others, that of Le Vayer, *œus mesles, q. d. a medley or mixture of eggs.* Cotgrave also writes *œuf-molette*.

Clary, (*Horminum*) when tender not to be rejected, and in *omlets* made up with cream, fried in sweet butter, and are eaten with sugar, juice of orange or lemon.

Evelyn. Miscellaneous Writings, p. 739. Acetaria.

O'MEN, } Lat. *omen, ominosus*. *Omen quod*
O'MENED, } *ex ore primum elatum est, osmen*
O'MINATE, } *dictum.* Varro, lib. v. *Omen velut*
OMINA'TION, } *oremen, quod fit ore.* Festus. It is
O'MINOUS, } applied to
O'MINOUSLY, } A token or sign (of good or ill;)
O'MINOUSNESS. } a boding or foreboding, a prognostic.

And see the Miscellaneous notice in **AUGURY.**

But how the clamor flew

Vp to her turret: then she shooke; her worke fel from her hand,
 And vp she started, clad her maides; she nedes must understand
 That *ominous* outcry.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, book xxii. fol. 307.

The *ominous* raven often he doth hear,
 Whose croaking him of following horror tells,
 Begetting strange imaginary fear,
 With heavy echoes, like to passing bells.

Drayton. The Barons' Wars, book v.

To take no pleasure, God knows, to *ominate* ill to my dear nation,
 and dearer mother the Church of England.

Seasonable Sermon, (1644,) p. 23.

The falling of salt is an authentick presagement of ill luck, nor can every temper contemn it; from whence notwithstanding nothing can be naturally feared: nor was the same a general prognostick of future evil among the Ancients, but a particular *omination* concerning the breach of friendship.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors, book v. ch. xxi. p. 321.

The Chief subjoins:—"Oft have these eyes beheld
 Dire *omens*, and my skill the cause reveal'd;
 Yet never felt I this excess of fear,
 Or did the stars more *ominous* appear."

Lewis. Statius, book iii. v. 738, 740.

And, when the day set for his audience came, there happened to be such an extraordinary thunder, and such deluges of rain as disgraced the show, and heightened the opinion of the *ominousness* of this embassy.

Burnet. Own Times. King James II. Anno 1687.

Nor much unlike
 Is he whose visage, in the lazy mist
 That mantles every feature, hides a brood
 Of politic conceits; of whispers, nods,
 And hints deep *omen'd* with unwieldy schemes,
 And dark portents of state.

Akenside. Pleasures of Imagination, book iii.

In black oblivion's kennel, shall be trod
 Their execrable names, who high in power,
 And deep in guilt, most *ominously* shine.

Young. The Statesman's Creed.

OMIT, v. } Fr. *omettre*; It. *omettere*; Sp. *omi-*
OMI'TTANCE, } *tir*; Lat. *omittere*, (*ob*, and *mittere*,)
OMI'SSION, } to pass by, put or lay aside.
OMI'SSIVE. } To put or lay aside, to leave off, to leave out, let alone, to forbear, to neglect.

They had vsed no rygour to hym against the law, nor *omitted* no charitable meane vnto him that came to theire mindes.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 887. The Apology.

This judgment generall all to trial brings
 Both for committed and *omitted* things.

Stirling. Doomes-day. The seventh Houre.

I maruell why I answer'd not againe,
 But that's all one: *omittance* is no quittance.

Shakspeare. As You Like It, fol. 200.

The *omissions* in comparison, are no where many. One or two copies *omit* the 30th verse of Matt. 5. Yet without detracting any thing from the precept therein contain'd; which is fully expressed by the foregoing similitude.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book v. ch. i. fol. 290.

The first is an untowardnesse of *omission*, the second of *commission*. The *omissive* untowardnesse shall lead the way
Hall. Works, vol. ii. fol. 339. Sermon Preacht to the Lords of High Court of Parliament.

Our Saviour likewise tells us that men shall not only be proceeded against for sins of *commission*, but for the bare *omission* and neglect of their duty, especially in the works of mercy and charity; for not feeding the hungry and the like, as we see, Matt. xxv. and that for the *omission* of these, he shall pass that terrible sentence, Depart ye cursed, &c. *Tillotson. Works, vol. ii. fol. 362. Sermon 58.*

OMNICORPOREAL, Lat. *omnis*, all or every, and *corporalis*, from *corpus*, body. See **CORPORATE**. See the Quotation.

He is both incorporeal and *omnicorporeal*, for there is nothing of any body, which he is not.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. iv. fol. 347.

OMNIFARIOUS, Lat. *omnifarium, omni*, and *fari*, *quod omnibus modis fari possis, et generaliter omnibus modis.* Martinus.

Of all modes or manners, sorts, or kinds.

And he supposed this [an ordering and disposing mind that was the cause of all things] to be that which brought the confused chaos of *omnifarious* atoms into that orderly compages of the world that now is.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. i. fol. 26.

But if thou 'rt indefatigably bent
 To toil, and *omnifarious* drinks would'st brew;
 Besides the orchard, every hedge and bush
 Affords assistance.

J. Philips. Cider, book ii.

OMNIFIC, who makes or creates (*facit*) all things (*omnia*.)

Silence, ye troubl'd waves, and thou Deep, peace,
 Said then th' *omnific* Word, your discord end.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book vii. l. 217.

O bland creatress of the gods above,
 And men beneath, from whose *omnific* love
 The woods are clad with verdure, rivers flow,
 And animals with life's warm current glow.

Lewis. Statius, book viii.

He took the hint, he storm'd the tow'r,
 And dropp'd in yon *omnific* show'r.

Brookes. Fables. The Temple of Hymen.

OMEN.

OMNIFIC.

OMNI-
FORM.OMNIFORM, Fr. *omniforme*; Lat. *omnis*, all or every, and *forma*, shape or figure.OMNIPO-
TENT.Having, being, or consisting of, every *form* or shape.

Which Tye catches and lets goe, for the direction and transmission of things to their proper places in the several parts of the world for the good of the whole, according to that essential law which is the form and being of this spirit of Nature, the last ideal or *omniform* efflux from God.

More. *Philosophical Writings. Preface general*, fol. 16.

She may have each thing view'd

By her own centrall self-vitality

Which is her self-essensial *omniformity*.

Id. *On the Soul*, part iii. can. 2. stan. 34.

The living fire, the living *omniform* seminary of the world, and other expressions of the like nature occurring in the ancient and Platonic philosophy, how can they be understood exclusive of light or elemental fire.

Berkeley. *Siris*, sec. 281.

OMNIPERCIPIENT,

OMNIPERCIPIENCE,

OMNIPERCIPENCY.

Lat. *omnis*, and *perci-*
piens, present participle of
percipere, to take tho-
roughly, *sc.* by the senses, by the mind. See PERCEIVE.
Perceiving all things, every thing.

An *omnipercipient* omnipresence, which does hear and see what-
ever is said or transacted in the world,—is a certain excellency in
God.

More. *Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

This omnipresence, or *omnipercipience* terrestrial, is one main
ground of that religious worship due to God, which we call invoca-
tion.

Id. *Ib.*

All the modes or ways the communication of this *omnipercipency*
to saints or angels are either very incredible, if not impossible, or
extremely ridiculous as to any excuse for their invocation.

Id. *Ib.*

OMNI/POTENT, *adj.*OMNI/POTENT, *n.*

OMNI/POTENTLY,

OMNI/POTENCE,

OMNI/POTENCY.

Able, powerful to do all things, almighty.

As helpe me veray God *omnipotent*

Tho I right now shuld make my testament.

Chaucer. *The Wif of Bathes Prologue*, v. 6004.

I would not let to denye an hole heape of those reasons in matters
of the sacramētes, which hage all vpon Goddes wyll and pleasure and
hys *omnipotent* power.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 386. *The First Part of the Confu-
tation of Tyndall*.

How fond is that man in his fantasie,

Who thinks that Joue, the maker of vs al,

And he that tempers all in heauen on high,

The sunne, the mone, the starres celestially,

So that no leafe without his leaue can fall,

Hath not in him *omnipotence* also

To guide and governe all things here below?

Gascoigne. *Miscellaneous Pieces*.

HARPS. Why, this is nothing els but to exclude the *omnipotence*
of God, and all kinde of miracle in the sacrament.

BRAD. I do not exclude his *omnipotence*, but you do it rather.

Fox. *Martyrs*, fol. 1466. *The second daies talk between Master
Bradford and Dr. Harpsfield. Anno 1555*.

The presence of whyche humanite, when it is denied, then is there
no text to proue the presence of Christes diuinitie specially, that is
to say otherwise then it is by his *omnipotence* presente euery where.

Stephen, Bishop of Wynchester. *Of the Presence of Christes Body
in the Sacrament*.

He is also *omnipotent*, as he is immense, for having, as he is im-
mense, the power of infinite being; he must needs likewise have the
power of all finite being: which is, to be *omnipotent*.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book i. ch. i. fol. 3.

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The spirits beneath, whom I seduc'd,
With other promises and other vaunts,
Than to submit, boasting I could subdue
Th' *Omnipotent*.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iv. l. 85.

May not the Lord (*omnipotently* great)

A quality (when as he list) impart,

To all the guests of Pluto's ugly seat:

That (freez'd in fire) they burne yet not decay,

Do pine, not dye, as monsters every way?

Stirling. *Doomes-day. The Eleventh Houre*.

But God uses not to proceed according to the rule of an absolute
omnipotency, but according to the oeconomie of his most holy, most
wise, most just decrees.

Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 307. *Sermon preacht at Westminster, 5th
April, 1628*.

The particulars not included in the true notion even of *omnipotence*
itself, I have shown, are, whatever things are contradictory abso-
lutely in their own nature; whatever things are naturally evil and
imply weakness or imperfection in the Being itself to whom the
power of doing them is ascribed; and whatever things are morally
evil and imply injustice or unrighteousness towards others.

Clarke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 59. *Sermon 9*.

OMNIPRE/SENT,

OMNIPRE/SENTIAL,

OMNIPRE/SENCE,

OMNIPRE/SENCY.

Lat. *omnis*, and *præsens*,
being before, (*præ*, before,
and *ens*, being.)
Being every where before
us; *present* every where or in every place.

For he also went

Invisible, yet staid, (such privilege

Hath *Omnipresence*) and the work ordain'd,

Author and end of all things.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book vii. l. 590.

For we'el suppose in this spirit the center of life to be indivisible,
and yet to diffuse it self by a kind of circumscrib'd *omnipresence*, as
the point of light is discernible in every point of the luminous sphere.

More. *Appendix to the Antidote against Atheism*, ch. iii. fol. 150.

Men cannot persuade themselves that *omnipotence*, *omniscience*,
and *omnipresence*, should ever be wrapt in swaddling clothes, and
abased to the homely usages of a stable and a manger.

South. *Sermons*, vol. iii. p. 302.

But his *omnipresent* filling all things being an inseparable prop-
erty of his divine nature, always agreed to him, and was not then
at length to be conferred on him.

Id. *Ib.* vol. vii. p. 22.

From the consideration of God's being *omnipresent*, it follows that
his power (as well as knowledge) is unlimited; to be every where
relied on by good men, and to be feared by bad.

Clarke. *Works*, vol. i. p. 52. *Sermon 8*.

Can each be *omnipresent*, to perceive

What endless links the blended fabric weave,

On every various consequence reflect,

Prepare each cause to yield the just effect.

Brookes. *Universal Beauty*, book ii. v. 301.

This attribute of *omnipresence*, as 'tis constantly ascribed to God
in scripture, so is it in reason likewise so plain and obvious, that the
generality of moral writers even among the heathens themselves,
have not been wanting to assert it clearly and without hesitation.

Clarke. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 46. *Sermon 8*.

OMNI/SCIENT,

OMNI/SCIENCE,

OMNI/SCIENCY,

OMNI/SCIOUS,

OMNISPE/CTIVE.

Lat. *omnis* and *sciens*, present
participle of *scire*, to know.
Knowing all things; having
boundless or infinite knowledge.
Omnispective: able to see (*spe-
cere*) all things, every thing.

For what can scape the eye

Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart

Omniscient.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book x. l. 7.

The same being, moreover, which is immense; cannot but be
omniscient.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book i. ch. i. fol. 3.

4 M

OMNIPO-
TENT.OMNI-
SCIENT.

OMNI-
SCIENT.

9. To shew his *omniscience*, he is said, John ii. 24. to know all men. An attribute given in scripture to God only.
Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book v. ch. iv. fol. 321.

ON.

And so again at the last day, when our offences shall be drawn into account, the subtilty of that inquisitor shall not present unto God a bundle of calumnies or confutable accusations; but will discreetly offer up his *omniscience*, a true and undeniable list of our transgressions.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book i. ch. ii. p. 7.

I dare not pronounce him *omniscious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance.
Hakewill. On Providence.

Can atoms be *omniscient*, to discern
(What human wisdom strives, but strives in vain to learn)
What mode mysterious paints the purpling rose,
What melts the current when Mæander flows.

Brookes. Universal Beauty, book ii. v. 273.

Thee great *omniscient*, *omnispective* Power!
Thee first and last—thee only I adore!

Boyse. Poems, part iii. *The only Wish*.

OMPHALEA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monocia*, order *Monadelphia*, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. Generic character: male flower, calyx four-parted; nectary a fleshy ring; filaments columnar; anthers two or three: female flower as the male; style very short; stigma three-cleft; capsule three-celled, with a nut in each cell.

Two species, natives of Jamaica.

ON, Goth. *ana*; A. S. *on*; D. *aan*; Ger. *an*. *On*, as well as *off*, (*q. v.*) is of unknown etymology. When equivalent to *upon*, it is opposed to *off*. See UPON.

It is used elliptically: keep *on*; *sc.* keep moving on the way; a little further *on*; *sc.* the way or course.

On-ward: see BACK-WARD, FORWARD;—keeping *on*, *sc.* the way; proceeding, advancing.

Onwardness; advance, progress.

On, in A. S. is in English *in*; and this corrupted into *an* before a vowel, and *a* before a consonant, has given many adverbs to our Language. *On* day, *aday*, *on* night, *anight*, *on* long, *along*, (*q. v.*) &c. &c.

And brynge *on* lond god y now.

R. Gloucester, p. 2.

& eft arȳued *on* þis lond with fulle grete nauie.

R. Brunne, p. 24.

Ac *on* a Maȳ morwenȳng *on* Malverne hulles
Me bý fel for to slepe.

Piers Ploukman. Vision, p. 1.

That makith his sunne to rise *upon* gode and yvel men, and rayneth *on* just men and unjust.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. v.

For he maketh his sunne to arise *on* the euel, and *on* y* good, & sendeth rayne *on* the iust and vniust.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Ye ben light of the world, a citee set *on* an hill may not be hid.

Wiclif, ch. v.

Ye are the lyght of the worlde. A cytye that is set *on* a hyll, can not be hyd.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And if thilke hous be worthi: your pees shall come *on* it.

Wiclif, ch. ix.

And yf the house be worthy, your peace shall come *upon* it.

Bible, Anno 1551.

She was wel more blisful *on* to see
Than is the newe perjenete tree;
And softer than the wolle is of a wether.

Chaucer. The Milleres Tale, v. 3247.

And if her list to riden out
On pilgrimage, or other stede,
I come, though I be not bede,
And take hir in myne arme alofte,
And set hir in hir saddle soft.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 104.

And that was at midnight tide,
The worlde stille *on* euery side.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 153.

I haue driuen hym *onward* one steppe down.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 409. *The First Part of the Confutation of Tyndall*.

In the which fight, whilst health by little and little getteth the upper hand, that same proceeding, and (as we would say) that *onwardness* to the wonted strength, ministereth that pleasure whereby we be so refreshed.

Id. Utopia, book ii. ch. viii.

Neither my place, nor ought I heard of businesse
Hath rais'd me from my bed; nor doth the generall care
Take hold *on* me.

Shakspeare. Othello, fol. 313.

ROM. What, shall this speech be spoke for our excuse?
Or shall we *on* without apologie?

Id. Romeo and Juliet, fol. 56.

For I am prouerbd with a grandsier phrase,
Ile be a candle-holder and look *on*.

Id. Ib.

— On him baptiz'd

Heaven open'd, and in likeness of a dove
The Spirit descended, while the Father's voice
From heav'n pronounc'd him his beloved Son.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book i. l. 29.

Then toldst her doubting how these things could be
To her a virgin, that *on* her should come
The Holy Ghost, and the power of the Highest
O're-shadow her.

Id. Ib. l. 140.

— Therefore while I

Descend through darkness, *on* your rode with ease
To my officiate powers, them to acquaint
With these successes, and with them rejoyce,
You two this way, among these numerous orbs
All yours, right down to Paradise descend.

Id. Paradise Lost, book x. l. 394.

SAM. A little *onward* lend thy guying hand

To these dark steps, a little further *on*;
For yonder bank hath choice of sun or shade.

Id. Samson Agonistes, l. 2.

When an elephant was gone a pretty way upon one of these, the posts upholding the frame were cut asunder, and thereby causing him to sink down into the next bridge, whence he was convey'd in like manner to the third, and *onward* still to the very bottom.

Sir Walter Raleigh. History of the World, book v. ch. vi. sec. 7.

He [Abraham] had now a right to it, (*jus ad rem*), but would stay God's leisure for the possession of it, four hundred years: *onwards* he takes his livery and seisen and will purchase with money that which the great ower of heaven gave him freely.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 95. *Sermon preached at Exeter. Gen.* xxiii. 19, 20.

But gather'd by th' *on*-marching enemy,
Returned were like clouds of steel.

Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book viii.

Though to pull back th' *on*-running state of things,
(Gath'ring corruption as it gathers days,) *Unto* the form of their first orderings
Is the best means that dissolution stays.

Id. Musophilus.

This careful husband had been long away,
Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn
Who *on* their fingers learn'd to tell the day
On which their father promis'd to return.

Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

Next Anger rush'd, his eyes *on* fire,
In lightnings own'd his secret stings,
In one rude clash he struck the lyre,
And swept with hurried hand the strings.

Collins. The Passions. Ode for Music.

ONCIDIUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Gynandria*, order *Diandria*, natural order *Orchideæ*. Generic character: calyx four and five leaved, spreading; lip flat, the base broad, tuberculated; anthers covered, deciduous.

ON.
—
ONCI-
DIUM

ONCL-
DIUM.
—
ONDA-
TRA.

Five species of parasitic, orchideous plants, natives of the West India Islands and South America.

ONCINUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx tubular, short, five-toothed; corolla funnel-shaped, inferior, fleshy, border five-parted; berry globular.

One species, *O. Cochinchinensis*, native of woods in Cochinchina.

ONCOMERA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* setaceous, much shorter than the body, slightly pubescent, the basal joint elongate, slightly attenuated at its origin; the second short, ovate-subcylindric; the remainder rather more slender, elongate, gradually decreasing in length to the apex; the terminal one abruptly strangled in the middle, giving the appearance of a twelfth joint; *palpi* four, unequal, the maxillary much longer than the labial, the terminal joint elongate, obliquely truncate; *labrum* transverse-quadrate; mandibles bifid at the apex; *mentum* transverse; head rather narrowed behind, and produced in front; *thorax* elongate, unequal, the lateral margins deflexed, the base slightly narrowed; *elytra* elongate, sublinear, slightly gaping at the apex; *abdomen* acute at the tip; legs elongate, slender, and simple; posterior *femora* in the males considerably incrassated and slightly bent; *tibiæ* also thickened, angulated at the base, a little curved and abruptly truncate at the apex; *tarsi* heteromorous, with the penultimate joint bilobed.

Type of the genus, *Necydalis podagraria*, Linnæus; *N. simplex*, Donovan, *Britt. Ins.* vol. x. pl. 358. fig. 2.

One indigenous, and three or four foreign species.

ONDATRA, from the Huron name of the animal, *Ondathra*, Lacep.; *Musquash*, Hearne, Richardson. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Claviculata*, order *Rodentia*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth large, the upper flatly rounded in front, but not grooved, their cutting edge obliquely truncated; the lower chisel-shaped, and nearly pointed at the tip, longer than the upper; molar four on a side in either jaw, their crowns flat and marked transversely in zig-zag with enamel; nose short, thick, and obtuse; eyes small, lateral, much hidden in fur; ears short, hairy, and scarcely distinguishable; body thick, flattish, covered with a long pile and close down; tail compressed laterally, and of nearly equal length with the body; thighs hidden in the body; feet five-toed; of *fore feet*, the second toe longest, third nearly equaling it, first shortest; claws short, conical, slightly curved and much compressed, thumb has a distinct phalanx with same form and length of claw as other toes; *hind feet* very large, toes distinct, inner and outer opposite each other, and of similar length, middle three nearly of equal length, but longer than others, middle two united by web half the length of the first phalanx, and between third and fourth a short web; claws large, thin, slightly arched, and conical.

At present there is but one species of this genus known; by Cuvier and Illiger it is named *Fiber*, but by Gmelin it was included among the Beavers, *Castor*, till separated by Lacepede, who assigned to it the name by which it is here designated.

O. Zibethicus, Lacep.; *Castor Zibeth*, Gmel.; *l'Ondatra*, Buff.; *Muskbeaver*, Pen.; *Musquash*, Hearne. Length of head and body fourteen inches, of tail eight and a half: the fur, resembling that of the Beaver but shorter, is of a dark umbre-brown on the upper part of

the head, between the shoulders and on the back; on the sides, front of the belly, middle of the chest, sides of the neck and cheeks of a yellowish-brown deepest on the sides, but fading into light wood-brown on the belly and cheeks; chin, throat, sides of the chest, and hind part of the belly ashy-grey. The down on the upper parts, when blown aside, exhibits a leaden or blackish-grey colour from the roots upwards, the tips only being brown; on the under surface the down has a light blue-grey colour and the tips brown-grey. The fore extremities are very short, only the wrist and fingers being seen below the body; they are covered on the outside with short, smooth, shining, greyish-brown hair to the root of the nails; on the inner side some long hairs curve over the wrist, but the palms and insides of the toes are naked; hind legs not longer than those in front, but the feet much longer and turned inwards; on the outside they are covered like the fore feet, but the margin of the soles and toes are edged with long, shining, pale, greyish-white hairs curving inwards, the soles naked from the heels to the claws; tail compressed, convex on the sides with the acute edges vertical, is covered with a coat of thin, sleek, short hairs, admitting numerous small, roundish scales at a distance from each other to be seen through them; its general colour dusky-brown, darker on the upper edge, but of a dingy white on the lower. The Musquash, particularly the male, in the Spring time, has a strong musky smell; it is however eaten by the Indians, and prized by them when fat; it somewhat resembles flabby pork. According to Richardson, this animal is not found lower than latitude 30°, and he has found them as high as 69°, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River. They prefer small grassy lakes, swamps, or the grassy borders of flowing streams where the bottom is muddy: they feed chiefly on vegetable substances; in the Northern districts principally on the roots and tender shoots of the bulrush and reedwall, and on the leaves of several carices and aquatic grasses; and in the Summer they frequent the rivers for the purpose, it is said, of feeding on fresh-water mussels. In Autumn, before the frost sets in, the Musquash builds its conical mud-house, with a base sufficient to raise it above the surface of the water. The spot chosen is generally among the long grass, which assists in forming the walls, from the mud being deposited among it, but the animal does not appear to make any composition or mortar by tempering these together. Within there is a bed of dry grass, and the entrance is beneath the water. When ice is formed over the surface of the swamp, the Musquash makes breathing holes through it and protects them with mud, but in severe weather this precaution fails and many of the animals are destroyed. In the Summer it burrows in the banks of the lakes forming canals many yards in length, at the end of which the nest is placed in a chamber, in which the young are deposited. They produce three litters in the course of the Summer, each consisting of from three to seven young. The districts in which they are most abundant are very liable to inundations which destroy great numbers of them, and in severe Winters, being unable to obtain their usual food, they prey on each other; but their great fecundity repairs this loss in a very few years. The Musquash is watchful, but not very shy, and will come near a boat, but dives on the flash of a gun. It may be frequently seen on the shores of little muddy islands in a rounded form and scarcely distinguishable from a lump of earth, till when alarmed it plunges into the water, and on diving makes a smart

ONDA-
TRA.

ONDA-
TRA.
ONE.

blow with its tail. The fur of this animal is used in the manufacture of hats, and between four and five hundred thousand skins are annually imported into England from North America. The principal season for taking the Musquash is in Autumn before the snow falls, and in Spring after the snow has disappeared, but before the ice fails; but in Winter the depth of snow prevents the house or breathing holes from being seen. The Indians destroy them by spearing them through the walls of their houses, which they approach with great caution as the animals are easily alarmed and take to the water; and so well is the hunter acquainted with the position in which the animals lie that he will often spear four or five at once; and so soon as it appears from the motion of the spear that an animal is struck, the house is broken up and it is taken out. In order if possible to secure those animals which have escaped, all the breathing holes are stopped up, save one, at which the hunter stations himself to spear the Musquashes as they come up for air.

Three varieties of the Musquash have been observed, one entirely black which is very rare, another pied with blackish-brown patches on a white ground, and a third white or albino, which is not very rare.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Buffon, *Histoire Naturelle*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Richardson, *Fauna Boreali Americana*.

ONDE, Mr. Tyrwhitt says, "Sax. zeal, malice." A. S. *ond*, *onda*, or *anda*, envy, malice, rancour, from the verb *and-ian*, to envy, to hate.

Now wex þe Scottes wode, now haue þei nythe & *onde*.
R. Brunne, p. 249.

Amidde saw I Hate stond
That for her wrath and ire, and *onde*
Semed to be a minoresse
An angry wight a chideresse.
Chaucer. *The Romant of the Rose*, v. 148.

And thries eke she gan downe loute,
And in the floode she weat hir heare,
And thries on the water there
She gaspeth, with dretchyng *onde*,
And tho' she toke hir speche on honde.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book v. p. 153.

ONE, <i>adj.</i>	}	One, Goth. <i>ains</i> ; A. S. <i>an</i> ; D.
O'NED,		<i>een</i> ; Ger. <i>eins</i> ; Sw. <i>en</i> ; Fr. <i>un</i> ;
ONE-HEAD,		It. <i>uno</i> ; Sp. <i>uno</i> ; Lat. <i>unus</i> ; Gr.
O'NEMENT,		<i>εἷς, εἰς</i> .
O'NENESS,		Only, <i>i. e.</i> one-like; or as anciently
O'NELY, <i>adj.</i>		written <i>onliche</i> ; like <i>one</i> , in the state
ONLY, <i>adv.</i>		or condition of <i>one</i> ; of <i>one</i> being all;
O'NELINESS,	}	this <i>one</i> and no other. <i>All hym one</i> ,
ONCE.		(Gower) hym alone, or all-one.

Once, anciently written *anes*, *anis*, *anys*, *ones*, *onys*, the genitive of *ane*, *an*, or *one*; *ones*, *sub.* time; *one* time; single and same moment of time.

One; single, singular, individual; used emphatically, when *one* is all; all-one, alone: used also indefinitely without specifying the particular individuality.

One-ment; union, adunion. See ATONEMENT.

He býgan to cuþe anon. þat he was kyng *one*.
R. Gloucester, p. 315.

Wham *ones* he hatethe, vnnethe he rescýueth into grace.
Id. p. 482. note.

Ich wente forþ wyde where. walkýnge mýn-one
In a wyld wýldernesse.
Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 169.

Except *onliche*. of eche kýnde a peýre.
Id. *Ib.* p. 178.

And he seide, for this thing a man schal leve fadir and modir and he schal drawe to his wyf, and thei schal be tweyne in *oo* flesch.
Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xix.

And sayde: for this thyng, shall a man leue father and mother and cleue vnto his wyfe, and they twaine shal be *one* flesche.
Bible, Anno 1551.

Deeth schal no more hane lordschippe on him: for that he was deed to synne he was deed *oonys*, but that he lyue he lyueth to God.
Wiclif. *Romaynes*, ch. vi.

Death hath no more power ouer him. For as touchyng y^t he dyed, he dyed concernyng synne, *once*. And as touchyng that he liueth, he liueth vnto God.
Bible, Anno 1551.

Nameli in that place in the firste epistle of Ioon, where we reden of the *oonhede* of the Tryntyte, where we finden that ther hath be great error of untrewre translatoris fro the treuthe of the feith.
Wiclif. *James*. Prologue.

Lord I am not worthi that thou entre under my roof, but *oonly* say thou bi word: and my child schal be heeled.
Id. *Matthew*, ch. viii.

Sir I am not worthy that you shouldest come vnder my rofe, but speake the word *onely* and my seruante shal be healed.
Bible, Anno 1551.

Who lived ever in swiche delite o day,
That him ne meved other conscience,
Or ire, or talent, or som kin affray
Envie, or pride, or passion, or offence.
Chaucer. *The Wif of Bathes Prologue*, v. 5555.

His bride, his ale, was alway after *on*;
A better envyned man was no wher non.
Id. *Ib.* v. 343.

I make a vow by Goddes digne bones.
Herkeneth, felawes, we three ben al *ones*.
Id. *The Pardoner's Tale*, v. 12630.

Lo, eche thing that is *oned* in himselfe
Is more strong than whan it is yscatered.
Id. *The Somnours Tale*, v. 7550.

David sayth; the riche folk that embraceden and *oneden* all hir herte to tresour of this world, shul slepe in the sleping of deth.
Id. *The Persones Tale*, p. 291.

Let the vnfolding of temporell ordinaunce, assembled and *oned* in the lookyng of the diuine thoughte, bee cleaped purueighaunce, and thilke same assemblynge and *oning*, deuided and vnfolden, let that be called destinie.

Id. *Boecius*, book iv. p. 442.

For by my trouthe, if that I shal not lie,
I saw not this yere swiche a compaignie
At *ones* in this herberwe, as is now.
Id. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 767.

His knave was a strong carl for the nones,
And by the haspe he haf it at *ones*;
Into the flore the dore fell anon.
Id. *The Milleres Tale*, v. 3470.

But me was told, not longe time agon is
That sithen Christ ne went never but *onis*
To wedding, in the Cane of Galilee,
That by that ilke ensample taught he me
That I ne shulde wedded be but *ones*.
Id. *The Wif of Bathes Prologue*, v. 5597.

This qualitie after clerkes determission, is founden in every creature, be it neuer so single of *onhed*.
Id. *The Testament of Loue*, book ii. ch. i. fol. 307.

But yet ne folweth it not therof, that every persone to whom men don vilanie, shuld take of it vengeaunce: for that apperteineth and longeth all *only* to the juges.
Id. *The Tale of Melibeus*, p. 108.

For nowe a daie is many *one*
Whiche speaketh of Peter and John,
And thynketh Judas in his herte.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book i. p. 22.

The kyng, which made mochel mone,
Tho stoode, as who saith, *all hym one*
Without wyfe.
Id. *Ib.* book viii. p. 251.

ONE.

ONE.
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Virginitee
Whiche was tho a great dignitee,
Nought *oneliche* of the woman tho,
But of the chaste men also
It was commended ouer all.
Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 171.

My father nay, Christ me forbede,
I speake *oneliche* of the dede,
Of whiche I was neuer culpable,
Without cause reasonable.
Id. Ib. book iii. p. 81.

Which of them so euer ye had considered in him, ye wolde haue thought that he had taken that *one* for his *onely* studie.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 5. The Life of John Picus.

Say first what cause
Mov'd our grand parents in that happy state,
Favour'd of Heav'n so highly, to fall off
From their Creator, and transgress his will
For *one* restraint, lords of the world besides.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 32.

Ye witlesse gallants I beshrew your hearts
That set such discord 'twixt agreeing parts,
Which never can be set at *onement* more,
Until the maws wide mouth be stopt with store.
Hall. Satire 7. book iii.

Incorporeal substance is in some sort extended; and consequently a soul or spirit is capable of no other unity or *oneness* then what consists in indiscerpibility, and in vital coactivity and sympathy of parts.

More. Philosophical Writings. General Preface, fol. xv.

We grant, indeed, that there can be no instance of the like unity and *oneness* found in any created beings.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. iv. fol. 559.

What then is this union of the members of Christ here on earth, but a spiritual *oneness* arising from an happy conspiracy of their thoughts and affections.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 608. Christ Mystical, sec. 20.

From the idea of God thus declared, it evidently appears that there can be but *one* such being and that *Mónousis*, unity, *oneliness* or singularity is essential to it; forasmuch as there cannot possibly be more than *one* Supreme, more than *one* omnipotent or infinitely Powerful Being, and more than *one* cause of all things besides itself.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. iv. fol. 207.

Which yet was no impertinent digression neither, it removing the grand objection against the naturality of the idea of God, as including *oneliness* in it, as also preparing a way for that defence of Christianity, designed by us against atheists.

Id. Ib. book i. ch. v. fol. 633.

The simplicity and absolute *oneness* of a living agent cannot indeed, from the nature of the thing, be properly proved by experimental observations.

Butler. Analogy of Religion, part i. ch. i. p. 23.

We saw their stern distorted looks from far,
And *one-eyed* glance, that vainly threaten'd war.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book iv.

This total *oneness* of its threefold bliss
Life, light, and joy, of Nature's vast abyss
No tongue so well can utter, but the mind,
That seeks for somewhat to object, may find.
Byrom. On Trinity Sunday.

Severely humbled to her *one-horse* chair
And the low pastimes of a country Fair.
Jenyns. The Modern Fine Lady, (1750.)

ONEROUS, Fr. *onereux*; Lat. *onerousus*, from *onus*, a load or burthen; which Lennep derives from *ὄνω, tollo, et per metonymiam, sublatum gero. Ονῶ, or ὄνῃμι, is usually rendered prosum, utilitatem fero, or affero.*

Burthensome, heavy, weighty.

And for he nil be importune
Unto no wight, ne *onerous*,
Nor of goodnesse covetous:
Therefore he spareth, it may well been,
His poore estate for to susteen.

Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 212.

I was afraid for the weake hearers of the scripture through the *onerous* and importable transgression of their pastor, should shew themselves disobedient.

Fox. Martyrs, fol. 124. Letter of Hulderike to Pope Nicholas I.

ONLESS, so *unless* was anciently written, of which a large collection of examples may be seen in Tooke, vol. i. p. 162, *et seq.* He considers it to be *onles* the imperative of the A. S. verb *onlesan*, to dismiss; and to mean *dimitte, sive dismisso*; dismiss this, or this being dismissed. Skinner also refers it (rather) to this A. S. verb; but without fixing upon the particular part. See LESS, and UNLESS.

His aduersaries thought that he shulde neuer haue had such a crosse laide on him *oneless* then he had also outwardly and openly liued in wickednesse. *Bible, Anno 1551. Job, ch. ix. note.*

They thynke that *onlesse* one man's life be payde for the lyfe of another, the wrath of Gods immortall cannot be appeased.
Arthur Goldyng. Cæsar. Commentaries, book vi. fol. 157.

ONEIROCRITICKS.

ONEIROCRI'TICK, *n.* } Fr. *onirocrite, oniro-*
ONEIROCRI'TICKS, } *critique*; Latin of the
ONEIROCRI'TICAL. } Lower Ages *onirocrites*;
Gr. *ὄνειρο-κριτικός; ὄνειρος, a dream, and κριτικός, one*
who can discern, understand, interpret.

"An interpreter of dreams," as Addison explains.

Beside Hippocrates hath spoke so little and the *oneirocriticall* masters have left such frigid interpretations from plants, that there is little encouragement to dream of paradise itself.

Sir Thomas Brown. Cyrus Garden, p. 73.

After having surveyed very attentively all kinds of ranks and professions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an *oneiro-critick*, or in plain English, an interpreter of dreams.

Spectator, No. 505.

A pretense as groundless and silly, as the dreaming *oneiro-criticks* of Artemidorus and Astrampsychus, or the modern chiro-mancy and divinations of gypsies.

Bentley. Sermon 4, p. 124.

Aristotle, in his short Tract *de Divinatione per Somnia*, a little book on ONEIROCRITICKS which, as Anthonie Marten says after Peter Martyr, is "both learnedlie and clarklie written," argues, "that this kind of Divination by Dreames is not utterlie to be rejected, bicause commonlie verie much is attributed thereunto; and those things which be received in a maner of all men, are never altogether false. Moreover there be manie Dreames wherof there may be yeilded a verie fit and convenient reason, which (as experience teacheth) deceive not men, but fall out true; therefore it were not well to despise all manner of Divination by Dreames. Yet we must take heed that we be well advised in admitting of them; seing it is a verie hard matter to shew the causes of them; for that Nature on this behalfe worketh most obscurelie."

Aristotle continues to express his conviction that Dreams are not sent by God. "If they were sent by

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ONEIRO-
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ONEIRO-
CRI-
TICKS.denies that
Dreams
proceed
from God.This rea-
soning does
not affect
Scriptural
Dreams.Grecian
Oneiro-
criticks ill
paid.Cicero, I. de
Divinatione.Medical
Dreams.

Him He would give them to such as are good and wise men, but we see by experience that it is otherwise; for the foolish and simple doo manie times prevaile in this facultie. Moreover the brute beastes have their Dreames; but who will say that God giveth them the power of Divination? . . . seeing also that God is not envious He would not so obscurelie warne them whom He would have to be instructed in the things to com, but He would shew these things cleerelie and plainlie; but Dreames are so darke and obscure that for the interpretation of them men must repaire to Prophets and Soothsaiers."

We have given Aristotle's words as we find them in Marten's version of Peter Martyr's *Common Places*, (part i. ch. v. p. 32.) because the language of the translator is not less racy than the arguments of the original Writer. In the more than 2000 years which have elapsed between the death of the Stagyrte and our own times little if any thing has been delivered more satisfactory than that which he has written above, on the dark subject of Dreaming. Peter Martyr, indeed, combats and condemns the reasoning of the Philosopher; apparently with some fear lest it should be adduced in opposition to the Divine Dreams recorded in Holy Scripture. Such miraculous Dreams, however, tend rather to corroborate than to overthrow the argument of Aristotle. They are manifestly exceptions to his general rule; and by admitting that ordinary Dreams are *not* prompted by the Deity, we are more likely to advert with becoming reverence to such as are extraordinary, and do in truth proceed from a supernatural origin. In that most obscure portion of the Divine economy it pleased God in several instances to prompt the Wicked no less than the Good; and the Christian well knows that in the propagation of Revealed Truth the Almighty has often chosen those instruments which, to the eye of the World, appear the most weak, impotent, and unworthy. If it be a matter of surprise, let it also at the same time be a matter of thankfulness, that it "hath seemed good in the sight" of "the Lord of Heaven and Earth" to "hide these things from the wise and prudent and reveal them unto babes."

The profession of an Oneirocritick was but ill paid in Athens. Plutarch tells us that Lysimachus, a grandson of Aristides, was reduced to poverty so miserable, that he gained a wretched livelihood by interpreting Dreams out of some kind of Table in a stand near a Temple of Bacchus, *ἐαυτὸν ἐκ πίνακίου τινὸς ὀνειροκριτικοῦ παρὰ τὸ Ἰακχεῖον λεγόμενον καθεζόμενος ἔβασκε*. So precarious and inadequate was the subsistence thus obtained, that ultimately himself, his mother, and his aunt, received three oboli apiece daily from the public Treasury in order to support life. (*In vit. Arist. ad fin.*) "Dreams," as Cicero has made his brother Quintus argue in the Ist Book of his eloquent Tract *de Divinatione*, "if of a severer cast, are not neglected by the Roman Statesman. In the memory of all of us an Edict of the Senate ordained the rebuilding of the Temple of Juno Sospita from the Dream of Cæcilia Metella." (i. 2.) "How it is," continues Quintus, "I know not, that the purgative virtues of scammony, and the efficacy of *aristolochia*, (birthwort or snake-root,) against the bite of serpents, should have been discovered in Dreams, but it is plain they were so." (10.)

Of Medical Dreams there are many on record. Plutarch tells us that Pericles, in consequence of a Dream, cured the bruises of a workman who had fallen from a great height while employed in building the Citadel at

Athens. (*In vit.*) Galen reduced an inflammation in his own diaphragm by bleeding himself in the most prominent vein between the thumb and forefinger; (*de Sanitat. tuendâ*, i. 8.) an operation which it may be thought scarcely needed the machinery of a Dream for its suggestion. The same great Physician learned the use of certain aperients and refrigerants in like manner; and one of his Patients obtained his own remedy by Dreaming of a gargle of lettuce-juice. (*Ibid.* xiv. 8. *Præcept.* vii. 9.) In later times Sir Christopher Wren is said to have cured himself of a strangury by refusing his surgeon's recommendation of phlebotomy, and Dreaming that a woman in an outlandish dress gathered dates from a palm-tree and presented them to him. On awaking he sent for dates and was relieved.

To return to Cicero; we need not detail the well-known Dreams which Quintus afterwards recites: (20—29.) those which foreboded the greatness of Dionysius or the cruelty of Phalaris; the thirty years of rule portended to Cyrus by his three ineffectual grasps at the Sun, which on each occasion slipped from his hands; the warning of Juno Lacinia which induced Hannibal to convert into a cheek-plate the small portion of gold which he had abstracted from her statue; or that magnificent *Vastitas Italiae*, the all-devouring Dragon which Jove exhibited to the same great leader in the Council of the Gods, when he forbade him to look back upon the ruin which followed his steps. The Dreams of Xenophon and that of Socrates appear to have convinced Quintus that there was method in these images of sleep. *Mentiri Xenophontem an delirare dicemus?* and some relations by Aristotle, notwithstanding the general incredulity of that great writer respecting Dreams, tend to corroborate his impression. *Singulari vir ingenio Aristoteles et pænè divino, ipsene errat an alios vult errare?* Sophocles, Caius Gracchus, Simonides, Quintus himself, and his brother Marcus Tullius, are then introduced as having Dreamed veritably; and the revelation by a Dream of a murder committed at Megara, (which in various forms and under different names has become part of the capital stock of almost every later Book on Dreaming,) is powerfully related. Whatever falsity exists in Dreams, according to Plato's doctrine, (*de Rep.* ix.) which Quintus zealously espouses, springs, we are told, wholly from the predominance of the two brute portions of the Soul. If temperate habits of body and purity of mental cultivation afford its right ascendancy to the remaining third, our Dreams on the other hand will be tranquil and true; and hence, it may be, arose the Pythagorean veto on beans as an article of diet. Thus the Stoic Poseidonius teaches that men are warned divinely in their Dreams in three different ways: one by which the Mind, from its own likeness to the Deity, looks forward into futurity; a second by means of the countless Immortal Spirits with which the air abounds, all of whom are stamped with certain impresses of Truth; (*in quibus tamquam insignitæ notæ veritatis apparent*;) and a third in which the Gods themselves commune with Mortals.

When Cicero in the IId Book undertakes in his own person to refute these positions of his Brother, he first accuses him of having pleaded his cause unphilosophically by adducing examples instead of arguments; and having thus adroitly evaded the stubborn evidence of facts, he overwhelms him by acuteness of reasoning. With respect to the discipline of temperance which Plato and Pythagoras inculcated as a necessary preparative for veracious Dreaming, he asks, contemptuously, what was the belief

ONEIRO-
CRI-
TICKS.General
examples.Doctrine of
Plato,of Poseido-
nius.II. de Di-
vinatione.Cicero's re-
futation of
his bro-
ther's argu-
ment.

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of the latter when he forbade Beans? *quasi verò eo cibo mens non venter inflatur!* He who shoots at a mark all day long, sometimes probably will hit it: is it a matter of surprise, then, that those who Dream all night long should sometimes Dream truly? Doublets must occasionally turn up if we are always casting the dice, but it would be scarcely wise to attribute them to other agency than that of chance. To the affirmation that the Gods warn us in our Dreams, it may be sufficient to show how much trouble they would in that case expend to little purpose. For how few of us remember, understand, or obey our Dreams! how many deride their observation as an anile superstition! Why, again, should not the Gods warn us in our waking moments rather than in those of slumber, when the former mode would possess greater distinctness and certainty? Why should they choose a circuitous method requiring interpretation, when they have it in their power to act directly and immediately? But *some* Dreams, you tell me, not *all* are true. How, then, are we to distinguish between them? If the Gods minister those which are true, whence proceed those which are false? Or which is more likely of the two, that the pure essence of the Immortals should stoop everywhere over the truckle-beds of snoring men, in order to exhibit mystic and ambiguous symbols, which the Dreamers, when they awake in terror, may carry on the next morning for the exposition of some idle conjecturer; or that the Mind should represent to itself in sleep images of those things which it has perceived while waking? Away with all these riddles and rebusses! Is it for my advantage that you give me advice which is unintelligible? What would you say to a Physician who should prescribe to his Patient a

Grass-crawling, earth-born, bloodless house-bearer,

when he meant him to swallow a decoction of snails? Yet such for the most part is the process in Dreaming. Take the Dream which Chrysippus relates. A man Dreamed that he saw an egg hanging from the tester of his bed, and the Oneirocritick pronounced that there was a treasure under the couch. The Dreamer dug accordingly, and found some gold set round with silver; part of which latter he presented to the Sage. "Was there no gold?" asked the wise man; "if not, what meant the yolk of your egg?" As if forsooth no one ever Dreamed of an egg without discovering a treasure! and as if there were any necessity first for the obscure intimation, secondly for the open interpretation; for both the visionary type and the substantial antitype! Dark and misty Dreams therefore are unsuitable to the majesty of Heaven; and those which are more plain are but reflections of our waking thoughts. As for the Dream-diviners, only look to their contradictions. A candidate for the Olympic stadium Dreamed that he was whirled along in a four-horse chariot. "You will win," said the first interpreter, "success is implied by the strength and swiftness of the horses." "You will lose," said the second, "do you not see there were four who ran before you?" An eagle appeared to another racer in his Dream. "Victory! victory!" cried one whom he consulted, "it is the most rapid of all Birds." "I cannot congratulate you," said another, "for your Bird drove all the others before it."

Such is an outline of the arguments upon which Cicero rejects Divination by Dreams, condemning it as a superstition which may rob Sleep itself of its powers of

soothing, and convert it into a bitter fountain of terror and alarm.

Pliny says but little on Dreams. Amphietyon, as he tells us, was the first person who addicted himself to their interpretation. (vii. 56.) According to Tatian, however, (*contra Græcos*, p. 160.) and Clemens Alexandrinus (*Strom.* i. p. 306) the Telmessians in Caria claim the ambiguous honour of this invention. Infants, for the most part, Dream from their very birth, (a position respecting which Aristotle contradicts himself;) yet some men never Dream at all. "And if such chance, contrarie to this custome, for to Dreame ones, it hath been counted for a signe of Death, as we have seene and proved by many examples and experiments. And here in this place there offereth it self a great question, and very disputable pro and contra, grounded upon many experiments of both sides: namely, Whether the soule of man while the bodie is at rest, foreseeeth things to come? and how it should so doe? or whether this be a thing of meere chance and altogether conjecturall, as many others be? And surely if we goe by histories we may find as many of the one side as the other. Howbeit all men in manner agree in this, that Dreames either upon drinking wine and full stomache, or els after the first sleep, are vaine and of no effect. As for sleepe, it is nothing else but a retreat and withdrawing of the soule into the mids of itself. Evident it is, that Horses, Dogs, Kine, Oxen, Sheepe, and Goats doe Dreame. Whereupon it is credibly also thought, that all creatures that bring forth their young quicke and living, doe the same. As for those that lay egges, it is not so certain that they Dreame: but resolved it is that they doe sleepe." (x. 175.)

If anise seed "be hanged about the bed upon a travers or curtain, or otherwise sticked to the pillow or bolster, so as folke may have the sent thereof in their nostrils whiles they lye asleepe, it riddeth them of troublous Dreames and fantastical visions." (xx. 17.) On the contrary, Pycnocomon "causeth troublesome and unquiet Dreames if one drinke a dram thereof in wine." (xxvi. 8.) "We be given most to Dreams at Spring and Fall, also when we lie with our face upward, but never groveling." (xxviii. 4.) The first of these assertions is drawn from Aristotle, and has furnished Plutarch with a subject for inquiry in one of his *Symposiac Questions*. (ix. 10.) Certain parts of a Chamæleon have wondrous properties in regard to Dreams. "As for the left shoulder I am ashamed to relate unto what monstrous Spirits Democritus doth consecrate it, and namely how by the virtue thereof, a man may cause what Dreams and fantastical illusions hee listeth, yea and make those whom he will himselfe to imagine the same apparitions. As also how the right foot of the said beast driveth away all such straunge visions." (xxviii. 8.)

We ought not to omit a superstition which from many passages of the Tragedians appears to have prevailed among the Greeks, that the Gods, Ἀποτρόποι, might be conciliated by sacrifices to avert the evil effects of Dreams; or that a similar good result might be obtained by relating the Dream in the face of the rising Sun; the influence of the Lord of Day being directly opposed to that of Night. Thus Clytemnæstra, having seen the Shade of Agamemnon in her sleep, was overheard narrating her terrors at Daybreak;

ταῖς αὐτὰς τοῦ παρόντος, ἤνυχ' Ἠλίου
δαίμνισι τοῖνας ἐκλυον ἐξηγουμένην.

Elect. 424.

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TICKS.

Pliny.

Charms
affecting
Dreams.Evil
Dreams
narrated to
the rising
Sun.

ONEIRO-
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So also Iphigenia repeats the Dream which she interprets as prognosticating the death of her brother,—a Dream, one of the Images of which, “the single remaining column,” has suggested to Edwards, the Author of the *Canons of Criticism*, the finest and most touching Sonnet in our own, or perhaps in any other Language. Iphigenia, under the recollection of the seeming Earthquake which overthrew the Royal Palace at Argos, so that amid its ruins—

μόνος δ' ἐλάτθην στύλος ὡς ἰδοῖς μοι
δόμων πατρῶν— Iph. in *Taurus*, 50.

adopts the remedy which we have mentioned above ;

ἂ καὶ νῦν δ' ἔχει Νύξ φέρουσα φάσματα
λίξω πρὸς αἰθέρ', εἰ τι δὴ τόδ' ἐστ' ἄκος. 43.

Artemido-
rus.Division
andDefinition
of Dreams.Dreams re-
lating to
the parts of
the Body.

To Artemidorus, an Ephesian, who flourished in the reign of Antoninus Pius, we are indebted for the reduction of the Art of interpreting Dreams to a regular Science. His life was devoted to collecting authentic reports of Dreams by travelling, correspondence, and the purchase of MSS. ; and the product of his labours is a Work in V Books under the title of *Oneirocritica*, which has been learnedly edited by Rigaux, and translated into English, although not without considerable mutilation, by Bernard Alsop, in 1644. It is to that version we shall principally have recourse. The Sage commences by distinguishing between *ἐνυπνίον* and *ὄνειρος*, *insomnium* and *somnium*. With the former we have nothing to do ; it quits us together with sleep, and no consequences can be deduced from it. The latter alone is worth the Philosopher's attention, and appertains to Truth. After distributing Dreams into *speculative*, (*θεωρηματικοί*), which are actual scenic representations, and *allegorical*, which symbolize future events, we obtain the following precise definition of a Dream, announced with not a little confidence, as the original words will evince : *πρῶτον μὲν εἰρήσεται μοι τίς ὅρος καθολικὸς ὄνειρου, οὐδὲν ἀντιθέσεως δεόμενος, εἰ μὴ πρὸς φιλονεικούντας λέγοιτο*. A Dream is a motion or fiction of the Soul in a diverse form (*πολυσχημῶν*) signifying either good or evil to come. In the outset, therefore, the question of the Prophetical nature of Dreams is begged.

As a general rule in distributing the members of our own Body when seen in Dreams, we must bear in mind that the head signifies the father ; the right hand the mother, the son, and the brother ; the left hand the wife, the friend, the daughter, and the sister. Of the Dreams affecting these various members it may be thought that a few are no more than *ægri insomnia*, which do not often occur to the sane and healthy. Thus to Dream you have hog's bristles instead of hair is great and violent danger, such as the hog is commonly subject to. To Dream of Emmets going in at the ears foretells death to most persons, for they are daughters of the Earth, and go again to the Earth : but to Sophisters, Philosophers, and Schoolmasters, it is good, for Emmets represent children which will give them audience. So also to Dream you have ass's ears is good only to Philosophers, to others it is servitude and misery. Blindness is cross to Navigators and such as contemplate the Stars and are Wisards ; but to Poets this Dream is good, for they have need of great sleep when they would write verse. To a cony-catcher (*ἀνδρὶ πανούργῳ*) and a fair woman to have more than their natural number of eyes is not good, for *he* shall have more eyes than he wishes to watch his fraudulent tricks, and *she* will be surrounded by incautious suitors and detected in her intrigues. The

person bent upon foreign travel who Dreams that he has a wry neck, and that his head is turned so that it looks backward, should on every account forbear his intended journey, or if it be already commenced he should hasten home. The internal parts of the Body have many remarkable significations : the Liver betokens the Sun, Food, and a Fog ; the Gall, Melancholy, Money, and Women ; the Spleen, Pleasures, Laughter, and Wassail ; “the Belly and Guts, Children, for they cry oft for meat, likewise they signify usurers ;” the Loins, Brothers and Cousins.

Most exercises of work or handicraft which a man has especially learned are good : but “to dye leathers is ill to all and revealeth secrets ; and to see medicines is worst of all.” “To play with a top is pain and travail, whereof notwithstanding shall come good.” To play upon a Bagpipe is good to all ; upon the Harp indicates Gout to some “because of cords and nerves.” All herbs and roots which have a strong smell when eaten reveal secrets and signify anger with her attendants ; laxative herbs are good for those in debt ; herbs and roots which have a head and are good nourishment signify profit ; as a carrot strength to them which are at law for inheritance, for we pluck them out of the ground with their heads, branches, strings, and veins. Radishes or Turnips being curled, signify vain hopes, for they make a great show, and have but little substance. Pompions are good to get friendships and affinity, for other affairs not so good. In opposition to the Arabian Oneirocriticks, Artemidorus notices that to eat roasted meat, especially pork, signifies profit. To eat venison, little birds, or a green goose is good ; to eat fresh fish is good, “so they be not little ones, because they are nothing but little bones, and signify enmity towards their familiar friends.” “I know by experience,” continues the Sage with marked solemnity, “that to Dream to eat the flesh of any stranger is good.” In his estimate of that Dream in which we eat cakes with cheese, (a Dream which is not remarked as an uncommon one,) Bernard Alsop has made an amusing interpolation. Artemidorus contents himself with saying, *πλακοῦντες οἱ τετυρῶμενοι δόλον καὶ ἐνεδραν σημαίνουσι*, which the excellent translator renders, perhaps owing to some national pique, Cakes with Cheese “signifye deceit and treason—by Welshmen.”

To see a Sheep is good, especially to “Sophisters, Pedaunts, and Schoolmasters.” To ride on a Ram, particularly over a plain Country, is good for those who wish to be rich ; *φιλολόγοις καὶ τοῖς ἐπὶ τὸ πλουτεῖν ὀρμωμένοις* : which words Alsop, who takes not a few liberties with his original, has rendered “Orators, Attorneys, Proctors, and all those who desire to heap up gold and silver by their labour.” Asses are good for friendship and company ; and signify wives, companions, and friends, being not proud above their estate, or fierce, but gentle and very obedient. Oxen in labour are good ; in a herd they are “trouble, divulgation and peril.” “To see a gentle, familiar Lion, and fawning, signifies good and profit ;” and as a general rule, since wild beasts represent our enemies, it is good to overcome them. A Wolf signifies the year ; an Ape a malefactor ; a wild Boar, rain, tempest, and a rude and angry wife. To be addressed or to be presented with a gift by a Dragon, is an excellent prognostic. “The Aspe and the Adder signifie many and rich wives. I have knowne by experience that these two beasts coming towards us wreathed and wound together have been arguments of good, especially if they bite us.” To catch fish is profitable,

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CRI-
TICKS.Exercises
and sports.

Vegetables.

Roasted
meat.Other escu-
lents.

Animals.

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Dignities.

A Bay tree is good for "Physicians, Poets, and Divines." (ἱατροῖς καὶ μάντεσι.) To be made a King is very good for a "Philosopher, Poet, or Soothsayer;" (φιλοσοφῶ καὶ μάντει;) to be a Town Clerk (γραμματεῦν) is to do another man's work with pain void of profit;" "to be made a Bishop (τὸ ἱρᾶσθαι καὶ ἱερωσύνην παρὰ δήμον λαβεῖν) is good for all, only except those who would be secret." To eat books is good to Schoolmasters, and to all who make profit by books. "Partridges signify men and women, but most often women without conscience, ungrateful, hard." Artemidorus adds, that Partridges are the only Birds devoid of Religion: μόνοι τῶν ὀρνίθων θεῶν σέβας οὐκ ἔχουσι. It is good to whip and scourge every one over whom we have authority, except a Wife; it is always good to be whipped with rods or with the hand, and signifyeth profit; but with leather, reeds, or cudgels is not good. To Dream to be dead is good for Fathers, Poets, Orators, and Philosophers; the first shall have children who will live; the others shall compose Works worthy of remembrance. "Moreover, I have experience that it is good for those which are in heaviness and fear, for those which have suit for inheritance, and which would buy lands." To weep and grieve is joy and mirth, provided there be some cause for the Dreaming sorrow.

Dying.

Marriage.

It is good to see many rats playing and sporting. To see a Cook in the House is good for those which would marry, for marriages are not made without Cooks. We do not, however, receive any very favourable impression from their Works of the nuptial happiness either of Artemidorus or of his Translator. Among other passages of similar tendency, the former writes, ἄλυσις γυναικα σημαίνει, διὰ τὸ ὄνομα καὶ τὸ καθεκτικόν: which the latter, connecting with it and condensing the remainder of the chapter, renders, "A chaine is a Wife, detaining, ill successe of affayres, and hinderance."

Cautions relative to interpretation.

On concluding his III^d Book, Artemidorus appears to have felt some slight misgiving relative to the value of his Art; and in order to remove any impression which may have been stamped upon his readers by the discovery of certain contradictions in his precepts, he offers a short apology for their existence. Nothing, he assures us, can be more difficult than to adjust the temperament and mixture (τὴν κράσιν καὶ τὴν μίξιν) of things seen in our Dreams, since occasionally they wear the semblance of contradiction. But contradiction cannot coexist with Truth. It is important, therefore, that we should observe the order of precedence in our Dreams, and judge accordingly of good and evil. One other matter is to be remembered, from which the Oneirocritick derives considerable advantage, namely, that the fulfilment of Dreams is indeterminate in point of time.

Astram-
psychus

The Vth Book consists entirely of Examples, among which there is scarcely one which would repay the trouble of transcription. Rigaux has annexed to his Edition of Artemidorus, the *Oneirocritica* of Astrampsychus, a

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Greek author of uncertain date, comprised in 100 Iambics, and a similar Work by Nicephorus, Patriarch of Constantinople, extending to 146. The precepts of the latter, in order to increase the difficulty of composition, are arranged in divisions marshalled in the order of the Alphabet, so that each line of each separate division commences with the same letter. These Poetical pieces are followed by the *Oneirocritica* of Achmet, a Physician, who from internal evidence appears to have been a Christian. They are written in Greek, and detail at very considerable length the Oriental interpretation of Dreams. The concise and abrupt style in which they are written forbids abridgement; and they form rather a series of heads than a connected Treatise. We trust, however, to compensate the inability which we feel to present our readers with a specimen from this Work, by abstracting the particulars of another from the pen of a native Arab, which we shall presently have occasion to notice.

ONEIRO-CRITICKS. and Nicephorus.

Achmet.

Macrobius.

Macrobius, in his *Commentary* upon the *Somnium Scipionis* of Cicero, has distributed Dreams into five principal classes: 1. *ὄνειρος*, *somnium*, or the legitimate Dream; 2. *ὄραμα*, *visio*, a waking ecstasy; 3. *χρηματισμός*, *oraculum*, a divine Dream procured by sleeping on some particular consecrated spot, a common mode of Divination frequently mentioned by profane writers, and alluded to by Isaiah, when he speaks of those who ἐν τοῖς μνήμασι καὶ ἐν τοῖς σπηλαίοις κοιμῶνται διὰ ἐνύπνια: (lxv. 4.) 4. *ἐνύπνιον*, *insomnium*, a Dream which may be traced to Physical causes, as redundant health, excited imagination, repletion, hunger, thirst, indigestion, fatigue, or any passion roused immediately before falling asleep; 5. *φάντασμα*, the floating images which arise being sleeping and waking. The last two species he considers unworthy of regard. Virgil has stigmatized *insomnia* as *falsa*; and their name, as Macrobius tells us, has been given them because *unā cum somno avolant, et pariter evanescent. Hinc et insomnio nomen est non quia per somnium videtur, sed quia in ipso somnio tantummodò esse creditur dum videtur, post somnium nullam sui utilitatem vel significationem relinquit.* To the *φάντασμα* he assigns the *ἐφιάλης*, or Nightmare; and neither from it, nor from the *insomnium*, does he think any knowledge of futurity can be derived. Of the other three kinds belonging to Divination, the first two are easily interpreted. In the Oracular Dream, some grave personage, a Parent, a Priest, or even a God, openly declares matters which will or will not happen, which should be done or avoided; in the Vision a distinct scenical representation is afforded to the eye; but in the *ὄνειρος*, the Dream proper, every thing is figurative and symbolical, and needs unravelling. The *Somnium* is subdivided into 1. *proprium*, when the Dreamer himself is active or passive; 2. *alienum*, when some one else appears to be so; 3. *commune*, when himself and another jointly are so; 4. *publicum*, when the transaction affects the public welfare; 5. *generale*, when the Sun, Moon, and Stars, or the whole Universe, form the subject. The Dream of Scipio presents specimens of all the subdivisions in one. (i. 3.) This quinquarticular distribution of Dreams may be found almost verbatim in a Tract by St. Augustin, *de Salutaribus Documentis, Opera*, iii. 363.

The interpretation of Dreams, indeed, frequently occupies the notice of the Fathers of the Church. In the Tract of Tertullian *de Animâ*,—one of the most ingenious and not one of the least obscure Works which has proceeded

Tertullian, de Animâ.

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from the pen of that remarkable Writer—occurs a long and important passage concerning the nature of Dreams. It is by no means easy at any time to transmute the Latinity of the Carthaginian Father into another Language, and the subject which he treats in this instance not a little increases our ordinary difficulty; but his reasoning, so far as we comprehend it, appears in brief to be as follows. After recounting various Philosophical opinions concerning the nature of Sleep, and inclining to the notion of the Stoics who define it a relaxation of the power of the senses, it remains, he says, to state a Christian opinion concerning Dreams—*ut de accentibus somni*—as he untranslatably styles them. When the Body sleeps, it takes its own peculiar refreshment, but that refreshment not being adapted to the Soul, which does not rest, she, during the inactivity of the bodily members, employs her own. So a gladiator without arms, or a charioteer without his chariot, may each respectively exhibit the movements and gestures belonging to his Art; and every process of those exercises may appear to be represented, although not a single act be performed in reality. He then nicely distinguishes between the hallucinations of insanity and of Dreaming. The latter result not from unsoundness of mental health, but agreeably to the course of Nature; the Intellect is under a shadow, but it is by no means extinguished.

He next proceeds to reject the doctrine of Epicurus, in which Dreams are considered altogether idle and fortuitous; for who is there, he asks, so altogether disencumbered from the attributes of our human state, as not at some time or other to acknowledge that a Dream has been verified? Then running through many of the well-known common-places on Dreaming, he expresses his belief that future honours and dignities, medical remedies, thefts, and treasure, have at times been revealed by Dreams. Many Dreams, he thinks, may be attributed to the agency of Demons, some of which are true and agreeable, although they are mostly vain, inefficient, and turbulent, full of mocking and impurity; for it is but natural that images should resemble the substances which they shadow out. Dreams also proceed from God as one portion of Prophecy. Some arise from that intensity with which the Mind directs itself to particular objects; although Dreaming is by no means a voluntary operation. There is another class springing from neither divine nor demoniacal influence, not reflecting mental images, out of the pale of reasoning, of interpretation, and even of narration itself, and which must be referred to *Ecstasis*—a state which he has before described in words which we dare not quit, as *excessus sensus et amentie instar*; the condition into which God threw Adam during the formation of Eve. c. 45—47.

Lactantius. In a short passage of his Tract *De Opificio Dei*, Lactantius expresses his conviction of Divine agency in Dreams. The undoubted testimony of History, he says, frequently presents us with remarkable verifications of Dreams, and part of the economy of Prophecy depends upon them. Virgil's evidence may be admitted that they are neither always true nor always false. False Dreams are connected solely with Sleep. Those which are true are sent by God, in order that we may learn impending good or evil by their revelation. (18.)

Cyprian. Cyprian affirms that he was instructed by a Dream to mix wine with water in the Eucharist. (Ep. 63.) St. Basil discreetly recommends those upon whom Dreams make undue impression to rest content with Scripture, and not

to allow the phantasms of Sleep to counterbalance the doctrines of Salvation. (Ep. 120.) At a much later date, St. Bernard of Clairvaux wrote a very neat and satisfactory Sermon *de Somniis*. The Devils, he says, often disturb men at night by Dreams; and not unfrequently attacking them with more open force, whip them bodily. Both Fasting and Repletion will occasion Dreams, nay the Mind of itself alone will furnish them; but many arise from Diabolical illusions. We must not, therefore, too easily give credit to Dreams, notwithstanding some are true, lest Satan, transforming himself into an Angel of Light, should deceive the unwary. Moreover, the verification itself is now and then contrived by the fraud of Devils, in order to increase their power of misleading the over confident. Finally, says the good Father, in his peroration, *in omni vita tua contemne auguria et somnia et pone spem tuam perfectè in Dei providentiâ, et in hac vitâ et in futurâ venient tibi prospera. De modo bene vivendi. Serm. 88.*

The Schoolmen approached the subject of Dreams after a widely different fashion, and there are some nice points examined by Thomas Aquinas, in the investigation of which we cannot venture to follow his steps. Tom. iii. *Quæst. lxxx. Art. 7.* On the general nature of Oneirocriticks, he inquires in another place, *utrum divinatio quæ fit per somnia sit illicita?* In favour of its lawfulness, he argues that it is not unlawful to apply to God for instruction, and that God sometimes gives instruction by Dreams; that holy men, as Joseph and Daniel, have been skilled in this Art; that it is irrational to deny any thing which is affirmed by general experience, but general experience affirms that Dreams give indications of future events, and therefore that since they belong to Divination, it is lawful to interpret them. The last syllogism appears in all points a manifest *petitio principii*. On the other hand, he advances the prohibition in *Deuteronomy*, xviii. 10., and his conclusion appears to be that if Dreams are suggested by Angels, they may be investigated, if by Devils, it is as well to leave them alone. Nothing seems wanting for the application of this excellent advice, unless it be a criterion by which the origin may be discovered. (Tom. ii. *Quæst. xc. Art. 6.*)

We come next to the Orientalists, by whom the Art of Oneirocriticks has been largely cultivated. Pierre Vattier, a Physician, and Regius Professor of Arabic in Paris, published, in 1664, *L'Onirocritique Mussulman*, a translation from the Work of Gabdorrhachaman, the Son of Nasar, whom he supposes to have flourished in the II^d Century of the Hegira. This Tract, like that of Artemidorus, effectually confirms Cicero's remark, *nihil tam præposterè, tam inconditè, tam monstruosè cogitari potest, quod non possimus somniare*; nevertheless, we can scarcely persuade ourselves that the heaviest indigestion which gluttony ever brought down as its own punishment, could produce some such Dreams as the son of Nasar professes to expound.

Dreams, we are told in the outset, form one of the forty-six parts of Prophecy; and that man who undertakes their interpretation should understand the Book of God, and remember the words of his Apostle, whose name be perpetually blessed. He should also comprehend Arabic Proverbs, and the Etymologies of Words; the distinction of men, of their habits and of their conditions; he should be skilled in the principles of Interpretation; and possess a clean Spirit, chaste morals, and the Word of Truth. Various examples are then given of the necessity for each of the above attainments. Expla-

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Clairvaux.Thomas
Aquinas.Oriental
Oneirocri-
ticks.Gabdorra-
chaman.Qualifica-
tions of an
Oneiro-
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exemplified.

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nations are often to be drawn, in the first place, from the Koran; as for instance, if an Egg be seen in a Dream, who can doubt that the Dream concerns Women, when he remembers the text, "Women are like an Egg hidden in a nest?" Secondly, we must often decide from the Words of the Apostle; e. g. Mohammed, having once called a Shrewmouse a little adulteress, it follows, that all Dreams concerning Shrewmice relate to faithless wives. Thirdly, Proverbs and words in Dreams realize themselves to the very letter, or its contrary. Fourthly, Dreams vary in an essential manner, according to the distinction in men's moral habits; thus, if a man of probity dream that he has his hands tied, no more is meant than to signify his aversion from ill; but if he be a wicked man to whom such a Dream occurs, it betokens the multitude of his crimes, and his final damnation. So, too, there is a variation according to the difference of time: to be mounted on an Elephant by night portends some occurrence of great show but little profit; whereas a ride on the same animal by day is a sure forerunner of the repudiation of a Wife. In their estimate of the most veritable Dreams, the Arabs agree with the Greeks and Romans, and place them, like the *ὑπάρ* of Homer, just before dawn:

Ὀὐκ ὄναρ, ἀλλ' ὑπάρ ἰσθλον, ὃ τοι τυτλίσμινον ἵσταται.

To these they add such as occur during a noontide nap. Moreover Dreams are always most likely to prove true which happen during the season of ripe fruit.

General
Principles.

The first duty of a Musulman Oneirocritick may be thought sufficiently obvious. It is that he have a right understanding of all that is told him by the person who makes report of the Dream; for if the whole Dream be confused, and cannot be reduced to principles, it must be considered of that kind which are called inexplicable. A resolution, to which he must strictly adhere, involves in it something of a pious fraud; if any Dream be reported to him of which the true interpretation tends to the commission of ill, he must put a good face on the matter, and give an answer, less true, indeed, but more profitable. He must carefully remember, that trees, beasts of prey, and birds, denote men generally; but in each of these he must have regard to the species; thus a palm-tree marks an Arab, but a walnut-tree a native of Gagemia; the former a useful man, endowed with many good qualities; the latter a cheat and a quarrelsome person, for the following plain reasons, that nuts make a noise when they are shaken, and that no one can get at their kernels without having first cracked the outer shell. A Bird denotes a great traveller; but a Peacock, a Vulture, or an Eagle, implies a King of Gagemia, with his rich attire, his inexhaustible treasures, and his superb retinue. The wise man who dreams of a Crow, or a Magpie, will beware lest he encounter some impious and irreligious hypocrite.

Trees.

Birds.

A Priest.

An Orator.

The Planets.

We cannot pretend to enter upon all the various Dreams to which Gabdorrhachaman has appended resolutions, and the Reader probably will think that, as it is, we extend our specimens too widely. Hapless is the Priest who, in his Dream, makes a call to Prayer without obtaining a congregation, he will inevitably prove a thief; yet more hapless the Candidate for Oratorical distinction who dreams that he has made a speech, unless he be fully qualified for his task; he will assuredly be crucified. Of the Planets, Saturn represents the Chief Justice; Mars the Commander-in-Chief; Jupiter the Lord Treasurer, or Lord Chamberlain, or, occasionally, some other distinguished personage; Venus, the Queen; and Mercury,

the Home Secretary. Whoever dreams that he devours the stars, will live free of expense at some great man's table. To roast meat is a sign that the Dreamer is abusive, and a backbiter; to eat roasted meat is a sure forerunner of little profit and much care; to boil a kettle with meat in it, is a proof that gain will be derived from some householder, who is represented by the kettle; but, alas for him whose kettle is without meat! he will affront a householder and suffer for his pains.

Especial note should be taken of the sort of house which presents itself in our Dream; one plastered and unknown to us is the tomb; one unknown but not plastered is a wife. If any man dream that he is unroofing his own house he will become poor; if that of another, he will become rich at that other's expense. Fruits differ widely in their prognostics. Apples betoken professional advantage in proportion to the quantity eaten. Oranges in great numbers foretell riches, and one or two signify virtuous children; neither is their yellow colour, although generally ill-omened, to be feared as unpropitious; but pears, apricots, saffron, quinces, and melons, notify distress and sickness. White and red grapes are eminently fortunate, they are, indeed, the juice of the good things of this World. Not so the black kind, especially when out of season; disease will follow them. Sometimes, from the number of stones which they contain, may be estimated the number of bastinadoes which he who eats them will receive; sometimes the number of pimples which will blush upon his skin. In a word, no good can arise from any black grape, because when Noah, to whom God grant Peace, cursed his son in his wrath, the grapes which he held in his hand turned to a dark colour.

To dream that we have our heads beneath our shoulders without their being severed at the neck, is a sign of dismissal by a superior, and of consequent poverty; change of hair from black to white betokens approaching honours; increase of the length of beard, notifies care, discontent, and misfortune, proportioned to the elongation. To be shaved is ill-omened; to be anointed, provided the oil be fragrant, the contrary. The sprouting of whiskers to one who usually shaves them is a sign of debt. As we eat our own brains, or those of another man, we shall live respectively at his or our own cost. He who dreams that his tongue has grown to an immoderate length, will vanquish his opponent in argument, if he be engaged in any controversy; if otherwise, he will utter much folly and ribaldry; but under all circumstances, and on every occasion, few Dreams can be more fortunate than that in which a man sees the tongue of his wife amputated at the root.

Each tooth points to a different relation: the two in front denote children, brothers, and sisters, the next two uncles, aunts, and cousins, and so on to the more remote. The reader of Herodotus (vi. 107.) will remember the evil augury which Hippias drew from the loss of his last tooth on the sands of Marathon; but the Khalif Almansor took a sure mode of obtaining a happy prognostic, when he dreamed that his complete set fell out from his jaws. The first interpreter whom he consulted informed him that all his relations would die. The Commander of the Faithful was angry, and dismissed the melancholy Seer with abundance of hard words. "God has given you an evil mouth, and put into it evil words. Quit my presence, and take the curse of God in your company!" The second Oneirocritick who was summoned did not require further warning; he was

ONEIRO-
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Food.

Houses.

Fruits.

Black
grapes.Affections
of the
Body.

Teeth.

The Khalif
Almansor.

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TICKS.

Marriage.

one, we are told, experienced in addressing the Great; and he modified the unpleasant answer, so as to assure the Khalif that he should outlive all his connections. Almansor smiled graciously at the announcement, and ordered the agreeable Prophet 10,000 drachms of gold.

Horses.

The son of Sirin was informed one morning by a man already affianced, that he had dreamed his betrothed was changed into a little Ethiopian Dwarf. "Hasten to complete your nuptials," was the advice which he received; "the blackness of the Bride signifies great riches, the smallness of her stature brevity of days." The Lover obeyed, and in a few days buried his newly married wife, and inherited her great wealth.

Asses.

The colour of Horses is important; black, white, and bay are fortunate; chestnut is better than any other colour, but the happiest of all is the steed with four white feet and a star in his forehead. A black mare signifies a rich wife; a dappled grey one of extraordinary beauty; a greenish-bay (?) a devotee; a dark bay a skilful musician; a bright chestnut, one wealthy and pious. Asses are yet more lucky than Horses, and the rules in regard to their colours are alike. The more signs of blows and bruises which an Ass exhibits, the better is it for the Dreamer. To buy an Ass, and to pay for it in ready money, prognosticates success. To kill an Ass in order to eat its flesh, foretells treasure trove; but to drink an Ass's milk is a sign of heavy sickness.

Resurrec-
tion-men.

Resurrection-men should be careful to whom they relate their Dreams. "What answer," said a stranger to the son of Sirin, "shall I convey to a man who has dreamed that he broke some eggs, and took out the white, leaving the yolks in the shells?" "Tell him to come and consult me in person," replied the Oneirocritick. It was in vain that the same message was often repeated; the son of Sirin refused all answer, till the messenger avowed that himself was the Dreamer, and confirmed the statement by an oath. "Seize that man and bear him before the Cadi, for he disinters and robs the dead!" was the declaration which immediately overwhelmed him with terror and astonishment.

Antidote to
evil Dreams.

On awaking after a bad Dream it is prudent to spit on the left side, and to ask God's protection from Satan. This precept is thought to be derived from the Prophet, (to whom God grant Peace and Mercy,) and it is a sufficient antidote against the most evil Dreams. Another precept traced to the Prophet, with which we shall conclude our notice of Gabdorrhachaman, is that "a Dream belongs to the first interpreter." Mohammed, it seems, on two separate occasions, explained a Dream which a woman related to him in the absence of her husband—namely, that the main beam of their house was broken—as a sign that her husband would return in safety, and that she would bear a son. On a third application with a similar Dream, the Prophet was not at home; and Gaira replied in his stead, that the woman's husband would die, and that she would produce a daughter. On Mohammed's return, the Dreamer complained of the evil change in interpretation, and was silenced by the above dictum. The event was according to the prediction; and Gabdorrhachaman easily discovers a reason for the anomaly. There was some difference, he says, either in the times or else in the woman.

Cardan.

Of modern Oneirocriticks, Cardan, who has written Four Books *Somniorum Synesiorum omnis generis insomnia explicantes*, in the course of which he is largely indebted to Artemidorus, was an arrant Dreamer in his own person; and the last Chapter of his IVth Book

contains more than fifty examples derived from himself. Many of them are specimens of egregious trifling, some probably are not confined very strictly within the bounds of Truth. Thus when he was in doubt whether the Faculty of Medicine would associate him, he dreamed towards dawn, *dum illucesceret*, (a season, it will be remembered, of no ordinary importance to the Dreamer,) that he saw Alexander the Great and Hephæstion engaged in a Lion hunt. Hephæstion bore a club, and Alexander, who was unarmed, endeavoured to tear asunder the jaws of the Royal Beast, whom he had seized with his hands. At first the hero appeared likely to succeed, till the Lion griped his hands fast, and but for the aid of Hephæstion's club, he must have perished. No brains but such as those possessed by Cardan would have been able to connect this adventure with his own existing circumstances: *Significavit Alexander de causâ agi quæ jam diu periisse videbatur. Ephemionem existimo Lucam fuisse Cruceium, medicum, amicum Sfundrati . . . Profuit hoc somnium non mediocriter ad consequendam victoriam causæ quam profligatam existimaveram.* (253.)

On the night of the 10th of November, 1539, Cardan dreamed that he saw his stomach full of food taken out of his body and replaced. He was discontented at the operation, and remarked that his stomach would never digest so well as it had done heretofore. On the day following, all the *anagnostæ* of his left hand were cut, not however so that any of them fell out. This qualification had been signified by the replacing of his stomach, just as its extraction and consequent deterioration of digestive virtue had typified the loss of power in his hand. *Et ventriculus significabat familiarem; continetur enim intra corpus ut familiaris qui in domo alitur; et est exanguis quia mihi sanguine conjunctus non erat.* (255.)

The payment of some money by a debtor who had long and obstinately resisted, and who at length was compelled to refund by the interference of the Criminal Judge, was presignified by a Dream, in which Cardan imagined that he was eating the egg of an Ostrich at that Magistrate's table. No one can fail to discover the analogy between the fact and its symbol. *Orum enim illius avis concoctu contumacissimum, ipse vero avis magna, potens ac nobilis qualitatem debitoris declarabat.* (259.)

Cardan's literary efforts were frequently (perhaps we might justly say always) the result of Dreaming. On the night of the 1st of January, 1543, he dreamed that, in company with some friends, he inspected a beautiful marble Tomb, covered with ancient inscriptions. This Dream was plainly verified by his undertaking and finishing in that year a *Tract de Sapientiâ*; for both Books and Tombs are *monuments*; the presence of friends implied *publication*; and the time, New year's night, pointed to the completion of the Work within the current year. The Tomb, however, was an ill omen as to the circulation of the book, because few have leisure to look at a Tomb, however exquisite may be its workmanship. (262.) During a Dream in the year 1557, he was delighted by a most ravishing and celestial harmony, and immediately on awaking he perceived that he had discovered the resolution of a doubt, upon the investigation of which he had been occupied nearly twenty years, namely, why some persons die and others recover from Fever? At the moment, he called for writing materials, and began to compose that most choice volume, (*librum illum pulcherrimum*), his *Ars parva medendi*, which he

ONEIRO-
CRI-
TICKS.

His Dreams.

His Literary
Dreams.

ONEIRO-
CRI-
TICKS.
—
ONISCUS.Literary
Dream of
Archbishop
Bradwardine.Giuniaio
Maio.

finished after four years' toil, and more than twenty transcriptions. The labour, however, according to his own estimate, was well expended, and its product was symbolized by the Dream. Of the Book he states, *in quo tota prorsus medicina continetur*; of its prognostic, *Sic ex harmoniâ divina sapientia portendebatur*. (276.)

Literary Dreams have occurred to other writers also. When the pious, orthodox, and excellent Metropolitan, Bradwardine, was engaged in writing down Pelagius, (as he tells us in his Preface to this Tract *de Causâ Dei*, which, although now unread, obtained from contemporary admiration the title of *Doctor profundus* for its author,) he dreamed one night that he was struggling in the air with his antagonist, who at first prevailed against him, and cast him headlong from a fearful height. The combat was long and doubtful, but the Archbishop in the end was triumphant, and broke the Heretic's neck: insomuch that he awoke greatly refreshed and consoled, and proceeded with renewed spirit in his Work of controversy.

But a few years after the decease of Cardan, towards the close of the XVth Century, Oneirocriticks were professed by a Neapolitan Gentleman, Giuniaio Maio, who deserves greater credit for his exertions in restoring the pure usage of Latinity than for all his skill in Dreams. Among his Disciples of note are counted Sannazaro and Alexander ab Alexandro, the Author of the *Geniales Dies*, the latter of whom has left some account of his preceptor. He describes him as a man well tinctured with letters, and studious in investigating and noting down the peculiar powers of Language. His discipline in tuition was most precise; and what is more to our purpose, he was considered so veracious an Oneirocritick, that his responses were esteemed to be almost divine admonitions. Every morning during the period of Alexander's attendance on his Lectures, there flocked to him a throng of Dreamers of mark and reputation; and he expounded and explained to them, not obscurely and perfunctorily as most others, but distinctly and openly, all the enigmas presented in Sleep, and their prognostications, whether of good or evil, so that you would suppose them announced by an inspired Prophet. Many through his admonitions escaped death or calamity. (i. 11.)

Sannazaro also has celebrated his preceptor in the VIIth Elegy of his IId Book. The lines are so polished and harmonious, that we must indulge ourselves by the transcription of a short passage.

ONION, Fr. *oignon*; Lat. *unio*, a *bulbi* unitate *nomen habens*, taking its name from the oneness of the bulb. Martinius.

As for *onions*, I cannot find that there be any of them grow wild. Those which are sown in gardens, I am sure, will with their smell only cause the eyes to shed tears, and by that means clarify the sight: but if they be annointed with the juice, they will mundifie the better.

Holland. *Plinie*, vol. ii. ch. v.

ONISCUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Myriapoda*.

Generic character. *Antennæ* four, the inner ones very short, the outer eight-jointed, inserted beneath a prominence on the anterior margin of the head, the latter distinct from the thorax, which last is similar to the abdomen; body terminated with jointed appendages; legs fourteen.

*At tibi venturos, Mai, prædicere casus
Fas est, et miles consuluisse deos.
Nec tantum aut aræ fumos, aut nuntia sentis
Fulgura, sed Stygiis somnia missa locis.
Somnia quæ miseram perturbant sæpe quietem,
Dum mens incertis pendet imaginibus
O quoties per te vanum posuisse timorem
Me memini, et lætos continuasse dies.
O quoties, trepidus cum non spernenda putarem,
In nostrum cavi damna futura caput.
Sæpe meæ tibi cum narrassem visa puellæ,
Dixisti, certos haud procul esse metus.
Sæpe illam madidos lustrare in flumine crines
Jussisti, et misto solvere farra sale,
Quod si olim terris talem te fata dedissent,
Sprevisset Thuscos Martia Roma viros.*

Maio has called down upon himself a heavy condemnation from the pen of Del Rio, (*Disq. Mag. lib. iv. c. 3. q. 6. p. 278.*) but he lived to good purpose if it were only that he has suggested the acute remarks on Dreaming which Bayle has appended to his name. That writer treats the Art of Oneirocriticks as the most frivolous and ridiculous of all pursuits; at the same time admitting that Dreams themselves involve inquiries of interest. *Je crois que l'on peut dire des Songes la même chose à-peu-près que des Sortilèges: ils contiennent infiniment moins de mystères que le Peuple ne le croit, et un peu plus que ne le croient les Esprits forts.* He then points to the innumerable similar waking phantasies which fade away from the Mind unnoticed, but which if they occurred during Sleep would be treasured up as almost prophetic.

There is one species of Dreams which an old writer has noticed with greater respect perhaps than they deserve, and we may conclude with his words, even if we do not altogether assent to them. "Their rash opinion is much to be checked, which contemne Dreames as meere delusorie, alledging by waie of disproofe an old erroneous verse,

Somnia ne cures nam fallunt plurima plures,

speaking indefinitely of Dreames without distinction, whereas in truth, great value is in them in respect of their kind and nature. For though some sort of Dreames (as those that be physically) are not greatlie to be relied upon; yet those of the *metaphysicall kind*, having a *special influence from above Nature's reach*, are not lightlie to be overslipped." (*Holinshed, Chronicles, England, ii. 74. Ed. 1807.*)

Type of the genus, *O. asellus*, Linnæus; Degeer, *Mem. vol. vii. p. 547. pl. xxxv. fig. 3.* Common in damp walls and decayed trees, beneath stones, &c. in temperate and Northern Europe.

OMIAS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* twelve-jointed, geniculated, rather long, generally slender, the scape elongated, slender at the base, with the apex clavate, the basal joint of the funiculus rather long, obconic, the remainder short, nodose; club oblong-ovate, four-articulate; head produced anteriorly into a deflexed, short, stout, somewhat round rostrum, with a nearly triangular impression above towards the apex; forehead more or less wide: eyes small, rounded, prominent;

ONEIRO-
CRI-
TICKS.
—
OMIAS.

Bayle.

Warning to
Metaphysicians.

OMIAS. *thorax* small, narrow, with the sides rounded; *elytra* generally ample, short, ovate, very convex above; legs moderate, rather stout; *tarsi* tetramerous, with the penultimate joint bilobed, the terminal subclavate, slender, furnished with two claws.

ONO
MANCY.

Type of the genus, *Curculio rotundatus*, Fabricius. Ten species, mostly natives of Southern Europe.

OMOPHRON, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* filiform, with the basal joint robust; *palpi* six, filiform, with the terminal joint nearly conic; mandibles horny, ciliated, and entire; head oval, deeply inserted into the *thorax*, which is very short, transverse, emarginate in front and lobate behind, the base nearly as broad as that of the *elytra*; the latter hard, entire, as long as the abdomen; legs slender, elongate; anterior *tibiæ* with a notch in front; *tarsi* pentamerous.

Type of the genus, *Scolytus limbatus*, Fabricius; Latreille, *Gen. Crust. et Ins.* vol. i. p. 222. pl. vii. fig. 7. Of this remarkable genus there are four or five species; they frequent damp, sandy places, but none of them have yet been detected in Britain, although one is not uncommon in Germany and France.

ONITICELLUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* nine-jointed, short, the basal joint short, clavate, the two following somewhat cup-shaped, the three next transverse, the remainder forming a trilamellate club; *palpi* four; maxillary short, with the terminal joint subovate; labial slightly pilose, with the apical joint minute, subulate; head small, suborbicular; *thorax* large, somewhat orbiculate, slightly produced in the middle behind, emarginate in front; *elytra* small; body depressed; legs rather long; *femora* simple; *tibiæ* anterior much dilated, and strongly dentate externally, intermediate and posterior short, especially the former, and slightly denticulated on the outer margin; *tarsi* pentamerous; anterior short, slender; four posterior longer and stouter.

Type of the genus, *Scarabæus verticicornis*, Fabricius. One species only, a native of Europe, and, according to Fabricius, of England; but the latter is very questionable.

ONITIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* nine-jointed, terminated by a lamellated, subtunicated club; *palpi* four, labial with the second joint larger than the first; head and *thorax* frequently horned, the latter ample, suborbiculate, truncate-emarginate in front, and obliquely truncate towards the hinder angles; the posterior margin frequently with a double impression; *scutellum* wanting; body ovate; legs short, robust; *femora* subovate, compressed; *tibiæ* quadridentate externally, the four posterior angulated, with short, compressed, pentamerous *tarsi*, two anterior in the males usually without *tarsi*.

Type of the genus, *O. Sphinx*, Fabricius; Drury, vol. i. pl. xxxv. fig. 8. An extensive genus, widely distributed over the Old World South of the fiftieth degree of North latitude.

O'NOMANCY, } Fr. *onomantie*; Gr. *ὄνομα*, a
ONOMA'NTICAL. } name, and *μαντεία*, *μαντεύεσθαι*, to foretell, to predict.

Prediction, or divination by names.

Such like curious observations bred the superstitious kinde of divination called *onomantia*, condemned by the last generall coun-

sell, by which the Pythagoreans iudged the even number of vowels in names to signifie imperfections in the left sides of men, and the odde number in the right.

Camden. Remaines, p. 51. Names.

By this Theodatus, king of the Gothes, when he was curious to know the success of the warres against the Romans, an *Onomantieall* or name-wisard Jew willed him to shut vp a number of swine in little hogsties.

Id. Ib.

ONOMANCY, it has been properly said, more correctly signifies Divination by a Donkey, *ὄνος*, than by a name, *ὄνομα*; and the latter Science ought to be termed Onomamancy, or Onomatomancy. The notion that an analogy existed between men's names and their fortunes is supposed to have originated with the Pythagoreans, it furnished some reveries to Plato, and has been the source of much small wit in Ausonius. In a Dedication to Probus, a Pretorian Præfect, he asks in a complimentary strain, whether

ille venturi sciens
Mundi supremus arbiter,
Qualem creavit moribus,
Jussit vocari nomine?

Epist. xv.

And to a tippling old woman called Meroe he is far less flattering. As the Epigram embraces more than one Onomantic play upon names we shall cite it entire.

Qui primus, Meroe, nomen tibi condidit, ille
Thesidæ nomen condidit Hippolyto.
Nam divinare est nomen componere quod sit
Fortunæ, morum, vel necis indicium.
Protesilæ, tibi nomen sic fata dederunt:
Victima quod Trojæ prima futurus eras.
Idmona quod, Vatem, Medicum quod Iapida dicunt,
Discendas artes nomina præveniunt.
Et tu sic Meroe, non quod sis atra colore,
Ut quæ Niliacæ nascitur in Meroe:
Infusum sed quod vinum non diluis undis,
Potare immixtum sueta merumque merum.

Epig. xx.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the name of Hippolytus, who was torn in pieces by his horses, is traced to *ἵππος* and *λύομαι*; that of Protesilaus to *πρωτος* ἐπὶ τῷ λαῷ. Idmon, *ἰδμων*, is from *εἶδω*, and Iapis, from *ἰάσθαι*. The Scholiast on Homer, *Iliad* B., derives Peneleus in like manner, ἀπὸ τοῦ πένεσθαι περὶ τὸν λεῶν; we have seen Priam referred to *πρίαιμαι*, because he was bought and redeemed from Slave-stealers in his youth; and Agamemnon's long tarrying before the Walls of Troy attributed to the conformation of his name, which compelled him *ἀγαν μίμνειν*.

Another Epigram by Ausonius, punning in like manner upon names, may be cited as equally deficient in point and in prosody.

De Chresto et Acyndino fratribus.
Χρῆστος, Ακύνδινος, εἰσὶν ἀδελφοί· οἴκτρα δὲ τέκνα,
Moribus ambo malis nomina falsa gerunt.
Οὐδ' οὗτος Χρῆστος, οὐδ' οὗτος Ακύνδινός ἐστιν.
Una potest ambos littera corrigere.
Αἴκιν Χρῆστος ἔλγῃ καὶ Ακύνδινος ἄλφ' ἀπολίσσῃ,
Κύνδινος hic fiet, frater "Αχρῆστος erit.

Epig. xl.

This gentle joke appears to have been a favourite with Ausonius, for the Epigram following is a quatrain on the same subject.

Two leading rules in the Science of Onomancy were first, that an even number of vowels in a man's name signifies something amiss in his left side; an uneven number a similar affection on the right; so that, between the two, perfect sanity was little to be expected. Secondly, of two competitors, that one would prove successful the numeral letters in whose name when summed

ONO-
MANCY.

ONO-
MANCY.
—
ONSET.

up exceeded the amount of those in the name of his rival; and this was one of the reasons which enabled Achilles to triumph over Hector.

The Gothic King Theodotus is said, on the authority of Cælius Rhodiginus, (*Lectiones Antiquæ*, xiii. 35.) to have practised a peculiar species of Onomancy on the recommendation of a Jew, and the story is alluded to in our extract above from Camden. The Diviner advised the Prince when on the eve of a war with Rome to shut up thirty Hogs in three different styes, having previously given some of them Roman and others Gothic names. On an appointed day, when the styes were opened, all the Romans were found alive, but with half their bristles fallen off, all the Goths, on the other hand, were dead; and from this prognostic the Onomantist foreboded that the Gothic army would be utterly destroyed by the Romans, who at the same time would lose half their own force.

ONONIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx five-parted, segments linear; corolla pea-flowered, standard striated; filaments connected; pod turgid, sessile.

An extensive genus of shrubs containing nearly one hundred species, mostly natives of the Northern hemisphere.

ONOPORDUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æqualis*. Generic character: calyx imbricated with sharp pointed scales; receptacle with cells like a honey-comb; down pilose, caducous; seeds transversely striated.

Nine species, natives of Europe; *O. acanthium* is a native of England.

ONOSERIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Æqualis*. Generic character: calyx imbricated; corolla radiated, the rays three-toothed; receptacle nearly naked; down pilose.

One species, *O. purpurata*, native of New Granada.

ONOSMA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Boraginæ*. Generic character: corolla bell-shaped, border tubular, ventricose, five-toothed; style enclosed, seeds four.

Twelve species, natives of Europe and the East.

ONOSMODIUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Boraginæ*. Generic character: calyx deeply five-parted; corolla oblong, somewhat bell-shaped, throat naked, border ventricose, five-cleft; segments conniving, acute; anthers sessile, enclosed; style exserted.

Two species, natives of North America.

ONSET, *i. e.* a set on, assault, attack; also, Something added or set on; Brocket; who says, "a dwelling-house and out-buildings" are so called:—perhaps the out-buildings to a dwelling-house.

In comes the king, his brother's life to save,
And to this brave duke a fresh onset gave.

Drayton. *The Battle of Agincourt*.

LAM. Good man of war,
Hands off, if you take me it must be by siege
Not by an onset.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Honest Man's Fortune*, act iii. sc. 2.

There is surely no greater wisdom, than well to time the beginnings and onsets of things.

Bacon. *Essaie* 21. p. 125.

— As when in Indian forests, wild,
Barbaric armies suddenly retire
After some furious onset.

Grainger. *The Sugar Cane*, book ii. v. 338.

ONSLAUGHT. See ANSLAUGHT.

ONTHOPHAGUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* nine-jointed, the basal joint long, cylindric, the second globose, the four following short, gradually becoming transverse, the remainder forming an abrupt, pubescent, triarticulate club; *palpi* four; maxillary with the terminal joint attenuated at each end and truncate; labial very hairy, two-jointed, the apical joint reniform, obliquely truncate; head cornute or tuberculated; *clypeus* large, entire, irregularly semicircular; *thorax* broad, as long, or longer than the elytra, emarginate and retuse before, rounded behind; body depressed; legs moderate; anterior tibiae large, strongly dentate externally; posterior bidentate at the apex; *tarsi* pentamerous, slender, anterior rather smallest.

Type of the genus, *Scarabæus Nuchicornis*, Linnæus. Panzer, *Fauna Germ. Init.* pl. iv. fig. 1. A very extensive genus, principally natives of warm and temperate regions; about ten species are indigenous; they live in and subsist upon dung, especially that of horned cattle.

ONTHOPHILUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* abruptly clavate, geniculated, the basal joint long, robust, subclavate; second subglobose, third elongate, slender; five following very short, somewhat moniliform, or subglobose; the remainder forming an ovate-globose club; *palpi* slender; head small, deeply inserted in the thorax, the latter subtrigonal, sulcate; *elytra* abbreviated, also sulcate; body subquadrate, robust; *sternum* simple; legs long; tibiae long, slender, compressed; *tarsi* pentamerous, with the four basal joints subequal.

Type of the genus, *Hister striatus*, Forster. *Hi. sulcatus*, Olivier, *Ent.* vol. i. pl. i. fig. 6. Three species, two of which are natives of England, and are found in dung.

ONTOLOGY, Gr. *ὄντα*, accusative plural of *ὄν*, being, and *λόγος*, discourse. See the Quotation from Watts.

Ontology is a discourse of *being* in general, and the various and most universal modes or affections, as well as the several kinds or divisions of it. The word *being* here includes not only whatsoever actually is, but whatsoever can be.

Watts. *Works*, vol. v. p. 635. *Of Ontology*, ch. i.

When these two sciences had thus been set in opposition to one another, the comparison between them naturally gave birth to a third, to what was called *ontology*, or the science which treated of the qualities and attributes which were common to both the subjects of the other two sciences.

Smith. *Wealth of Nations*, vol. iii. book v. ch. i. p. 167.

ONYX, Fr. *onyche*; It. *onice*; Sp. *onyche*; Lat. *onyx*; Gr. *ὄνυξ*, *unguis*; a corneo unguis candore. "Sudines saith, that the precious stone *onyx* hath a white in it resembling the naile of a man's finger." Pliny, book xxxvii. ch. vi.

But the true *onyx* indeed hath verie many veins, and those of sundrie colours; garnished also it is with circles as white as milke: and albeit the colours of the veins be inexplicable as a man casteth his eye upon them severally, yet meeting as it were all in one, they make a good consort and yeeld a lustre most pleasing to the sight.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxxvii. ch. vi.

The fancy of Sudines mentioned above is repeated by Isidore in his *Origines*, (xvi. 8.) and has been very pleasingly employed by the Poets, who say that the

ON-
SLAUGHT
—
ONYX.

ONYX. *Parcæ* formed the *Onyx* from one of *Venus's* nails which *Cupid* had pared with his arrow. "It hath likewise (quoth hee,) continues *Pliny* from *Sudines*, "the colour of a *Chrysolith*, otherwise called a *Topase*, of a *Cornaline* also and a *Jasper*. *Zenathemis* affirmeth that the *Indian Onyx* is of divers and sundrie colours; to wit, of a fierie red, a blacke, a horne grey; having also otherwhiles certaine white strakes or veines, in fashion of eyes compassing it about; and in some of them you shall see white strakes or veins likewise to goe crosse and byas between them. *Sotacus* maketh mention, moreover, of an *Arabian Onyx*, but it differeth from others (saith hee) in this respect that the *Indian Onyx* hath certaine sparkes in it, and the same environed and compassed about with white circles, either single or manyfold, farre otherwise than the *Indian Sardonyx*; for in the former, the white seemed to bee pointed prickles, but in these they bee compleat circles. As for the *Arabian Onyches* there bee found of them blacke with white circles. *Satyrus* reporteth furthermore, that the *Indian Onyx* is fleshie; that in one part it resembleth a *Rubie*, otherwise called a *Carbuncle*, in another a *Chrysolith*, and an *Amethyst*; yet he maketh no account of such."

The *Onyx* was a favourite gem with the Ancients for the workmanship of *CAMAIEUX*. The gem must be distinguished from the *Onychites* or *Alabastrites*, not unfrequently also termed *Onyx*; a species of marble furnished by the quarries of *Caramania*, and much employed by the Romans in the fabric of essence-boxes. So highly were those trinkets esteemed that *Horace*, when inviting *Virgil* to his exquisite Spring festival, playfully offers to barter a whole cask of wine for even a small *Onyx*.

Nardi parvus Onyx eliciet cadum.

Herodotus (iii. 20.) speaks of *μύρον ἀλάβαστρον* among the presents sent by *Cambyes* to the King of *Ethiopia*, and *Cicero*, also, (*Academ.* ii.) mentions an *Alabaster plenus unguenti*. It was a box of this kind, an *ἀλάβαστρον* or *Onyx*, which *Mary*, the sister of *Lazarus* and of *Martha*, broke, and poured its contents of precious ointment upon the head of our Saviour, while he sate at table in the house of *Simon the Leper* at *Bethany*. (*Matt.* xxvi. 6, 7.) By breaking we must understand not that she broke the box, but the seal which closed it and kept the perfume from evaporating.

We read of other uses to which the *Onychites* were applied; as drinking cups, legs of tables and couches, tessellated pavement and columns. It is probable that there were many varieties, differing materially from each other in value; for *Pliny*, who on the authority of *Cornelius Nepos*, speaks of columns of this marble 32 feet in height, and of *amphoræ* as large as *Chian* casks, notices as wonderful, *pro miraculo insigni*, four moderate-sized columns, which *Cornelius Balbus* erected in his Theatre; and adds that he himself had seen 30 rather larger in a Banqueting chamber constructed by *Callistus*, a rich and powerful Freedman attached to *Claudius*. (xxxvi. sec. 12.) Among the superb spoils of *Mithridates*, which *Pompey* conveyed to Rome, were 2000 drinking cups of *Onychites* set in gold. *Appian* is precise in his statement, and we see no reason for the doubt which has sometimes demurred respecting it; *δισχίλια μὲν ἐκπώματα λίθου τῆς ὀνυχίτιδος λεγομένης εὐρέθη χρυσοκόλλητα.* (*Bell. Mith.* 115.)

Athenæus (xi. 13.) cites *Poseidonius* for some huge

ὀνυχίνοι σκάφοι, called by him *Panathenaica*. The reader who wishes to learn more regarding *Onyx* and *Onychites*, if he is regardless of the exhaustion of patience, may turn to *Saumaize* in his remarks upon the *Polyhistoria* of *Solinus*, vol. i. p. 394.

OODES, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* filiform, with the three basal joints naked; *palpi* six, elongate, slender, external maxillary with the two last joints of equal length, the terminal cylindric-truncate, the preceding clavate; labial the same; *labrum* transverse, obsoletely notched; *mandibles* acute, not denticulated; *mentum* transverse, moderately emarginated in front, the emargination with a simple lobe; head ovate; *thorax* as broad as the *elytra*, convex; body broad, rather convex; wings two; *tarsi* pentamerous, anterior of males with three dilated joints.

Type of the genus, *Carabus helopoides*, *Fabricius*; *S Sturm, Deutschlands Fauna*, vol. vi. pl. cxlviii. One species is a native of damp places in Europe and in Britain; about six are found out of Europe.

OOZE, v. } The ancient Britons (says *Lye*, from
OOZE, n. } *Baxter*) by *asc*, *esc*, *isc*, *osc*, and *usc*,
Oo'zy. } (changed into *ax*, *ex*, *ox*, or *ouse*, and
ux.) meant *water*, generally; and the Ger. *asche*, *aqua*, *præcipuè fluens*, is by *Wachter* called *Vox Cellica*. But *Lye* also tells us that the *Ouse*, indiscriminately written *Ise*, *Ose*, *Use*, is in A. S. not only called *Usa*, but *Wusa*; which seems to lead directly to the A. S. *wes-an*, to wet, *wæs-can*, to wash, and *wæs*, *water*. *Tanner's ouse* is the bark wetted or washed, steeped or soaked in water. *Ooze*, then, is

(Earth) wetted or washed; (*lutum*;) mud or mire; also water or other moisture slowly, sluggishly, or gently issuing forth, rising, or springing. And to *ooze*,

To issue forth, rise, spring, flow, slowly, sluggishly, or gently.

I scapt the deth, I graunt, and brake the bands,
And lurked in a marrice all the nyght
Among the ooze, while they did set their sailes
If it so be that they indede so dyd.

Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book ii.

Where these riuers mette, the waues rose like surges of the sea
being full of muddle, & ooze.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, book ix. fol. 263.

Hurls up the slimy ooze and makes the scaly brood
Leap madding to the land affrighted from the flood.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 7.

Strange death! for when the thirsty fire had drunk
Their vital blood, and the dry nerves had shrunk;
When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, even then
A waterish humour swell'd and ooz'd again.

Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book iii.

And fam'd *Astypalæa's* fens
Breed shoals of fish in oozy dens.

King. Art of Love, part vi.

He the deadly wound
Ere long discover'd; for it still ooz'd crimson,
Like a rose springing midst a bed of lillies!

Brookes. Conrade. A Fragment.

OPA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Icosandria*, order *Monogynia*. *Generic character*: calyx superior, tubular, bell-shaped, five-cleft; corolla, petals five, concave, conniving, inserted into the mouth of the tube of the calyx; berry truncated, one-seeded.

Two species, trees, natives of *Cochinchina*.

OPAL.

OPAL, Fr. *opale*; It. and Sp. *opalo*; Lat. *opalus*.
Of unknown etymology.

The stones called *opales* differ little or nothing otherwhiles from beryls; and yet the same sometime are nothing at all like them: neither is there a gem that they will give place unto, unlesse it be the emeraud: India land is the onely mother of them.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxxvii. ch. vi.

"Lapidaries, therefore," continues Pliny of OPALS, "and those who have written books of pretious stones, have given unto them the name and glorie of the greatest price, but especially for the difficultie in finding them out and chusing of them, which is inenarrable; for in the Opall you shall see the burning fire of the Carbuncle, or Rubie, the glorious purple of the Amethyst, the greene sea of the Emeraud, and all glittering together, mixed after an incredible manner. Some Opals carie such a resplendent lustre with them that they are able to match the bravest and richest colours of painters; others represent the flaming fire of brimstone, yea, and the bright blaze of burning oile. The Opall is ordinarily as bigg as a filberd nut. And heere commeth to my mind, an historie among us as touching the Opall, worthie of remembrance: for there is at this day to be seene one of these Opals, for the which gem Marcus Antoninus proscribed and outlawed Nonius, a Senator of Rome, the sonne of that Struma Nonius, at whome the stomacke of Catullus the Poet did rise so much, seeing him (as he did) sit in a stately chaire of yvorie called Curulis; and grandfather to that Servilius Nonianus whome I myselfe have seene Consull. Now the said Senatour when he was driven to flie upon this proscription, tooke no more with him of all the Gods which hee had, but onely a ring wherein this Opall was set, which (as is well knowne) had been valewed sometime at twentie thousand sesterces. But as the cruell and inordinate appetite of Antonie (who for a jewell onely outlawed and banished a Roman Senatour) was wondrousfull on the one side, so the peevishnesse and contumacie of Nonius was as straunge on the other side, who was so farre in love with that gem which cost him his proscription, and rather thanne to part with it suffered himselfe to bee turned out of house and home: and yet the verie wild beasts are better advised than so, who are content to bite off those parts of their bodie and leave them behind them for the hunters, for which they see themselves in daunger of death. In the Opall, there be observed also divers blemishes and imperfections as well as in other stones; namely, if the colour resemble the colour of the floure of that hearbe which is called *Heliotropium*, *id est*, Turnesole: also if it look like Chrystall or haile: likewise if there be a spot comming betweene in manner of a graine or kernell of salt: if it be rough in handling, and if there be certaine small prickes or spots represented to the eyes: neither is there any pretious stone that the Indians can counterfeit so well by means of glasse, as this; insomuch as hardly a man shall discern the natural Opall from the false, when they have done withall: but the onely triall is by the Sunne, for if a man hold an Opall betwixt his thumb and finger against the beams of the Sunne, if it be a counterfeit, hee shall find those divers colours which shewed therein, to run into one and the same transparent colour, and so to rest in the bodie of the stone; whereas the brightness of the true Opall eftsoones doth chaunge, and sendeth forth the lustre too and fro more and lesse, yea, and the glittering of the light shineth also upon the fingers. This gem, for the rare and incomparable

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beautie and grace that is in it, most writers have called Pæderos.

"There is, also, another kind of Opall apart by itselfe, according to the opinion of some, who say that it is called by the Indians Sangenon. It is said that there be Opals in Ægypt and in Arabia, like as in the Kingdome also of Pontus, but such of all other beare the lowest price. In Galatia also, and in the Isles Thrasos and Cyprus: for albeit they have the lovely beautie of the Opalus, yet their lustre is nothing so lively and lightsome, and seldome shall you meet with any of them that is not rugged: their chief colours stand much upon brasse and purple: the fresh verdure of the greene Emeraud is away, which the true Opall does participat. This is generally held, that they are more commendable which be shadowed as it were with the colour of wine, than delaid with the clearnesse of water."

The name Pæderos which Pliny says has been applied to the Opal, must be understood to signify beautiful as the complexion of youth; it is so explained in two lines by the pseudo-Orpheus:

φημι δὲ τοι τρεπτεῖν καὶ Ὀπάλλιον οὐρανίωνα
ἀγλαόν, ἱμεροῦ τρένα χροῖα παίδος ἔχοντα.

De Lapid. 270.

OPA'QUE, *adj.* } Fr. *opaque*; It. and Sp. *opaco*;
OPA'QUE, *n.* } Lat. *opacus*, which Scaliger and
OPA'QUENESS, } Vossius derive from *ope*, *hoc est*,
OPA'CATE, } *terrâ*; (*Ops*, *Mater Deum*;) *nam*
OPA'CITY, } *umbræ et frigoris captandi causâ*
OPA'COUS, } *in subterraneos se specus abdebant*.
OPA'COUSNESS. } It is, hence, by usage,
Shady, dark, gloomy, obscure, cloudy.

For sight no obstacle found here, nor shade
But all sun-shine as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' Æquator, as they now
Shoot upward still direct, whence no way round
Shadow from body *opaque* can fall.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iii. l. 619.

All plants break through into open day
Rend the thick curtain of cold cloying night,
The earth's *opakenes* enemy to light,
And crown themselves in signe of victorie
With shining leaves, and goodly blossomes bright.

More. *On the Soul*, part ii. book i. can. 2. st. 31.

The same corpuscles upon the unstopping of the glass did *opacate* that part of the air they moved in.

Boyle.

Abandoning that gloomy and base *opacity* of conceit, wherewith our earthly minds are commonly wont to be overclouded.

Hall. *Sermon* 32. 1 John, ch. i. v. 5.

Every sudden and plentiful eruption of water out of the hidden caverns of the earth, hath its altars erected to it; and some pools have been made sacred for their immense profundity and *opacity*.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. iv. fol. 510.

Meanwhile upon the firm *opacous* globe
Of this round world, whose first convex divides
The luminous inferior orbs enclos'd
From chaos and th' inroad of darkness old,
Satan alighted walks.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iii. l. 418.

As if at this day in the sunshine there should be produced an *opacous* body, together with it the shadow would be produced.

Hale. *Origination of Mankind*, ch. vi. sec. 1. fol. 120.

Mysteries, which (without these coverings) even the *opacousness* of the place were not obscure enough to conceal.

Evelyn, book iv. sec. 8.

The *opacousness* of the sclerotis hinders the pictures that outward objects (unless they be lucid ones) make within the eye to be clearly discerned.

Boyle. *Usefulness of Natural Philosophy*, vol. ii. p. 52.

Through this *opaque* of nature and of soul
This double night, transmit one pitying ray,
To lighten, and to cheer.

Young. *The Complaint*. Night 1.

4 o

OPAL.

OPAQUE.

OPA-
TRUM.
—
OPE.

OPATRUM, in Zoology, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* short, robust, clavate, eleven-jointed, basal joint curved, second minute, third elongate, subcylindric, a little thickened at the apex, the fourth to the seventh somewhat obconic, three following transverse, increasing in size; the eleventh suborbiculate; *palpi* short, stout, unequal, the terminal joint of the maxillaries large, obtrigonal; of the labial ovate-obtuse; head transverse-ovate, narrower than the thorax, the latter transverse-subquadrate, deeply emarginate in front, with the lateral margins rounded, and sinuated behind, with the posterior angles acute, and closely applied to the base of the elytra, which last have the sides deflexed; *abdomen* elongate, quadrate; wings moderate; legs stout; *tibiæ* with very short spurs; anterior trigonate; *tarsi* heteromerous, short.

Type of the genus, *O. sabulosum*, Linnæus; Samouille, pl. ii. fig. 8. The insects of this genus, of which there are nearly thirty species, (two only indigenous,) are generally found in sandy districts, and are chiefly inhabitants of the Old World.

OPE, or	} A. S. <i>openian</i> ; D. <i>openen</i> ; Ger. <i>offnen</i> ; Sw. <i>opna</i> . The A. S. <i>yppan</i> . <i>aperire</i> , <i>pandere</i> , (whence <i>ge-yppan</i> , to gape,) seems to be the common origin. See GAPE; also CHAP, CHAPS.
O'PEN, v.	
OPE, or	
O'PEN, adj.	
O'PENER, n.	
O'PENING, n.	
O'PENNESS, n.	To sever or separate, <i>sc.</i> that which
O'PENLY.	is close; to give entrance or passage;

to uncloze, to disclose; to uncover, to discover; to manifest, to explain; to expose, to begin or commence the exposition. *Open*, the adjective, is thus,

Plain, evident, unclosed, uncovered, unprotected; and met.

Undisguised, sincere, unreserved, frank.

Open weather; clear from clouds, not overcast, not condensed or constricted.

Open-headed, (in Chaucer;) for nought but that he saw her with her head *uncovered*, &c.

For þe comon folk it wan wod *open* & forest.

R. Brunne, p. 110.

To *openen* and undo þe hȳ gates of hevene.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 124.

For if a trumpe ghyue an uncerteyn soun, who schal make himsilf redi to bateil? so but ghe ghyue an *opun* word bi tunge, how schal that that is seid be knowun.

Wiclif. 1 Corinthians, ch. xiv.

And aftir that hise britheren were gon vp than he gade up to the feeste day, not *openly*, but as in priuete.

Id. John, ch. vii.

But as soone as hys brethren were gon vp, thē went he also vp to y^e feast: not *openly* but as it were priuely.

Bible, Anno 1551.

He that *openeth* to me, shal have foryevenesse of his sinnes, and I wol enter into him by my grace.

Chaucer. The Persones Tale, p. 151.

He on a day in *open* audience

Ful boistously hath said hire this sentence.

Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8666.

To the erl of Pavie, which that hadde tho

Wedded his suster, prayed he specially

To bringen home agein his children two

In honourable estat al *openly*.

Id. Ib. v. 8643.

How he, Sulpitius Gallus, left his wif,

And hire forsoke for terme of all his lif

Not but for *open-headed* he hire say,

Loking out at his dore upon a day.

Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6228.

Whan Progne of Philomene herde,
She wolde knowe how that it ferde,
And *openeth* that the man hath brought,
And wot therby, what hath he wrought,
And what mischiefe there is befall.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 167.

The thyng so *open* is at the eie,
That euery man it maie beholde.

Id. Prologue, p. 1.

— And therefore I

Will write and shewe all *openly*,

Howe loue and I togedre mette.

Id. Conf. Am. book i. p. 17.

The windowes of my Muse, then straight I *ope*,

And first I shewe, the travail of such time:

As I in youth, imploy'd in looving rime.

Gascoigne. A Remembraunce, &c.

We read that women haue iudged all Israell and haue bene great prophetisses and haue done mighty dedes, yea, and if stories be true, wemen haue preached sence the *openyng* of ye New Testamēt.

Tyndall. Workes, fol. 252. An Answer vnto Sir Thomas More's Dialogues.

— For at this match,

With swifter spleene then powder can enforce

The mouth of passage shall we fling wide *ope*,

And giue you entrance.

Shakspeare. King John, fol. 7.

ANT. Go fetch me something, Ile break *ope* the gate.

Id. Comedy of Errors, fol. 90.

Yet still he fills the faithful souldier's ears

With stories of his weakness, of his life,

That he dare not venture to appear in *open*,

And shew his warlike face among the souldiers.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Prophetess, act i. sc. 1.

True *opener* of mine eyes, prime angel blest,

Much better seems this vision, and more hope

Of peaceful dayes portends, then those two past.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book xi. l. 598.

There is nothing to be discommended in this riuer, [Severn,] but the *openness* thereof in manie places to the weather, whereby sundry perils oft ouertake such as fish or saile in small vessels.

Holinshed, vol. i. p. 117. The Description of Britain, book i. ch. xiii.

My constancy I to the planets give;

My truth to them who at the Court do liue;

Mine ingenuity and *openness*

To Jesuits.

Donne. The Will.

Certainly the ablest men that ever were, have had all an *opennesse* and franknesse of dealing.

Bacon. Essay 6. p. 26.

— Thou art his friend,

(The confidence he has in thee confirms it,)

And therefore I'll be *open* breasted to thee.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Custom of the Country, act v. sc. 1.

Nor doth 't affect this fond gentility,

Whereon the fool world *open-mouthed* gazes,

Thinking itself of great ability.

Drayton. Pastorals. The Fifth Eclogue.

Not so, when, diadem'd with rays divine,

Touch'd with the flame that breaks from Virtue's shrine,

Her Priestess Muse forbids the good to die,

And *opes* the Temple of Eternity.

Pope. Epilogue to the Satires. Dialogue 2.

With *openings* fast the gaping earth gave way,

And in her inmost womb receiv'd the day.

Rowe. Lucan, book i.

It [Religion] places him under a perpetual awe of that justice that sees in secret, and rewards *openly*.

South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 31.

This shews how the mind of man is naturally to be prevailed upon; and that in the proposal of so great a thing to it as a new Religion, the natural *openness* and meeting fervours of men's first acceptance, are by all means to be secured and possessed.

Id. Ib. vol. vii. p. 34.

OPE.
—
OPE-
RATE.

When I
Oped his young eye to bear the blaze of greatness;
Shew'd him, where empire tower'd, and bad him strike
The noble quarry.

Gray. *Agrippina*, act i. sc. 1.

Large was the cave, but scarce at noon of day,
The winding mouth receiv'd a feeble ray;
Yet from an opening to the right appear'd
A beam of sunshine that the dwelling cheer'd.

Hoole. *Orlando Furioso*, book xiii. v. 595

By their frequent change of company, they [soldiers] acquire good breeding and an openness of behaviour.

Hume. *Of National Characters*, vol. i. p. 196.

OPERA. For the application of this word, borrowed from the Italian, see the Quotations from Dryden and Burney.

An *opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing.

Dryden. *Preface to Albion and Albanus*.

An *opera* may be allowed to be extravagantly lavish in its decorations, as its only design is to gratify the senses, and keep up an indolent attention in the audience.

Spectator, No. 5.

And this [end of XVIth Century] seems the true era whence the *opera*, or drama, wholly set to musick, and in which the dialogue was neither sung in measure, nor declaimed without musick, but recited in simple musical tones, which amounted not to singing, and yet was different from speech, should be dated.

Burney. *History of Musick*, vol. iv.

O'PERATE, v. } Fr. *operer*; It. *operare*; Sp. *operar*; Lat. *operare*; "ab ἔπω, qua notat operor, venit Latinum opus." Vossius. And see Len-
OPERA'TION, } nep, in v. ὄπλον.
O'PERATIVE, adj. }
O'PERATIVE, n. }
O'PERATOR, }
O'PERABLE, } To work or act upon; to act,
O'PERANCE, } to perform, to effect.
O'PERANT, } *Operative*, adj.; able to work
O'PEROSE, } or labour; effective.
O'PEROSENES, } *Operative*, n. (applied to la-
OPERO'SITY, } bourers, or rather labouring me-
OPI'FICER. } chanics) is now in common use.

Operose; laborious; toilsome, troublesome.

Here may ye see wel, how that genterie
Is not annexed to possession,
Seth folk ne don hir operation
Always, as doth the fire, lo, in his kind.

Chaucer. *The Wif of Bathes Tale*, v. 6730.

And of this constellacion
The very operacion
Auailleth, if a man therein
The purpose of his worke begin.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vii. p. 211.

By virtue of both these acts of common Divine providence all things are enabled to act and *operate* according to the laws of their being, without the necessity of any new individual concurrent act of special providence producing, directing, or determining their several operations.

Hale. *Origination of Mankind*, ch. i. fol. 41.

And therefore also they judge of humane actions by the event; for being incapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudence of affairs, they onely gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book i. ch. iii. p. 9.

Earth yeeld me rootes,
Who seekes for better of thee, sawce his pallate
With thy most operant poyson.

Shakspeare. *Timon of Athens*, fol. 90.

KING. Faith I must leaue thee loue, and shortly too:
My operant powers their functions leaue to do.

Id. *Hamlet*, fol. 268.

Lov'd for we did, and like the elements
That knew not what nor why, yet do effect
Rare issues by their operance.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, act i. sc. 3.

In architecture, as in all other *operative* arts, the end must direct the operation.

Reliquia Wottonianæ, p. 6.

His word out of himself proceeding, being most perfect and generative and *operative*, falling upon fruitful nature, made it also fruitful and producing.

Raleigh. *History of the World*, book ii. ch. ii. sec. 6. fol. 180.

How the plastick nature is in general to be conceiv'd, Aristotle instructs us in these words. If the naupegeical art, that is the art of the shipwright, were in the timber itself, *operatively* and effectually, it would there act just as nature doth.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. iii. fol. 155.

Doubtless upon such and the like occurrences many chymical and other accidental discoveries have been made, besides and beyond and without the intention of the operator.

Hale. *Origination of Mankind*, ch. iv. sec. 2. fol. 154.

Nevertheless we acknowledge, that God and nature do things every where in the most frugal and compendious way and with the least *operoseness*.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. iv. fol. 672.

So as there is a kind of *operosity* in sin in regard whereof sinners are styled the workers of iniquity. (Luke xiii. 27.)

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 727. *Select Thoughts*, 45.

Lives through all life, extends through all extent;
Spreads undivided, *operates* unspent.

Pope. *Essay on Man*. Epist. 1. v. 274.

The *operative* strength of a thing may continue the same, when the quality that should direct the operation is changed: as a man may have as strong an arm, and as sharp a sword to fight with in a bad cause as in a good.

South. *Sermons*, vol. vi. p. 6.

Love is of too substantial a nature to be made up of mere negatives, and withall too *operative* to terminate in bare desires.

Id. *Ib.* vol. iii. p. 13.

This is the philosophy of the popish operators in all their religious performances.

Id. *Ib.* vol. x. p. 21.

Where as Aristotle's nature is no fortuitous principle, but such as doth nothing in vain, but all for ends, and in every thing pursues the best; and therefore can be no other than a subordinate instrument of the divine wisdom, and the manuary *opificer* or executioner of it.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. i. fol. 54.

Consider the infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist, and the Almighty *opificer*; the few wheels and motions of a watch, and the innumerable springs and organs in the bodies of brutes.

Bentley. *Sermon* 2. p. 76.

Nature and grace must *operate* uniformly; even as gravitation operates uniformly upon matter; instinct upon brutes; and those secret powers upon men by which the blood circulates, the pulse beats, the breath comes and goes, and other functions are continually performed in us without our knowledge and endeavour.

Jortin. *Dissertation* 1. p. 6.

He [Streater] died in 1680, at the age of 56, not long after being cut for the stone, though Charles II. had so much kindness for him as to send for a surgeon from Paris to perform the operation.

Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii. ch. i. p. 18.

All these *operose* proceedings were adopted by one of the most decided tyrants in the rolls of history.

Burke. *Works*, vol. v. p. 216. *Reflections*, &c.

OPERCULARIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: common calyx one-leaved, bell-shaped, unequally toothed; no proper calyx, florets four or five cleft, equal; receptacle closing with a lid, within which the seeds are contained.

Three species, natives of New Holland and New Zealand.

OPE-TIDE, probably—time of festivity, or open-house: opposed to a time of fast.

So lavish *ope-tyde* causeth fasting Lents,
And starving famine comes at large expense.

Hall. *Satire* 1. book ii.

He [God] grudges not our moderate and seasonable jollities, there is an *ope-tide* by his allowance, as well as a Lent.

Id. *Sermon before the King in Lent*, 1641.

OPE-
RATE.
—
OPE-
TIDE.

OPETIO-
RYN-
CHUS.
—
OPHI-
DIUM.

OPETIORYNCHUS, from the Greek *ὀπίτιον*, an awl, and *ὀύχος*, a beak, Tem. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Tenuirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Avcs*.

Generic character. Beak much longer than the head, slender, very delicate, and awl-shaped, straight or slightly curved, flattened at base, and compressed at tip; tongue short, cartilaginous; nostrils lateral, a little in front of the base, ovoid, and partially closed by naked membrane; wings short, the first three quill-feathers graduated, third and fourth the longest; tail short, and slightly graduated, the feathers completely webbed; legs long, tarsi twice as long as the middle toe, which is connected to the outer at its base; lateral toes of equal length.

This genus has been separated by Temminck from the Bee-Eater, *Merops*, and placed between the Creepers, *Certhia*, and his *Anabates*: he founds it on the *Merops Rufus*, and says that there are several other species, all from South America, but he only mentions this one.

See Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*.

OPHELUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monadelphica*, order *Polyandria*. *Generic character*: calyx bell-shaped, five-cleft, inferior; corolla, petals five, ovate, thick, filaments about five hundred, connected at the base into a tube; berry twelve-celled, many seeded, exterior woody.

One species, *O. sitularius*, a large tree, native of the shores of the Eastern parts of Africa: the seed-vessel is more than a foot long, and is used by the natives as a drinking vessel. Loureiro.

OPHICEPHALUS, from the Greek *ὄφις*, a snake, and *κεφαλή*, a head, Bloch. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Discoboli*, order *Malacopterygii Subbrachii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Head and body completely covered with large polygonal scales; head depressed, obtuse, and short in front, the vertex covered with irregular scales resembling those of a snake; mouth wide; teeth rasp-like, and in a single row, with a few large and hooked ones scattered on the sides; gill-flaps smooth; dorsal fin single and very long, proceeding along almost the whole of the back; ventral below the pectoral fins.

The disposition of the scales on the head of this genus resembling that of snakes, has given rise to its name. It contains but two species:—

O. Punctatus, Bloch; *Karruway*, Lacep. This fish measures from seven to eleven inches; its jaws are of equal length; teeth small and pointed; lateral lines straight, caudal fin rounded; general colour dingy-white, studded with numerous black spots; the fins also tipped with black. From the rivers of the Indian Isles.

O. Striatus, Bloch; *Wrahl*, Lacep. This species sometimes attains the length of four feet; it has the back of a blackish-green; belly yellowish-white, with narrow, transverse, yellow and brown bands; it hides itself in the mud, but is considered a delicacy, and is found on the Coromandel coast.

See Bloch, *Ichthyologia* a Schneider; Lacepede, *Histoire des Poissons*.

OPHIDIUM, from the Greek *ὀφίδιον*, the name of a fish used by Pliny; Linnæus, *Donzelle*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Anguilliformes*, order *Malacopterygii Apodes*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Head covered with large scales; branchial membrane and opercule very wide; body and tail long, compressed, sword-shaped, and irregularly

studded with scales; dorsal, caudal, and anal fins connected; in some species the lower jaw bearded.

This genus very much resembles the *Muraena* and *Ammodytes*, but the junction of the dorsal, caudal, and anal fins distinguishes it from the latter, as does the branchial apparatus from the former.

O. Barbatum, Gmelin; *la Donzelle barbué*, Daubenton; *Bearded Donzelle*. From eight to ten inches in length; the lower jaw furnished with four barbs, but the upper is most prominent; body and tail silvery, tinged with flesh colour, assuming a bluish hue on the back, and varied with very numerous small spots; lateral line brown; pectoral fins brown speckled with grey, dorsal, anal, and caudal white edged with black. It is caught in the Mediterranean, and its flesh considered delicate.

O. Blacodes, Schneid. Often attains six feet in length; head depressed, the upper jaw longer than the lower; body rounded and tail compressed; general colour pale red or dotted with red spots on the back, silvery-red on the belly. Found about New Zealand; is very voracious, but torpid and lazy, resting on the rocky bottom of the sea.

O. Imberbe, Gmel.; *la Donzelle Imberbe*, Daub.; *Beardless Donzelle*. Has no beard; its dorsal fin so small as to appear little more than a fold of skin; caudal fin slightly rounded; general colour yellow. Is found in the Mediterranean, on the Southern coast of France especially, but also in all the European Seas.

O. Viride, Gmel.; *la Donzelle Unernah*, Bonnaterre; *Green Donzelle*. Head broad; eyes large; one or more longitudinal flutings on the upper part of the muzzle, and the upper jaw rather shorter than the lower; no beards to the latter; mouth very wide; caudal fin pointed; general colour bright green; all the fins and the under part of the belly white. It often grows to the size of a cod-fish, and is found almost entirely in the Northern Seas.

See Lacepede, *Histoire des Poissons*; Bloch, *Ichthyologia* a Schneider.

OPHION, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* many-jointed, slender, with the apex somewhat curved; head transverse, short; eyes reniform; *thorax* somewhat gibbous; wings ample, without a minute triangular areolet; *abdomen* petiolated, compressed, with the back carinated; the aculeus scarcely exerted; legs long, slender, with the claws pectinated beneath.

Type of the genus, *O. ichneumon luteus*, Linnæus; Albin, *English Insects*, pl. xi. fig. g, h. About ten species, several of which are found in England.

OPHIOPHAGOUS, Gr. *ὄφις*, a serpent, and *φάγειν*, to eat.

Eating or feeding upon serpents.

Nor are all snakes of such poisoning qualities as common opinion presumeth; as is confirmable from the ordinary green snake with us, from several histories of domestick snakes, from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errors*, book vi. ch. xxviii. p. 226.

OPHIORHIZA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Gentianæ*. *Generic character*: corolla funnel-shaped, five-cleft; germen two-cleft; stigmas two; capsule mitre-formed, two-lobed, two-celled, many seeded.

Four species, natives of North America, the East Indies, and Otaheite.

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OPHIORHIZA.

OPHIOXYLON. **OPHIOXYLON**, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Apocineæ*. Generic character: corolla a slender tube, thickened in the middle, border five-parted; stigma capitate; berry two-celled; two-seeded. The flowers are sometimes without a pistillum.

Two species, natives of the Islands of Ceylon and Bourbon.

Position.
Name.

OPHIR, (אֹפִיר,) one of the sons of Joktan, son of Eber, a great-grandson of Shem, settled with his brothers in Arabia, (*Gen.* x. 29, 30. *1 Chron.* i. 23.) and occupied one of the South-Western States, which, like the neighbouring territories of Hazremaut and Sabá, (Sheba,) was named after its founder. From this Country, or from some other region bearing the same name, the Hebrews obtained the purest gold in the greatest abundance; hence such was proverbially called the "gold of Ophir." (*Job*, xxii. 24. xviii. 16. *Psal.* xlv. 9. *Isa.* xiii. 12.) Although that metal is not now found in Arabia, (Niebuhr, 141.) it is clear from the concurrent testimony of the Ancients that it was formerly procured thence; and the mountainous region occupied by the descendants of Joktan, was the tract most likely to contain beds of minerals. Michaelis, therefore, supposes (*Spicilegium Geogr. Ext. Heb.* ii. 184.) that the Ophir from which "the navy in Ezion-geber, on the shore of the Red Sea," "fetched gold, and brought it to King Solomon," (*1 Kings*, ix. 26. 28. *2 Chron.* viii. 17, 18.) was the Country mentioned in the Xth chapter of *Genesis*. Niebuhr, (p. 292.) indeed, says he could not hear of any place in Arabia bearing a name which resembled Ophir; but he was convinced that such a name would be found by any one who could travel from Adan to Dafar, as he travelled through the territory of the Imám of San'á; and he is of opinion that Ophir was the harbour named Cana by the Greeks, and the principal port in the dominions of the Queen of Sheba; (Arrian, *Periplus*, p. 18.) but Ophir was rather the name of a territory than of a town; and as the Arabs must at an early period have maintained commercial intercourse with the neighbouring coast of Africa, it is not improbable that Ophir might be only the emporium at which the Hebrews and Tyrians obtained the gold of Africa from the Arabs with whom, by a similarity of language, they could most easily communicate. As it seems possible to derive the word Ophir from a root signifying *dust*, it has been supposed to be applicable to any Country producing *gold-dust*; and almost every region in which that precious metal is found, has in turns been pressed into the service of the sacred Geographers. Josephus (*Antiq. Jud.* i. 6.) places the children of Joktan on the River Cophen to the North-East of Persia, between that Country and India, because the latter was believed to have been occupied by Havilah. Among the Moderns, Bartholdus Nihusius fixed, with more show of probability, on Melindah; Cornelius a Lapide (on *Jerem.* x.) quotes others who supposed Ophir to be Angola, on account of the slaves imported by Solomon. The Portuguese Geographers, with Volterranus, Stuckius, and Ludovicus Venetus, imagined it to be Sofálah. Kimchi, and those who follow him, confounding it with Tharshish, and influenced perhaps by the authority of St. Jerom, held Carthage to be the place. Genebrard and Vatablus were satisfied that it was St. Domingo, because, according to Peter Martyr, Columbus used to say that he had found out the Ophir of Solomon. Arias Montanus, Marinus of Brescia, and John

Cana.

Opinions,
ancient and
modern.

Goropius Becanus gave the preference to Peru; while Malvenda and Garcias thought it was both Peru and Mexico. Others again, taking an Eastern course, carried the Jewish fleets to New Guinea and the islands of Solomon. Urphe, an island in the Red Sea; Ormuz in the Persian Gulf; Aphar, Saphar, Saphora or Saphirina, a town on the Arabian Gulf, have all been pointed out by other writers. Bochart was persuaded that the Ophir from which David got three thousand talents of gold (*1 Chron.* xxix. 4.) was the Cassanitis of Ptolemy and Stephanus, on the coast of Arabia, while that visited by the fleets of Solomon was Taprobamé, now called Ceylon. Pegu is the region selected by Maffei, (*Hist. Ind.* lib. i.) because the Franciscan Bomfer affirmed that the Peguans trace their pedigree to Jewish convicts sent thither by Solomon to work the gold mines of Ophir. Others travelled further South, and stopped at the Peninsula of Malacca, which abounds in precious ores, apes, and peacocks. John Tzetzes maintained Sumatra to be Ophir for the same reason. Lipenius, taking a more comprehensive view, and relying on the authority of Josephus, (*Ant. Jud.* viii. 6.) Theodoret, and Procopius, who call Ophir the Golden Land, *i. e.* the Golden Chersonese, says that the children of Joktan peopled all the Countries bounded by the Eastern Seas, and that Ophir included not merely Sumatra, or Malacca, but every coast and island from Ceylon to the Indian Archipelago. On observing that out of the twelve passages in the Old Testament containing the name of Ophir, only seven afford any clue to its position, and that these are reduced to three when the parallel passages and texts in which Ophir is not a local name have been withdrawn, it is manifest on how slender a basis all these sweeping conjectures are founded; and the opinion of Michaelis, who places Ophir in that tract of Country which was peopled by the family of Joktan, and was most accessible to the Jews by the route of the Red Sea, will appear not only most accordant with the scanty hints furnished by the sacred writers, but likewise most consistent with the imperfect state of navigation at that early period. Uphaz (אֹפִיז, *Jer.* x. 9. *Dan.* x. 5. *1 Kings*, x. 18.) is probably a Chaldee substitute for Ophir. (Michael. *Supplem.* No. 47. p. 46.)

Michaelis, *Spicilegium Geographiæ Exteræ Hebræorum; Supplementa ad Lexica Hebræa*; Niebuhr, *Beschreibung von Arabien*; Arrianus, *Periplus Maris Erythræi*; Josephi *Opera*, Ed. Havercamp; Bochart, *Geographia Sacra*; Maffei *Historia Indica*; Lipenii *Fasciculus Dissertationem*; Huetii *Commentatio de Navigatione Salomonis*.

OPHIRA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Onagræ*. Generic character: involucre two-valved, three-flowered; corolla, petals four, superior; berry one-celled.

One species, *O. stricta*, native of Africa.

OPHISAURUS, from the Greek ὄφις, a snake, and σαῦρος, a lizard, Daudin. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Anguida*, order *Ophidia*, class *Reptilia*.

Generic character. Eyes furnished with lids; tympanum very distinct externally, tongue extensile, broad, and forked in a crescent-like form at its tip; teeth small and pointed in both jaws, and also in the palate; body thickish, cylindrical, oblong, having a longitudinal fold on each side of the belly; tail longer than the body, cylindrical, and terminating in a delicate point; scales on the head smooth and few in number; on the

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body square, and arranged in longitudinal rows; vent simple.

This, as well as the genus *Anguis*, forms the link connecting the two orders *Ophidia* and *Sauria*; like the latter order they possess eyelids which the Snakes have not, and indeed seem to be little different from the genus *Seps* except in being deprived of feet. They are found only in the New World, and are remarkable for the extreme fragility of their tail; they prefer the retired and swampy parts of extensive woods, and feed on insects, worms, and other small animals. Daudin thinks there is probably more than one species, especially about the Colony of Surinam, but one only has hitherto been described.

O. Ventralis, Daud.; *Anguis Ventr.* Linn.; *Cæcilia Maculata*, Catesby; *Glass Snake* of the Carolinas. About two feet three inches in length; of a cylindrical form, rather large in front and gradually diminishing to the tip of the tail; on the back and tail fourteen longitudinal rows of scales nearly square, on the belly twelve rows, smooth, and of a more or less hexagonal form, producing from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-seven transverse rows, similar to rings; scales under the tail similar, and forming two hundred and fifty rings; about the upper jaw twenty-five scales, and one of them large and rostral, around the lower twenty-three; the semicircular vent covered in front with seven scales. Colour brown or bluish-black above, the sides of the head and neck varied and pointed with black; and all the scales on the upper part of the body and tail marked with two points of light green or yellowish. These animals are innocuous; the extreme fragility of their tail, and their colour resembling glass, has given rise to the name they bear in the United States.

See Daudin, *Histoire Naturelle des Reptiles*; Catesby, *Natural History of Carolina*.

OPHISPERMUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Digynia*. Generic character: calyx bell-shaped, six-parted, inferior; corolla none; nectary ten-lobed, ovate, tomentose; filaments short, rising from between the lobes of the nectary, capsule two-celled, one-seeded, seeds winged.

One species, *O. Sinense*, a large tree, native of China. Loureiro.

OPHIURA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Radiata*.

Generic character. Mouth simple, five-sided, placed beneath; body much depressed, rounded, with five distinct, entire, squamous rays with very spinous ridges, the latter with suckers; spines movable.

Type of the genus, *Asterias nigra*, Müller, *Zool. Dan.* pl. xciii. fig. 1—4. Ten species, most of which are found on the sandy shores of Great Britain.

OPHIURUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Gramineæ*. Generic character: flowers situated in the excavations of the stem; glume two-flowered, two-valved, exterior valve cartilaginous, interior concave, membranaceous; calyx membranaceous, awnless.

One species, *O. corymbosa*, native of New South Wales.

OPHIUSA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* rather long, simple, very faintly pectinated in the males; *palpi* stout, approximating, slightly recurved, the terminal joint not much exposed, obtuse; the two basal joints covered

with long compact scales anteriorly; the first one-third the length of the second, reniform; the second a little curved at its base, and slightly clavate; the terminal short, rather slender, subulated; *maxillæ* moderate; head rather broad, with a small crest between the antennæ; eyes naked; *thorax* not very robust, smooth; wings entire, forming a triangle during repose; anterior broad, subtriangular, with obscure stigmata, acute at the apex; posterior rounded, with a slight emargination on the hinder margin; *cilia* of all elongated; *abdomen* slender, hairy, with a rather large tuft at the apex in the males; legs moderate; posterior *tibiæ* rather stout, with long spurs; *larva* with twelve legs, naked, slender, somewhat geometric in motion; *pupa* folliculated.

Type of the genus, *Phalæna noctua lusoria*, Linnæus; Donovan, *Britt. Ins.* vol. x. pl. cliv. fig. 2. Eight species, four of which are reported to be found in Britain.

OPHONUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* filiform, with the two basal joints naked; *palpi* six; external maxillary with the terminal joint ovate-truncate, longer and stouter than the preceding, which is clavate; internal with the basal joint slender, the terminal more robust, ovate, acuminate; labial with the two last joints of equal length, the last stoutest, fusiform-truncate, the preceding slender, not clavate; *labrum* slightly notched; mandibles short, rather obtuse, the base dilated internally; *mentum* short, deeply emarginate in front, the centre slightly produced; head subtrigonal; *thorax* subquadrate, or suborbicular; *elytra* rather sinuated at the apex, with the second stria abbreviated; wings two, ample; *tarsi* pentamerous, anterior and intermediate of the males with four dilated joints.

Type of the genus, *Carabus obscurus*, Fabricius; Sturm, *Deutschlands Fauna*, vol. iv. pl. xcii. fig. A. About thirty species, fifteen of which are natives of Britain, the most remarkable indigenous one being *O. Germanus*. Stephens, *Illustrations, (Mandibulata,)* vol. i. pl. ix. fig. 1.

OPHRYS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Gynandria*, order *Diandria*, natural order *Orchideæ*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved, the three exterior ovate lanceolate, the two interior (petals?) small, linear, the lip arising from the base of the style without a spur, large, lobed, pendulous.

A genus of elegant ochideous plants, mostly natives of Europe. Eleven species are natives of England, growing on a chalky soil. *O. apifera*, the Bee Ophrys, is found plentifully on the chalk hills of Kent and Surrey in the month of July. *O. aranifera*, the Spider Ophrys, and *O. Muscifera*, the Fly Ophrys, are interesting plants, but are more scarce than the Bee Ophrys.

OPILUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* eleven-jointed, pilose, clavate; the second joint short, the six following elongate; the remainder forming the club, of which the basal joint is elongate-obtrigonal, the other shorter; the terminal one being obliquely acuminate; *palpi* with the terminal joint large, securiform; head as broad as the *thorax*, which is conic-cylindric, with the base slightly attenuated; body elongate; legs moderate; *tarsi* indistinctly five-jointed, the basal joint minute, and concealed above by the apex of the *tibiæ*.

Type of the genus, *Attelabus mollis*, Linnæus; Sa-

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OPILUS.

OPILUS. moule, pl. xii. fig. 1. Of this pretty, but not numerous genus, two species have been detected in England, one, however, is very rare; they are found beneath the bark of trees.

OPINE.

O'PIATE, n. } Fr. *opiate, opion*; It. *oppiare, op-*
O'PIATE, adj. } *pio*; Sp. *opiato, opio*; Lat. *opium,*
O'PIUM. } *opion*; Gr. *ὀπιον*, from *ὀπός*, *succus,*
juice.

See the Quotation from Pliny.

For he had yeven drinke his gayler so
Of a clarre, made of certain wine,
With narcotikes and *opie* of Thebes fine,
That all the night though that men wold him shake,
The gailer slept, he mighte not awake.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 1474.

It appeareth also in the gangrene, or mortification of flesh, either by *opiates*, or intense colds.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. iv. sec. 333.

The juice of poppie commonly runneth out in great abundance, and gathereth into a thicknesse: which afterward is stamped, and reduced into little trosches, and dried in the shade. Which juice thus drawne and thus prepared, hath power not onely to provoke sleepe, but if it be taken in any great quantitie, to make men die in their sleepe: and this our physicians call *opion*.

Holland. *Plinie*, vol. ii. book xx.

All their shape
Spangl'd with eyes more numerous then those
Of Argus, and more wakeful then to drouze,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed
Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book xi. l. 133.

And for the particular ingredients of those magical oyntments, it is like they are *opiate*, and soporiferous.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. x. sec. 903.

What a strange bewitchery is there in flattery? How, like a spiritual *opium*, does it intoxicate and abuse the understanding, even sometimes of men wise and judicious?

South. *Sermons*, vol. viii. p. 192.

A pillow, which, like *opiates* ill-prepared,
Intoxicates, but not composes; fills
The visionary mind with gay chimeras,
All the wild trash of sleep without the rest.

Young. *The Complaint*. Night 8.

But not the shade with kindly *opiate* bless'd,
That lull'd the remnant of the world to rest,
Nor toil persuasive of profound repose,
Through Godfrey's camp could give an eye to close.

Brookes. *Jerusalem Delivered*, book ii.

OPINE, v.
OPINABLE,
OPINIATE, v.
OPINATIVE,
OPINATIVELY,
OPINIATIVE,
OPINIATIVENESS,
OPINATOR,
OPINATOR,
OPINER,
OPINING, n.
OPINIASTRE,
OPINIA'TRE,
OPINIASTROUS,
OPINIA'TROUS,
OPINIA'TRY,
OPINIA'TRETY,
OPINION, n.
OPINION, v.
OPINIONATE,
OPINIONATED
OPINIONATELY,
OPINIONATIVE,
OPINIONIST.

Fr. *opiner, opiniastre, opini-*
astrete, opinion; It. *opinare,*
opinione; Sp. *opinar, opinion*;
Lat. *opinari, opinio*. Of unknown
Etymology. Vossius says from
opus, ut reor a re; cogito ab
ago sive coagito. Sanè hæc om-
nia mentis opus significant; all
signify the work or operation of
the mind. Or, he adds, from
πινύειν, that is, *φρονεῖν, sapere,*
whence *πινύσις, sapientia; in-*
telligentia. In common usage,
to *opine* is

To think; to think or deem
probable, or likely to be or to
happen.

Opinion, the *n.* See the Quo-
tations from Locke and Belsham.
And it is further sometimes used
as equivalent to sentence, cen-
sure, (generally,) doom, or judg-
ment.

Opinionate, holding, maintain-

ing, holding fast or adhering to *opinion* or conceit; **OPINE.**
firm, obstinate, or pertinacious in *opinion* or conceit;
conceited, head-strong, self-willed. And

Opinatre, or *opiniastre*, *adj.* from the French, is used
to the same effect.

And whanne ye here batelis and *opynyouns* of batels drede ye not
for it bihoveth these thinges to be don but not yit anoon is the ende.
Wiclif. *Mark*, ch. xiii.

Clerely to answeere ye would ask long space,
The manner is doubtfull and *opinable*,
To a certaine you I woll myselfe enable.

The Remedy of Loue. Imputed to Chaucer.

This was the old *opinion* as I rede.

Chaucer. *The Wif of Bathes Tale*, v. 6444.

Some seyne, he did well enough,
And some seyne, he did amis.

Diuers *opinions* there is.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii. p. 89.

Now if the iudges bee so sore and so cruell, that thei will not
allowe that polycy, yet hath thys pacifier taught him farther to saye
that he did but speake it affirmatiuely, and wil not holde it *opina-*
tively, and then ye wote well it is by this pacifier no heresy.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 924. *The Apology.*

Once by fortune Heluidius Priscus Prætor-elect had *opined* against
a matter which Vitellius affected.

Savile. *Tacitus*, book ii. ch. xxvii.

Opinion is a light, vaine, crude, and imperfect thing, settled in
the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to
obtaine the tincture of reason.

Ben Jonson. *Discoveries*, fol. 87.

And verily how possibly he should admit and leave unto us sense
and *opinion*, and not withal allow that which is sensible and *opinable*,
a man is not able to shew.

Holland. *Plutarch*, fol. 913.

Keep thy word and promise, be constant in a good resolution.
Speak truth. Be not *opinative*; maintaine no factions.

Burton. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, fol. 355.

Weak and wilful *opiners*, but not just arbitrators.

Bishop Taylor. *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 157.

Very few examine the marrow and inside of things, but take them
upon the credit of customary *opinings*.

Id. *Ib.* p. 131.

Men are so far in love with their own *opinastre* conceits, as they
cannot patiently endure opposition.

Raleigh. *Arts of Empire*, ch. xiv.

Next, in matters of death, the laws of England, wherof you have
intruded to be an *opiniastrous* sub-advocate, and are bound to defend
them, conceive it not enjoined in scripture, when or for what cause
they shall put to death, as in adultery, theft, and the like.

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 298. *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

The first obstacle to good counsell is pertinacy or *opiniativeness*.

Raleigh. *Arts of Empire*, ch. xiv.

But if you have no mercy upon them, yet spare yourself, lest you
bejade the good galloway—your own *opiniaster* wit—and make the
very conceit itself blush with spur-galling.

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 99. *Animadversions upon the Remon-*
strants' Defence.

Lest popular *opiniatre* (*opiniatrety*, in some editions) should arise,
we will deliver the chief *opinions*.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book vii. ch. ix.

That a mare will sooner drown than a horse, though commonly
opinion'd, is not I fear experienced: nor is the same observed in the
drowning of whelps and kitlins.

Id. *Ib.* book iv. ch. vi. p. 247.

Lon. He is strong *opinion'd* that the wench he lov'd

Remains close prisoner by the King's command.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Noble Gentleman*, act i. sc. 1.

Self-conceited people never agree well together: they are wilfull
in their brawls, and reason cannot reconcile them. Where either
are only *opinionately* wise hell is there: unlesse the other be a pa-
tient meerly.

Feltham. *Resolve* 85. fol. 150.

And 'tis the more difficult to find out verity, because it is in such
inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opinionative* uncer-
tainty; like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold.

Glanvil. *The Vanity of Dogmatizing*, p. 64.

OPINE.

Our author Hales was esteemed a man very *opinionative*, tho' otherwise very learned.

Wood. *Athenæ Oxonienses*, fol. 177.

OPISTHOCOMUS.

Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain.

Glanville to Albius.

As they have any thing bad in them, they proceed from us, as they contain somewhat good, they are from God; which sufficiently confuteth those heretical *opinators*, and decideth the controversie.

Barrow. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 183. *Sermon* 12.

They did *opiniat* two principles, not distinct only, but contrary the one to the other.

Id. *Sermons*.

So that for all his exact plot down was he [Cæsar Borgia] cast, from all the greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition: as it is pity but all such politic *opiniators* should.

South. *Sermons*, vol. i. p. 352.

To which, smiling and shaking his head, he answered, why, what else can be thought or said of it, but that in this the *opiniator* overruled the annotator, and the man hath a mind to indulge his fancy?

Id. *Ib.* vol. iii. p. 345. note.

Be sure not to let your son be bred up in the art and formality of disputing, either practising it himself, or admiring it in others; unless, instead of an able man, you desire to have him an insignificant wrangler, *opiniater* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others.

Locke. *Of Education*, vol. iii. fol. 85. sec. 189.

Man not enduring to be termed a foppish simpleton, doting on speculations, and enslaved to rules, a fantastical humourist, a precise bigot, a rigid stoick, a demure sneakesby, a clownish singularist, or non-conformist to ordinary usage, a stiff *opiniatre*, &c.

Barrow. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 378. *Sermon* 34.

The floating of other men's *opinions* in our brains, makes us not one jot the more knowing, though they happen to be true. What in them was science, is in us but *opiniatrety*; whilst we give up our assent only to reverend names, and do not, as they did, imploy our own reason to understand those truths which gave them reputation.

Locke.

Of Human Understanding, book i. ch. iv.

The one [set declamation] sets the thoughts upon wit and false colours, and not upon truth: the other [captious logical disputes] teaches fallacy, wrangling, and *opiniatry*.

Id. *Of Education*, vol. iii. fol. 43. sec. 98.

Well! of all fops, commend me to him for the greatist, he's so *opinion'd* of his own abilities, that he is ever designing somewhat, and yet he sows his stratagems so shallow, that every daw can pick 'em up: from a plotting fool, good Lord deliver me.

Dryden. *Sir Martin Mar-all*, act i.

The entertainment the mind gives this sort of propositions, [probability] is called belief, assent, or *opinion*, which is the admitting or receiving any proposition for true, upon arguments or proofs that are found to persuade us to receive it as true, without certain knowledge that it is so.

Locke. *Of Human Understanding*, book iv. ch. xxv.

Opinion is the result of obscure and indeterminate perception. That the planets revolve about the sun, is a branch of knowledge; that they are inhabited by beings similar to men is only an *opinion*.

Belsham. *Philosophy of the Mind*, ch. v. sec. 1. p. 108.

At that moment appeared Kent, painter enough to taste the charms of landscape, bold and *opinionative* enough to dare and to dictate, and born with a genius to strike out a great system from the twilight of imperfect essays.

Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv. ch. vii. p. 289.

OPISTHOCOMUS, from the Greek *ὀπισθεν*, behind, and *κόμη*, hair, Illiger; *Sasa*, Sonnini. In Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Gallidæ*, order *Gallinacæ*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak strong, thick, short, convex, dilated laterally at the base, suddenly compressed at the tip, which is slightly curved; lower mandible strong, and terminating in an angle; nostrils perforating completely the middle of the beak, lateral, and covered with membrane; wings of moderate length, first quill very short, four following graduated, sixth the longest; tail long, flat, rounded, and consisting of only ten quills;

legs strong, muscular; tarsus shorter than middle toe; feet four-toed, all unconnected, but each margined with a rudimental membrane; hind toe shorter than the inner, but furnished with a longer claw than the others.

OPISTHOCOMUS.

OPPIDAN.

Temminck does not allow this genus to be placed among the gallinaceous birds, on account of its wanting the connecting membranes of the toes, and the number of caudal quills not corresponding to that order. Still, however, notwithstanding these distinctions, it is retained among them by Cuvier, as well as by Illiger, who founded the genus, which at present consists but of one species.

O. Sasa, Illig.; *Phasianus Cristatus*, Lin.; *le Hoazin*, Buff.; *Sasa*, Sonnini. Is about the size of a Peacock; on the back of the head is a crest, consisting of narrow feathers, ferruginous from their root to their middle, and black for the remainder, which reaches down to the middle of the neck; when excited, the bird is capable of elevating this crest horizontally, but no further, and at the same time it spreads its tail; the general colour of the plumage is sombre, the upper part and sides of the neck, as also the upper parts of the body, are brown marked with white and glossed with green and copper colour, whilst the alar quills are tinged with ferruginous; under parts white clouded with rust; under wing-coverts, belly, and legs ferruginous, feet and toes red with black claws. The bird has pretty much the same carriage as the Peacock. In Guiana, of which Country it is a native, it is met with either in pairs or in small flocks of six or eight, never more, in the marshy savannahs, where it feeds on the leaves and berries of the *Arum arborescens*; but it is never found either in the woods or in elevated districts. It is scarcely ever on the ground, but spends the greater part of the day perched on the branch of a tree overhanging the water. It has a very strong smell of castoreum, so that its flesh is not fit for food, and is only used as a bait for fishing.

See Illiger, *Prodromus Avium*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Latham, *General History of Birds*.

OPORABIA, in Zoology, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* short, the articulations produced within in the males, and each side furnished with several fine hairs, which produce a slightly pectinated appearance, simple in the females; *palpi* minute, not visible from above, depending, triarticulate, the basal joint stout, reniform; the second very short, subquadrate; terminal minute, ovate; *maxillæ* short; head small, short; forehead broad; eyes globose; *thorax* slender; wings ample, thin, anteriorly rounded, disposed in a triangle during repose; anterior ovate-triangular, more or less marked with undulated strigæ, posterior somewhat oval; body short, slender, and obtuse, with a small tuft at the apex in the males, shorter and acute in the females; legs simple; both sexes with wings; *larva* smooth, naked, lineated; *pupa* subterranean.

Type of the genus, *Geometra dilutata*, Wiener, *Verzeichniss*; *Pl. inscriptata*, Donovan, *Britt. Ins.* vol. xv. pl. 517. One species, a native of Britain; appearing late in the Autumn.

O'PPIDAN, *adj.* } Lat. *oppidanus*, from *oppi-*
O'PPIDAN, *n.* } *dum*, which is commonly (though for various reasons) derived from *ope*. Vossius prefers; *quia, qui ruri agerent, propter pericula opes eo conferrent suas, vel quia opem inde expectarent*. It is used as equivalent to

A townsman;—at the seats of our Universities, op-

OPPIDAN. posed to gownsmen. And at Eton School, to those boys not on the Foundation, who board in the town.

OPPONE. Touching the temporal government of Rome, and *oppidan* affairs, there is a Pretor, and some choice citizens who sit in the Capitol.
Howell. Letter 38. book i. sec. 1.

The *oppidans*, in the mean time, were not wanting to trouble us; and particularly the baillives.

A. Wood. Ann. Univ. Ox. in 1528.

OPPIGNERATE, Lat. *oppignerare*, to pledge, to pawn, *ob*, and *pignerare*, from *pignus*, which seems to be from *pago*, or *pango*, *quia* pactionis lege datur. Vossius.

To plight or pledge, to pawn.

They would say of the duke of Guise, Henry, "that he was the greatest usurer in France, for that he had turned all his estate into obligations." Meaning, that he had sold and *oppignerated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to other men.

Bacon. Works, vol. i. p. 549. Apophthegm 175.

OPPILATION, Fr. *oppiler*, *oppilation*, an obstruction; *oppilatif*; *oppilative*, obstructive. Cotgrave. It. *oppilare*, *oppilazione*; Sp. *opilar*, *opilacion*; Lat. *opilare*, to stop up, to close up, (*ob*, and *pilare*, Gr. *πιλεῖν*, *densare*, *condensare*, to thicken or condense.) See **COMPILE**.

A stopping or closing up, an obstruction.

Let them beware of all meates, that wyll stoppe the pores, & make obstructions or *oppilations*, that is to saye, with clammy matter stoppe the places where the natural humours are wrought & digested.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Castel of Helth, book ii. p. 39.

I find among the writers, that the milke of a goat is next in estimation to that of the woman; for that it helpeth the stomach, remooueth *oppilations* and stoppings of the liuer; and looseth the bellie.

Holinshed. The Description of England, vol. i. book iii. ch. i. p. 372.

OPPO'NE , v.	} Fr. <i>opposer</i> ; It. <i>opponere</i> , <i>opporre</i> ; Sp. <i>oponer</i> ; Lat. <i>opponere</i> , to put or place against (<i>ob</i> , and <i>ponere</i> , to put or place.) To oppose is	
OPPO'NENT , adj.		
OPPO'NENT , n.		
OPPO'NENCY ,		
OPPO'SE , v.		
OPPO'SAL ,		
OPPO'SER ,		
O'PPPOSITE , adj.		
O'PPPOSITE , n.		
O'PPPOSITELY ,		
OPPOSITION ,		
O'PPOSITIVE .		
tradict.		
		To put, place, or set against, or in the way of; in the front of; to resist; to stand against or in front of; to hinder, (<i>sc.</i> the progress or passage,) to contravene; to be adverse or hostile; to urge against, (<i>sc.</i> in speech,) to contradict.

Eastward ther stood a gate of marble white
Westward right swiche another in th' *opposite*.

Chaucer. The Knights Tale, v. 1896.

That now next at this *opposition*
Which in the signe shal be of the Leon.

Id. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11369.

For thy my sonne, if thou be wise,
Nowe thou hast herde this euidence,
Thou might thyn owne conscience
Oppose, if thou hast be suche one.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 145.

Auoyde vngostlye vanities of voyces, and *opposiciōs* of science
falsely so called.

Bible, Anno 1551. 1 Timothy, ch. vi.

What can you not do,
Against lords spirituall or temporall,
That shall *oppose* you?

Ben Jonson. The Alchemist, act iii. sc. 2.

The second day, the foure *opponents* brought in their complaints.

Stow. King James. Anno 1603.

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I remember S. Augustine professes, this was it that heartned him, and made him to triumph in his former Manachisme, that he met with feeble *opponents*, and such as his nimble wit was easily able to overturn.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 584. The Peace Maker, sec. 24.

Therefore when Salomon had spoken of all the vanities of men, at last he *opposes* the memorandum as a counterpoise against them all, Remember for all these things thou shalt come to judgement.

Hakewill. Apologie, book iv. sec. 7. fol. 519.

The castle-gates opened, fearless of any further *opposal*.

Sir T. Herbert. Travels, p. 81.

If I could bear it longer, and not fall
To quarrell with your great *opposeless* willes
My snuffe, and loathed part of nature should
Burne itselfe out.

Shakspeare. Lear, fol. 303.

Those truths which are of the foundation and essence of religion, are necessarily to be known, beleaved, embraced of all men; and the obstinate *opposers* of them are worthy of our carefull avoydance and hardest censure.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 33. Christian Moderation, book ii. sec. 5.

BAP. With the honour to give the daring enemy an affront
In being the first *opposer*, it will teach
Your soldiers boldness.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Fair Maid of the Inn, act i. sc. 1.

But say thou wert possesst of David's throne
By free consent of all, none *opposite*,
Samaritan or Jew.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book iii. l. 357.

Some of our *opposites* are so intoxicated with the divinity of monarchy, as they confidently determine that the efficient cause of royal monarchical power is onely God.

Prynne. Treachery and Disloyalty, part iii. fol. 115.

At the right side of any of the bases begin your account from that to the *oppositely* noted planet thence to his *opposite*, and so shall you find a continued course in that order.

Drayton. Polyolbion, song 11.

Before mine eyes in *opposition* sits
Grim Death my son and foe, who sets them on,
And me his parent would full soon devour
For want of other prey, but that he knows
His end with mine involv'd!

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ii. l. 803.

Grey-headed men and grave, with warriors mixt,
Assemble, and harangues are heard, but soon
In factious *opposition*.

Id. Ib. book xi. l. 604.

Here not without some *oppositive* comparison; not Moses, not Elias, but this: Moses and Elias were servants; this a son.

Bishop Hall. Contemplations, book iv.

Then up th' *opponent* hill,
By the swift motion slung, we mount aloft.

Somerville. The Chase, book iii.

The savage renders vain the wound decreed;
And springs impetuous with *opponent* speed.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, book xix.

And that they are so will appear one day, when those exact bills of our accounts, relating all our *opposings* even of the smallest motions of the spirit, shall be preferred, and read against us.

South. Sermons, vol. xi. p. 253.

There is one darling inclination of mankind, which usually affects to be a retainer to religion, though she be neither its parent, its godmother, or its friend; I mean the spirit of *opposition*, that lived long before christianity, and can easily subsist without it.

Swift. Works, vol. iii. p. 112. An Argument against abolishing Christianity.

The leading views of the earliest and most enlightened patrons of the economical system have, in my opinion, been not more misrepresented by its *opponents*, than misapprehended by some who have adopted its conclusions.

Stewart. Philosophy of the Human Mind, ch. iv. sec. 18. p. 251.

OPPONE.
—
OPPRESS.

Yon path, that leads
Down the steep bourn and 'cross the level meads,
Soon mounts th' *opponent* hill, and soon conveys
To where the farm its pleasing group displays.
Scott. Epistle 2. To a Friend in London.

Whether a black-haired man, or a fair-haired man presided in the Court of King's Bench, I would have the law the same; the same whether he was born in *domo regnatrice*, and sucked from his infancy the milk of courts, or was nurtured in the rugged discipline of a popular *opposition*.

Burke. Works, vol. x. p. 122. Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels.

OPPORTU'NE, } Fr. *opportun*; It. *opportuno*;
OPPORTU'NELY, } Sp. *oportuno*; Lat. *opportunus*.
OPPORTU'NITY. } See IMPORTUNE. (From *ob*, and
portus, a port, or harbour.) *Opportunus est locus, in quo navigantes portum in propinquo habent, quasi ob portum.* Vossius.

Convenient, at hand, for harbour, safety, rest.

Convenient, commodious; fit, suitable, timely, seasonable.

Wicliff explains *opportunity*; (*opportunitas*;) *sc.* best time.

For none so proud, that dare me deny,
Knight or knave, chanon, priest, ne nonne,
To tell a tale plainly as they conne
Whan I assigne, and see time *oportune*.

Lidgate. The Story of Thebes. Prologue, p. 571.

And fro that tyme he soughte *oportunte* or best tyme to bitraie him.
Wicliff. Matthew, ch. xxvi.

And from y^t tyme he sought *oportunte* to betraye hym.
Bible, Anno 1551.

The murkiest den,
The most *opportune* place, the strong'st suggestion,
Our worser genius can, shall neuer melt
Mine honour into lust.

Shakspeare. Tempest, fol. 14.

But this may seem to be anticipated in this place, because it will fall in afterwards more *opportune*ly to be discoursed again.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. iv. fol. 208.

And yet that *opportunity* which led
Him to attempt, seem'd likewise him t' excuse:
A feeble-spirited king that governed,
Who ill could guide the sceptre he did use.

Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book v.

First, a soliloquy is calmly made;
Where every reason is exactly weighed,
Which, once perform'd, most *opportune*ly comes
Some hero frighted at the noise of drums.

Buckinghamshire. Essay on Poetry.

Tho' prompt, if proper the occasion rise,
Her nimbler aid no generous Muse denies;
But if a fair and friendly call invite,
Speeds on the verse to *opportune* delight.

Byrom. Epistle to a Friend. On the Art of Poetry.

O mistress, *opportune*ly, art thou met.

West. Triumphs of the Gout.

[Vandyke] was indefatigable, and keeping a great table, often detained the persons who sat to him, to dinner, for an *opportunity* of studying their countenances, and of retouching their pictures again in the afternoon.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 165.

OPPRE'SS, } Fr. *opprimer, opprresser*; It.
OPPRE'SSION, } *opprimere, opprressare*; Sp. *op-*
OPPRE'SSIVE, } *primar*; Lat. *opprimere, op-*
OPPRE'SSIVELY, } *pressum, to press or squeeze*
OPPRE'SSIVENESS, } *against, (ob. and premere.) See*
OPPRE'SSOR. } COMPRESS.

To *press* or squeeze against, heavily, burthensomely; to over-burthen, overcharge or overload; to *press* beyond sufferance; to bear hardly, painfully, or severely

against or upon; to overpower by violence, to violate OPPRESS. or ravish.

Whether riche men *oppressen* not you bi power, and thei drawen you to doomes.
Wicliff. James, ch. ii.

Are not the riche they which *oppresse* you, and they whyche drawe you before iudges.
Bible, Anno 1551.

The seven maidens of Milesie also
Han slaine herself for veray drede and wo,
Rather than folk of Gaule hem shuld *opprresse*.
Chaucer. The Frankelaines Tale, v. 11723.

And with a glad intent
Chees rather for to dien, than assent
To ben *oppressed* of hire maidenhede.
Id. Ib. v. 11697.

For which *oppression* was suiche clamour
And swiche pursuite unto the king Artour,
That damned was this knight for to be ded
By course of lawe.
Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6471.

And suche fortune there he nam,
That he a maiden hath *oppressed*,
Which in hire ordre was professed.
Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 130.

I haue had experience many a time and oft, both in the dys-closing of felonies, and sometime of muche other *oppression* vused by some one man or twayne in a shyre.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 907. The Apology.

Nor vppon all offycers and call them bribours, nor vppon gentle menne and call theym *oppressours*.
Id. Ib. fol. 868.

Israel is *oppressed* of the Madianites, because he returned agayne into idolatrie.

Bible, Anno 1551. Judges, ch. vi. note.

From wider gates *oppressors* sally there;
Here creeps th' afflicted through a narrow dore.
Davenant. Gondibert, book ii. can. 1.

So was the huntsman by the bear *opprest*,
Whose hide he sold, before he caught the beast!
Waller. The Battle of the Summer Islands, can. 2.

To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight,
This quits an Empire, that embroils a State.
Pope. Moral Essays. Epistle 1. v. 105.

And by the Nobles, by the Commons curst,
Th' *oppressor* rul'd tyrannic where he durst,
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,
And serv'd alike his vassals and his God.
Id. Windsor Forest.

Oppression makes wise men mad, but the distemper is still the madness of the wise, which is better than the sobriety of fools.

Burke. On a Regicide Peace. Letter 1.

The Italian republic they regard as the handmaid and creature of France, with a pompous name to dupe the populace, and to palliate the odium of tyrannical measures and of *oppressive* taxation.

Eustace. Italy, vol. i. ch. ii. p. 124.

OPPRO'BRY, } Fr. *opprobre, opprobrier*;
OPPRO'BRIOUS, } It. *obbrobrio, obbrobrioso*; Sp.
OPPRO'BRIOUSLY, } *oprobrio*; Lat. *opprobrium, ob-*
OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS. } *and probrum, quasi objectum*
probrum, *obprobrare*; probrum objicere; and probrum, says Vossius, signifies anything not consentaneous to virtue; *obprobrare*, is to charge any one with acting contrary to virtue. And *opprobrium*,

The charge of acting contrary to virtue; reproach, (of so acting,) disgrace, infamy.

And leaue that *opprobrious* name cokold.

The Remedy of Loue. Imputed to Chaucer.

Whiche [Christ] for the rewarde of his vertue receiued the *opprobrious* death of the crosse.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 15. The Life of John Picus.

Thei finde the meane sometye to make some false shrewes saye, that they heard such a christen mā speake *obprobrious* woordes agaynste Mahomet.

Id. Ib. fol. 1212. The Third Booke of Coumfort against Tribulation.

OPPROBRY. A righteous mā is better that hath none images, for he shall be free fro *obprobriousnes*.

Barnes. *Workes*, fol. 344. *That it is against the Holy Scripture to honour Images, &c.*

OP-PUGN. The head of Thomas Vaske was set vp ouer Newgate, to the *opprobry* of his parents, which inhabited thereby.

Stow. *Richard II.* Anno 1388.

The wisest heart
Of Solomon he [Moloch] led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God,
On that *obprobrious* hill, and made his grove
The pleasant Valley of Hinnon, Tophet thence
And black Gehenna call'd, the type of hell.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book i. l. 408.

BUCK. Thinke you, my Lord, this little prating Yorke
Was not incensed by his subtile mother,
To taunt and scorne you thus *obprobriously*?
Shakspeare. *Richard III.* fol. 187.

Stern Menelaüs first the silence broke,
And, inly groaning, thus *obprobrious* spoke,
"Women of Greece! oh, scandal of your race,
Whose coward souls your manly form disgrace."

Pope. *Homer. Iliad*, book vii.

He (saith S. James) that speaketh against his brother, and judgeth his brother, speaketh against the law, and judgeth the law, that is, he *obprobriously* doth imply the law to be defective, untill he doth compleat or correct it.

Barrow. *Workes*, vol. i. fol. 283. *Sermon 20.*

OPPU'GN. Fr. *oppugner*; It. *oppugnare*;
OPPU'GNANCY. Sp. *opugnar*; Lat. *oppugnare*, to
OPPUGNA'TION. fight against, (*ob*, and *pugnare*, from
OPPU'GNER. *pugnus*, χεῖρ πυκνή, *id est*, *manus densa et digitis clausis contracta*, the hand drawn together with the fingers close.) See **EX-** and **IM-PUGN.**

To fight against; to strive or contend against, to attack, to oppose, to resist.

The true catholike faythe is, and euer hath been, *oppugned* and assaulted by the deuyl and all his disciples such heretikes as Tyn-

dall is, from the begynnyng vnto thys present tyme.
Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 571. *The Second Part of the Confutation of Tyndall.*

Willing faithfully to wryte and reduce in veritie historiall, the great seige, cruel *oppugnation* and peteous taking of the noble and renowned cite of Rhodes, the key of Christendome.

Hakluyt. *Voyages, &c.* vol. ii. fol. 72. *The Loss of Rhodes.*

For if the maintenance of ceremonies be a corrosiue to such as *oppugne* them; vndoubtedly to such as maintayne them, it can be no great pleasure, when they behold how that which they reuerence, is *oppugned*.

Hooker. *Ecclesiasticall Politie*, book iv. sec. 10. fol. 146.

Take but degree away, vn-tune that string,
And harke what discord followes: each thing meetes
In meere *oppugnancie*.

Shakspeare. *Troilus and Creside*, fol. 82.

Yea tell me, by what power was it that thine oracles (wherby all the world was held up in superstition) were silenced? What power whereby the Gospel so opposite to flesh and bloud hath conquered the world, and in spight of all the violence of tyrants, and *oppugnation* of rebellious nature, hath prevailed?

Hall. *Workes*, vol. iii. fol. 637. *Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*, dec. 1. temp. 1.

I am sorry, that any of our new excutifidians should pester your Suffolk; although glad in this, that they could not light upon a soil more fruitful of able *oppugners*.

Hall. *Letter concerning falling away from Grace.*

He exercised with great zeal his parts in propagating the Gospel against its *oppugners*, not only by communication and preaching, but by his exemplary course of life, and great piety.

Wood. *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. i. fol. 442.

If nothing can *oppugn* love
And virtue envious ways can prove,
What may not he confide to do,
That brings both love and virtue too?

Butler. *Hudibras*, part i. can. 3.

OPSIMATHY, Gr. *οψιμάθια, μαθεῖν*, to learn, *ὀψέ*, OPSIMATHY. late. See the Quotation.

Opsimathie, which is too late beginning to learn, was counted a great vice and very unseemly among moral and natural men.

Hales. *Remains*, p. 218.

O'PTATIVE, Fr. *opter*, to choose, *optate*, elect;
O'PTATIVELY, Cotgrave. It. *ottare, ottative*; Sp.
O'PTION, *optar, optative*; Lat. *optare*; which
O'PTIONAL, may be from the Gr. *ὀπτομαι, quod est, video, considerare*; and thus, *optare, propriè sit considerare, eligere*; to consider, to elect, to look at, to choose.

Optative, that can or may choose; choosing, selecting. *Option*,

Choice, selection; preference.

Nothing reacheth nearer God's actual infinity, than this (as I may say) *optative* infinity in the soul of man, which though she can never reach the other infinite existence, yet hath a possibility of never staying or limiting her motions towards it.

Mountague. *Devoute Essaies, Treat. 14. sec. 5.*

Blessing is an act that will bear reciprocation; God blesseth man, and man blesseth God; God blesseth man imperatively, and man blesseth God *optatively*.

Hall. *Workes*, vol. ii. fol. 296. *A Sermon of Thanksgiving.*

Might I have my *option*, O God, give mee rather a little with peace and love.

Id. *Ib.* vol. ii. part ii. fol. 152. *Occasional Meditations*, 81.

Who digs the mine or quarry, digs with glee;
No slave! His *option* and his gain are free.

Savage. *Public Spirit.*

Blest with each boon that simpler minds desire,
Till Heav'n grows weary of their nauseous pray'rs,
I made the nobler *option* to retire,

And gave the world to worldlings and their heirs.

Hart. *Thomas A' Kempis.*

The difference between the employment of language in such cases, (in our speculations concerning individuals,) and in our speculations concerning classes or genera, is; that in the former case the use of words is, in a great measure, *optional*; whereas, in the latter, it is essentially necessary.

Stewart. *Philosophy of the Human Mind*, ch. iv. sec. 2. p. 173.

OPTION. The Archbishop of a Province has a customary prerogative, when one of his Suffragan Bishops is consecrated by him, to name a Clerk or Chaplain of his own to be provided for by such Bishop: in lieu of which it is now usual for the Bishop to make over by deed to the Archbishop, his executors, administrators, and assigns, the next presentation of such dignity or Benefice in the Bishop's disposal within that See, as the Archbishop himself shall choose, and this is called the Archbishop's *Option*. If the Bishop die or be translated before the Archbishop exercises his right, the *Option* is lost, because the new Bishop is not bound by the grant of the predecessor; and the Archbishop cannot present to any Benefice which is vacant at the time of the Bishop's death, because the patronage of all such vacant Benefices belongs by prerogative of the Crown. An *Option* is considered the private patronage of the Archbishop; and if the Archbishop die, it belongs to his personal representatives, who may present whomsoever they please, unless the Archbishop has by his Will directed them to present a particular individual, in which case they are compellable to obey the Will. Blackstone, *Commentaries*, vol. i. p. 381; Burn, *Ecclesiastical Law*, vol. i. p. 226.

O'PTICK, Fr. *optique*; It. *ottico*; Sp. *optico*;
O'PTICKS, Lat. *optice*; Gr. *ὀπτική*, from *ὀπτεσθαι*,
O'PTICAL, to see.
O'PTICIAN.

OPTICK.

OPU
LENT.

The broad circumferen
Hung on his shoulders like the moon, whose orb
Through *optic* glass the Tuscan artist views.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 293.

But the organism of every part of the brain, particularly of the chambers of the *optique* nerves, in which, if any were in the brain, the phantastick images of visible things are made, is altogether different from that of the eye.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book ii. ch. iii. fol. 73.

The sins we doe, people behold through *opticks*
Which shows them ten times more than common vices,
And often multiplies them.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Thierry and Theodoret, act i. sc. 1.

Other famous astronomers of the present age, teaching that the sun is now remote about two thousand and eight hundred, nay three thousand semidiameters from the earth, affirming that Copernicus and Tycho neglected to allow for refractions, which (as the *opticks* will demonstrate) do much alter the case.

Hakewill. Apologie, book ii. ch. iv. sec. 3. fol. 100.

It seems not agreeable to what anatomists and *optical* writers deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each other.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 673. *Experimental History of Colours*.

It has been proved by *optical* writers, that in perceiving the distances of visible objects from the eye, there is a judgment of the understanding antecedent to the perception.

Stewart. Philosophy of the Human Mind, vol. i. ch. ii. p. 104.

The rapid progress which has been lately made in astronomy, anatomy, and botany, has been chiefly owing to the aid which these sciences have received from the *optician*.

Id. Ib. Introduction, part ii. sec. 1. p. 17.

Nature has wisely placed the *optic* nerve of each eye, not in the middle of the bottom of the eye, but toward the side next the nose; so that whatever part of the image falls upon the *optic* nerve of one eye, may not fall upon the *optic* nerve of the other.

Ferguson. Lecture 7. vol. i. p. 256.

The description of the eye, and of the manner in which the pencils of rays proceeding from the different points of a visible object are collected by the refractive powers of the humours, so as to form a picture on the retina, belongs properly to *opticks*.

Stewart. Outlines of Moral Philosophy, p. 25.

O'PTIMACY, } Lat. *optimus*; ab *opto*, *quoque*
O'PTIMISM, } *optimum dicitur, quod electissimum*;
O'PTIMIST. } *i. e. that which is most choice or*
worthy of choice. See *OPTION*, *ante*.

For *optimist*, see the Quotation from *Stewart*.

Optimacy; a select body; nobility; supremacy.

Sometimes an *optimacy* of a few [sins] all prime coequal in their power.

Hammond. Works, vol. iv. fol. 529. *Sermon 9*.

By some modern authors the scheme of *optimism* has been proposed in a form which leads to a justification of moral evil, even with respect to the delinquent.

Stewart. Outlines of Moral Philosophy, p. 213.

The fundamental principle of the *optimists* is, that all events are ordered for the best; and that the evils which we suffer are parts of a great system conducted by almighty power, under the direction of infinite wisdom and goodness.

Id. Ib. p. 211.

O'PULENT, } Fr. *opulent*; It. and Sp. *opulento*;
O'PULENCE, } Lat. *opulens, opulentus*, from *opes*,
O'PULENCY. } *opibus abundans*, abounding in riches.
Abounding in riches or wealth; rich, wealthy, (*sc.* to an excess.)

In after-times it [Tyre] contended with Zidon for primacy, and became far more renowned, *opulent*, and strong.

Raleigh. History of the World, book ii. ch. vii. sec. 2. fol. 189.

A satire against the softness of prosperity,
With a discoverie of the infinite flatteries
That follow youth and *opulencie*.

Shakspeare. Timon of Athens, fol. 95.

Pleas'd on her pillow their dull heads to lay,
Rude Nature's state had been our state to-day;
No cities e'er their towery fronts had rais'd,
No Arts had made us *opulent* and gay.

Thomson. Castle of Indolence.

And from the towered structure haste,
That proudly threatens to the skies;
From Rome and its tumultuous joys,
Its crowds, and smoke, and *opulence*, and noise.

Francis. Horace. Ode 29. book iii.

The wealth of the Medici made them masters of Florence; though it is probable it was not considerable, compared to the united property of that *opulent* republic.

Hume. Essay 7. vol. i. p. 43.

How few can rescue *opulence* from want!
Who lives to Nature, rarely can be poor;
Who lives to Fancy, never can be rich.

Young. The Complaint. Night 6.

OPUNTIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Icosandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Cactæ*. Generic character: leaves of the calyx numerous, the interior having the character of petals; no tube above the germen; stamens shorter than the petals; style cylindrical, berry ovate, umbilicated at the apex, often spiny.

Of this genus, divided from *Cactus* of *Linnæus*, there are thirty-three species known, mostly natives of South America and the West Indies; they consist of plants with jointed, flat, succulent branches without leaves, generally covered with spines; from the form of the fruit they are called Prickly Pear, or Indian Fig; several of the species are cultivated in South America, being the natural food of the insect which produces the *Cochineal*.

OR, *i. e. ere*, before. See *ERE*. In the expression *or ere*, the repetition may be made for the sake of emphasis.

And I salle telle þat tale, or I ferrer go,
How falsnes brewes bale with him, and many mo.

R. Brunne, p. 55.

But natheless, while I have time and space,
Or that I forther in this tale pace,
Me thinketh it accordant to reson
To tellen you alle the condition
Of ech of hem.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, l. 36.

And thou art false, I tell thee utterly.
For þar amour I loved hire first or thou.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1157.

Nowe therefore geue ye knowledge to the vpper capytayne & to the council, that he brynge him forthe vnto vs to morow, as though we wolde knowe somthyng more perfectly of him. But we (*or euer* he come neare) are redy in the meane season to kyl him.

Bible, Anno 1551. The Actes of the Apostles, ch. xxiii.

OR, Goth. *aihlthan*; A. S. *oththe*; D. *of*; Ger. *oder, aut, vel, sive*. Of unknown etymology. It is used to express separation or division, difference or disjunction.

Oþer he smot of þe arm or þe hond, or þe heued.

R. Gloucester, p. 17.

He said befor þam alle, of S. Edmundes lond
He wild haf trenage, or brenne alle þat he fond.

R. Brunne, p. 44.

For tweyne or thre ben gaderid in my name, there am I in the myddil of hem.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xviii.

For where two or thre are gathered together in my name, th
am I in the middes of them.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For what profitith it to a man if he wyne al the world and suffre peyring of his soul? or what chaungyng schal a man give for his soule?

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xvi.

What shall it profyt a man, though he should wyne all the whole worlde yf he lose his owne soule? or els what shall a man geue to redeme hys soule againe with all?

Bible, Anno 1551.

In ech of hem he fint somewhat,
That pleaseth hym, or this or that.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 142.

OPU-
LENT.
—
OR.

OR.
—
ORACLE.

For certainly our appetites here,
Be it of werre or pees, or hate or love,
All is this ruled by the sight above.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, l. 1672.
Thus ill bestedd, and fearfull more of shame
Then of the certeine perill he stood in,
Halfe furious unto his foe he came,
Resolv'd in minde all suddenly to win,
Or soone to lose, before he once would lin.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 1.

But since, alas ! ignoble age must come,
Disease, and death's inexorable doom :
The life which others pay, let us bestow,
And give to fame what we to nature owe ;
Brave though we fall, and honour'd if we live,
Or let us glory gain, or glory give !
Pope. Homer. Iliad, book xii.

OR.
—
ORACLE

ORACLE.

O'ACLE, n. } Fr. *oracle* ; It. *oracolo* ; Sp.
O'ACLE, v. } *oraculo* ; Lat. *oraculum*, from *ora-*
ORA'CLAR, } *tum*, past participle of *orare*, to
ORA'CLARLY, } pray : *ab eadem orandi notione*,
ORA'CULOS, } (*i. e. dicendi ore*) *deorum responsa*
ORA'CULOSUSLY. } *dicuntur oracula*. Vossius. *Inest in*
his Deorum Oratio. Cic. Top.

The answer spoken or uttered by the Gods, their Priest or Priestess.

Oracular, oraculous ; having the ambiguity of an *oracle* ; ambiguous ; equivocating ; having or pretending to the authority of an *oracle* ; authoritative ; affecting or pretending to wisdom or foresight.

Why this a dreame, why that a sweaen
And not to euery man liche euen,
Why this a fantome, why that *oracles*,
I not.

Chaucer. The House of Fame, book i.

But this thy glory shall be soon retrench'd ;
No more shalt thou by *oracul* abuse
The Gentiles ; henceforth *oracles* are ceast,
And thou no more with pomp and sacrifice
Shalt be enquir'd at Delphos or elsewhere,
At least in vain, for they shall find thee mute.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book i. l. 455.

The more they her persuade, the more she doth resist
Let them say what they will, she will do what she list,
She stiles herself their chief, and swears she will command,
And whatsoe'er she saith, for *oracles* must stand.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 11.

O that whiles we sweate and bleede for the maintenance of these
oracular truths, wee could bee perswaded to remit of our heat in the
pursuit of opinions.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. part ii. fol. 4. Charge to the Diocese of Exeter.

But then the king
(Your husband) for Dodona was in way ;
That from th' *oraculous* oake, he might display
Joue's will.

Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, book xix. fol. 297.

As for equivocations, or *oraculous* speeches they cannot hold out
long.

Bacon. Essay 6. fol. 29.

The testimonies of antiquity and such as pass *oraculously* amongst
us, were not if we consider them alwaies so exact, as to examine
the doctrine they delivered.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book i. ch. vi. p. 22.

Let him *oraculous*, the end, the way,
The turns of all thy future fate display
Thy pilgrimage to come and remnant of thy day.

Pope. Homer. Odyssey, book x.

Till thou art heard, imaginations vain
Possess the heart, and fables false as hell ;
Yet deem'd *oracular*, lure down to death
The uninform'd and heedless souls of men.

Cowper. The Task, book v.

A timid jury will give way to an awful judge delivering *oracu-*
larly the law, and charging them on their oaths, and putting it
home to their consciences to beware of judging, where the law had
given them no competence.

Burke. Works, vol. x. p. 123. Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels.

Whether the first source of ORACLES may be traced to the two Theban females pirated by the Phœnicians, and sold respectively into Libya and Threspotia, as the Father of History would persuade us : (ii. 56.) whether with Diodorus Siculus (v. 67.) we should ascribe them to so august an origin as that of Themis, τὴν Θέμιν εὐρέτριαν γεγονέναι τῶν χρησμῶν : or whether with Isaac the Maronite, [cited by Kircher, we degrade them to a Diabolic parentage among the corrupt seed of Cham : (*Ædipus Ægypt.* tom. i. synt. 3. c. 2. p. 172.) it will be most discreet to leave undecided ; and we shall, therefore, adopt the dictum of Professor Daniel Clasen, who has written two learned Books on Oracles in general, and one on the Sibyls in particular, in the course of which he assures us, *id certius est, Oraculorum initium incertum esse.* (i. 5.) This must be received as no slight admission by a Writer who maintains through more than 800 quarto pages, first with a needless interposition of supernatural agency, that the Devil was the prime-mover of all Oracles ; and secondly in opposition to much sound Historical evidence, as we shall show by and by, that their Responses ceased altogether at our Saviour's advent. Clasen's second position is affirmed by him in the words of Del Rio rather than in his own. The failure of prophetic Gas, which Plutarch has assigned as a cause for Oracular silence, is summarily dismissed ; and the cessation, says the learned Jesuit, *non tam tribuendum est vapori seu exhalationi illi deficienti quam virtuti Salvatoris nostri Jesu, qui superveniens fortior forti armato hæc deceptionis vasa extorsit.* (*Disq. Mag.* iv. 2. q. 6. p. 535.) The Physical reason advanced by the Greek Philosopher, and the Theological one adduced by the Divine of Antwerp, are perhaps of equal value.

Daniel Clasen's II^d Book, in which he descends from reasoning to description, is far more worthy of attention than his Ist, and he has collected with much diligence many particulars concerning the chief Heathen Oracles.

To begin with the Oracle of *Delphi*. When Jupiter was once desirous to ascertain the central point of the Earth, he despatched two Eagles, as Pindar majestically styles the Birds, in a lost passage, of which Strabo (ix. 419.) has preserved the sense ; two swans as Plutarch (*de defectu Oracul.*) calls them ; or two Crows as they are named by Strabo himself, in order to determine this problem in land-surveying. The messengers took flight in opposite courses, from Sunrise and Sun-set ; and they met at Delphi, which place was thenceforward dignified with the title of Γᾶς ὀμφαλον, the navel of the Earth ; an *umbilicus* being represented in white marble within its celebrated Temple. (Pausanias, x. 16.) Dante has made use of a similar modern superstition concerning Jerusalem. Varro, however, has very slyly overthrown the whole of this Legend by a quiet comment on

Clasen de
Oraculis.

Delphic
Oracle.

Delphi the
navel of the
Earth.

ORACLE. a passage in Ennius, "*O Sancte Apollo qui umbilicum Terrarum obtines!*" *Umbilicum dictum aiunt ab umbilico nostro; quod is medius sit locus Terrarum ut umbilicus in nobis, quod utrumque est falsum; quod is locus nec medius terrarum sit, neque noster umbilicus hominis medius.* (*De Lingua Latina*, vi.)

Discovery
of its Oracu-
lar virtue.

Delphi thus became a place of great distinction, but it was not yet Oracular, unless we admit the manifest allegory of Tellus and Daphne, (Pausanias, x. 5.) till the fumes which issued from a neighbouring cave were first discovered by a shepherd named Coretas. This swain's attention was forcibly attracted to a spot round which whenever his goats were browsing they gambled and bleated more than was their wont. Whether these fumes arose in consequence of an Earthquake, or whether they were generated by Demoniacal Art is not to be ascertained: but the latter hypothesis is thought by Clasen to be the more probable of the two. Coretas, on approaching the spot, was seized with ecstasy, and spoke some words which neither himself nor others could understand, and which therefore were deemed inspired. We do not learn, however, that he profited by his discovery, or obtained any sacerdotal office in consequence of it; but it seems that it was not long before the danger arising in consequence of the excitement of curiosity among the neighbours, the deadly stupefaction often produced among those who inhaled the fumes without proper caution, and the inclination which it aroused in some to plunge themselves into the depths of the cavern below, occasioned the setting apart of an unhappy girl, who was to be the vehicle of the Responses, now deemed Oracular and called Pythian, as proceeding from Apollo, the slayer of Python, to whom Delphi was consecrated. A three-legged stool with a hollow seat, for the Tripod was no more, was placed above the steamy fissure; and mounted on that throne, the Priestess could be charged with the divine *afflatus*, comparatively unharmed, and was thus rendered the vehicle of Apollo's dictation. (Diod. Sic. xvi. 26.)

Appoint-
ment of a
Priestess.

The Tripod.

Her inspir-
ation.

Phemonoe is said by Pausanias to have been the name of the first Pythoness, *πρόμαντις τοῦ θεοῦ πρώτη*, and she spake like her successors in hexameters, (x. 5.) which for the most part limped most grievously in dog-grel. Pausanias adds, that it was the common belief of antiquity that only women were objects of inspiration; a notion which is easily explained by their facility of hysterical affection. *Λέγεται ἡ Πυθία αὐτῇ γυνὴ τις εἶσα ἐπικαθῆσθαι τῷ τρίποδι τῇ Ἀπόλλωνος, διαίρεσα τὰ σκέλη· εἶθ' ἔτις πνεῦμα πονηρὸν κάτωθεν ἀναδιδόμενον καὶ διὰ τῶν γεννητικῶν αὐτῆς διαδύμενον μοριῶν πληρῶν τὴν γυναῖκα τῆς μανίας.* That which Æcumenius in the above words, commenting on *Acts* xvi., ascribes to an Evil Spirit, Justin more philosophically refers to *spirit* of another kind. *Ex quo (profundo terræ foramine) quod in Oracula patet, frigidus Spiritus vi quādam velut vento in sublime expulsus mentes vatum in recordiam vertit, impletosque Deo responsa consulentibus dare cogit.* (xxiv. 6.) The powerful effects of this cold blast are, we think, more vividly described in a rapid but most terrific picture drawn by the pen of Gregory Nyssen, when speaking of another Demoniac, than in the much longer, far more elaborate, and infinitely better known passage by Lucan, directed to the Pythoness herself. (v. 161.) The Greek Father writes as follows of a Wanton, who was seized by an Evil Spirit after accusing Thaumaturgus of incontinence. No sooner had the money which she demanded for her

perjury been paid, than πνεύματι δαιμονίῳ στρεβλωθεῖσα, καὶ βρυχηθμῷ θηρίῳδαι παρὰ τὴν ἀνθρώπινην φωνὴν ἀνοιμώξασα, πίπτει πρηνὴς κατὰ τὸ μέσον τῶν συνειλεγμένων θεάμα φρικτόντε καὶ φοβερὸν τοῖς παροῦσιν ἀθρόως γεγεννημένη, τῶν τριχῶντε διερρίμμενων, καὶ ταῖς ἰδίαις χερσὶ σπαρασσομένων, καὶ τῶν οφθαλμῶν ἀπεστραμμένων, καὶ τῇ στόματος τὸν ἀφρὸν παραπτύοντος. (*De vitâ S. Greg. Thaumaturgi; Opera*, ii. 973. Paris, 1615.) The Pythoness might have furnished the above noble portrait.

ORACLE.

As the Oracle became more celebrated, its prophetic machinery was constructed of more costly materials. The Tripod was then formed of gold, but the ὄλμος, The Cor- (Julius Pollux, x.) *cortina*, or lid, which was placed in its hollow rim, in order to afford the Pythoness a more secure seat, continued to be made of brass. (Plin. xxxiv. 3.) When she ascended she was said *γενέσθαι παρὰ τῷ θεῷ*, and *λαλεῖν ἐκ τραπέζης*. She prepared herself by drinking out of a sacred fountain, (Castalia,) adjoining the crypt, the waters of which were reserved for her only, and in which she bathed her hair; by chewing a laurel leaf, whence she was called *ἐαφνηφάγος*; (*Lycophron*;) and by circling her brows with a laurel crown. (Aristoph. in *Pluto*, 39.) The person who made inquiry from the Oracle first offered a victim, and then having written his question in a note-book, handed it to the Pythoness before she ascended the Tripod; *οἱ μαντενόμενοι ἐν πυξίδι ἐγγραφὸν τὰς πένσεις, στεφάνωτ' ἀμφιστάντες ἀβρῷ τῇ μαντιπόλῳ ἐχειροτονέειν*: (*Scholias in Aristoph. Plutium*;) and he also, as well as the Priestess, wore a laurel crown. (Livy, xxiii. 11.) In early times the Oracle spoke only in one month of the year, named *Byssus*, in which it originated; and at first only on the 7th day of that month, which was esteemed the birth-day of Apollo, and was called *Polyphthonus*. (Plut. *Quæst. Græcæ*, 9.)

Virginity was at first an indispensable requisite in the Pythoness; on account, as Diodorus tells us, of the purity of that state and its relation to Diana; moreover, because Virgins were thought better adapted than others of their sex to keep Oracular mysteries secret and inviolate. But an untoward accident having occurred to one of these consecrated damsels, the guardians of the Temple in order (as they imagined) to prevent its repetition for the future, permitted no one to fulfil the duties of the office till she had attained the mature age of fifty; they still indulged her, however, with the use of a maiden's habit. (Diod. Sic. *ut sup.*) The Response was always delivered in Greek. (Cic. *de Divin.* ii. 56.) When the reader calls to mind some of the many equivocating replies which are everywhere recorded as having been enounced from the Tripod, he may perhaps feel surprised that so late a writer as Plutarch should continue to vaunt its infallibility. No words, however, can be stronger than those which he has employed. "As Mathematicians call a straight line the shortest possible course between two points, so the answer of the Pythoness proceeds to the very truth without any diversion, circuit, fraud, or ambiguity. *It has never yet in a single instance been convicted of falsehood.*" (*De Pythiæ Or. Opera*, ii. p. 408. Francofurti, 1620.) *Τὰ ἐκ Τρίποδος* was a proverbial expression for Truth.

The Pythoness latterly not a Virgin.

Infallibility
of the
Oracle.

The origin of the name of *Jupiter Hammon*, and the locality of his Oracle, which we shall next briefly consider, are alike disputed. The Legend of its foundation by Dionysus on the recovery of his Libyan Kingdom, according to his Father's prophecy, is related by Dio-

Jupiter
Hammon.

ORACLE. dorus Siculus, (iii. 72.) and putting aside the wild story told by Herodotus, (ii. 42.) of the appearance to Hercules of Jupiter disguised by the Ram's head and fleece, the later author soberly contents himself by attributing Hammon's horns to the crest of the helmet which he had worn in battle; a key similar to that which has been applied by others to resolve the marvellous transformations of Proteus. Servius, on the IVth *Aeneid*, thinks that the horns symbolize the *involution* of the Responses. The Temple of Jupiter Hammon is described by Lucan (ix. 511.) poetically; in prose, but perhaps not more authentically, by Q. Curtius, (iv. 7.) by Strabo, (p. 30.) and by Arrian; (iii. p. 161.) and its wondrous Fount, from the days of Herodotus to our own, has been warehoused by small Poets as part of their stock in trade of sparkling illustrations. Under our notice of JUPITER, we have already spoken of this Temple and of the golden vessel in which the somewhat nondescript Idol of the God was carried abroad by his Priests, responding, if he were in good humour, to his votaries, not by speech, but by nodding. (Strabo, xvii. p. 814.) Hence, as might be expected, his infallibility derived no slight protection, for since the Priests themselves often confessed ignorance of their God's meaning, it was not easy for his votaries to tax him with mistake. The *Arietinum responsum*, therefore, although certain in itself, usually left those who applied for it in the uttermost uncertainty; and in the end it passed into a Proverb, which has been cited by Aulus Gellius, (iii. 3.) from a lost Comedy, the *Fretum*, even in his days but doubtfully attributed to Plautus:

*Nunc illud est,
Quod Arietinum responsum Magnis Ludis dicitur:
Peribo, si non fecero; si faxo vapulabo.*

Obscurity
of the
Oracle.

Visit of
Alexander
the Great.

Response to
Hannibal.

Antiquity of
Dodona.

Every thing about this Oracle partakes of obscurity; and even the visit of Alexander the Great, an event of sufficient magnitude to entitle us to look for an authentic narrative, is defaced by fable and puerility. The object of that most perilous journey is by no means clearly explained; for we can scarcely induce ourselves to believe that the Macedonian, "madman" as he might be, either seriously wished to emulate the reputed action of Perseus and of Hercules, or to satisfy any grave doubt which he might entertain as to his own immediate descent from Jove, embodied as a huge Serpent: *Malle Draconis se filium credi quam Philippi clarissimi Regis!* Among the other distinguished votaries of Jupiter Hammon were Lysander (Plut. *in vita*) and Hannibal; the latter of whom obtained a Response which brings to mind the Ecbatana of Cambyses, and the "Jerusalem" of our own Harry IV.: *Δίβυσσα κρύψει βῶλος τὸν Ἀννίβαλ δέμας.* The juggling Oracle by these words did not intimate that the ashes of the banished Carthaginian hero were to find repose in his native Country, but in Libyssa, a village of Bithynia, in which place he poisoned himself to escape delivery into the hands of Flaminius. It is but just, however, to Jupiter Hammon to state that his name as the Prophet on this occasion, is first introduced by Veccius. Plutarch when relating the story, in his *Life of Flaminius*, does not specify the particular Oracle which delivered the Response.

In passing on to *Dodona*, we altogether decline the controversy concerning its relative antiquity with Delphi, notwithstanding it has been peremptorily written that the Delphic Oracle was founded in A. M. 1638, whereas Deucalion and Pyrrha did not erect the Temple of Jupiter

at Dodona till A. M. 2492. (Clasen, 309.) The Prophetic voice at Dodona issued from a single oak, *ἐκ ὄρου* ὑψικόμοιο Διὸς, (Od. T. 297.) or as Hercules relates in the *Trachiniæ*,
ORACLE.

*Σιλλῶν ἱσιλῶν ἄλλος ἐστὶ γράψαμεν
πρὸς τῆς πατρῆας καὶ πολυγλώσσου δρυός.*

1169.

Although, unless Lucian be jocose, a Beech tree also gave tongue there: *ἡ φηγος ἐν Δωδώνῃ αὐτόφωνος ἐμαντεύετο.* (*Gallus, ad init.*) Boissard, indeed, cuts the knot by affirming that both Oaks and Beeches were vocal. (*De Divinat.* p. 89.) Bells and copper basins, suspended from the trees, clanged and tinkled at the slightest breath of wind, and perhaps with greater regularity of cadence whenever an Oracle was delivered. Whether it was a real Dove, or a Lady named Peristera, who first officiated as Priestess, it is not for us to decide, (Herodotus, ii. 55. Pausanias, x. 12.) although it may be thought that the question of Herodotus sufficiently conveys its own answer: *ἐπεὶ τέω τρόπῳ ἂν πελειὰς γὰ ἀνθρωπηῆ φωνῇ φθέγγετο;* A fountain of strange virtue near the sacred grove was named *Anapauomenon*, because it decreased at noon; its water was cold, and like other water extinguished torches if they were plunged beneath, but it possessed also the most unwaterlike power of relighting them if applied to it after extinction. Pliny, (ii. 103.) Pomponius Mela, (ii. 3.) and Solinus (7.) record the fact, and Lucretius (vi. 879.) undertakes to explain it. The Poet fails in his attempt, and St. Augustin takes a shorter mode than is satisfactory to Natural Philosophers, by referring the cause immediately to God's pleasure, who, as he implies, takes delight in thus puzzling mankind. (*De Civ. Dei*, xxi. 5—7.) Clasen thinks the general opinion mistaken which supposes Deucalion to have consulted this Oracle concerning the restoration of the Human Race after the Deluge. What need was there of such a question, asks the Professor with great simplicity, while his wife was yet alive? It was a matter *quod sanè ipse scire potuit*, without applying either to the Devil or to a Conjuror.

Trophonius, at whose Oracle we next arrive, according to Pausanias, (ix. 37.) was the most skilful architect of his day; and in conjunction with his brother Agamedes he plundered the Treasury which he had built for Hyrieus, by a trick similar to that which Herodotus (ii. 121.) has so amusingly related as practised by the two Egyptian brothers against Rhampsinitus. Concerning the origin of his Oracle there are many opinions. Some say that he was swallowed up by an earthquake in the cave which afterwards became prophetic; (Pausanias, *ut sup.*) others, that after having completed the adytum of Apollo at Delphi, (a very marvellous specimen of his workmanship, which Dr. Clarke thought might at some time be discovered on account of its singularity,) he declined asking any specific pay, but modestly requested the God to grant him whatever was the greatest benefit a man could receive; and in three days afterwards he was found dead. (Cicero, *Tusc. Quæst.* i. 47.) Cicero, however, in another place, (*De Nat. Deorum*, iii. 22.) cites Trophonius as one of the names of Mercury; and Boccaccio, catching the hint, at once finds a Greek etymology in *τρέπειν*, signifying the versatility of the God of Merchants and of Thieves. Even if Trophonius had more Oracles than one, that with which we are most concerned was at Lebadæa, in Bæotia. (Strabo, ix. 414. Pausanias, i. 34. ix. 39. Livy, xlv. 27.)

This Oracle was discovered after two years of scarcity in its neighbourhood, when the Pythoness ordered the starving

and fountain.

Story of
Trophonius.

Discovery
of his
Oracle.

ORACLE. population, who applied to her, to consult Trophonius in Lebadæa. The deputation sent for that purpose could not discover any trace of such an Oracle, till Saon, the oldest among them, obtained the desired information by following the flight of a swarm of bees. (Pausanias, ix. 40.) The Responses were given by the Genius of Trophonius to the inquirer who was compelled to descend into a Cave, of the nature of which Pausanias has left a very lively representation. The votary resided for a certain number of days in a Sanctuary (*ιερόν*) of Good Fortune, in which he underwent customary lustrations, abstained from the hot bath, but dipped in the river Hercyna; and was plentifully supplied with meat from the victims which he sacrificed. Many, indeed, were the sacred personages whom he was bound to propitiate with blood; among them were Trophonius himself and his sons, Apollo, Saturn, Jupiter Basileus, Juno Henioche, and Ceres Europa, who is affirmed to have been the Nurse of Trophonius. From an inspection of the entrails, a Soothsayer pronounced whether Trophonius was in fit humour for consultation. None of the *exta*, however favourable they might have been, were of the slightest avail, unless a ram, immolated to Agamedes at the mouth of the Cave on the very night of the descent, proved auspicious. When that propitious signal had been given, the Priests led the inquirer to the river Hercyna, where he was anointed and washed by two Lebadæan youths, thirteen years of age, named *Hermæi*. He was then carried further to the two spring-heads of the stream; and there he drank first of Lethe, in order that he might forget all past events and present his Mind to the Oracle as a *tabula rasa*; and secondly, of Mnemosyne, that he might firmly retain remembrance of every occurrence which was about to happen within the Cave. An Image, reputed to be the workmanship of Dædalus, was then exhibited to him, and so great was its sanctity, that no other eyes but those of a person about to undertake the adventure of the Cave were ever permitted to behold it. Next he was clad in a linen robe, girt with ribands, and shod with sandals peculiar to the Country. Respecting costume, Maximus Tyrius differs from Pausanias; he speaks either of entire nakedness or of a purple mantle. (*Diss.* xxvi.) The entrance to the Oracle was a very narrow aperture in a grove on the summit of a mountain, protected by a marble parapet about two cubits in height, and by brazen spikes above it. The upper part of the Cave was artificial, like an oven, (the *kelder* as the Dutchman in the *Spectator* calls it,) but no steps were cut in the rock, and the descent was made by a ladder brought to the spot on each occasion. On approaching the mouth of the adytum itself the adventurer lay flat, and holding in each hand some honeyed cakes, first inserted his feet into the aperture, then drew his knees and the remainder of his body after them, till he was caught by some hidden force, and carried downward as if by a whirlpool. The Responses were given sometimes by a vision, sometimes by words; and a forcible exit was then made through the original entrance, and in like manner feet foremost. There was only a single instance on record of any person who had descended failing to return, and that one deserved his fate; for his object was to discover treasure not to consult the Oracle. Immediately on issuing from the Cavern, the inquirer was placed on a seat called that of Mnemosyne, not far from the entrance, and there the Priests demanded a relation of every thing which he had seen and heard; he was

The descent
as described
by Pausa-
nias.

then carried once again to the Sanctuary of Good Fortune, where he remained for some time overpowered by terror and lost in forgetfulness. By degrees his former powers of intellect returned, and, in contradiction to the received opinion, he recovered the power of smiling. "I write," continues Pausanias, "not only from hearsay, but matters which I have seen occur to others, and of which I myself have made experiment when I went to consult Trophonius." (ix. 39.)

This pointed assertion effectually disproves the notion that a visitor of the Cave of Trophonius never smiled after his return. It is probable that the gloom, the mephitic vapours, and perhaps some violence from the Priests which he encountered in his descent, might seriously affect his constitution, and render him melancholy; and thus Aristophanes strongly expresses terror, by an expression in *The Clouds* which became proverbial,

ὡς δίδωκ' ἰγὼ
ἔσω καταβαίνων ὥσπερ ἐς Τροφώνιαν. 507.

One man, indeed, is noticed by Athenæus, (xiv. 1.) who did not recover his power of smiling till assisted by another Oracle. Parmeniscus of Metapontum finding himself thus wofully dispirited, went to Delphi for a remedy, and Apollo answered that he would find a cure if he resorted to his mother. The Hypochondriac interpreted this Response as relating to his own native Country; but on being disappointed in his hope there he sought relief in travelling. Touching by accident at Delos, he entered a Temple of Latona, and unexpectedly casting his eyes upon an Idol of that Goddess (Apollo's mother) most grotesquely sculptured, he burst into an involuntary flood of laughter. Of other recorded descents into the Cave of Trophonius, that of Timarchus, described by Plutarch, (*de Socratis Genio; Opera*, ii. 590.) is dismissed by the writer himself as a Fable, ὁ μὲν Τιμάρχου μῦθος ἔστω. That of Apollonius Tyanæus (Philostratus, iv. 8.) was an irruption, not a legitimate visit. The Impostor appears to have bullied the Priests, and to have done exactly according to his pleasure both above and below ground.

Dr. Clarke in his visit to Lebadæa found every thing belonging to the Hieron of Trophonius in its original state, excepting that the narrow entrance to the adytum was choked with rubbish. The Turkish Governor was afraid of a popular commotion if he gave permission for cleansing this aperture. Mr. Cripps, however, despite the fear of becoming permanently ἀγέλαστος, introduced the whole length of his body into the cavity, and by thrusting a long pole before him found it utterly stopped. The waters of Lethe and Mnemosyne at present supply the washerwomen of Lebadæa. We must not part from the Cave of Trophonius without an allusion to Addison's Dream. Few of the *Spectators* exhibit more graceful humour than that Number (599.) in which he approaches the precincts of the Oracle, and the melancholy charm which clouded the brow of others has been powerless with him. But it must be remembered that he awoke before he stepped within the entrance.

The Oracle of Delos, notwithstanding its high reputation, had few peculiarities which need detain us: its virtue was derived from the nativity of Apollo and Diana in that Island. At Dindyma, or Didyma, near Miletus, Apollo presided over the Oracle of the *Branchidæ*, so called from either one of his sons or of his favourites, Branchus of Thessaly, whom he instructed in soothsaying while alive, and canonized after death. The Responses were given by a Priestess, who bathed and

ORACLE.
Melancholy
of those
who de-
scended.

Modern
state of the
Cave of
Trophonius.

Oracle of
Delos.
Of the
Branchidæ.

ORACLE. fasted for three days before consultation, and then sat upon a bar, waving a charming-rod in her hand, and inhaling the steam from a hot spring. (Jamblichus, xx.) Apollo Dindymæus was one of the few Gods to whom the Roman Law allowed the privilege of being a Legatee. (*Ulpiani Fragm. Tit. 23. § 5.*) At Claros, near Colophon, was the Oracle of the *Clarian Apollo*, delivered by a Priest selected for the most part out of a Milesian family, who prophesied after drinking the water of a subterraneous fountain, which while it gave insight into futurity at the same time shortened the term of life. (Pliny, ii. 103.) It had also the enviable quality of inspiring with verse those who were before illiterate, as Germanicus found by experiment upon its guardians. *Tum in specum degressus (sacerdos) haustū fontis arcani aquā ignarus plerumque literarum et carminum edit responsa versibus, compositis super rebus quas quis mente recepit.* (Tacitus, *Annal.* ii. 54.) The Response to Germanicus was inauspicious, and we learn from Strabo that it was one of the latest delivered by the Clarian Oracle. (xiv. p. 642.)

Of the Clarian Apollo.

Egyptian Oracles.

In Butus, on the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile stood an Oracle of Latona. (Herod. ii. 155.) It had the merit of predicting the death of the insane tyrant Cambyses. Herodotus speaks also of other Egyptian Oracles; one of Jupiter in Heliopolis, (ii. 8.) others of Diana, of Mars, of Minerva, and of Hercules. (ii. 83.) Apis, the sacred Bull, was supposed to be Oracular, as he received or rejected food from the hand of a votary; and he plainly announced calamity to Germanicus by disdain his offering. (Pliny, viii. 46.)

Oracle of Amphiaræus.

In the Temple of Amphiaræus at Oropus, on the frontiers of Bœotia and Attica, Oracular dreams were given to those who slept upon the skin of a ram which they had previously sacrificed. The Priests were the interpreters, after a day's abstinence. The fountain belonging to this Oracle was a second Pactolus to its Sacerdotal establishment. No rite was performed in it, nor was it used for lustrations, but its waters proved an un-failing source of substantial profit. Every patient who consulted Amphiaræus respecting any disease, and who was satisfied with the Oracle's prescription, threw a piece of gold into the consecrated spring before his departure. (Pausanias, i. 34.)

Numerous other Oracles.

The minor Oracles, of which little more is known besides the names, were numerous, and these we may be allowed to omit. The largeness of their number may be determined from a passage in Tertullian's *Tract De Animâ*, in which, after noticing four or five of the chief Oracles, he proceeds, *Cætera cum suis et originibus et ritibus, et relatoribus, et cum omni deinceps historiâ somniorum Hermippus Beritensis quinione voluminum satiatissimè descripsit.* (p. 290.) Plutarch also has spoken of Bœotia singly as being *ἐνεκα χρηστηρίων πολυφώνος.* (*De Defect. Or.* 411.) One Oracle of Bacchus in Thrace, however, is of too jovial a nature to be dismissed altogether in silence. The statue of the jolly God was inscribed with the words *Infucata veritas*, for which Clasen would not inaptly substitute *In vino veritas*; since the Priests having first listened to the question of the worshipper, filled themselves to the brim with wine, together with which they affected to imbibe the fumes of Prophecy. *Quo facto aliquid murmurabant vel loquebantur quod habebatur pro Oraculi responso.* The authority which Clasen cites for this story is Maiolus in his *Dies Caniculares*, p. 361.

Cessation of Oracles.

Lucian has treated the extinction of Oracles with great

humour as a subject of much congratulation to Apollo. **ORACLE.** "How troublesome," he says, "must have been the incessant duty of the Soothsaying God; how stunned must have been his ears with hourly inquiries. First, he was obliged to be at Delphi, then he must run post haste to Colophon, cross over to Xanthos, return to Claros, look in at Delos, and hurry on to the Branchidæ. Wherever, indeed, any one of his ghostly interpreters chose to sip holy water, nibble the laurel, and mount the tripod, thither must Apollo resort with all diligence and obsequiousness, or good b'ye to his reputation." (*Bis accusatus, ad init.*) That at our Saviour's birth "the Oracles were dumb," was long a received article of belief, a doubt concerning which would have savoured of profaneness; and the splendid use which Milton has made of that fancy in his *Ode on the Nativity* reconciles us to its existence. But, in truth, it is no more than a fancy; and one which, instead of elevating the majesty of Heaven must tend to its degradation in the eyes of the soberly pious. On this point we may learn a lesson from a Pagan: *καταμηνύς τὸν Θεὸν ἀνθρωπίναις χρείαις οὐ φείδεται τῆς σεμνότητος, οὐδὲ τηρεῖ τὸ ἄξιωμα καὶ τὸ μέγεθος αὐτὸ τῆς ἀρετῆς.* (*Plut. de Defectu Orac.* 414.) Without attributing this cessation to Divine agency, there were obvious reasons for its occurrence, which was not sudden but gradual. As men became less ignorant they were less easily deceived, and the Oracular trade being no longer profitable fell out of the market. The frauds which Eusebius notices as revealed by the confessions of Pagan Priests in the reign of Constantine, (*Præparatio Evangelica*, iv. v. vi.) must have been long suspected, if not in many instances discovered, and must, consequently, have tended greatly to render Oracles contemptible. The parallel which such instances afford to the impostures laid open by the Visitations of many of our own Religious Houses at the Reformation cannot fail to strike the most inattentive reader.

Not at the Advent of our Saviour.

Van Dale (a Dutch Writer of the last Century, whose Work was presented to the French in a lighter form by Fontenelle in his *Histoire des Oracles*) has cited innumerable authorities to disprove the common opinion, that Oracles ceased at the Birth of Christ. Among them are no less distinguished writers than Tacitus, Philostratus, Lucian, Strabo, Juvenal, Suetonius, Martial, Statius, Pliny the younger, Tertullian, Herodian, Plutarch, Dion Cassius, Capitolinus, Trebellius Pollio, Zosimus, Sozomen, and Ammianus Marcellinus, (*Diss. I. de Orac.* p. 87—117.) all of whom have incidentally mentioned Oracular Responses as existing in their own days. It would detain us far too long if we were to examine these accounts separately; and the point which is sought to be established by them scarcely requires the citation of anterior testimony if we produce the latest evidence which has been given. Theodoret writes of Julian when he was about to undertake his Parthian War, that *εἰς ἅπαντα τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ρωμαίων ἡγεμονίαν χρηστήρια τοὺς εὐνουστάτους τῶν ὑπηκόων ἐξεπέμψεν.* (iii. 9.) Julian would not have taken this trouble of sending to all the Oracles in his dominions if they had long since been silent; that they were not a few may seem implied by *ἅπαντα*; and whether the Emperor himself believed in them or not, there cannot be a doubt from his anxiety to obtain their sanction, that he knew them to possess influence over the minds of the populace. Macrobius, who flourished yet later, in the reigns of Arcadius and Honorius, speaks of the *Sortes Antianæ*, in words which distinctly prove that

ORACLE. they were consulted as Oracles in his time. The Idol of the Heliopolitan God, he says, is carried abroad by its Priests, *ferunturque divino spiritu, non suo arbitrio, sed quo Deus propellit vehentes: ut videmus apud Antium promoveri simulacra Fortunarum ad danda responsa. Saturnalia, i. 23.*

Bayle. Bayle says less on Oracles than might be expected, but that little is pungent. The Pagan notions of the Deity, he observes, were as false as Atheism itself. After a favourable Response from Jupiter, we meet countless instances of application to Apollo as the Judge *de dernier ressort*; and many Gods were consulted, just as we consult many Advocates concerning a Lawsuit, in order that we may obtain the surest opinion by comparison. *Tot capita tot sensus.*

Modern
Oracle to
Erigena.

In times much more modern, a whimsical mention of an Oracle occurs in the Biography of Johannes Scotus Erigena, a Monk of St. David's, who taught Logic, Music, and Arithmetic at Oxford in the reign of Alfred. It should be premised that doubts exist concerning the name, the native Country, and the identity of this excellent Professor; and we are indebted for our principal knowledge of him to the industry of Anthony à Wood, who has transcribed his account from the MS. *Glossæ* of Roger Bacon on Aristotle's Tract *de Secretis Mulierum*, preserved in the Library of Christ Church, Oxford. (1616, D. 3. 17.) Bacon, who calls Erigena Patricius, says that he was a most skilful and faithful interpreter of Tongues, to whom we are indebted for some true copies of certain Works of Aristotle obtained in the manner related below. Erigena had been a great traveller, and "he tells us, also, that he left no place or Temple in which the Philosophers were wont to compose and repose their secret Works, which he had not thoroughly searched when he was in Greece and other Eastern parts of the World. There was not also any learned man whom he believed to have some knowledge in Philosophical writings but he sought him out. At length, coming to the Oracle of the Sun which Æsculapides built, he found therein a solitary man most learned in Philosophy and in wit excellent, to whom applying himself as much as he could, did in the result supplicate him that he would communicate to him the secret writings of that Oracle, &c. With some consideration he promised to do it, and being as good as his word, Patricius found among them the Work which he desired, and for which he had purposely journeyed to that place, namely, Aristotle's Book called *Secretum Mulierum*; which being obtained he retired with great joy, and gave many thanks to God for it." The real ver-

sion of the story probably is, that Erigena discovered the MS. in a Temple in Greece; for even honest Anthony is startled by the Oracular portion of the narrative. "Without doubt," he remarks in a note, "our famous Friar is here mistaken, for Oracles were long before the time of Erigena ceased." (*Hist. and Ant. of Univ. of Oxford, i. 40. by Gutch.*) Aubrey, however, cannot so easily relinquish the marvel, which gains not a little by transfusion into his pages. "Johannes Scotus Erigena, when he was in Greece, did go to an Oracle to inquire for a Treatise of Aristotle, and found it by the Response of the Oracle. This he mentions in his Works lately printed at Oxford!" (*Miscellanies. Oracles.*)

In a Satirical Dialogue by Cælius Calcagninus, *Oraculorum Liber; Opera*, (640.) may be found some amusing Parodies on ancient Responses delivered by an imaginary modern Oracle. The inquirer, who receives the following reply, is first portrayed as *Gallus quidam e proceribus morbo laborans intercute, quem ex crapulâ, puto, contraxerat, obeso ventre, torosis lacertis, prominentibus labris, glabro calvicio, torque alioqui insignis et frequenti famulatio. Rogabat autem Apollinem ut consuleret quâ ratione sine morbi præjudicio posset gemmatas lagenas haurire.* The object of the Oracle in return was to mystify, and the success of the attempt can scarcely be doubted when we read the prescription which was enunciated.

ORACLE.
ORAL.

Cælius
Calcagninus.

*Thesprotios cineres Nabathæaque lilia misce.
Junge latus catulo, femur hiatum junge.*
Naritiumque piper terras cum Syrius urit
Clunibus admoveas; sed clunes dropace levâ (lævi (?))
Castoreumque linas. Tum mascula pellis hycnæ
Virus in exertos inspiret nocte molares.
Terque pedes, bis terque caput sub gurgite Hydaspi
Merge, trientales demum continge dyotas.*

The Frenchman retired quite satisfied with this *concinnum pharmacum*. We wish an unhappy Poet who was among the inquiring throng had done the same. He was answered, that he must fulfil his fate and starve. Yet his tuneful application, with which we shall conclude, may seem to have merited greater favour from the God of Song.

*Cura mihi Aonides, semper mihi numen Apollo,
Nocte dieque illi barbata nostra sonant.
Sed mihi quid fructus dulcissima barbata præbent?
Quâ tandem Aonides utilitate juvant!
Pauperies me dura premit, sævique labores,
Atque arcere hyemem vix toga sarta potest.
Nonne fuit satius medicas excurrere ad artes?
Nonne fuit satius civica jura sequi?
Da, rogo, consilium, votorum inspector Apollo,
Nam te dulce sequi, sed mihi egeré grave est.*

ORAISON. See ORIZON.

O'RAL, } Lat. *os, oris*, perhaps from Gr. *ἐρ-εῖν*, to
O'RALLY. } speak.

Spoken or uttered by the mouth; by word of mouth.

And see *orally* in the Quotation from Hall: "so present as to be received in the mouth."

As for *orall* traditions, what certaintie can there be in them? what foundation of truth can be layd upon the breath of man?

Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 40. *The Old Religion*, sec. 3.

That it should be corporally, carnally, *orally* present, and torn in pieces with our teeth (as good Pope Nicholas caused Berengarius to say, and our Allen hath followed him unbidden) hath ever seemed impious to us, and (as Austen judges it) no lesse than flagitious.

Id. Ib. vol. i. fol. 625. *No Peace with Rome*, sec. 17.

Both Romanists and Pharisees own alike a written doctrine, but then they both pretend the true sense and explication thereof to have descended to them by *oral* tradition.

Tillotson. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 590. *The Rule of Faith*, part iii. sec. 9.

Mr. White, indeed, says, that the faith of the Jews was not delivered to them *orally*, but by writing; than which nothing can be more inconsistent with his hypothesis. *Id. Ib.* fol. 591.

Before the invention of the arts of writing, carving, and painting, *oral* tradition must have been the only vehicle of historical knowledge; and, with respect to this, it is well worth our notice, that the wisdom of Providence has made provision for the instruction of youth in the dispositions and circumstances of their aged parents.

Priestley. *Lectures on History*, vol. i. part ii. lect. 4. p. 99.

* We cannot attempt an emendation in this line, which no doubt is faulty.

ORAN.

ORAN, a corruption of the Arabic word Wahrán,* is the name of a considerable town on the Northern coast of Africa. It is built on a declivity five miles South-East of the Mersá-l kebír, (*i.e.* Great Port,) the Portus Magnus of the Ancients, and is about half a furlong East of the village of Gízah. (Quiza Colonia,) The Castle of Santa Cruz, its principal fort, is in $35^{\circ} 44' 27''$ North, and $39' 15''$ West,† and the town itself, situated partly on the plain, partly on a rising ground at the foot of lofty mountains overhanging it to the North and North-West, presents to the eye groups of well-built houses, rising gradually above each other, and overshadowed by fine trees, so as to form one of the most picturesque scenes in this part of Barbary. (*Voyages, &c.* p. 56.) On the ridge of the mountain behind the town, there are two castles commanding it and the Mersá-l kebír; and to the South and South-East, there are two others on the same level as the lower part of the town, but separated from it by a deep winding valley through which a small stream of excellent water flows; and near its source stands a fifth castle, "which not only," says Dr. Shaw, (p. 13.) "guards the matmórs (granaries) that are dug under the walls of it, but is at the same time an important defence to the city." He also mentions in terms of admiration, the beauty of the ravine to the South, interspersed with orange-groves and rills trickling over rocky beds, while shady bowers and a change of scene occur at every step. "By Nature as well as by Art, Wahrán," he adds, "is a place of great strength and much more tenable than Algiers; the Spaniards, therefore, owed their success against it, in 1732, to a sudden panic which seized the Beg who had the command and abandoned it without making any resistance." The early history of this town, with which Dr. Shaw seems to have been unacquainted, fully confirms his suspicion, that it is not on the site of an ancient city; for, according to Abú

Obaïd al Bekrí of Cordova, who flourished in the Xth Century, it was founded by seamen from Andalus, (Spain,) A. H. 290, (A. D. 903,) destroyed by hostile Berbers seven years afterwards, rebuilt in the following year by Abú Hamíd Dáwis, burnt and pillaged by Yálí, another Berber Chief, A. H. 343, (A. D. 954,) and again reestablished, after having lain for several years in ruins. In the XIIth Century, Idrísí (*Clim.* iii. 1. p. 30.) described it as "a city near the sea-shore, surrounded with strong walls of earth, having well-supplied markets, workmen of various trades, and much profitable commerce. It is opposite to Almeria on the coast of Andalus, (Spain,) and distant from it two days' sail. Close to it there is a small port which can afford no shelter; but two miles distant from it, is the Great Harbour, (El mersá-l kebír,) in which the largest ships are sheltered from every wind; there is no port like it in all the coast of the Land of the Berbers. The inhabitants of Wahrán are supplied with water by a stream flowing

* Wahrán may signify "the tremulous vapour seen on a very hot day," and has no relation to wa'ar, difficult of ascent, from which Dr. Shaw (p. 12.) derives it. Guaharan, Guharan, Warran, Aurán, and Oran, are the various corruptions of this name commonly occurring; Gomez (*De Reb. Gest. Ximenii*, p. 1022.) says it was also called Acra and Madaura.

† Shaw places Oran just as far to the East of the Meridian of London, in $35^{\circ} 49'$ North, approaching therefore near to the true latitude. According to Marmol (v. 28. tom. ii. fol. 194 c.) its latitude is 34° North, and its longitude $12^{\circ} 30'$ East of Ferro, ($5^{\circ} 39' 36''$ West of Greenwich,) nearly in the position of Ceuta.

by it into the sea. On this stream there are gardens and orchards, producing abundance of fruit; its inhabitants, also, collect much honey, and have abundance of butter, cream, oxen, and sheep, the latter sold at a very low price. It is much frequented by ships from Spain. Its inhabitants are very observant of their engagements, clever, and proud." "The people of one of the neighbouring villages," says El Bekrí, (*Not. et Extr.* xii. 528.) "are famous for their extraordinary height and strength. If the accounts of many eye-witnesses can be believed, a good-sized man does not reach the shoulder of one of these people. One of them could walk about while carrying six men at the same time, and another brought home upon his back a load of wood sufficient for building a house." In Leo's time (p. 511.) it contained 6000 houses, and had mosques, schools, hospitals, baths, inns, and fine and lofty walls. Most of its inhabitants were tradesmen or linen-weavers, but many were men of substance. They were remarkable for their good manners and civility to strangers, and had large dealings with the Catalans and Genoese. Though within the territories of the Sultán of Telemsán, (Tremecen,) they never entirely acknowledged his sovereignty, and while they allowed his officers to collect the port-duties for him, all civil and criminal suits in the city were settled by an Alkáid of their own choice. Their continued and daring piracies at length provoked the displeasure of Spain, and on a second attack after an unsuccessful attempt, the place was, in 1509, taken by the Cardinal Don Fray Francisco Ximenez, Archbishop of Toledo, in person, at the head of a very large force. (Marmol, ii. fol. 195. b.) It was captured partly by a stratagem, and partly by the treachery of the agents of the Sultán of Telemsán. The Algerines, after an unsuccessful attempt to retake it in 1555, at length regained it in 1703, after it had been in the possession of Spain for very nearly 200 years. In July 1732, however, a Spanish armament under the command of the Duke de Montemar retook Oran, and the Castle of Marsá-l kebír, and since that period, those places as well as Ceuta have formed a part of the Spanish dominions.

Voyages dans les Etats Barbaresques, Paris, 1786; Shaw, *Travels*, 4to.; Luis del Marmol, *Africa*, Granada, 1573, 3 tom. fol.; Gomecius, *De Rebus gestis Fr. Ximenii*, Francofurt, 1603; *Notices et Extraits des MSS. de la Bibliothèque du Roi*, Paris, 12 tom. 4to.; Leo Africanus, *Descriptio Africae*, Ed. Elzev.; *Modern Universal History*.

O' RANGE, n. } Fr. orange; It. arancia;
O' RANGERY, } Sp. naranja; Low Lat. au-
O' RANGE-TAWNEY, adj. } rantium; Lat. aurata mala,
O' RANGE-TAWNEY, n. } χρυσά μῆλα, because of their golden colour.

The trivial name of the *Citrus Aurantium* of Linnaeus.

Your chekes enbolned like a mellow costard,
Colour of orange.

Another Ballade. Imputed to Chaucer.

And a while after came the notary to us aboard our ship; holding in his hand a fruit of that country, like an orange, but of colour between orange-tawny and scarlet: which cast a most excellent odour.

Bacon. *New Atlantis*, fol. 4.

[They say] that usurers should have orange-tawney bonnets, because they doe Judaize.

Id. *Essaie* 41. p. 239.

Besides the wholesome luxury which that place abounds with, I have always thought a kitchen-garden a more pleasant sight than the finest orangerie, or artificial greenhouse.

Spectator, No. 477.

ORAN.

ORANGE.

ORANGE. It rarely happens to find a plant vigorous enough to have (like an orange tree) at once beautiful shining leaves, fragrant flowers, and delicious nourishing fruit. *Spectator*, No. 155.

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ORA-
TION.

ORA'TION, } Fr. *oration*, *orateur*; It. *orazione*, *oratore*; Sp. *oracion*, *orador*; Lat. *oratio*, *orator*, from *orare*, *quod ab ore factum*, (see Scheid. in Lennep, in v. öpw,) *proprie significat ore precari*, to pray or beseech, by word of mouth; and thus, the Fr. *oraison*; Ital. *orazione*; Sp. *oracion*; a prayer. *Oration* is usually applied to

An elaborate speech or harangue;
An *orator*, one who makes or utters such a speech; or an eloquent speaker. See the Quotation from Elyot.
Orator and *oratrix*; the male and female suitors in our Courts of Equity.
Oratory, Fr. *oratoire*; a place (closet, chapel, &c.) for prayer.

But certes (quod she) these *orators* or aduocates, doen al the contrary, for thei enforcen hem to commoue the iudges, to haue pitie of hem, that doen the greuances and the wronges.

Chaucer. Boecius, book iv. p. 440.

And for to don his rite and sacrifice,
He estward hath upon the gate above,
In worship of Venus goddess of love,
Don make an auter and an *oratorie*.

Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1907.

— If wimmen hadden written stories,
As clerkes han. within hir *oratories*,
They wold have writ of men more wikkednesse,
Than all the merke of Adam may redresse.

Id. The Wif of Baihes Prologue, v. 6276.

Saynt Gregory Nazianzene the gret famous olde doctour, wrytyng in his second *oration* made against the gret emperour infidele, commonlye called Julianus apostata, &c.
Sir Thomas More. Works, fol. 399. *The First Part of the Con- futation of Tyndall*.

An *orator* is he, that can or may speke or reason in euery ques- tion sufficetly, elegantly, and to perswade properly, accordyng to the dygnytie of the thyng that is spoken of, the opportunitie of tyme, and pleasure of them that be herers.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book i. ch. xiii.

And also heereby we grant to them licence to build them *ora- tories* or temples.

Fox. Martyrs, fol. 78. *The Ten First Persecutions*, &c. Anno 318.

And after the procession, the king himselfe remaining seated in the quire, the lord archbishop vpon the greece of the quire, made a long *oration*.

Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 178.

Their *orators* thou then extoll'st as those
The top of eloquence, statists indeed,
And lovers of their Country, as may seem;
But herein to our prophets far beneath,
As men divinely taught, and better teaching
The solid rules of Civil government
In their majestic unaffected stile
Than all the *oratory* of Greece and Rome.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book iv. l. 350.

I sorrow, lastly, to haue seene
Whom now I wish to see,
Because I see loue's *oratrice*
Pleads tediously to thee.

Warner. Albion's England, book ii. ch. ix.

In France he robbed the *oratories* and temples of the Gods, stored with rich offerings and ornaments.

Hakewill. Apologie, book iv. sec. 3. fol. 356.

The acting of playes is but a preposterous spurious course, to traîne up youthes to an *oratoricall* grave comely action or elocution.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, part ii. act iv. sc. 1. p. 940.

Nor do they oppose things of this nature argumentatively, so much as *oratoriously*.

Bishop Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 115.

The former [Demosthenes] who had to deal with a people of much more politeness, learning, and wit, laid the greatest weight of his *oratory* upon the strength of his arguments offered to their understanding and reason: whereas Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere, more ignorant, and less mercurial nation, by dwelling almost entirely on the pathetick part.

Swift. Works, vol. iv. p. 9. *Letter to a young Clergyman*.

At the same time the *oratorial* part of these gentlemen seldom vouchsafe to mention fewer than fifteen hundred, or two thousand people, to be maintained in this hospital, without troubling their heads about the fund.

Id. Ib. vol. xvi. p. 294. *Considerations about maintaining the Poor*.

Among the Ancients it was a fundamental principle, and frequently inculcated, "*Quod omnibus disciplinis et artibus debet esse instructus orator*;" that the *orator* ought to be an accomplished scholar, and conversant in every part of learning.

Blair. Lecture 1. vol. i. p. 5. *Introduction*.

The fret work in the small *oratories* at Winchester, and the part behind the choir at Gloucester would furnish beautiful models.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. ch. v. p. 194.

Whether diffused or compressed, gay or grave, whether for his abundance or his brevity, he is equally to be admired, nor is he supereminent for poetical talents only, but for *oratorical* also.

Observer, No. 122.

ORB, n.

ORB, v.

O'RBED,

O'RBY,

O'RBICK,

ORBI'CLAR,

ORBICULA'TION,

O'RBICLE,

O'RBIT.

Fr. *orb*; It. and Sp. *orbe*;
Lat. *orbis*; a sphere or circle.
See EXORBITANT.

A sphere or circle; any round or spherical body; a wheel; a circular motion or revolution:

Orbit is used by Young as a diminutive of *orb*.

Yet it is not to be conceiv'd that those eternal effluences of sanctity and love in the glorified saints, should by this means be confin'd, and cloy'd with repetition of that which is prescrib'd, but that our happiness may *orb* itself into a thousand vagancies of glory and delight, and with a kind of eccentrical equation be, as it were, an invariable planet of joy and felicity.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 41. *The Reason of Church Government*.

And her bright eyes (the *orbs* which beauty move)
As Phœbus dazzle in his glorious race.

Drummond. Sonnet.

— Let each
His adamantine coat gird well, and each
Fit well his helm, gripe fast his *orbed* shield,
Borne ev'n or high.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book vi. l. 543.

How the body of this *orbick* frame
From tender infancy so big became.

Bacon. Pan or Nature.

Such wat'ry *orbicles* young boys do blow
Out from their soapy shells, and much admire
The swimming world, which tenderly they row
With easy breath till it be waved higher.

G. Fletcher. Christ's Triumph on Earth.

And this ethereal quintessence of heav'n
Flew upward, spirited with various forms,
That roll'd *orbicular*, and turn'd to stars
Numberless, as thou seest, and how they move.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book iii. l. 718.

It might have been more significantly called *orbiculation*, seeing this circumfusion makes not only a circle, but fills a sphere.

More. Song of the Soul. Introduction General, p. 424.

— Then Paris, first with his long javeline parts,
It smote Atrides *orbic* targe: but ranne not through the brasse.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, book iii. fol. 45.

— When now arraid
The world was with the Spring; and *orbic* heures
Had gone the round againe, through herbs and flowers.
Id. Ib. Odyssey, book x. fol. 157.

ORA-
TION.
—
ORB.

ORB.

ORC.

When the conquering orb, with one bright ray,
Broke thro' the gloom, and rethron'd the day.
Hughes. To Mr. Constantine.

This line, thus curve and thus orbicular,
Render direct, and perpendicular.
Congreve. An Impossible Thing.

Attend, and you discern it [ambition] in the fair
Conduct a finger, or reclaim a hair;
Or roll the lucid orbit of an eye;
Or, in full joy elaborate a sigh.
Young. Satire 5. On Women.

Only there is this difference, that the bodies of the great system
were projected at great distances from each other, and in such a
manner that the planets revolve in orbits almost circular, so as not
to come too near to the sun, or to be carried too far from him in
their revolutions.

*Maclaurin. Sir Isaac Newton. Philosophical Dissertations, book iv.
ch. i. p. 297.*

Yet when thy spirit, taught from earth to fly
Spreads her full plume, and gains upon the sky,
One moment pause, till these dead orbs resign
Their last faint beam, and speed my soul to thine.
Cawthorn. Lady Jane Grey to Lord Guilford Dudley.

ORBEA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*,
order *Digynia*, natural order *Asclepiadeæ*. Generic char-
acter: corolla five-cleft, star-shaped, the surface corru-
gated, in the centre a large, round, raised appendage,
stamens unequally two-cleft.

A genus divided from *Slapelia*, differing from that
genus in the large central orb. There are twelve species
described, all natives of the South of Africa.

ORBICULA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Acephalous
Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell orbicular, inequivalve, with-
out apparent hinge; lower valve very thin, flattened,
adhering to marine bodies; upper valve subconic, with
the apex more or less elevated.

Type of the genus, *O. Norvegica*; Lamarck, *Anim. sans
Vert.* vol. vi. p. 242. Inhabiting the Northern Ocean.

ORBICULINA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Cephalopo-
dous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell subdiscoid, multilocular,
with compound, contiguous turns; spire eccentric;
cells short, very numerous; septa imperforate.

A fossil genus, containing several species, none of
which are British.

ORBITY, Fr. *orbité*, orphanism; lack of parents,
also want of children; generally, any lack or want. See
ORPHAN, *infra*.

Not fully a mother, shee's in orbitie,
At once receiver and the legacie.
Donne. Poems, p. 333. The Annuntiation and Passion.

Old age and orbitie, as Cesellius professed, were those two things
that emboldened him.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 572. The Balm of Gilead, sec. 3.

ORBULITA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Cephalopodous
Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell subdisciform, spiral, the
sides equal, the last whorl embracing and concealing the
previously formed ones; the inner walls joined by
waved sutures; septa transverse, lobed at their circum-
ference, and perforated by a marginal tube.

Type of the genus, *O. discus*, Sowerby, *Min. Conc.*
pl. xiii. A numerous fossil genus, the species of which
are found in limestone, oolite, lias, &c. Several in
Britain.

ORC, Lat. *orca*, *belluæ marinæ* genus; quod Græcis
ὄρυξ, estque orca ex ὄρυγα. Holland (*Plin.* book ix. ch.
vi.) writes the word with the Lat. termination, *orcæ*.

Her marble-minded breast, impregnable, rejects
The ugly orks, that for their lord the ocean woo.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 2.

The haunt of seales and orcs, and sea mews cling.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book xi. l. 835.

O'RCHARD, } Some of our old writers (Holland,
O'RCHARDING, } North) write this word *hort-yard*, as
O'RCHARDIST. } if they would give a Latin origin to
the first syllable: the word is variously written in A. S.
ort-geard, orc-geard, orc-eard, orc-yrð. Junius and
Lye think the first to be the most ancient, and that it is
formed from *weort-yard*, i. e. *wyrt-yard*, a yard or place
prepared for worts or herbs; and in *John*, ch. xviii. vv.
1 and 26. we find Goth. *aurtigards, aurtigarda, hortus*,
in A. S. *wyrt-tun*, an inclosure for worts. (See TOWN.)
Lye would derive the Lat. *hortus*, from *ort* or *weort*.
Orchard is now applied to

A garden for fruit trees.

He ladde hym into an orchard, as yt gret ned were
To speke wyþ him priueliche, þat no man y war nere.
R. Gloucester, p. 104.

Bituene Saint Oswalde's zat, & þe North zat iwis,
Is a long wal inou, as þe abbode's orchard is.
Id. p. 555.

Neither is that orchard vnfruitful, which vnder shoue of sundrie
weedes, hath medicinale plaisters for all infirmities.

Gascoigne. To the Youth of England.

I made me orchardes & gardens of pleasure, & plated trees in
them of all maner frutes.

Bible, Anno 1551. Ecclesiastes, ch. ii.

Trench grounds for orcharding, and the kitchen-garden to lie for
a winter mellowing.

Evelyn. Kalendarium Hortense. October.

However expert the orchardist may be, much will depend on soil.
Transactions of the Adelphi Society, vol. xiii. p. 24.

Else false hopes
He cherishes, nor will his fruit expect
Th' autumnal season, but in Summer's pride,
When other orchats smile, abortive fail.

J. Philips. Cider, book i.

ORCHESIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous
insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ eleven-jointed, the eight
basal joints short, obconic-cylindric, a little broadest at
the apex, the third longer than the following, the seventh
and eighth rather stouter than the preceding, the three
terminal ones abruptly large, forming an oval, acute,
club; palpi unequal; maxillary large, the second and
third joints produced within, the apical are much larger,
elongate, obtrigonal; labial filiform; mandibles short,
notched internally; head inflexed; eyes elongate; thorax
somewhat semicircular, with the posterior angles acute;
elytra rigid, elongate, narrow; back flat; legs slender;
posterior saltatorial; tibiæ simple, posterior short, with
very long spurs at the apex, serrated externally; tarsi
elongate, heteromorous, the four anterior, with the penul-
timate joint subcordate, emarginate above.

Type of the genus, *Dircea micans*, Fabricius; *Mega-
toma picea*, Herbst, *Col.* vol. iv. p. 97. pl. xxxix. fig. 5.
A pretty genus, of which the species inhabit *boleti*; two
are found in Britain, and several on the Continent.

ORCHESTES, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous
insects*.

Generic character. Antennæ geniculated, eleven-
jointed, rather short and slender; funiculus six-jointed,
its first joint large, obconic, second and third oblong,
obconic, the remainder subequal, short, truncate at the
apex; club thick, oblong-ovate; head small, produced

ORC.

ORCHES-
TES.

ORCHES- in front into an inflexed, elongate, rather stout, and
TES. rounded, bent, free rostrum; eyes large, round, promi-
ORDAIN. nent, approximating; *thorax* small, obconic, bisinuated
 or subtruncate behind; *elytra* oblong-ovate, broader
 than the *thorax*, the apex obtusely rounded; *pygidium*
 sometimes exposed; legs stout, anterior approximating,
 posterior longest, and formed for leaping; *femora* cla-
 vate; posterior generally very much incrassated, some-
 times denticulated.

Type of the genus, *Cur. quercus*, Linnæus; *Cu. rufus*,
 Donovan, *Brit. Ins.* vol. xi. pl. 389. fig. 3. A nume-
 rous and pretty genus, of which at least eighteen species
 inhabit Britain; being found chiefly upon oaks, beeches,
 poplars, and willows; they leap nimbly.

ORCHESTIA, in Zoology, a genus of *Crustacea*.

Generic character. Head distinct; *antennæ* four,
 superior not longer than the two first joints of the under
 ones; legs dissimilar of the male, the four anterior are
 monodactyle, the second pair with a compressed band;
 of the female, the anterior pair monodactyle, the second
 didactyle; *abdomen* furnished with branchial and swim-
 ming appendages below, and vesicular bodies at the base
 of some of the legs.

Type of the genus, *O. littorea*, Leach; Desmarest,
Crustacea, 261. Four or five species, of which the
 typical one inhabits the coasts of Britain, beneath stones,
 above high-water mark.

O'RCHESTRA, } Fr. *orchestre*; It., Sp., and Lat.

O'RCHESTRE. } *orchestra*; Gr. *ὀρχήστρα*, from
ὀρχεσθαι, *saltare*, to dance.

That part of the Theatre among the Greeks in which
 the Chorus danced; among the Latins, in which the
 Senators sat. See the Quotations from Holiday and
 Twining.

The modern application of the word may be traced in
 the extract from Holiday; unless applied to Musicians

in our Theatres, in which they really occupy the seat **ORCHES-**
 next the stage, the use of the word is faulty. **TRA.**

During the stage plaies aforesaid D. Laberius, a gentleman of
 Rome, acted his owne Poem or Enterlude; for which, being rewarded
 with 500. thousand sesterces, and a ring of gold, he passed directly
 fro the stage by the *orchestra*, to take up his place among the
 Knights in the 14. foremost seats.

Holland. Suetonius, fol. 242. *Caivs Julius Cæsar*.

Orchestra (from *ὀρχήσθαι*, to dance) was properly the place where
 the players usually danced: but here figuratively, it signifies the
 seats next the stage. It was the place in the theatre where the
 Senators sate at shews, as Vitruvius tells us, lib. v. cap. 6.

Holiday. Juvenal. Sat. 3. (28.) fol. 55.

Devotion, when lukewarm, is undevout;
 But when it glows, its heat is struck to Heaven;
 To human hearts her golden harps are strung.
 High Heaven's *orchestra* chaunts amen to men.

Young. The Complaint. Night 4.

The performers in the *orchestra* of a modern theatre, are little, I
 believe, aware, that they occupy the place, and may consider them-
 selves as the lineal descendants of the ancient Chorus. *Orchestra*
 (*ὀρχήστρα*) was the name of that part of the antient theatre which
 was appropriated to the Chorus.

Twining. Aristotle, vol. i. p. 159. n. 3.

ORCHIS, in Botany, a genus of the class *Gynan-*
dria, order *Diandria*, natural order *Orchideæ*. Generic
 character: calyx ringent, the superior leaflets arched, lip
 dilated, with a long spur at the base; anthers terminal,
 connected.

An extensive genus of elegant herbaceous plants, na-
 tives of both hemispheres, containing nearly one hun-
 dred species. *O. bifolia*, *pyramidalis*, *morio*, *mascula*,
ustulata, *militaris*, *latifolia*, *masculata*, and *conopsea*,
 are natives of England. Eng. Bot.

ORD, A. S. *ord*, *acies*, *acumen*, the point of any thing:
 and in that sense used of Chaucer. Also, *initium*, the
 beginning. Somner. The latter is the meaning: the
 former a consequential application.

He sticketh hem upon his speares orde.

Chaucer. The Legend of Cleopatras.

ORDAIN.

ORDA'IN,

ORDA'INABLE,

ORDA'INER,

O'RDINABLE,

ORDINABI'LITY,

O'RDINAL, *adj.*

O'RDINAL, *n.*

O'RDINANT,

O'RDINANCE,

O'RDINARY, *adj.*

O'RDINARY, *n.*

O'RDINARILY,

O'RDINATE, *v.*

O'RDINATE, *adj.*

O'RDINATELY,

ORDINA'TION,

O'RDONNANCE.

Fr. *ordonner*, *ordinaire*; It. *or-*
dinare, *ordinal*, *ordinario*, *ordi-*
nato; Sp. *ordenar*, *ordinal*, *ordi-*
nario, *ordenido*. In Fr., also, *or-*
dinatif, (which Cotgrave renders
ordinative.) Lat. *ordinare*, *ordina-*
tum, *ordinarius*; and in the Lower
 Ages *ordinalis*, *ordinale nomen*,
ordinem significans, *primus*, *se-*
cundus, &c. signifying order or
 succession; as first, second, &c.
Ordinare, from *ordo*, *ordinis*. See
ORDER.

To put, place, or set in order,
 to dispose, appoint, regulate, ar-
 range, the order or method, the
 station, rank, or degree; to deter-

mine or define, to settle or establish.

Ordinary; settled, established; regular, and hence
 usual, common, vulgar.

An *ordinary*; a settled or established officer, for
 whose Legal acceptance see *postea*; a settled sum or
 price; place where a settled sum or price is charged.

þe louerdýnges. þat þer were, ȝarked hem anon,
 And ordeýnede her ost, to fyȝte agen her son.

R. Gloucester, p. 236.

And an fourty nyȝt hy býliuede þere aboute,
 And conseýlede of batayle, & ordeýnd her route.

Id. p. 359.

So muche he truste on him, that in his warde he let do
 Henri is eldoste sone, & is eir al so,
 That he werre his wardein, & al is ordeinour
 To is wille to willi him & to the king's honour.

Id. p. 469.

"Harald," said William, "listen to my resoun,
 What right þat I haue of Englonð þe coroun
 After Edward's dede, if it so betide,
 That God haf ordeyn'd so I after him abide."

R. Brunne, p. 68.

If he were ordeýnd clerke.

Id. p. 129.

His doughter Custance was wedded to Bretayn,
 With William's ordinance, vnto þe erle Alayn.

Id. p. 83.

Who gessist thou is a trewe servaunt and a prudent, whom his
 lord ordeýnede on his meyne to gyve hem mete in tyme?

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxiv.

ORDAIN. And whanne the werkis weren maad perfyte at the ordynaunce (a fundacion) of the world he seide thus in a place of the seuenthe dai, and God restide in the seuenthe dai from alle hise werkis.

Wiclif. *Ebruis*, ch. iv.

And he that is at mischief, shal betake,
And not slaine, but be brought unto the stake,
That shal ben ordeined on eyther side,
Thider he shal by force, and ther abide.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 2556.

That is to sain, that in the right ordaine house of so moch a father, and an ordainour of meine, that the vesselles that ben foule and vile, shuld ben honoured and heried and the precious vesselles that should ben defouled and vile.

Id. *Boccus*, book iv. p. 435.

And every thing though it be good, it is not of hymself good, but it is good by that, it is ordainable to the grete goodnesse.

Id. *The Testament of Loue*, book ii. p. 496.

I have no woman suffisant certain
The chambres for to array in ordinaunce
After my lust, and therefore wolde I fain,
That thin were all swiche manere governance.

Id. *The Clerkes Tale*, v. 8837.

Ther is a wedded man in his estat
Liveth a lif blissful and ordinat,
Vnder the yoke of mariage ybound.

Id. *The Marchantes Tale*, v. 9160.

This prayer must be trewely sayd, and in perfect feith, and that men prayen to God ordinately, discretely, and devoutly.

Id. *The Persones Tale*, p. 169.

She taketh vpon hire selfe the gilte
And is all redie to the peine,
Whiche any man hire wolde ordeine.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv. p. 122.

To speke right in suche a wise
To every monthe by hym selue,
Upon the heuen of signes twelue,
He hath after his ordinall,
Assigned one in speciall.

Id. *Ib.* book vii. p. 210.

That thei thirtie mile about,
By daie and eke also by night,
In that mirrour beholde might
Her enemies, if any were,
With all her ordinance there,
Whiche thei ayene the citee cast.

Id. *Ib.* book v. p. 139.

The Frenchemen ordayned thre great batayls, in eche of them, fiftene thousand men of armes, and xx. M. men a fote.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. ch. xli. p. 57.

When all these thinges are ordered as they ought,
And see themselves, within my glass of steele,
Euen then (my priests) may you make holyday
And pray no more but ordinarie prayers.

Gascoigne. *The Steele Glas*.

And after that might the worke be allowed and approued by the ordinaries, and by their authorities so put vnto print, as all the copies should come whole vnto the bysshopp's hande.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 245. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*, &c.

I saye that ordinarilye into hys faythfull folke neyther finall reprobates nor finall electes (for faythfull are at sondrye times of both the sortes :) he geueth not the beliefe or faith on that fashion.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 582. *The Second Part of the Confutation of Tyndall*.

We may be bold with Tindale's lycence, whyle we haue Luther's leaue already, to warrant that it is a token of good and ordynate loue to God, & for God to hys neighbour.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 369. *The First Part of the Confutation of Tyndall*.

I wyl ordynately treate of the two partes of a publyke weale, wherof the one shall be named due administration, the other necessary occupation.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, ch. ii. p. 12.

By th' all-working providence,
That fashions out of dangers, toils, debates,
Those whom it hath retained to commence
The first and great establishments of states.

Daniel. *Panegyrick to the King's Majesty*.

The nature of man is ordainable to life.

Hall. *Rem.* p. 377.

And thus he offended truth even in his first attempt; for not content with his created nature, and thinking it too low to be the highest creature of God, he offended the ordainer, not only in the attempt but in the wish and simple violation thereof.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book i. ch. xi. p. 51.

And yet though the knowledge of them [matters physical] is curious, and contenting in itself, yet it is not ordainable or applicable to the use and benefit of the man that knows them, or of others.

Hale. *Origination of Mankind*, ch. i. fol. 5.

It seems therefore to me that the historian, in using the cardinal number, as such, and not for the ordinal; tacks the times of servitude all along, into those of liberty.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book v. ch. iii. fol. 179.

And marching thrise in warlike ordinance,
Thrise lowted lowly to the noble mayd.

Spenser. *Facrie Queene*, book iv. can. 3.

HAM. Why euen in that was heauen ordinate.

Shakspeare. *Hamlet*, fol. 279.

For though it had been long, at length she came to hear
That Isis was to Thame in wedlock to be ty'd;
And therefore she prepar'd t' attend upon the bride;
Expecting at the feast, past ordinary grace.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 14.

Our courteous Anthony,
Being barber'd ten times o're, goes to the feast;
And for his ordinary, paies his heart,
For what his eyes eate onely.

Shakspeare. *Antony and Cleopatra*, fol. 346.

The Author of Nature hath so ordained, that the temper of the inferior bodies should ordinarily depend vpon the superior.

Hakewill. *Apologie*, ch. v. sec. 1. fol. 103.

And finding how the certain right did stand,
With full consent this man did ordinate
The heir apparent to the crown and land.

Daniel. *History of Civil Wars*, book iv.

It is a large body, I know, and full of ordinate varietie, to which I now direct my words.

Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. part ii. fol. 2. *To the Diocese of Exeter*.

Look up to that over-ruling hand of the Almighty, who ordaineth all their [thy enemies] motions to his own holy purposes.

Id. *Ib.* vol. iii. fol. 546. *The Balm of Gilead*, sec. 3.

The mutinous people have spitefully rejected the government of their Messiah, and of David his type and predecessor; but now, behold, by the holy and wise ordination of God, either and both of them are appointed for the chief stay of the people.

Id. *Paraphrase upon the Hard Texts of Scripture. Psalm 118.* v. 22.

And laurels, which the Gods for conquering chiefs ordain.

Dryden. *Palamon and Arcite*.

So likewise he cannot be a true pope, unless he were rightly ordained priest and that again depends upon the ordainer's secret intention and also upon his having the episcopal character.

Chillingworth. *Religion of Protestants*, ch. ii. part i. sec. 109.

Our obedience to God ought to be such, as that it may have, though not a merit of condignity to deserve everlasting bliss, (that being, as I have shewn you, utterly impossible,) yet an ordinability, as a great doctor of our church expresseth it, that is, a meetness, fitness, and due disposition toward the obtaining it.

Bishop Bull. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 367.

And God ordinarily gives them to none, but such as labour hard for them.

South. *Sermons*, vol. iii. p. 415.

The French reform'd from preaching you restrain,
Because you judge their ordination vain.

Dryden. *The Hind and the Panther*.

But in a history-piece of many figures, the general design, the ordonnance or disposition of it, the relation of one figure to another, the diversity of the posture, habits, shadowings, and all the other graces conspiring to an uniformity, are of difficult performance.

Id. *Prose Works*, vol. ii. p. 404. *The Life of Plutarch*.

ORDAIN.

ORDAIN.

Nor is it well, nor can it come to good,
That through profane and infidel contempt
Of holy writ, she has presum'd t' annul
And abrogate, as roundly as she may,
The total ordinance and will of God.

Cowper. *The Task*, book i.

The most ordinary machine (clock or watch) is sufficient to tell the hours, but the most elaborate alone can point out the minutes and seconds, and distinguish the smallest difference of time.

Hume. *Essay* 1. vol. p. 6.

Nature bestowed upon Pythagoras a form and person more than ordinarily comely.

Observer, No. 8.

ORDINARY, *Ordinarius*, a term used in the Civil Law, meaning in its most extensive signification any one who hath regular and proper jurisdiction, in opposition to those who are *extraordinarily* appointed; but in our Law it has a much more confined meaning. Coke, in his *Second Institute*, p. 398, says, that "this word signifieth a Bishop, or he or they that have *ordinary* jurisdiction, and is derived *ab Ordine*;" for which he gives a quaint reason, as if the name were selected for the purpose of keeping the individual who bears it in perpetual remembrance of "the high Order and office that he is called unto." When the word is used in the present day, it is generally to denote either the individual who has the right to grant letters of administration of the effects of deceased persons, or him who has the right of Ecclesiastical Visitation. The Bishop of the Diocese is, generally speaking, the *Ordinary* in the first of these two senses; but there are many peculiar jurisdictions which interfere with his. In the second sense, the Pope was formerly, as the King is now, supreme *Ordinary*, and as such, the Visitor of the Archbishops or Metropolitans; the Metropolitan is the *Ordinary* of the Suffragan Bishops in his Province; each Bishop in his own Diocese is *Ordinary* and Visitor of all Deans and Chapters, Parsons, Vicars, and other Ecclesiastical Corporations. The Archdeacon, too, visits the Clergy in his district, and therefore is called the *Ordinary*. In some cases, the Archdeacon has a *peculiar* or exclusive jurisdiction, but generally his authority is only concurrent with that of the Bishop.

See INHIBITION; Blackstone, *Commentaries*, vol. i. p. 384. 480; Williams, *On Executors and Administrators*, vol. i. p. 10; Comyn, *Digest. Ecclesiastical Persons*.

Five inferior Orders of the Church of Rome.

The only three recognised ORDERS in the Apostolical and Primitive Church being Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, the inferior grades admitted into the Roman Catholic Polity, namely, Subdeacons, Acolyths, Exorcists, Readers, and Doorkeepers, (*Ostiarii*.) must be considered of later and of entirely Ecclesiastical institution. Their origin is obscure, and they are not mentioned before the days of Cyprian and of Tertullian; and, indeed, although the modern Romanists count precisely five, and sometimes have assigned mystical reasons for so doing, the number appears to have varied in different periods of Church History. The reputed Ignatius (*Ep. ad Antioch.* 12.) excludes Acolyths, and yet by adding Singers and *Copiatæ*, swells the list to six; the *Constitutions* which bear the name of Clemens Romanus (iii. 11.) count but four, Subdeacons, Readers, Singers, and Doorkeepers; the *Apostolical Canons*, as they are called, (69.) name only the first three; and, in a word, the number five is perhaps less selected than any other by the majority of ancient Church Writers, whether authentic or pseudonymous.

Their design.

Their use in early times was to form a Nursery for the regular Clergy, and to assist in the performance of

certain lower and ordinary offices, to which laymen, if authorized by the Bishop, were equally competent. More than one Council, indeed, wisely prohibited those who had once embarked even in this inferior ministry, from returning to secular employments; nevertheless they were esteemed *insacrali* by the ancient Canons; they did not receive any Ordination at the Altar, nor, for the most part, any imposition of hands, and they were considered as altogether distinct from the *ιερωμένοι*, the three Orders instituted by the Apostles.

By the Vth Canon of the IVth Council of Carthage, Subdeacons, on their appointment, were to receive an empty Paten and an empty Cup from the hands of the Bishop, and a Ewer and Towel from the Archdeacon; a ceremony implying their duties, namely, the preparation of the sacred utensils for the service of the Altar. But they were not allowed in any way to minister at the Altar, to step within its rails, nor even to place the holy vessels upon it. So the duties of the Acolyths were symbolized when the Archdeacon presented them with a taper in a candlestick, and an empty pitcher; they were to light the candles in the Church, and to supply wine for the Eucharist. Concerning the duty of the Exorcists, from the obscurity attaching to the history of the Energumens intrusted to their care, it is difficult to speak with certainty; and it may be thought that peculiar sanctity and especial reservation would be required in persons who were to exercise so important a gift as the adjuration of Evil Spirits. Nevertheless some of the occupations of the Exorcists, as noticed by the XCth Canon of the Vth Council of Carthage, belong rather to inferior *keepers* than to spiritual Guardians of the Demoniacs. Thus, although at times in which the Church was not assembled they were enjoined to pray over their unhappy charges, they were also to take heed that they were busied in wholesome exercises, such as sweeping the Church pavement, &c. by which idleness might be banished, and the Tempter thereby be deprived of favourable opportunities for assault. They were also to look after the daily meals of their patients. The Bishop, on their appointment, presented them with a Book containing the forms of exorcizing. The Readers, as their name implies, read the Scriptures publicly, not, however, at the *Bema* of the Altar, but at the *Pulpitum* in the body of the Church; and the Bishop's words upon placing in their hands the Bible, by which he conferred the privilege, sufficiently denote their separation from the regular Clergy, *Accipe, et esto Lector verbi Dei, habiturus si fideliter et utiliter impleveris officium, partem cum eis qui Verbum Dei ministraverunt.* (IV. *Conc. Carth.* c. viii.) To the *Ostiarii*, the Bishops delivered the Keys of the Church; and they appear to have had about as much claim to the spiritual gifts conferred by Ordination on the regular Ministry as is possessed by the Beadles or Pew-openers of a modern Proprietary Chapel.

We particularly specify the above five inferior Orders, as they are still retained by the Romanists. Besides them, at different periods of Ecclesiastical History, we read of *Psalmistæ*, or Singers, sometimes called *ὑποβόλαις*, because as *Præcentors* they prompted and suggested the musical parts of the Service to the remainder of the Congregation; of *Copiatæ*, (*κοπιᾶσθαι*, to labour,) or *Fossarii*, who looked after funerals, and seem to have united in one the functions both of a Sexton and an Undertaker; and of *Parabolani*, who undertook the dangerous work (*παράβολον ἔργον*) of attending the sick.

ORDAIN.

Subdeacons.

Acolyths.

Exorcists.

Readers.

Doorkeepers.

Other Orders.

ORDAIN. The Church of England declines admitting Orders as a Sacrament, for the reasons stated in her XXVth Article, "for that they have not like natures of the Sacraments with Baptism and the Lord's Supper, for that they have not any visible sign or ceremony *ordained of God*." This plain, broad, simple statement, is infinitely preferable to a good deal of special pleading which has sometimes been advanced on the same subject. To say that because there are three Orders, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, therefore, if we admit one Sacrament of Orders, we ought to admit three Sacraments, is scarcely less fanciful than to say that because there are two sexes there ought to be two Baptisms, or two Lord's Suppers. Again, if the imposition of hands in Ordination at the moment at which the Bishop, as God's Minister, and by his authority, confers the gifts and graces of the Holy Ghost on a worthy recipient, be not "an outward and visible sign of that inward and spiritual grace," of what, it may be asked, is it an outward and visible sign, and why is it employed at all? Far better and more true is it to say that it is not an outward and visible sign *expressly ordained by God* through Christ, of an inward grace, by which salvation is generally attainable by all men. But such are the outward and visible signs in Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

Church of
England
Form for
Ordination.

The Forms for the Consecration of Bishops and the Ordaining of Priests and Deacons, according to the usage of the Church of England, were set forth, in a manner very little differing from that now employed, in the Liturgy promulgated in 2 Edward VI. By 3 and 4 Edward VI. c. 10. all other Forms were abolished, and afterwards by 5 and 6 Edward VI. c. 1. the existing Form was annexed to the Book of Common Prayer. It was then legally established by the XXXIX Articles, by the VIIIth Canon, and by the Act of Uniformity 13 and 14 Charles II. c. 4. The time for Ordination is restricted by the XXXIst Canon to the Sundays following the four Ember Weeks; but on urgent occasions the Bishop, at his discretion, may admit Priests and Deacons on some other Sunday or Holiday. The Place is the Bishop's own Cathedral, the Church of the Parish in which he resides, or the Chapel of his Palace. The qualifications for the person to be ordained are, that to be admitted Deacon he be twenty-three years of age, (Can. XXXIV.) unless he have a faculty, (*Preface to Form of Ordination*), which faculty or dispensation for persons of extraordinary abilities must be obtained, as it seems, from the Archbishop of Canterbury. To be admitted Priest, a candidate must be four and twenty years complete, and in this case there is no dispensation. (Can. XXXIV. 13 El. c. 12.) By the XXXIId Canon, some certain place is required at which the Priest or Deacon may exercise his function, and that *title*, as it is called, must be exhibited to the Bishop. The titles enumerated are a presentation to some Ecclesiastical preferment then void in the Diocese; an appointment to some cure of souls in the same; a fellowship, conductship, or chaplainship in some College in Cambridge or Oxford; or a

Deacon.

Priest.

Title.

certificate that he is a Master of Arts of five years' standing, living at his own charge in either of the Universities. And if any Bishop shall admit any person into the Ministry that hath none of these titles as aforesaid, then he shall keep and maintain him with all things necessary till he do prefer him to some Ecclesiastical Living. And if the said Bishop shall refuse so to do, he shall be suspended by the Archbishop, being assisted with another Bishop, from giving of Orders by the space of a year. A Testimonial of good life and conversation must be exhibited to the Bishop under the seal of some College of Oxford or Cambridge, where the Candidate before remained, or of three or four grave Ministers, who have known his life and behaviour for the space of three years next before. The signatures now required are those of three *beneficed* Clergymen, countersigned by the Bishops of their Dioceses, provided their Benefices are not situated in the Diocese of the Ordaining Bishop. If the Candidate shall have quitted College, a notice, termed a *Si quis*, calling upon *any person* who is aware of just cause or impediment to his Ordination to signify it to the Bishop, must be read during Divine Service in the Church of the Parish in which the Candidate usually resides, and a testimonial that no impediment has been alleged, signed by the officiating Minister and the Churchwardens, must be transmitted to the Bishop. A Certificate also of having attended University Divinity Lectures must be procured, and likewise a Certificate of Baptism to avouch the legal age. The previous examination by right appertains to the Archdeacon, who in the Form of Ordination presents the Candidates to the Bishop. It is usually performed by a Chaplain appointed for that purpose by the Bishop, and with respect to Priest's Orders in particular, the Candidates must be able to render to the Ordinary an account of his Faith in Latin, according to the XXXIX Articles, or have special gift or ability to be a preacher. No Bishop may admit any person into Sacred Orders who is not of his own Diocese, except he is of one of the Universities, i. e. have a title as Fellow of a College; or except he shall bring Letters Dimissory from the Bishop to whose Diocese he belongs. The Candidates must take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy before the Ordinary or Commissary, must subscribe the XXXIX Articles, and three other Articles specified by the XXXVIth Canon: one respecting the exclusion of all Foreign Authorities from Spiritual or Ecclesiastical power within the King's Dominions; another respecting the legality of the Book of Common Prayer; and a third respecting the Articles of Religion. This subscription must be made before the Bishop, willingly and *ex animo*.

The necessary preliminaries for both Priests' and Deacons' Orders are stated, much to the convenience of Candidates, in a most useful little Manual compiled by Christopher Hodgson, Esq., Secretary to the Archbishop of Canterbury, *Instructions for the Use of Candidates for Holy Orders, and of the Parochial Clergy*.

Testimo-
nial.

Si quis.

Divinity
Lectures.

Baptismal
Certificate.
Examina-
tion.

Oaths.

Subscription.

O R D E A L.

O'RDEAL, } A. S. *ordæl*; D. *oordeel*, *or-dæl*;
ORDA'LIAN. } Ger. *urteil*. Spelman derives from
or, *magnum*, and *dæl*, *judicium*. Lye from *or*, pri-
vative, and *dæl*, *differentia*; an indifferent or im-

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partial judgment. Hickes thinks, that *ur* is an emphatic prefix, as *a* and *ge* were, and that the verb *urdelan*, (*ur*, and *dælan*), *judicare*, was once in use. *Dissertatio Epistolaris*, p. 149.

ORDEAL.

Whan so you list, by *ordal* or by othe,
By sorte, or in what wise so ye lest,
For love of God, let preue it for the best,
And if that I be gilty do me die.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book iii.

To make the sword arbiter of such differences, were no better than to revive the old *ordalian* triall used by our Heathen ancestors. *Hall. Works*, vol. iii. fol. 802. *Cases of Conscience*, decade 2. case 2.

A custom not much differing from these, was practis'd in this island by our Saxon ancestors upon the same account, and was therefore call'd the *fire-ordeal*, for *ordal* in Saxon signifies purgation. The manner of undergoing this test was thus; the person accus'd pass'd blindfold, with bare feet, over certain plough-shares made red hot, and plac'd at an equal distance from one another.

Potter. *On Greece*, vol. i. ch. vi. p. 255.

The *ordal* was another established method of trial among the Anglo-Saxons. It was practised either by boiling water or red-hot iron. The former was appropriated to the common people; and the latter to the nobility.

Hume. *History of England*, vol. i. p. 224. append. 1.

Hebrew
Waters of
Jealousy.

The earliest trace of any custom resembling the ORDEALS, afterwards so largely used among the Northern Tribes of Europe, may be found in the Waters of Jealousy, which the Hebrew Women suspected of adultery were compelled to drink as a test of innocence. (*Numbers*, v.) Of the employment of these *מים חשד*, the *ῥδωρ τῆ ἐλεγμῆ τοῦ ἐπικαταρῶμενον*, the bitter water which was "to make the belly of the guilty to swell and the thigh to rot," no instance is recorded in Scripture; probably because Divorce was a shorter and easier process. Grotius, in commenting on the Chapter, has cited a passage from a *Tract de Mirabilibus*, attributed to Aristotle, respecting a Fountain in Sicily, affirmed to possess a virtue by which it detects perjury. The test is exactly contrary to that which we shall presently have occasion to mention in the later Water

Fountain of
Palice.

Ordeal. The Sicilian who appealed to this decision, wrote his oath on a tablet, and threw it into the spring, if it swam he was accounted honest, if it sank he was forsworn. *ἔστι δὲ καὶ ὄρκος ὃς ἀγίος αὐτόθι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ὅσα γὰρ ὁμνύσι τις γράψας εἰς πινακίδιον, ἐμβάλλει εἰς τὸ ῥδωρ. εἰ μὲν οὖν εὐορκῇ, ἐπιπολάζει τὸ πινακίδιον· εἰ δὲ μὴ εὐορκῇ, τὸ μὲν πινακίδιον βαρὺ γενόμενον ἀφανίζεσθαι φασί, τὸν δὲ ἄνθρωπον πῖμπρασθαι.* Of this Fountain, the *κρατῆρες* of Palice, Diodorus Siculus speaks at greater length. It was a hot spring, perpetually boiling, but never overflowing, exhaling a sulphureous vapour, and roaring with a terrific noise. The Historian does not notice the method in which the oath was administered, but he states that a sudden judgment overtook the perjured, and that many of them were stricken with blindness on the spot. (xi. 89.) Silius Italicus has marked the punishment, without specifying its nature:

*Et qui præsenti domitant perjura Palici
Pectora supplicio:*

xiv. 219.

and Solinus (*Polyhist.* 4.) and Isidore (*Orig.* xiv. 6.) have transferred the retributive virtue with a slight variation to a spring in Sardinia, in which when those who swear bathe their eyes, if they have avouched the truth, they see more clearly; if they have perjured themselves they are blinded. Macrobius (*Sat.* v. 19.) has cited a long passage from Polemon, *περὶ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ θαυμαζομένων ποταμῶν*, confirming the account of the springs of Palice. The river Olachas in Bithynia is affirmed by Pliny to affect the forsworn very much, as the choice vintages produced by the auger of Mephistophiles

River
Olachas.

punished the careless drunkards who spilled them on the ground in Auerbach's Cellar at Leipsic—*cujus gurgite perjuri notantur pati velut flammam urentem.* (xxxii. 2.)

Achilles Tatius, in his Erotic Romance, *The Loves of Clitophon and Leucippe*, recounts a pretty legendary tale of the origin of that virtue which rendered the Fountain of Styx an Ordeal of virgin purity. Rhodope, the loveliest maiden of her time, vowed suit and service to Diana, and it so happened that her neighbour Euthynicus, the handsomest youth in Ephesus, professed himself, in like manner, a second Hippolytus. A conspiracy between Venus and Cupid betrayed these opponents of their sway into such a cave as was fatal to Dido; and the huntress Queen, as a punishment for the violation of her law, changed Rhodope into the Fountain Styx, which bathed the inmost recesses of the retreat in which her offence was committed, and gave its water the power of detecting any flaw in maiden honour. When the reputation of any Nymph was at stake, she made profession upon oath of her immaculacy, and descended into the waters of Ordeal with this oath written upon a tablet, and fastened round her neck. If she was pure, the water remained undisturbed; but alas for the character of that frail damsel, round whom it rose till, dancing up to her neck, it moistened the false evidence of the tablet! (viii. 12.)

That an Ordeal resembling the *Ferri candentis Judicium* of later times was practised by the Greeks, is manifest from some lines in the *Antigone* of Sophocles, which, however often quoted before, we are imperatively bound to repeat here. When the sentinel placed by Creon over the corpse of the slain Polynices, in order to prevent it from receiving sepulture, announces that it has been buried, and protests his own innocence, he challenges an appeal to fire:

*Ἡμεῖς δ' ἵποιοι καὶ μύδους αἶρεν χερσὶν,
Καὶ σὺρ δῖόν τε, καὶ θεῶν ὀρκωμοτίν.*

264.

And this, probably, is the oldest allusion extant to the *Judicia Dei*. The secret, whatever it might be, by which the baneful effects of fire were averted, must have been known to those votaries of Apollo who inhabited Mount Soracte, the Hirpi, certain Etruscan Families, who, in consequence of annually walking with bare feet over burning coals, obtained immunity from taxes and military conscription, by a *Senatus-Consultum*. (Pliny vii. 2.) Of these Jugglers, Arruns was one, and he describes their feats as below:

*Summe Deum, sancti custos Sorractis Apollo,
Quem primi colimus, cui pineus ardor acervo
Pascitur, et medium freti pietate per ignem
Cultores multa premimus vestigia prunæ.*

Æneid, xi. 785.

A species of Ordeal was practised in Italy in the IXth Century, of which we find the following notice in the laborious collection of Ughello on the Ecclesiastical antiquities of that peninsula. In the year 818, a dispute arose between the Civil Authorities of Verona and the Canons of St. Zeno in that City, as to the reparation of a part of the town walls, and when the contention had been protracted for a long time without hope of settlement, both parties agreed to refer it to the decision of God and the Holy Spirit. Two young Priests of reputed purity of life having been selected as the champions on each side respectively, were instructed *ad crucem stare* in the Church of St. John during the celebration of Mass. Meyer, who has referred to this anecdote, (*Esprit des*

ORDEAL.
Fountain of
Styx.

Fire Ordeal
mentioned
by Sopho-
cles.

The Hirpi-

Standing by
the Cross at
Verona.

ORDEAL. *Inst. Judiciares*, i. 317. and whose reference is wrong, and may therefore create much trouble, on account of the scantiness of index to Ughello,) understands by *ad crucem stare*, no more than that the Priests were to stand by the Crucifix during the service, a task, it may be imagined, of no great difficulty: we rather suppose they were to stand with their arms extended as if on the Cross, a position which must cause great fatigue. Be this as it may, the representative of the City fell to the ground senseless in the middle of the Passion, while the Deputy for the Monks continued in the prescribed attitude till the completion of Mass, and, in consequence, his employers were relieved from the burden of repairing. (Ughello, *Italia Sacra*, v. 711.)

Icelandic Ordeal.

Bishop Nicholson, in his Preface to Wilkins's *Leges Anglo-Saxonice*, cites an account of a species of Ordeal practised by the Icelanders before their conversion to Christianity. His notice is borrowed from the *Crymogæa* of Arngrim Jonas, whose very words (as he is styled *elegantissimus* by the Bishop of Derry) we feel bound to report. *Cespitem oblongum cum veluti laminam quandam humo excisum et in fornicis morem surgentem, ita ut fines ambo humi affigerentur, de veritate testatur subire jussus est, super quem si nullo fulcrite non corruit fornix ille cespititius, fidem meruit; sin minus criminis falsi damnatus est.* (i. 9.)

Four Ordeals of the Middle Ages.

The four chief Ordeals of the Middle Ages to which our Saxon ancestors resorted in common with the rest of Europe, were, 1. that of Hot Iron; 2. of Boiling Water; 3. of Cold Water; 4. the Corsned. Ecclesiastics usually chose the first; they were prohibited from claiming the Judicial Combat (which we do not here include) in person, and they avoided the Water Ordeals, which for the most part were considered ignoble, and reserved for Peasants. That species of the Hot Iron Ordeal which consisted in treading blindfold and barefooted over a certain number of red-hot ploughshares laid lengthwise, at unequal distances, was no uncommon test of female chastity.

Anglo-Saxon Laws relating to Ordeals.

The Laws of Ina enjoin the weight of iron, in the Ordeal of Red-hot iron, to be three pounds in the three-fold trial, (*Lada triplex*), probably, therefore, in the simplest, (*Lada simplex*), it was not more than one. The accused was to have his option of the Water Ordeal or the Iron Ordeal. All persons, except the Priest and the Accused, were prohibited from entering the Church after the Fire by which the Ordeal was to be heated was lighted. The Water was to boil furiously in a vessel of iron, copper, lead, (?) or clay. In the *anfeald*, or simple charge, the accused was to take out a stone placed beneath the water at the depth of his wrist; in the triple charge, at that of his elbow. Two umpires on each side were to agree as to the point at which the water boiled furiously. Then an equal number of men on each side, all fasting, were to enter the Church, to be sprinkled with and to taste holy water, to kiss the Gospels, and to be signed with the Cross. After their entrance no one was permitted to mend the fire; in the Iron Ordeal the iron was to lie on the coals till the end of the last Collect, and then to be placed on staples, *super slaphas* or *staplas*; nine feet, each of the length of the foot of the accused, were measured from the staples, and such was the distance over which he was required to carry the Hot iron. While he was so doing, or plunging his arm into the Boiling water, not a word was to be uttered, except a prayer for the discovery of truth. His hand was then to be bound up and sealed, and

inspected after the lapse of three days. (Wilkins, *Leges Inæ*, p. 27.)

ORDEAL.

It is manifest that numerous openings for fraud were admitted in several of the above processes. On Feasts and Fasts, Ordeals were prohibited. (*Id. Fædus Eadweardi et Guthrun*, c. 9. p. 53.) A Mint-master, if accused, was to appeal to the Ordeal of Hot iron. (*Id. Leges Æthelstani*, c. 14. p. 59.) A composition was sometimes allowed, (60.) and even after the conviction of a Thief by the Ordeal, a fine equivalent to the value of the goods stolen, and a security for his future good behaviour, might save his life. (*Id. Judicia Civitatis Landoniæ*, p. 65.) The fasting, which was always rigidly enjoined, was not total abstinence; bread, salt, water, and vegetables were permitted. (*Id. Leges Æthelstani*, c. 23. p. 61.)

Queen Emma's Ordeal.

One of the most celebrated Iron Ordeals in Anglo-Saxon History is that which Queen Emma, Mother of Edward the Confessor, underwent, in order to clear herself from the imputation of an intrigue with Alwayne, Bishop of Winchester. The narrative is briefly given by John of Bromton, (*X Scriptores*, 942.) by Henry de Knyghton, and by Rainulphus Higden, (*Polychronicon*, lib. vi. *ad ann.* 1043.) and each relates it in precisely the same words. Bromton also affords numerous particulars concerning Ordeals in his abstracts of the Anglo-Saxon Laws. But Queen Emma's History may be found to greatest advantage in the verse of Robert of Gloucester, who has painted the scene most vividly, and his language, although obsolete, may be readily understood with slight glossarial assistance. Of all the men whom Edward brought out of Normandy, "Roberd, a Clerc, he lovede mest," and he promoted him successively to the mitres of London and of Canterbury. The Archbishop having gained the King's ear, told him more than was sooth about his mother, and not only accused her of incontinence with Alwayne, but threw out more than hints also, that she had poisoned her son Alfred. The King accordingly, having imprisoned Alwayne, and deprived him of his See, occupied his mother's lands, and put her in ward in the Abbey of Worwell. The Queen "made dole enow," and demanded an appeal to the Fire Ordeal, which the Archbishop arranged accordingly.

"Let nyme four yrene ssares vor hÿr sulve al afure,
An fyve vor þe byssop, & gýf heo yt may dure,
Wanne hii lÿggeþ in þe flor to steppe up echon
After oþer barevot and heo býleve non,
þat heo ne steppe wýþ folle fot wyþoute quakýnge
And gýf vet bet þanne sauf, woute ený wemmýnge
Graunteþ hem al quýt. ac gýf heo quakeþ out
Oþer stepþ býsýde, oþer hyre vet in ený wemme be ýbrogt,
Holdeþ hem gultý of þe dede & lateþ hem also
Al her lyf as wýckemen in strong prison be ýdo."
þys fourme was ygranted þo, & certeyn day al so
At Seyn Swythýne's at Wýnchestre, wanne yt ssolde be ýdo.*

Towards the appointed time a great throng gathered at Winchester, but the Archbishop feigned himself sick, and abode at Dover.

* Let there be taken four iron shares for herself all on fire, and five for the Bishop, and if she may endure it, when they lie on the floor to step upon each, one after the other, barefoot, and she leaves none that she does not step upon with her full foot without quaking, and if her feet come thence safe without any hurt, be it granted them that they are altogether acquitted. But if she quaketh any whit, or steppeth on one side, or her feet be brought in any harm, hold them guilty of the deed, and let them also, all their life be committed as criminals to strong prison. This form was then granted, and a certain day also at St. Swythyn's at Winchester, when it should be performed.

ORDEAL.

þe Quene, þoru þe Kynge's heste, ybrogt was also
 Fram Worwelle to Wynchestre, þys jugement to do.
 To Seyn Swythynes sstræne þen wey heo nom wel rýgt,
 Gladlyche þo heo þuder com, and býleved al nýgt
 In wop & in orýsons, þat reuþe yt was to se,
 And evere bed þe holy man hyre help vorto be.
 As heo vel in a lute slep, Seyn Swýthyn to hýre com,
 "Dogter," he seýde, "be studevast to undervonge þý dom.
 Icham Swýthyn, wam þou býst, and verzyf þý sone þys dede;
 An to passý þe furý ýre, nane þou non drede."
 þe Quene heo was glad, þo heo awok of þat þýs godemon seyde.
 þet folc com þýcke a morwe, to se þys wonder dede,
 An þe heymen com echon, þen dom to hure sone.
 An þe Kyng þen dom vorto zýve, an heý sat on hýs trone.
 Bývore hym, vorto avonge hýr dom, þe Quene me brogte al so.
 þe Kyng hýr este sturnelyche, wer heo wolde þe dom do?*

The Queen having then earnestly protested her innocence was brought to the trial.

þe Quene was þo vorþ ylad mýd moný a wepynde eye
 Of býssopes and of heýmen & of opere þat yt yseýe.
 Hýre rýche cloþes were of ýdo, bote þat heo was by weved.
 Hyre body wýþ a mantel, a wýmpel aboute her heued.
 þe legges bare býneþe þe kne, þat me mýgte eche stape ýse.
 Away! vnele býcome yt Quene so bar vorto be.
 Me brogte vorþ þys furý ssares, & leýde ýs al arewe,
 In þe bare erþe ýsuope, Gode's grace to ssewe.
 þe býssopes blessed þe ssares & þe Quene al so,
 And ladde hyre vorþ in eýþer half, þýs jugement to do
 þe Quene þogte al on God & to Heuene caste hýre eye,
 And ne lokede no þýng donward, & as hii alle ýseýe,
 Heo stap up þýs furý ýre, everych stap al clene.
 Nuste heo hýr sulf wanne yt was, ne blenýte nozt ene.
 þer was joye & blýsse y nou & mony a wepynde eye,
 Vorst vor fere, & supþe vor joye, þo hii þys ýseýe.
 þe býssopes, þat hyre ladde vor joye wepe al so,
 And herede God & Seyn Swýthýn, þo þýs myracle was ydo,
 An ladde hyre outward of þe Chýrche, þe Quene býgan to crie
 "Vor þe loue of Ihesu Crist ne doþ nozt þe vylenye,
 To do mý penance wýþoute, ac in alle manere,
 As yt me ýloked war in holý chýrche here."—
 "Madame," quap þe býssopes, "þou aste ydo ýwýs."—
 "So helpe me God," quap þe Quene, "ynuste nozt er þys.
 No fur ýne velde, nene sey in þysse place
 But nou ých ýt verst ýse, ýrede be Gode's grace."†

* The Queen, by the King's command, was also brought from Worwelle to Winchester to undergo this trial. Then she took her way even to St. Swythyn's shrine; gladly then she came thither, and abode all night, in weeping and praying, that piteous it was to see, and ever she besought the holy man to be her help. When she fell into a little sleep, St. Swythyn came to her. "Daughter," he said, "be steadfast in undergoing the doom. I am Swythyn to whom thou prayest; and forgive thy son this deed; and of passing the fiery iron, have thou not any fear." The Queen she was glad when she awoke of what this good man said. The people came thick on the morrow to see this wondrous deed, and the Highmen came each one, soon to hear her judgment, and the King sate on his throne to give her judgment. Before him men also brought the Queen to undergo her trial. The King asked her sternly whether she would perform the trial.

† The Queen was then led forth with many a weeping eye of Bishops and of Highmen, and of others who saw it; her rich clothes were stripped off, but after that she was covered, her body with a mantle, a veil about her head; her legs were bare beneath the knee that men might see each step. Alas! ill was it becoming a Queen to be so naked. Men brought forth the fiery shares, and laid them all in a row, on the bare earth swept, to show God's grace. The Bishops blessed the shares, and the Queen also, and led her forth on either side to perform the trial. The Queen thought altogether on God, and cast her eyes to Heaven, and never looked at all downward, and, as they all saw, she stepped upon these fiery irons every step quite clean: neither did she herself know when it was, nor did she stop once. There was joy and pleasure enough, and many a weeping eye, first for fear, and afterwards for joy, when they saw this. The Bishops who led her also wept for joy, and praised God and Saint Swythyn who had done this miracle, and led her out of the Church; the Queen began to cry, "For the love of Jesus Christ do me not the wrong to inflict my penance without, but in all manner as it was ordained me here in the holy Church." "Madam," quoth the Bishop, "thou hast performed it already." "So help me God," quoth the Queen, "I did not know it before; no fire I felt nor saw in this place. But now I first see it, praised be God's grace."

ORDEAL. She was then led to the King, who entreated her pardon, and received absolution at the hands of the Bishops with scourging. The Queen and Bishop Alwayne each presented St. Swithin with nine manors, and Archbishop Robert, who was "sory ynou," hastening across the sea, abandoned his Province, and never again came near it.

Of the similar Ordeal which Cunegunda, Empress of Henry II., underwent between thirty and forty years before this exhibition of Queen Emma, and with equal success, some account may be found in our *Historical Division*, ch. lxix. p. 532.

Few of the enormities committed by William Rufus appear to have impressed Eadmer, a Monk of Canterbury, to whom we are indebted for a contemporary History, with greater horror than the incredulity which that Tyrant manifested respecting the especial interference of Heaven in the conduct of Ordeals; *ad hoc usque lapsus est*, is the holy man's climax of wickedness, *ut Dei Judicio incredulus fieret, injusticiæque illud arguens, Deum aut facta hominum ignorare aut æquitalis ea lance nolle pensare astrueret*. Under the Norman Government, a violation of the Forest Laws was a heinous crime, and fifty Saxon Gentlemen were on one occasion apprehended on a charge of catching, killing, and eating the Royal Deer; *ceperint, mactaverint, manducaverint*. Eadmer's description of his oppressed Countrymen is most piteous; they were, he says, *viriquibus adhuc illis diebus* (how bitterly do those few words denounce the grinding cruelty of their conquerors!) *ex antiquâ Anglorum ingenuitate divitiarum quædam vestigia arridere videbantur*. On their arrest, they appealed to the Fire Ordeal. Their deliverance and the impious fury of the Tyrant must be told by the venerable Chronicler himself. *Statuto itaque die, præfixi pænæ judicii pariter subacti sunt, remotâ pietate et misericordiâ. Erat ergo miseriam videre. Verum Omnipotens Deus, cui misericordiam et judicium canit Davidicus Psalmus, innocentia (m) eorum, servatis misericorditer ab exustione manibus omnium, cunctis ostendit, et malitia hominum eos impiè destruere cupientium quem injusta fuerit, justo judicio declaravit. Igitur cum Principi esset relatum condemnatos illos tertio Judicii die simul omnes inustis manibus apparuisse, stomachatus taliter fertur respondisse. "Quid est hoc? Deus est justus vindex? Pereat qui deinceps hoc crediderit. Quare per hoc et hoc meo judicio amodò respondebitur; non Dei, quod pio voto cujusque hinc indè plicatur."* (*Hist. Novorum*, ii. p. 48. a Seldeno.) If the blasphemer had directed his suspicions against his Priests instead of his God, he would not have been so widely mistaken; but it was far safer in those days of darkness to give utterance to profane outrages upon Heaven than to breathe a whisper which should reflect upon the purity of the Church. Spelman, who briefly relates this story in his *Codex Legum Veterum*, (*ap. Wilkins, Leges Anglo-Saxonice*, p. 298.) sufficiently accounts for the anger of the Red King. He says that the accused were *diliores* whom William submitted to the Ordeal solely *pecuniæ emulgendæ spe*.

The Cold Water Ordeal depended upon a fanciful connection with Baptism, *quo Princeps Mundi mendax et pater ejus foras ejicitur*; because if the nature of the person committed to the water be impure, *non potest mergi, quia pura natura aquæ naturam humanam per aquam Baptismatis ab omni mendacii figmento purgatam, iterum mendacio infectam non recognoscit puram*, Water Ordeal.

Impiety of William Rufus.

ORDEAL. *et ideo eam non recipit sed rejicit ut alienam.* (Hincmarus Remensis *de Divortio Lotharii et Tetburgæ*, p. 60. *Ap. Du Cange, Gloss. ad v. Aquæ Judicium.*) The Water Ordeals, whether hot or cold, but especially the latter, were for the most part confined to the lower orders: *tenetur accusatus se purgare per Dei Judicium, scilicet per Ferrum candens si sit liber homo, vel per Aquam si fuerit Rusticus, secundum diversitatem conditionis hominum.* (Glanville, xiv. 1.) Hence it may fairly be deduced that fraud was more easily practised in the Iron than in the Water Ordeal. Instances, however, are not wanting in which Nobles appealed to the Water Ordeal. The Cold Water Ordeal, after having been repeatedly forbidden by the Emperors and by the Church, (*Decretal V. tit. 34. c. 8.*) was nevertheless retained to a very recent date, as the popular trial in cases of Witchcraft; when the miserable victim, with the right hand bound to the left foot, and the left hand *vice versâ* to the right foot, was cast into some pond amid the yells of the rabble, and cleared and convicted according as it had the luck to sink or swim. Yet either an Act of Parliament, or an Order of the King in Council, so early as 3 Henry III., abolished Ordeals in England. (Coke, 9. *Rep.* 2.) Meyer, in a note on his *Esprit, Origine, et Progrès des Institutions Judiciaires des principaux Pays de l'Europe*, i. 6. p. 321. mentions that even as late as the years 1815 and 1816, two instances of this barbarous trial of Witchcraft were exhibited in Flanders.

Ordeals
abolished in
England.

Sufferings
from the
Hot Water
Ordeals.

The rain of Brimstone from which Lot escaped, the future punishments of Hell, and the Babylonian furnace of Nebuchadnezzar, were the types to which the Hot Water Ordeal was referred. How fearful was the effect of this Ordeal, when the Monks determined that the Water should really scald, may be determined from a relation cited by Du Cange from an ancient document. (*Ibid.*) A claim to some vineyards which had been bequeathed to a Religious House was asserted by the Heirs in Blood of the deceased testator, and the right was to be decided by appeal to the Hot Water Ordeal. The champion selected by the Appellants, after the celebration of Mass, the reception of the Eucharist, and being sworn upon Reliques, was so stricken with dimness of sight that he could scarcely find his way to the caldron. *Immissam vero manum ita ex aquâ lotam retraxit, ut ipse non solum in manu, verum etiam interius pænè ad intima cordis se combustum confiteretur, et ille et magistri sui, prædicti scilicet calumniatores, reatum suum signi virtute cognoscere cogerentur. Qui etiam dum in manum, sicut moris est, sigillare permetteret rogaretur, aiebat se nullatenus posse præ dolore pati ut aliquid manum illam contingeret. Servatus in manu nudâ usque ad diem tertium, inflatam admodum et excoriatam, sanieque jam carne putridâ effluentem dexteram invitus ostendit. Ita divinitus ostensâ veritate et falsitate detectâ, rectè acquisitione omnino remanserunt Cænobio vineæ.* Most feelingly did this poor wretch, who had been deluded to undergo the trial either by his simplicity or his avarice, prove the force of those words, which doubtless, from the nature of this Ordeal, have passed into a Proverb. Never was any one more completely in *Hot Water*. There is another common form of speech derived from both sorts of Ordeal, and the liberty to perform them by proxy, *viz.* going through *Fire and Water* to serve another.

The cors-
ned.

The Corsned, or morsel of execration, *copy, execratum, pæd, offa*, was another mode of Ordeal in use among

the Anglo-Saxons. A piece of cheese or bread was ORDEAL. charged with imprecations, and presented to the accused at the same time with the Eucharist. The guilty were supposed to be incapable of swallowing the Corsned; which we are assured proved fatal to Godwin, Earl of Kent, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. *Cum Godwinus Comes in mensâ Regis de nece sui fratris impeteretur, ille post multa sacramenta tandem per buccellam deglutiendam abjuravit, et buccellâ gustatâ interiit.* (Ingulphus, 898.) The death of Godwin forms part of the carved work on the frieze of Edward the Confessor's Chapel in Westminster Abbey. A memory of the long abolished custom still exists in certain popular phrases, as "May this morsel be my last!" "I will take the sacrament on it!"

The forms of Service for the different species of Ordeal Services at have been given by Spelman in his *Glossary, ad v. Ordeals.* from the *Textus Roffensis*, and notwithstanding their length, they are sufficiently curious to deserve extraction. In the Cold Water Ordeal, the three days' fast is to be observed by the accused who are then to be brought into the Church to the celebration of Mass. Before communicating, the Priest is to adjure them as follows:

Adjuro vos N. per Patrem et Filium et Spiritum S. et per vestram Christianitatem, quam suscepistis, et per unigenitum Dei fil, et per S. Trinitatem et per S. Euangelium, et per istas sanctas reliquias, quæ in istâ Ecclesiâ sunt; et per illum Baptismum; quò vos Sacerdos regeneravit, ut ne præsumatis ullò modò communicare neque ad Altare accedere, si hoc fecistis, aut consensistis aut scitis, quis hoc egerit.

If they are silent and forbear any reply, the Priest himself is first to communicate, and afterwards to admit them to the Communion. At its conclusion,

Incipit Missa Judicii.

Justus es Domine et rectum judicium tuum; fac cum servo tuo secundum misericordiam tuam.

Ps. Beati immaculati in vitâ.

Oratio.

Absolve quæsumus Domine tuorum delicta famulorum, ut à peccatorum suorum nexibus, quæ pro sua fragilitate contraxerunt, tuâ benignitate liberentur, et in hoc judicio, prout meruerint, tuâ justitiâ præveniente, ad veritatis censuram pervenire mereantur, per Dominum nostrum.

Then is to be read this passage from *Leviticus*:

In diebus illis, loquutus est Dominus ad Moysem, dicens: Ego sum Dominus, Deus vester; Non facietis furtum, nec mentiemini; nec decipiat unusquisque proximum suum. Non perjures in nomine meo; nec polluas nomen Dei tui. Ego Dominus. Non facias calumniam proximo tuo: nec vi opprimas eum. Non moretur opus mercenarii tui apud te usque manè. Non maledices surdo: nec coram cæco ponas offendiculum, sed timebis Dominum Deum tuum, quia ego sum Dominus.

Or else the following from St. Paul's *Epistle to the Ephesians*:

F. R. S. Renovamini spiritum mentis vestræ, et induite novum hominem, qui secundum Deum creatus est, in justitiâ et sanctitate veritatis.

Propter quod deponentes mendacium, loquimini veritatem unusquisque cum proximo suo, quoniam sumus invicem membra. Irascimini et nolite peccare.

ORDEAL.

*Sol ne occidat super iracundiam vestram.**Nolite locum dare Diabolo.**Qui furabatur, jam ne furetur: Magis autem labore operando manibus suis, quod bonum est, ut habeat, unde tribuat necessitatem patienti.**Rs. Propitius esto, Domine, peccatis nostris, ne quando dicant gentes ubi est Deus eorum?**Vs. Adjuva nos Deus salutaris noster et propter honorem nominis tui Domine libera nos.**Alleluia. Deus iudex justus, fortis et patiens; nunquid irascetur per singulos dies?**Then from St. Mark.**Cum egressus esset Jhesus in viâ, percurrens quidam genu flexo ante eum, rogabat eum dicens, Magister bone, quid faciam, ut vitam æternam percipiam? Jhesus autem dixit illi: Quia me dicis bonum: Nemo bonus, nisi solus Deus. Præcepta nosti? Ille dixit, Quæ? At non occidas. Non adultereris. Non fureris. Non falsum testimonium dicas. Non fraudem feceris. Honora patrem tuum et matrem tuam.**Magister, hæc omnia custodivi à juventute meâ. Jhesus autem intuitus eum, dilexit eum et dixit ei, Unum tibi deest; vade, quæcunque habes, vende et da pauperibus et habebis thesaurum in cælo; et veni sequere me.**Of. Immittet Angelum Dominus in circuitu timentium eum et eripiet eos: gustate et videte quàm suavis est Dominus.**Here is to be made the Offertory.**Intercessio Sanctorum tuorum misericordiæ tuæ, Domine, munera nostra conciliet; et quam merita nostra non valent, eorum deprecatio indulgentiam valeat obtinere, per Dominum.**Præfatio.**O æterne Deus: Qui non solum peccata dimittis: sed ipsos etiam justificas peccatores: et reis non tantum pœnas relaxas, sed dona largiris et præmia. Cujus nos pietatem supplices exoramus, ut famulos tuos N. non de præteritis iudices reatibus sed hujus culpæ veritatem spectantibus insinues, quatenus et in hoc Populus tuus præconia nominis tui efferat, et te vitæ præsentis et perpetuæ auctorem agnoscat per Christum.**Benedictiones ad Judicium.**Deus, de quo scriptum est, quia justus es et rectum, judicium tuum, fac cum his servis tuis, secundum misericordiam tuam, ut non de pristinis judicentur reatibus, sed in hoc, prout meruerunt, tuâ benedictione præveniente veritatis subsequantur judicium. Amen.**Et qui justus es et amator justitiæ, et à cujus vultu videtur æquitas, fac in conspectu populi tui, ut nullis malorum præstigiis veritatis tuæ fuscantur examina. Amen.**Petitiones nostras placatus intende et culparum omnium præteritarum eis veniam clementer attribue; et si culpabiles sunt, tua larga benedictio non eis ad suffragium, sed hujus culpæ ad insinuandam veritatem proficiat. Amen.**Here let them communicate after the Priest, and let the Priest say,**Corpus hoc et sanguis Domini nostri Jhesu Christi, sit vobis ad probationem hodie. Then let the Communicants answer, Justus Dominus et justitiam dilexit, æquitatem videt vultus ejus.**After the Communion.*

ORDEAL.

*Perceptis Domine Deus sacris muneribus, suppliciter deprecamur, ut hujus participatio Sacramenti et à propriis nos reatibus indesinenter expediat, et in famulis his veritatis sententiam declaret, per Dominum nostrum.**At the conclusion of Mass, the Priest is to consecrate Holy Water, and to go to the place in which the Ordeal is to be performed. And when he is come to the place he is to give all of them Holy Water to drink. Afterwards he is to exorcise the water to be used in the Ordeal, according to the words following.**Deus, qui per aquarum substantiam judicia tua exercens, diluvii inundatione millia populorum interemisti; et Noe justum cum suis salvandum censuisti. Deus, qui in mari rubro cuneos Ægyptiorum involvisti, et agmina Israëlita imperterrita abire jussisti, virtutem tuæ benedictionis † his aquis infundere et novum ac mirabile signum in illis ostendere digneris: ut innocentes à crimine, cujus examinationem agimus more aquæ, in se recipiant et in profundum pertrahant; conscios autem hujus criminis à se repellant atque rejiciant, nec patiantur recipere corpus, quod ab onere bonitatis evacuatum ventus iniquitatis alleravit, et in hanc constituit; sed quod careat pondere virtutis, careat pondere propriæ substantiæ in aquis, per Dominum nostrum.**Or.**Adjuro te creatura aquæ in nomine Dei Patris † Omnipotentis qui te in principio creavit et jussit ministrare humanis necessitatibus, qui etiam jussit te separari ab aquis superioribus; Adjuro te etiam per ineffabile nomen Jesu Christi † filii Dei vivi sub cujus pedibus mare et elementum divisum se calcabile præbuit; qui etiam baptizari se in aquarum elemento voluit: Adjuro etiam te per Spiritum † Sanctum qui super Dominum baptizatum descendit: Adjuro te per nomen sanctum † et individue divinitatis cujus voluntate aquarum elementum divisum et populus Israel siccis pedibus statim transivit; ad cujus etiam invocationem Heliseus ferrum quod de manubrio exierat super aquam natare fecerat, ut nullo modo suscipias hos homines N. si in aliquo sunt culpabiles de hoc quod illis objicitur. Scilicet aut per opera, aut per consensum vel per conscientiam, seu per ullum ingenium, sed fac eos super te natare et nulla possit esse contra te causa facta, aut ullum præstigium Inimici quod illud possit occultare. Adjurata autem per nomen Christi præcipimus tibi ut nobis, per nomen ejus obedias, cui omnis creatura servit, quem Cherubin et Seraphin collaudant dicentes, "Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus, Dominus Deus exercituum," qui etiam regnat et dominatur per infinita sæcula sæculorum. Amen**Or.**Adjuro te creatura Aquæ per Dominum Patrem † et Filium † et Spiritum † Sanctum, et per tremendum diem Judicii, et per xii Apostolos, et per lxii Discipulos, et per xii Prophetas, et per xxiv Seniores qui assidue Dominum laudant, et per cxliv millia quæ sequuntur Agnum, per omnia agmina sanctorum Angelorum, Archangelorum, Thronorum, Dominationum, Principatûm, Polestatûm, Virtutûm, Cherubin atque Seraphin, et per omnia millia sanctorum Martyrum, Virginum, et Confessorum.**Adjuro te per sanguinem Domini nostri Jesu Christi et per iv Evangelia et per iv Evangelistas, nec non et per lxxii libros Veteris ac Novi Testamenti et per omnes Scriptores sanctos et Doctores eorum.*

ORDEAL.

Adjuro te per Sanctam Ecclesiam Catholicam, et per Communionem Sanctorum et per Resurrectionem eorum ut fias Aqua exorcizata, adjurata, et obfirmata adversus Inimicum Hominis Diabolum, et adversus hominem qui ab eo seductus (furtum hoc vel homicidium aut adulterium) cujus ratio agitur perpetraverit, ut nullatenus eum in te summersum aut in profundum trahi permittas, sed a te repellas atque rejicias. Nec patiaris recipere corpus quod ab onere bonitatis inane factum, sed quod caret pondere virtutis, careat pondere propriæ substantiæ in te; innocentem vero à prædicto crimine more Aquæ in te recipias et in profundum innocuum pertrahas, per Dominum nostrum.

Or.

Deus judex, justus, fortis, auctor et amator pacis, patiens et multum misericors, qui judicas quod justum est, et rectum judicium tuum; qui respicis super terram, et facis eam tremere. Tu Deus omnipotens qui per adventum Filii tui Domini nostri Jesu Christi mundum salvasti, et per ejus passionem genus humanum redemisti, hanc aquam ferventem (vel hoc ferrum candens) sanctifica ✠. Qui tres pueros Sidrac, Misac et Abednego jussu Regis Babiloniæ in camino ignis, accensâ fornace salvasti illæsos, per Angelum sanctum tuum eduxisti; tu clementissime Pater, dominator omnipotens, præsta ut si quis innocens de hoc cujus inquisitio agitur in hanc aquam ferventem (vel in hoc ferrum fervens) miserit manum suam salvam te præstante Domino nostro permaneat; et sicut tres pueros supradictos de camino ignis liberasti et Susannam de falso crimine eripuisti, sic manum innocentem omnipotens Deus ab omni læsionis insanie (â) salvare dignare. Et si quis culpabilis vel noxium (s) et tumido corde induratoque pectore vel superbâ mente reus, de hoc cujus inquisitio agitur manum miserit in hanc aquam ferventem (vel hoc ferrum candens) tu Deus omnipotens justissimâ pietate et rectissimo judicio illud declarare et manifestare digneris; ut anima ejus per pœnitentiam salvetur. Et si ille nocens vel culpabilis sit, et per aliquod maleficium, vel per herbas aut per causas diabolicas induraverit, et peccatum quod fecerit confiteri noluerit, tua dextra quæsumus, Domine, hoc declarare dignetur, per, &c.

Or.

Deus innocentie restitutor et amator, qui auctor pacis es et judicas æquitatem, te subnixis rogamus precibus ut hanc aquam ferventem (vel hoc ferrum ignitum) ordinatam ad justitiam et examinationem cujuslibet dubitatis, benedicere ✠ et sanctificare ✠ digneris; ita ut si innocens de hoc cujus inquisitio agitur et unde purgatio quærenda in hanc ferventem (vel, &c.) et tuâ benedictione sanctificatam aquam (vel, &c.) manum vel pedes miserit, tuâ benignissimâ miseratione illæsus appareat. Si autem culpabilis atque reus contempserit, et quasi temptator judicium tuum adierit, aut per herbas vel quæcunque temptamenta sive molimina maleficia peccata sua contueri et defendere inflatus, per afflatorem malitiæ, contra veritatis tuæ examen, voluerit, justissime et misericordissime Domine Deus ad hoc virtus tua quæ omnia superat, in eo cum veritate quæ permanet in sæcula sæculorum declaratur quatenus justitiæ tuæ non dominetur iniquitas; sed veritati subdatur falsitas, ut et cæteri hoc videntes ab incredulitate suâ te miserante liberentur. Qui vivis et regnas, &c.

After this Exorcism the accused are to be undressed, they are to kiss the Gospels and the Cross, and to be

sprinkled with Holy Water; and then, all persons present fasting, they are to be thrown into the water; if they sink they are absolved, if they swim they are convicted.

A similar service *mutatis mutandis* belonged to the Hot Water and Iron Ordeals, in which the following adjurations were employed.

*Deus, qui per ignem signa magna ostendens Abraham puerum tuum de incendio Chaldaeorum eripuisti: Deus, qui rubum ardere ante conspectum Moysi et minimè comburi permisisti: Deus, qui ab incendio fornacis Chaldaici, plerisque succensis, tres pueros tuos illæsos eduxisti: Deus, qui incendio ignis populum Sodomæ et Gomorræ involvens, Loth famulum tuum, cum suis, saluti donasti: Deus, qui in adventu Sancti Spiritûs tui illustratione ignis fideles tuos ab infidelibus sece-
visti, ostende nobis in hoc parvitatibus nostræ examine virtutem ejusdem S. Spiritûs; et per hujus ignis fervorem discerne fideles et infideles, ut ad tactum ejus rei cujus inquisitio agitur (furti, homicidii, &c.) conscii exhorrescant et manus eorum vel pedes comburantur aliquatenus; immunes verò ab ejusmodi crimine liberentur penitus et illæsi permaneant, per, &c.*

At the conclusion of this adjuration, Holy Water is to be tasted by all present, and the chamber is to be sprinkled with it. Then the Iron is to be produced, and carried by the accused over a space of nine feet. After which his hand is to be sealed up, and not inspected till the third night is past; then if it be clean, let thanks be given to God; but if it appears festered on the mark of the iron, *si autem insanies crudescens in vestigio ferri inveniat*, he must be esteemed guilty. So also in the Ordeal of Boiling Water.

In the Corsned (*panis ordeaceus*) all in like manner must be fasting, and after the Litanies the Priest must say,

Consecrator et creator humani generis; dator gratiæ spiritualis; largitor æternæ salutis; emittit Spiritum tuum super hanc creaturam panis vel casei cum timore et tremore magnitudinis brachii tui, adversus eum, qui cum superbiâ et contumaciâ ac zelo iniquo venit, et vult subvertere justitiam et conculcare judicium. Fac eum, Domine, in visceribus, angustari ejusque guttura concludere, ut panem vel caseum istum in tuo nomine sanctificatum devorare non possit hic, qui injustè juravit ac negavit hoc quod quærebatur, et jusjurandum pro nihilo habuit, et nomen tuum nominavit, ubi rectum non erat. Te quæsumus, ut non ei permittas abscondere, quia justus es Domine et rectum judicium tuum, qui custodis veritatem in seculum, faciens judicium injuriam patientibus, et custodis pupillum, ac viduas suscipis, et viam malignorum exterminabis; Ideò ostende nobis misericordiam tuam, ut humiles ac mansueti et recti propter veritatem gaudeant; superbi autem ac iniqui et cupidi contristentur et humilientur, usque dum confiteantur magno et sancto nomini tuo et cognoscant cæteri, quia nomen tibi Dominus, et tu solus super omnem terram altissimus, et servi tui in te gloriantur et laudent nomen tuum in secula seculorum, Amen.

Or.

Domine Jesu Christe qui regnas in cælis et in terris, et mirabilis es in omnibus operibus tuis, dominator dominantium, Deus Angelorum, Deus Patriarcharum, Prophetarum, Apostolorum, Martyrum, Confessorum, Virginum, et omnium Electorum; præsta, quæsumus, per

ORDEAL.

ORDEAL. *sanctum et admirabile nomen tuum, ut qui reus est de hoc (huius furti vel homicidii, sicut adulterii, seu maleficii) cujus inquisitio agitur, vel in facto vel in conscientia, ad appositam ei pro ostensione veritatis creaturam panis sanctificati vel casei faur ejus claudatur, guttur ejus stranguletur, et in nomine tuo ante illud rejiciatur quam devoretur. Sed et Spiritus Diabolicus, cui nulla est communio cum tua superna veritate in hoc negotio, ad subvertendum Judicium pravis prastigiorum suorum molitionibus nil praevalcat, sed qui reus et conscius est rei praefatae ad hoc pabulum sanctificati panis vel casei, et praesertim per Dominici corporis et sanguinis communionem quam accepit, tremat, et tremendo pallescat, et nutabundus in omnibus membris appareat. Innoxius vero et inscius sobrie ad salubritatem sui, cum omni facilitate, hanc partem panis vel casei in nomine tuo signatam manducando deglutiat; ut cognoscant omnes quia tu es iudex justus, qui salvos facis sperantes in te, et non est alius praeter te. Qui vivis et regnas, &c.*

Or.

Deus cujus scientia senariam circumscriptionem Angelicis et humanis elongatam sensibus sola interius penetrat et exterius concludit; quem nulla caelestium vel terrestrium aut inferiorum vota fallere possunt, quanto magis cor hominis unius culpabile; respice ad preces nostrae humilitatis, quibus famulatum sacri indidisti ordinis, et praesta non nostris exigentibus meritis, sed tuorum omnium suffragantibus Sanctorum precibus; sed quod in hac culpa humanos latet oculos, et sermonum humanae procacitatis obtegatur defensionibus, tua caelesti et superna moderatione sine ullo reveletur obtruncamine; et sicut solus verus es, veritatis in hoc sententiam elucidare digneris, quatenus innocens sine ulla difficultate hoc pabulum probationis deglutiat; obnoxius autem obtrepidante mentis statu et totius compagine corporis vacillante, quod in tuo sancto nomine consecratur et benedicitur, nullatenus devorandi valetudinem percipiat, sed coram omnibus valetudine confusus, quod praesumptione immerita suscepit cum irrisione projiciat per Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum.

Hindú Ordeals.
1. The Balance.

In an early volume of the *Asiatic Researches* may be found a Paper on Hindú Ordeals, communicated by Warren Hastings. They are nine in number: 1. by the Balance; in which the accused, having fasted during a whole day, having bathed in sacred water, and presented the *homa*, or oblation, is carefully weighed in scales previously adjusted. As soon as he is taken out, the Pundits prostrate themselves before the scales, murmur a certain *mentra*, or incantation, appointed in the Sastras, and bind a written accusation round the head of the suspected person. Six minutes afterwards, he is weighed a second time; if he weighs more than at first, he is held guilty; if less innocent; if exactly the same, he must be weighed a third time; when, as it is

written in the *Mitaishera*, there will certainly be a difference. If the Balance should break down, it is considered a clear proof of guilt. 2. By Fire; in which the accused must walk barefooted into a trench nine hands long, two spans broad, and one span deep, filled with a fire of pippal wood. 3. By Water; in which the accused stands up to his navel in Water, accompanied by a Bramin holding a staff. Three arrows are then shot on dry ground; after which a man is despatched to bring that one which has been shot furthest, and as soon as he has picked it up, a second person runs from the edge of the Water to bring the other two. At the moment at which he starts, the accused is to grasp the staff or the foot of the Brahmin, to dive under water, and if he would prove his innocence, to remain there till the arrows are brought back. In the villages near Benares arrows are not employed, but the submersion of the accused is to continue as long as a man can walk fifty paces very gently. On the coast of Malabar, the Water Ordeal is far more terrific. The accused has to swim across a large river abounding with Crocodiles. 4. By Poison; in which the accused swallows from the hand of a Brahmin two *rettis* and a half (seven barleycorns) of a poisonous root called Vishanaga, or of Sana'hya, (white arsenic,) mixed in eight *mashas*, i. e. sixty-four *rettis* (192 barleycorns) of clarified butter; or else dips his hand into a deep earthen vessel containing some token which he is to bring out, without being bitten by a Naga, or hooded snake, which has been thrown into it at the same time. 5. By *Cosha*; in which the accused drinks three draughts of water in which certain Idols have been washed, and his acquittal depends upon his freedom from sickness during the ensuing fourteen days. 6. By Rice; a quantity of dry rice is weighed with the sacred stone named *Salgram*, or imbued with judicial virtues by having certain *slocas* read over it. The suspected persons are then ordered, after chewing the rice to throw it on some leaves of pippal, or some bark of the *b'hurja patra*. The man from whose mouth the rice comes dry, or stained with blood, is considered guilty. 7. By Hot Oil. 8. By Hot Iron; both of which differ but little from the similar European Ordeals. 9. By Dhar'mach; in which an image named Dharma, or the Genius of Justice, made of silver, and another of an antagonist Genius Adharma, made of clay or iron, or those figures painted respectively on white and black cloth, are thrown into a large jar, from which the accused is instructed to draw at hazard.

In Siam, if a dispute arise which is to be determined by Ordeal, the method, in the first instance, is summary enough to prevent any very frequent appeal. A Tiger is let loose upon both parties; if he spares either, the fortunate survivor is esteemed innocent; if neither, both are considered guilty; if both, they must submit to some more certain criterion.

O'ORDER, n. } Fr. *ordre*; It. *ordine*; Sp. *orden*; Lat. *ordo*. Scaliger, de *Causis*, c. 35. says, *Ordinis nomen Graecum est. Dicebant militibus tribuni. Hactenus tibi licet: hic consistes; eò progredi, huc revertere; ὅπου ἐστί, inde ordo.* Scaliger adds, "*sic et Graeci τὰς ἀπὸ ἀκείας directionem.*" And

going, being with or accompanying; to compose, to further, "*Est igitur ordo, loci ratio, quā quid aut praestit, aut sequitur: vel ante, vel retro, vel dextrorsum, vel sinistrorsum, vel sursum, vel deorsum.*" *Ὁπου ἐστὶν τὸ τέλος, hunc tibi do.*" Vossius, who also suggests the Gr. *ὁρῶς, rectus.*

To order; to put, place, or set in rank or station; as going before or preceding, following or succeeding,

ORDEAL.
ORDER.

2. Fire.

3. Water.

4. Poison.

5. Cosha.

6. Rice.

7. Hot Oil.

8. Hot Iron.

9. Dhar'mach.

Ordeal in Siam.

ORDER. dispose; to arrange, to methodize: to direct, to rule, to regulate, to determine, to establish. And *order, n.*

The regular position, disposition, or arrangement; the rank or station; regular or established procession or succession; course, tenour, or series; rule, regulation, or regularity, direction or command. *Order* is also applied to

A class of persons *ordained* or appointed to any Civil or Religious rank; to a brotherhood or fraternity.

And made an hous of monekes, to holde her *ordre* bet.

R. Gloucester, p. 282.

To þe *ordre* of Cisteans he gaf tuo þousand mark.

R. Brunne, p. 136.

Ich fond þer frerus. all þe foure *ordres*.

Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 3.

And it bifel that whanne Zacarye schould do the office of presthod in the *ordir* of his cours to fore God.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. i.

O blisful *ordre*, o wedlock precious

Thou art so mery, and eke so vertuous.

Chaucer. The Marchantes Tale, v. 9221.

This desire, if so be that a man do his diligence to performe it, al be it that his desire ne take non effect, yet, it is to him a dedly sinne: and if he be *ordered*, he is irregular.

Id. The Persones Tale, vol. i. p. 354.

Men shulde it in the prestes fynde,

Their *order* is of so high a kynde,

That thei be diuiseurs of the weie.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 25.

No force for that, for that is *ordered* so,

That I may leape both hedge and dike full wele.

Wyat. The Courtier's Life. To John Pains.

The children *orderly*, and mothers, pale

For fright,

Long ranged on a rowe stode round about.

Surrey. Virgil. Aeneis, book ii.

Vpon the waltring waues, his foistes and gallies fleete,

More forrest like than *orderly*, for such a man most meete.

Gascoigne. Flowers. A Deuise of a Maske for Viscount Montacute.

Why was my breeding *order'd* and prescrib'd

As to a person separate to God,

Design'd for great exploits; if I must die

Betray'd, captiv'd, and, both eyes put out,

Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze;

To grind in brazen fetters under task

With this heav'n-gifted strength?

Milton. Samson Agonistes, l. 30.

That thou but as an upright *orderer*

Sought'st to reform th' abus'd kingdom here,

And got thy right; and what was thine before:

And this was all; thou would'st attempt no more.

Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book i.

I whom thy royall father sent, as *orderer* of thy force,

When to Atrides from his Court, he left thee, for this course.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, book ix. fol. 125.

Though to pull back th' on-running state of things,

(Gathering corruption, as it gathers days)

Unto the form of their first *orderings*,

Is the best means that dissolution stays.

Daniel. Musophilus.

This *order* with her sorrow she accords;

Which *orderless*, all form of *order* brake;

So then began her words, and thus she spake.

Id. History of Civil Wars, book ii.

And now what cure, what other remedy,

Can to our desp'rate wounds be ministred?

Men are not good, but for necessity:

Nor *orderly* are ever born, but bred.

Id. Ib. book vii.

[Perkin] considering the delay of time, and obseruing their *orderly*, and not tumultuary arming, doubted the worst.

Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 141.

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As may be gathered from these words of his, *τὴν φύσιν, κ. τ. λ.* That Nature does rationally (or *orderly*) together with Reason and Mind govern the whole universe.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. iii. fol. 110.

Secondly, a due *ordering* of our words, that are to proceed from, and to express our thoughts; which is done by pertinence and brevity of expression.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 95.

But it is no harm for him, who is, by right, and in the greatest propriety, the supreme *orderer* of all things, to *order* every thing in such a manner as it would be a point of wisdom in Him to chuse that they should be *ordered*.

Edwards. On the Freedom of the Will, part iv. sec. 9. p. 374.

O'RDNANCE, or } Fr. *ordonnance*, *gens ou com-*

O'RDENANCE. } *pagnies d'ordonnances*. "Gen-

darmes des ordonnances. The ordinary men of arms of France; first reduced by Charles VII. (in the year 1444) into certain companies, and under particular orders." It was indispensable that these men should have been archers; (Fr. *artillier*;) and in v. ARTILLERY, we have seen that from them the modern *artillery* took its name, and by them was conducted; and from these *gens d'ordonnances*, the single word *ordonnance* may have been applied to the guns now distinguished by the name of *ordnance*.

Now do they mount their *ordinance* for the day.

Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

Behold the *ordenance* on their carriages

With fatall mouthes gaping on girded Harflew.

Shakspeare. Henry V. fol. 77.

For certaine it is, that *ordnance* was known in the city of the Oxidrakes in India; and was that which the Macedonians called thunder and lightning and magicke.

Bacon. Of Vicissitude of Things. Essay 58.

O'RDURE, } Fr. *ordure*; It. *ordura*; *lordezza*,

O'RDUROUS. } from the Fr. adj. *ord*, which some de-

rive from *horridus*, and others from *sordidus*. Menage.

Filth or foulness, nastiness, dirt, dung.

For right as a sowe wroteth in every *ordure*, so wroteth she hire beautee in stinking *ordure* of sinne.

Chaucer. The Persones Tale, p. 148.

Before this time, Smithfield was a loistal for all *ordure* and filth, and the place where felons were put to execution.

Baker. Henry I. Anno 1112.

And the rude times their *ord'rous* matter fling

Into the sacred and once hallow'd spring.

Drayton. Pastorals. Eclogue 11.

Those let me curse; what vengeance will they urge,

Whose *ordures* neither plague nor fire can purge?

Nor sharp experience can to duty bring,

Nor angry Heaven, nor a forgiving king!

Dryden. The Medal.

ORE, *n.* A. S. *ora*; D. *oor*, *oore*: Skinner writes it *oar*, *metallum crudum*, and supposes it may be the Fr. *or*; Lat. *aurum*, *quia aurum est metallum*, κατ' ἐξοχὴν. Junius, from Gr. *ὑπεῖν*, to guard with care. Ore was also the name of a coin introduced among the Anglo-Saxons by the Danes. It is applied to Metal unrefined; to metal, generally.

For though that I be olde, foule, and pore,

In'olde for all the metal ne the ore,

That under erthe is grave, or lith above,

But if thy wif I were and eke thy love.

Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6646.

A second multitude

With wond'rous art found out the massie ore,

Severing each kind, and scum'd the bullion dross.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 708.

As much difference betweene them as betwixt gold in the ore, and in the wedge.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 417. The Impress of God, part ii.

4 s

ORDER.

ORE.

ORE.
—
ORGAN.

For besides other minerals, that may be found profitable to the physician, the drugster, or the mineralist, the *ores* or wombs of metal themselves, may be divers times found disguised in the form of earth, or of mud, easy to be dried.

Boyle. *Works*, vol. v. p. 501. *A previous Hydrostatical Way of estimating Ores*, sec. 11.

Of gold, indeed, we cannot produce many specimens, yet sufficient to shew that it is found in this island; but silver is found in great abundance in our lead *ores*, and veins of native silver in the copper *ore* of Muckrus, on the lake of Killarny.

Pennant. *British Zoology*. Preface, p. 8.

OREAD, Gr. *ōpetas*; a mountain Nymph; from *ōpos*, a mountain.

[She] like a wood-nymph light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves, but Delia's self
In gait surpass'd and goddess-like deport.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ix. l. 387.

OREOBOLUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Cyperaceæ*. Generic character: glumes two, spathe-formed, deciduous; calyx six-parted, cartilaginous, persisting after shedding the seed; style deciduous; stigmas three; seed crustaceous.

One species, *O. pumilio*, native of New South Wales.

OREOCALLIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Proteaceæ*. Generic character: corolla irregular, open on one side, four-toothed; stamens inserted in the concave summits of the corolla; germen on a foot-stalk; stigma oblique; seeds numerous with a terminal wing.

One species, *O. grandiflora*, a magnificent shrub, native of the mountains of Peru.

ORFRAY, Fr. *orfrais*; Low Lat. *aurifragia*, *frange d'or*, a fringe of gold. Du Cange. Fr. Broad welts, or gards of gold or silver embroidery laid on copes and other church vestments. Cotgrave. Gold embroidery. Tyrwhitt.

And of fine *orfrais* had she eke
A chapelet, so semely on,
Ne neuer wered maide upon.

Chaucer. *The Romant of the Rose*, p. 175.

Of *orfraies* fresh was her garland,
I whiche seene have a thousand
Saw never ywis, no garland yet,
So well wrought of silke as it.

Id. *Ib.* p. 177.

O'RGAN, n.	} Fr. <i>organe</i> ; It. <i>organo</i> , <i>organizzare</i> ; Sp. <i>organo</i> , <i>organizar</i> ; Lat. <i>organum</i> ; Gr. <i>ὄργανον</i> , from <i>ὄργα</i> , <i>ἐργα</i> , from the obsolete <i>ἐργειν</i> , to do or make.
O'RGAN, v.	
ORGA'NICK,	
ORGA'NICAL,	
ORGA'NICALLY,	
O'RGANIZE,	
O'RGANISM,	
O'RGANIST,	
ORGANIZA'TION.	
Organick, instrumental, working, operating; acting as means or instrument.	

Would'st thou be treated with in the ineffable dialect of heaven? Alas! fond creature, thou art elemented and *organed* for other apprehensions, for a lower commerce of perception.

Mannyngham. *Discourse*, (1681,) p. 89.

This woman was not inspired with the Holy Ghoste, nor sent from God, (as the Frenchmen beleue) but an enchanteresse, an *organe* of the deuill.

Hall. *Henry VI. The ninth Yere*.

And his brother's name was Jubal, of him came all that exercyse themselves on y^e harpe & on the *organs*.

Bible, Anno 1551. *Genesis*, ch. iv.

Ye vnderstand by this word (really) corporaliter. i. Corporally, so that by the bodie of Christ is vnderstanded a naturall bodie and organically.

Fox. *Martyrs*, fol. 1301. *Queen Mary*. Anno 1554.

Who made the mouth? who th' eye? or who the ear?
Or who deprives those *organs* of their use?

Drayton. *Moses His Birth and Miracles*, book i.

It is true that in *organs* there is a confused murmur for a while, after you have played; but that is but while the bellows are in falling.

Bacon. *Natural History*. Cent. iii. sec. 207.

His gentle dumb expression turn'd at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play; he glad
Of her attention gain'd, with serpent tongue
Organic, or impulse of vocal air,
His fraudulent temptation thus began.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ix. l. 530.

12. Besides the figure and number of *organical* parts in the brain of a man; how much superior is it, with respect to its bulk alone compared with his body, to that of any other creature?

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book i. ch. v. fol. 25.

Not to give them a quicker sight, as some learned anatomists have thought, for it is the advantageous *organism* of the eye by which that is procured.

Id. *Ib.* book ii. ch. iii. fol. 42.

In the bodies of animals, the true and proper cause of motion, or the determination thereof at least; is not the matter itself *organized*; but the soul either as cogitative, or plastically-self-active, vitally united thereunto, and naturally ruling over it.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. v. fol. 668.

Whereby it [matter] hath a perfect knowledge of whatsoever it self could do or suffer (though without animal consciousness) and can form itself to the best advantage, sometimes improving itself by *organization*, to sense in brutes, and to reason and reflexive understanding in men.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 687.

But oh! what art can teach,
What human voice can reach,
The sacred *organ's* praise?
Notes inspiring holy love,
Notes that wing their heavenly ways,
To mend the choirs above.

Dryden. *Song 3. For Saint Cecilia's Day*. 1687.

All stones, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables; that is, grow *organically* from proper seeds, as well as plants.

Locke. *Works*, vol. iv. p. 590. *Elements of Natural Philosophy*, ch. viii.

After the Restoration of King Ch. II. he (Christoph. Gibbons) was principal *organist* of his chappel, his principal *organist* in private, master of the singing boys belonging thereunto, *organist* of Westminster, and one of his Majesty's private music.

Wood. *Fasti Oxoniensis*, vol. ii. fol. 158.

A great part of this difference is undoubtedly to be ascribed to the ideas and feelings which the habitual studies and amusements of the poet have associated with his *organical* perceptions.

Stewart. *Philosophy of the Human Mind*, part ii. ch. v. sec. 3. p. 393.

That, nevertheless, we are not to conclude that every *organized* being is informed with such an essence, as to have an actual principle of motion and perception.

Brookes. *Universal Beauty*, book iv. n.

Natural superiority of intellect can arise only from an happier *organization* of the senses, or the sensorium.

Beddoes. *Mathematical Evidence*, p. 61.

ORGASM, Fr. *orgasme*; Gr. *ὄργασμος*, from *ὄργαζειν*, *incitare*, *instigare*, to incite or instigate. Applied to

Any sudden excitement or strong emotion.

By means of the curious lodgment and inoculations of the auditory nerves beforementioned, the *orgasmes* of the spirits should be allayed, and perturbations of the mind in a great measure quieted and stilled.

Derham. *Physico-Theology*, book iv. ch. iii. p. 135.

Vain, ah vain the hope
Of future peace, this *orgasm* control'd!

Shenstone. *Economy*.

ORGAN.
—
ORGASM.

ORGIES. **ORGIES**, Fr. *orgies*; Lat. *orgia*; Gr. ὄργια, for which various Etymologies are proposed. Ἀπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς, *a furore*; (*bacchantium*;) ἀπὸ τῶν ὀρῶν, *a montibus*, in which they were celebrated; ἀβ ἑργ-ειν, *arcere*, because the uninitiated were driven from them; or perhaps ἑργα θεῶν, *divine deeds or ceremonies*. See Vossius.

As when with crowned cups unto the Elian god
Those priests high *orgies* held.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 6.

Yet thence his lustful *orgies* he enlarg'd,
Even to that hill of scandal, by the grove
Of Molock homicide, Lust hard by Hate;
Till good Josiah drove them thence to hell.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book i. l. 243.

In solemn show she bade the dames advance,
And in dissembled *orgies* led the dance.

Pitt. *Virgil. Æneid*, book vi.

ORGULOUS, Fr. *orgueilleux*, *orgueil*, pride, arrogance. *Orgellice* is used in the A. S. version of Boethius, p. 41. Caseneuve derives from Gr. ὀργίλος, *iracundus*, from ὀργίζεσθαι, *irasci*.

Proud, swelling.

But they wust nat how to passe y^e ryuer of Derne, whiche was
fell and *orgulous* at certayne times, and especially rather in Somer
than in Winter.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii. ch. 102. p. 297.

In Troy there lyes the scene: from Iles of Greece
The Princes *orgillous*, their high blood chaf'd,
Haue to the port of Athens sent their shippes
Fraught with the ministers and instruments
Of cruell warre.

Shakspeare. *Troilus and Creseide. Prologue*.

ORGYIA, in Zoology, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* short, deeply bipectinated in the males, abruptly terminated; serrated in the females, each serrature producing a bristle; *palpi* two, short, compact, hairy, biarticulate, the basal joint small, the terminal large, broad, ovate, subacute; *maxillæ* obsolete; head small, hairy; *thorax* slender, not crested; wings deflexed, short, triangular, or wanting; legs rather stout, anterior elongated; the *femora* and *tibiæ* of all, and the *tarsi* of the anterior, fringed with elongate hairs. *Larva* with distinct fascicles of hair on the sides, and several dorsal tufts, two or more, composed of capitate hairs, on the sides of the body and head, one on the penultimate joint, and some shorter ones at the apex; *pupa* slightly pilose, with an acute spine at the tip; *folliculus* ovate, of a very loose texture.

Type of the genus, *Phalæna bombyx antiqua*, Linnaeus; Donovan, vol. i. p. 6. The insects of this genus are remarkable, at least the males, for their peculiar vacillating or vapouring flight, and the females, which are apterous, appear scarcely to leave the folliculus in which they are hatched, but after impregnation deposit their eggs on the outer surface of the folliculus itself. There are at least six species known, of which two are natives of Britain.

ORIBITA, in Zoology, a genus of *Acari*.

Generic character. Head small, produced anteriorly and covering the trophi; eyes minute; body covered by a coriaceous skin; *abdomen* subglobose; legs eight; *tarsi* furnished with short claws.

Type of the genus, *O. geniculata*; Latreille, *Genera Crust. et Ins.* p. 149. A numerous genus, the species of which are found under stones, beneath damp bark, &c.

ORICALCH, Lat. *aurichalcum*, or *orichalcum*; Gr. ὀρείχαλκος, *æs montanum*: from ὄρος, a mountain, and χάλκος, brass. But see Vossius, and **AURICALCHUM**.

Not Bilbo steele, nor brass from Corinth fet,
Nor costly *oricalche* from strange Phœnice;
But such as could both Phœbus arrowes ward,
And th' hayling darts of Heaven beating hard.

Spenser. *Muipotmos*.

O'RIENT, *adj.* } Fr. *orient*; It. *oriente*; Sp. *orient*; Lat. *oriens*; Gr. ὀρ-ειν, to rise, or raise; rising, and consequentially, shining, brilliant, (as with the rays of the Sun,) also Eastern; because the Sun rises in the quarter we call *East*.
O'RIENT, *n.* }
O'RIENCY, }
O'RIENTAL, *adj.* }
O'RIENTAL, *n.* }
O'RIENTALISM, }
O'RIENTALIST, }
O'RIENTALITY. } *Orientalism*; an idiom or form of speech peculiar to the Eastern Languages.

For of, o perle, fine *orientall*,

Her white crowne was imaked all.

Chaucer. *Legend of Good Women. Prologue*, p. 300.

In the *orient* with many a faire citee,
Appertenaunt unto the majestee
Of Rome.

Id. *The Monkes Tale*, v. 14320.

And fry Phebus riseth up so bright
That all the *orient* laugheth of the sight,
And with his stremes drieth in the greves
The silver dropes, hanging on the leues

Id. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 1426.

Of the which line, from a little crosse in the bordure vnto the centre of the large hole, is cleaped the east line, or els the line *oriental*.

Id. *The Conclusions of the Astrolabie*.

His climate is in *orient*,

Where that he is most violent.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vi. p. 210.

On the other side that was *ounde* was sette with signes called cifers of fine gold, the whiche were set with great and *oriental* perles.

Hall. *Henry VIII. The twelfth Yere*.

And that which is without the two said transuersall lines is onely to shew how the *orientall* part is joined with the occident, and occident with the *orient*.

Hakluyt. *Voyages*, &c. vol. i. fol. 215. M. Rob. Thorne.

He chose so many as made a faire chaine, which for their likeness and uniformity in roundnesse, *orientness*, and pideness of many excellent colours, with equality in greatnesse, were very faire and rare.

Id. *Ib.* vol. iii. fol. 269. M. Thomas Hariot.

If he [chameleon] be laid upon blew, or red or white; the green spots receive a more *orient* lustre.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. iv. sec. 360.

Black and thorny plum tree is of the deepest *oriency*.

Evelyn, book iii. ch. iv. sec. 12.

For the Jews, and all the *Oriental*s, took all those prophecies relating to the Messiah, and state of the Christian church, that is the kingdom of Christ, in a literal sense; with expectation of a worldly kingdom, whereof Jerusalem should be the head.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book iv. ch. i. fol. 142.

Whose revolution being regular, it hath no power nor efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally disperceth his beames, unto all which equally, and in the same restriction, receive his lustre.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours*, book vi. ch. vii. p. 382.

But when, the dewy shade emerging bright,
Aurora streaks the sky with *orient* light,
Let each deplore his dead: the rites of woe
Are all, alas! the living can bestow.

Pope. *Homer. Odyssey*, book iv.

Here he began a practice he continued in Italy, of retiring to a cave without the town for the purpose of study, but in fact the idea was, like most others of his, *oriental*.

Observer, No. 9.

ORIFICE. **ORIFICE**, *n.* Fr. *orifice*; It. and Sp. *orificio*; Lat. *orificium*; from *os*, a mouth, and *facere*, to make or form.

ORIGIN.

Any opening in form of a mouth; any opening, or perhaps more strictly applied to the superficial gap or opening.

The lower *orifice*, or mouth of the stomach, is not placed at the very bottom, but at the side, and is called the janitor, (or porter,) as sending out the food now concocted, through the entrails.

P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, can. 2. note 35.

Let me see the wound:

This herb will stay the current, being bound

Fast to the *orifice*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Faithful Shepherdess, act iv. sc. 1.

The action of the stomach is totally stop'd by too great repletion, in which case both the *orifices* of the stomach by a necessary mechanism close, and neither will admit or expel any thing.

Arbuthnot. On Aliments, ch. i. prop. 2. p. 7.

Sulphureous exhalations rise from the crevices; and from an *orifice* at one of the extremities a thick vapour by day, and a pale blue flame by night, burst forth with a murmuring sound and great impetuosity.

Eustace. Italy, vol. ii. ch. xii. p. 424.

ORIFLAMBE, (a banner so called, *q. d. aurea flamma*.) Fr. *oriflambe*. "The great and holy standard of France; borne at first only in war made against the Infidels; but afterwards used in all other wars; and at length utterly lost in a battle against the Flemings." Cotgrave.

And see the *Historical Division*, ch. lxxiii. p. 615.

Sir Reynolde Camyan baneret, that daye bare the *oryflambe*, a speciall relique that the Frenshe kynges vse to bere before them in alle battayles.

Fabyan, vol. ii. p. 467. Anno 1355.

ORIGAN, Lat. *origanum*; Gr. *ὀρείαννον*.

Origan or *orgament*, which in tast (as wee have said) resembleth *saverie*, hath many kinds, and all medicinable.

Holland. Plinie, vol. ii. ch. xvii.

ORIGANUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Gymnospermia*, natural order *Labiata*. Generic character: flowers collected into a four-sided strobilus, or dense spike; superior lip of the corolla erect, flat; inferior three-parted, segments equal; flowers interspersed with broad bracteal leaves.

Seventeen species, natives of the Northern hemisphere. *O. vulgare*, Common Marjorum, is a native of England. Several species are cultivated in the gardens.

O'IGIN, *n.* Fr. *origine*; It. *origine*; Sp. *origen*; Lat. *origo*; from *oriri*, to rise.

ORIGINA'LITY, *n.* Rise, spring, source, or fountain; beginning; first or primary state of being or existence; first issue or procession; derivation or descent.

O glotonie, full of cursednesse;

O cause first of our confusion,

O *original* of our damnation,

Til Crist had bought us with his blood again.

Chaucer. The Pardoner's Tale, v. 12434.

Thus maie no reason well forsake.

That thilke sinne *original*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 136.

The scrypture loketh syngularly vnto the hearte, and vnto the rote and *orygynall* fountayne of all synne, whiche is vnbeliefe in the bottom of the heart.

Bible, Anno 1551. Prologue to the Romaynes.

The same church is likewise I say the very true church, sith that *originally* y^e scrypture is knowen as Tindall hymselfe confesseth by none other churche, as the faythe is *originallye* learned by none other scrypture.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 734. The Second Part of the Confutation of Tyndall.

The Goths, Vandals, and Longobards, whose coming down like an inundation overwhelmed, as they say, all the glory of learning in Europe, have yet left us still their laws and customs, as the *originals* of most of the provincial constitutions of Christendom.

Daniel. Defence of Rhyme.

Because *originally*, most princes were fathers of families.

Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book iv. ch. viii. fol. 238.

And by alternate gratitude supplies

The thirsty earth, and makes new streams arise,

Which by an ever active imitation,

Return from whence they had *origination*.

Brome. Paraphrase upon the first Chapter of Ecclesiastes.

The *origin* of forms, Pyropilus, as it is thought the noblest, so, if I mistake not, it hath been found one of the most perplexed enquiries that belong to natural philosophy.

Boyle. Works, vol. iii. p. 37. An Examen of the Origin and Doctrine of Substantial Forms.

The greatest commendation, which my own partiality can give to my productions, is, that they are copies, and no farther to be allowed, than as they have something more or less of the *original*.

Dryden. Dedication to Juvenal.

No. I think he would have set out just as he did, with the *origin* of ideas: the proper starting-post of a grammarian who is to treat of their signs.

Tooke. Works, vol. i. p. 34. Some Considerations of Mr. Locke's Essay, ch. ii.

In the state bed-chamber is a portrait of Edward VI. It was *originally* a half length, but has been very badly converted into a whole figure since the time of Holbein.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. i. ch. iv. p. 130.

I have sometimes thought that it might *originate* in the school of Thales, who held water to be the first principle of all things.

Observer, No. 1.

ORIOLOUS, from the Latin *aurum*, Gesner; *Oriole*, Pen. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Dentirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak longish, conical, and compressed horizontally at the base; upper mandible having an elevated ridge, and notched at the point; nostrils basal, lateral, naked, and pierced horizontally in a broad membrane; wings of moderate length, first alar-quill very short, second longer, and third longest; tarsus rather shorter than, or of equal length with the middle toe; toes three before and one behind, the outer connected with the middle toe.

These birds were included by Linnæus among the *Cassici*, which they resemble only in colour. They approach nearest to the Thrushes, from which they are distinguished merely by the greater strength of their beak and the comparative shortness of their tarsi. They all belong to the Old World, and are remarkable for having their plumage generally black and yellow. The females differ from the males in being either greenish or dingy-yellow, and the young birds always resemble the female. They live among the woods and brambles in solitary pairs, and collect in flocks during Autumn for the purpose of migration. They feed on insects, on different kinds of berries and soft fruit, especially cherries.

O. Galbula, Gmel.; *le Lorient*, Buff.; *Golden Oriole*, Lath.; *Witwall*, Willugh. Ten inches long, about the size of a Thrush; of a golden-yellow colour; a spot between the beak and eye; the wings and tail black, the latter tipped with yellow; beak red; irides bright red; legs bluish-grey. The female is olive-green on the upper part of the body, and greyish-white tinged with yellow beneath, the feathers all streaked on their stems with brownish-grey; wings brown edged with olive-grey; tail olive tinged with blackish. Is common in many parts of Europe, but rare in England; lives in the

ORIGIN.
—
ORIOLOUS.

ORIOLOUS. woods, and hangs its nest very artificially between the slender branches of oaks; lays four or five eggs, white spotted with brown or black. Its note is loud, and somewhat resembles its French name. The Italians think that it points to the ripening of figs by its song, and that it utters the words *Contadino è maturo lo fico?*

ORISSA.

O. Chinensis, Gmel.; *le Lorient de la Chine*, Buff.; *Chinese Oriole*. Of a golden-yellow colour; the upper part of the back, the wings and edges of the tail-quills black. This species is considered by Horsfield as merely a variety of the preceding. From the Indian Archipelago.

O. Xanthonotus, Horsf.; *Yellow-backed Oriole*. Rather smaller than the Chinese Oriole, measuring only seven inches in length; its general colour black; the lower part of the neck, breast, and belly whitish streaked with black; scapulars, rump, and caudal-quills yellow above; bill reddish-brown; irides yellow; legs dusky-blue. Is found solitary in a few parts of the Isle of Java, and never quits the closest shade. The female of this bird has been described in the Addition to the Ornithological Article of the *Encyclopédie* as *le Lorient Grivelé*.

O. Melanocephalus, Lin.; *le Lorient Rieur*, Le Vaill.; *Black-headed Oriole*. About eight inches and three-quarters long. Dumeril doubts whether it be not the same species as the *Lorient Coudougnan*, the two birds having so great resemblance to each other. The plumage of both is merely black and yellow, the head and neck as far as the chest being black, and the wings and tail having some black; but the black-headed species has the beak longer and stronger than the other, its tail shorter and more square, and the black marking of the neck terminating in a point, whilst in the *Coudougnan* it expands into a broad arc. In the female an olive tinge pervades the plumage, giving it a more sombre hue than in the male. It lives in the woods, and builds, in the highest trees, a nest composed of wood and flexible roots, covered externally with moss, and within with feathers; in this the female lays four eggs of a dingy white colour, with brown spots on the larger end.

O. Viridis, Vieill.; *Gracula Viridis*, Lath.; *Green Oriole*. About ten inches long; the general colour pale-green, spotted with brown and black on the throat; chest whitish; wings and tail blackish; beak horn colour; legs black. From New Holland.

O. Variegatus, Vieill.; *Varied Oriole*. Forehead black; upper part of the body, the throat, and chest black and white mingled on a greenish ground; sides yellow; belly and under parts white spotted with black; tail blackish with a greyish edge inclining to blue, and the eight lateral quills tipped with a large white spot; beak rosy; legs black. From New Holland.

O. Radiatus, Lath.; *le Lorient Rayé*, Vieill.; *Radiated Oriole*. Upper part of the body and tail orange; head, throat, front of the neck, and wings blackish, the feathers tipped with white.

O. Aureus, Lin.; *Paradisea Aurea*, Lath.; *le Lorient Orangé*, Vieill.; *Orange Oriole*. Rather larger than

the Common Oriole; the male of this species is remarkable for a large tuft of flexible feathers, which it has the power of spreading, and forms upon the back a kind of cloak, part of which falls over the upper part of the wings and chest; the upper part of the head and the tuft are of an orange-yellow colour, and brilliant as raw silk; the under part of the orbit and the throat are black, and terminate in a point at the lower part of the neck; the rump, the upper coverts of the tail and wings and the scapulars are golden-yellow, and all the under parts jonquil; the primary quills are black, the secondaries black only at their tips, and the tertials entirely yellow; the twelve caudal quills, which are of equal length, are black glossed with olive, and terminated above in a yellow spot, which is not seen beneath; the upper mandible and the tip of the lower black, the remainder of the latter brownish; legs black-brown. The female is mostly olive, the throat marked with olive streaks on a black ground; beak and legs black-brown. From New Guinea. This bird was considered as a Paradise Bird by Edwards, on account of its pendent silky tuft.

See Buffon, *Planches Enluminées*; Temminck, *Manuel des Oiseaux*; Latham, *General History of Birds*.

O'RISON, } Fr. *oraison*; It. *orazione*; Sp. *oracion*, from Lat. *orare*, to pray. See **ORATION**.

A prayer, a supplication; the second syllable, though etymologically long, is by our Poets usually made short: Dyer wanted it long, and has written it after the French.

Nou wer þer ý come from Bangor monekes monýon,
In vastyng and in orýsons, to bydde agen her son.

R. Gloucester, p. 235.

Anon as þýs holy mon adde hýs orýson ý do þere,
Stalward man of speche he was, holy man as he were,
þo gan he to tellen þus.

Id. p. 350.

Gracis I do to Crist bi al myn orisoun that ghe be dwellinge in him and lastinge bi the biheeste abidinge in the dai of doom.

Wiclif. *Lodicensis*, fol. 99.

Of orisons ye shul understond, that orisons or prayers, is to say, a pitous will of herte, that setteth it in God, and expreseth it by word outward, to remeve harmes, and to have thinges spirituel and perdurable, and sometime temporel thinges. Of which orisons, certes in the orison of the paternoster hath Jesu Crist enclosed most thinges.

Chaucer. *The Persones Tale*, p. 169.

Adam and first matrou Eve
Had ended now their orisons, and found
Strength added from above, new hope to spring
Out of despaire, joy, but with fear yet linkt.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book xi. l. 137.

An active life long orisons forbids;
Yet still she pray'd, for still she pray'd by deeds.

Dryden. *Eleonora*.

The pilgrim oft
At dead of night, 'mid his oraisons hears
Aghast the voice of Time, disparting towers,
Tumbling all precipitate down-dash'd,
Rattling around, loud thundering to the Moon.

Dyer. *The Ruins of Rome*.

O R I S S A.

ORISSA is a considerable Province of the Western Peninsula of India, to the North-East of the Dekan, properly so called, but comprehended within it according to its modern limits. Orisa, as the name of this Province was formerly spelt, is the Portuguese mode of

Orissa.

expressing Oríshah, or Oréshah, the prevalent corruption of Ut-désa, or Or-désa, itself an abbreviation of O'dra, or Urya-désa, (i. e. the Land of O'dra,) the ancient denomination of this Country. In the Puránas it is called Utkala désa, (the Celebrated Country,) the

ORIOLOUS.

ORISSA.

ORISSA.	first syllable of which is commonly pronounced Ur or Or, and is the root of O'dra or Urya. This name was originally applied only to the country round Katak, its Capital; but the Province, to which it is now given, extends nearly from 16° to 23° North, being contiguous on the North to Bengal; bounded on the East by the Sea and the Circars; on the South by the river Gódáverí; and on the West by the tract called Góndwánah, which separates it from Berár. Its extent is now nearly 400 miles from North to South, but it varies much in breadth. Its present subdivisions, going from North to South, are, 1. Sing'h-b'húmi; 2. Kunjúr; (Kéonj'hér;) 3. Móharbanj; 4. Balasore; (Baléswar;) 5. Khurdah; and 6. Katak.	to the South of the Mahánadí, differ little, if at all, from the Gónds. The Súr's inhabit the woods at the foot of the mountains to the North of the Mahánadí, principally about A't-garh and Dáljórá. They are of a jet-black hue, low in stature, and always armed with a wood-axe; in general harmless and inoffensive, but utterly destitute of any moral sense, and ready to shed human blood on the smallest incitement. They worship stumps of trees, blocks of stone, and clefts in rocks, the last probably in imitation of the Hindú adoration of the Yóni; and they live either settled in villages, or in a migratory state, cultivating millet for their subsistence, but eating almost every kind of food without scruple.	ORISSA. Khands. Soors.
Boundaries.			
Subdivisions.			
Natives.	Its maritime districts are more or less flat and alluvial, fertile and populous; but they are backed by a large tract of rugged and thickly-wooded hills, intersected by deep ravines, and inhabited by wild, uncivilized Tribes; the atmosphere also, pent up in these humid forests, is peculiarly pestilential. The natives of the plains are all Hindús, divided into castes, and scrupulously observant of the doctrines taught by their Gurus. (Ghostly Fathers.) The tradesmen, ranked in thirty-six páthaks, or guilds, are all either Súdras, or of the mixed class called Baran sanker. (Sankara-varna.) There are seven or eight families of pretended Kshattriyas, but the learned in genealogies hold them to be all Súdras. Only two classes of Baniyas, the druggists and money-changers, are believed to be pure Vaisyas. The Bráhmans are of the Utkala family, one of the six affirmed to have been originally brought from Saka dwipa. (<i>As. Res.</i> v. 55.) They acknowledge the same laws, and are of course under the same discipline as the Bráhmans elsewhere; being respected in proportion as they restrict themselves to the functions of their Order; but a large part of the agricultural population consists of Mastan (Mahást'hána) Bráhmans, who affect to despise the Béd (Véda) Bráhmans, engaged in learned pursuits and living on alms. The Mástáns possess large gardens of areca, betel, &c. which they employ themselves in cultivating. The inhabitants of the low lands are remarkable for their dulness and effeminacy, (<i>Ayín Akbarí</i> , ii. 11.) but they are gentle, quiet, and submissive. Even the men have small and delicate faces, and are scarcely distinguishable from women, except by their dress. The natives of the mountains are shy, sullen, and inhospitable, slaves of tyrannical Chiefs, who themselves are abandoned to debauchery and superstition. In Sanskrit they are called Pulinda; they consist of Kóls, K'hands, and Súr's, and are quite distinct from the Hindús in language, features, and manners. The Kóls are subdivided into thirteen Tribes, and are said to be the original inhabitants of the Kólánta désa, a hilly tract between the Súban-réka and Bráhmaní Rivers. "They are a hardy, athletic race," says Mr. Stirling, to whom we are indebted for the first account of them, "black and ill-looking, ignorant and sayage," yet they have houses built of wood, and cultivate the soil with skill and diligence. Though unacquainted with the Hindú Mythology, they venerate the Sahájina tree, (<i>Hyeranthera moringa</i>), pádí, (rice in the husk,) mustard-seed oil, and dogs, and ratify a compact by breaking a straw. (<i>Stipula</i> .) They are very fond of pork and spirituous liquors, eat of almost every thing, and are usually governed by their own Chiefs, styled Mánkís and Mandás, but are sometimes subject to the Hindú landholders. (Zemíndárs.) The K'hands, all of whom live	The Government of Orissa, like that of most parts of India, is in the hands of the great landholders, who hold their fiefs under the Sovereign by a military tenure, similar to that still prevailing in the Grand Signior's dominions, and in the Feudal times, established throughout Europe. These Chiefs, whose military services are, of course, no longer required, are styled Zemíndárs in the districts wherein the Moghuls were predominant; K'hándáíts (<i>i. e.</i> sword-bearers) in Orissa Proper; B'húniá, B'húyán, or B'húmi by the Hindús, from the Sanskrit words <i>b'húmi</i> , earth, or <i>b'húpati</i> , landlord; Sáwant, (from the Sanskrit <i>asávantah</i> , heroic,) equivalent to the Persian Serdár, or Sevákán arní dár, <i>i. e.</i> vassals holding their lands by an hereditary military tenure. In the Southern districts they often bear the Támil title of Palleigár, equivalent to Jágír dár, or Feudal lord. The supreme Chief was anciently styled the Gajapati, (Master of the Elephants,) and supposed to be one of the four great Rájás between whom the Indian Empire was divided by their Lord Paramount, who reigned at Hastiná pura, 59 miles North-East of Dihlí. All his great officers were of the military class, (Kshattriyas,) and hence the Uriya Zemíndárs claim that rank and title at this day, although their pretensions are not held to be valid.	Government.
Castes.			
Mountaineers.			
Coles.			
		The Uriya, or Language of Odra désa, is one of the purest Dialects of the Sanskrit, and approaches very nearly to the Bengalese. It prevails in the whole tract between Médiní-pura (Midnapore) and Mánaka-pattana, (Manick-patam,) and from the Sea to Sammallpúr (o Samb'helpúr) on the Mahánadí. The people of O'désah, says Abú-l-fazl, (<i>Ay. Akb.</i> ii. 11.) "write their letters on leaves of the tár* tree with a steel-pen, held in the clenched fist, so that paper and ink are seldom used." "The deviations of the Uriya character from the Dévanágari," as Mr. Colebrooke observes, (<i>As. Res.</i> vii. 225.) "may be explained from the practice of writing on palm-leaves with an iron style, or on paper with a pen cut from a porcupine's quill. It (the Uriya character) differs in this respect from the hand-writing of the Northern Tribes, and is analogous to that of the Southern inhabitants of the Peninsula."	Gudj putty.
			Oorea.
			Language.
		In the time of Akbar, Orésah was divided into five Districts; (Serkárs;) i. Jalésur, (Jellasore,) including Médiní-púr and the British territory North and East of the river Súbanríkah; ii. B'hadarak; iii. Katak; iv. Keling-dand-pát, (Calinga of the Hindús and Greeks,) now Síkakól; v. Rájá-Mahéndra, corrupted into Ráj-Mehinder, and Rájá-Mandirí. (<i>Ay. Akb.</i> ii. 11.) When Abú-l-fazl wrote, (A. D. 1593,) these Districts had been	Sircars, or Districts.

* Or tál, either the *Corypha umbraculifera*, *C. taliera*, or *Borassus flabelliformis*; all called tár, tál, or tálí; whence tálí pót, (tálí-patra, *i. e.* palm leaf;) tálí, or tādí, *i. e.* toddy, or palm-wine.

ORISSA. united to the Súbah (Province) of Bengal, of which the first of them has ever since continued to form a part, the Súbahrikah being still the North-Eastern boundary of Orésah.

Singboom. Of the six modern Districts, i. *Singh-b'hum*, or *Sing'h-b'húmi*, (Lion Land,) on the North-Eastern confines, is a small Principality, politically subordinate to the British Government, and bounded by the Bengalese districts of Chatá Nágpúr on the North-West, Médinápúr on the North and East, Móhar-banj on the South-East, and Kunjúr, or Kéónj'hér, on the South. Its population, in 1821, was estimated at 66,227 souls. On its South-Eastern boundary there is a vast forest of sál trees, (*Shorea robusta*), extending for more than 30 miles into the District of Sammallpúr. A valley belonging to this territory, called Lark'ha-kól from the Tribe inhabiting it, and watered by the rivers Róró and Kerkáí, was first discovered in 1820 by a detachment marching through that part of the country. The villages of this wild Tribe were in a very flourishing state; but as their possessors had wantonly attacked this detachment, and could not be brought to terms by amicable means, force was requisite, and in consequence of the desperate resistance made by these mountaineers, their habitations and granaries were destroyed. They are probably a branch of the Gónd race, and extend to the North-West, almost as far as Chunárgar'h on the Ganges. They burn their dead and bury their ashes, but do not appear to have embraced the Hindú Faith. Trade is carried on with their neighbours by barter, in pulse, sesamum, and g'hí, (clarified butter,) for which salt, coarse cloths, &c. are received in exchange.

Koonjoor or ii. *Kunjúr* is a zemíndárí or fief of very large dimensions, lying between Sing'h-b'húmi and Katak. It is said to extend upwards of 180 miles from North to South, and 120 from East to West, and is for the most part an open country, occasionally crossed by chains of hills, and in many places covered with wood; much of it also is rocky and broken into deep ravines, the beds of wintry torrents. The revenues of its Rájá, whose annual payment to the British Government, in 1815, was under 3000 rupees, (£300,) is estimated at 30,000, (£3000,) a very small sum considering the extent and fertility of his territory, which, besides the ordinary animal and vegetable productions of that part of India, has valuable iron mines, from which much ore is exported through Balasore to Calcutta. Its Capital, bearing the same name, is in the hills overhanging the Baítarani river, in 21° 31' North and 85° 32' East.

Mohurbunge. iii. *Móhar-banj*, another large zemíndárí, bounded on the North by Médinápúr, on the East by Balésúr, (Balasore,) on the South by Nílگیر, and on the West by the mountains inhabited by Gónds, measures about 150 miles one way, and 100 the other at its extreme points, but is very irregularly shaped, and has but a moderate proportion of cultivated ground. It is thinly peopled, ill-cultivated, and was formerly much infested by elephants. Its revenue, in 1814, was estimated at 40,000 rupees. (£4000.) Rice, timber, gum-lac, oil, and dámar, (a kind of pitch,) bows, arrows, and spears are its exports. This territory is not watered by any large streams, but several small ones rising in its hills descend into the Bay of Bengal. Its Capital is Hari-Har-púr, the residence of the Zemíndár, in 21° 51' North and 86° 42' East, and the town next in importance is Bastár, a little to the South-West of Jalésur. (Jellasore.) The Chief of this territory became finally subject to the Bri-

tish Government in 1803, on condition of paying an annual quit-rent of 1000 rupees. (£100.)

ORISSA. iv. *Balasore*, properly *Balésúr*, or *Baléswar*, from the Mythological Hero Bala Iswara or Baléswara, is a small District at the North-Eastern extremity of the Province, named from its principal city, in 21° 32' North and 86° 56' East, on the South side of the river Borá Bálang. It is still the principal port in this Province, and was once a place of great commerce, as the ruins of several European factories, long since deserted, attest. Near Chandpúr, on the shore a few miles distant, salt is manufactured by lixiviating the mud, and there the salt-agent for Katak resides. Balésúr has dry docks capable of receiving vessels which do not draw more than fourteen feet of water. In 1822 its population was estimated at 10,000 souls.

v. *Khurdah*, a small Principality, the Capital of which, *Khurdah-gar'h*, is about 20 miles South-West of Katak, though generally flat, is diversified by a few isolated hills of sand stone containing fragments of granite; and is entirely surrounded by a very broad belt of forests, carefully rendered impervious by the aid of thorny shrubs and creepers with which it abounds. In 1804 there were only three roads by which this belt could be traversed. Its Rájá, who is hereditary High-priest of the Temple of Jagannát'h, and keeper of the Deity's wardrobe, is the sole Fountain of Honour in Katak, and still bears the same titles as his great predecessor Ananga B'hím Déva in the XIIth Century. The Royal residence was first at Piplí, (Pippali?) about 15 miles East of Khurdah-gar'h, and about 30 miles nearly due North of Jagannát'h. After the conquest of Katak, this Chief was very unwilling to submit to the British Government; but his Capital was taken in 1804, and he soon afterwards voluntarily surrendered himself. In 1817, his Páiks or hereditary militia, instigated, as was supposed, by his Díwán (Prime Minister) Jag'hu Band'hu, rebelled against Great Britain, and under the cover of their forests, (jangals,) remained in a state of warfare for almost two years. The Rájá (Mukund Déó) and his son were then removed to Katak, and his territories have since that time been under the management of British Collectors; but he has an ample provision for the maintenance of his dignity, and still enjoys his authority over the Sanctuary of Jagannát'h.

vi. *Katak*, the largest District of this Province, takes its name from the Capital, and extends nearly 200 miles from the Súbahrikah to the frontiers of Ganjam, with an average breadth of more than 100 miles; Katak Proper, however, the District originally so named, was of smaller dimensions, being bounded on the East by the Sándí River, and by an ill-defined line on the West. Taken in its present extent, Katak may be said to consist of three distinct regions: 1. the alluvial tract formed by the Delta of the Mahánadí; (Great Stream;) 2. the Moghul-bandí, or central level; and 3. the Rájwára, (Royal territory,) or high lands, occupying altogether an area of about 9000 square miles. This Delta, though not in form strictly answering to that term, is more completely alluvial and maritime than those at the mouths of either the Nile or the Ganges. For nearly 20 miles from the beach, it is a dead flat covered with wood, completely inundated at high tides, and always supplied with fresh water by numerous streams descending from the adjoining hills, and passing through it into the Sea. Between the high lands and this marshy level lies the Moghul-bandí, a dry and fertile tract, raised bundy.

ORISSA. considerably above the level of the Delta, and forming a sort of terrace, about 20 miles in width, at the foot of the hills. With them commences a more elevated region, (Rájwára,) the boundary of which is not so clearly defined; it stretches as far Westward as the Country of the Góns, (Góndwáná,) and may be estimated at 100 miles in diameter one way, and 200 the other. This tract rises gradually, and consists of hills at first varying from 300 to 1200 feet in height, but further inland attaining a much greater elevation, though such as are visible from the Moghul-bandí are seldom more than 2000 feet high. They are said to consist chiefly of a coarse, red granite resembling sandstone, and containing vast quantities of imperfect and ill-formed garnets. In the Northern and Western divisions iron abounds.

Raujwarra. The principal rivers in this part of the Orissa, are the Súbanríkah, Bará-báláng, Sálándí, Baítaraní, Bráhmańí, and Mahánadí with its many branches; but few of them are more than mountain torrents, which are dried up in the hot season. They are at their greatest height in September, when the periodical rains have completely set in, and they then overflow their banks. The thermometer is, at that period, seldom below 60°. (Fahrenheit.) Fogs prevail during the forenoon in February and March; and the heat is greatest in the three following months, when severe thunder-storms frequently occur. Salt, yielding a revenue of more than 18 laks of rupees, (about £225,000,) is made near the beach; rice and other grain, pulse, aromatic-roots, spices, drugs, dyeing-woods, and sugar are produced by the intermediate tract; granite and slate, iron and gold-dust by the hills; the forests furnish excellent timber, but their atmosphere is pestiferous and they cannot be approached with any chance of escaping the "jungle-fever," except in April and May, the driest season of the year. The only towns of any extent are Katak, Balésór, (Baléswar,) and Jagannát'h; the kasbahs, or market-towns, are mere villages, the chief of which are Badarak, Sóró, K'hándíápurí, Harispúr, and Piplí.

Rivers. The soil of the Moghul-bandí, which is divided into 15 pergunahs, and contains 2361 separate farms, is very indifferent, though highly cultivated. It is almost impossible to keep up a garden; and domestic animals are both scarce and of an inferior breed. The whole district is divided into 16 zemíndáris or fiefs, held by as many Khándáíts, whose territories are subdivided into smaller and subordinate lordships, assigned hereditarily to the Zemíndár's great Officers of State. At the foot of the hills there are twelve more of these Feudal Principalities, some of which are governed by British laws and regulations; others exclusively by their own Chieftains. This District, which was never completely subdued by the Moghuls, was torn from their Empire by the Mahrattahs in 1743, and reduced, after a feeble resistance, by Great Britain in 1803.

Weather. The Moghul-bandí and a part of the Rájwára were, in 1822, divided into 18 police districts, containing 11,915 villages, 243,273 houses, and a population of 1,216,365 souls, to which must be added the inhabitants

of the town of Katak (containing 6512 houses)	40,000
Jagannát'h.	30,000
Balasore.	10,000
Giving a total of	1,296,365

Population and revenue. or about 144 persons to each square mile.

ORISSA. The land assessments, in 1821-22, for the Moghul-bandí and Khurda amounted to 13,25,539 rupees, for the Rájwára 1,20,411

Giving a total of . . . 14,45,950 (£144,595.)

Besides the revenue derived from the manufacture of salt, already mentioned, the variable imposts, customs, and tax on pilgrims to Jagannát'h, adds a clear annual sum of one lak; (£12,500;) so after all expenses are deducted, the annual receipt may be estimated at 30 laks of rupees. (£375,000.) The embankments in the low lands, which are well-turfed, solid mounds of earth, to keep the streams within their proper limits, form a large item in the expenditure, which, in 1814, amounted to 40,514 rupees. (About £5000.)

Katak, anciently *Katak Banáres*, the Capital of this Province, in 20° 27' North and 86° 5' East, is built on a tongue of land washed by two branches of the Mahánadí, (Great Stream,) by which the neighbouring country is inundated in the wet season. At that period, the river is two miles wide; in the dry season, it is barely three feet deep. The town is preserved from being overflowed by solid embankments, faced with stone and supported by buttresses, the importance of which was clearly shown in 1817, when the water rose eighteen feet in one night, and stood nearly six feet above the level on which the town is placed. Katak possesses a fine street containing many houses, a spacious market-place, (*chaúk*,) and some handsome Mosques, such as the Jámi'masjid, (Great Mosque,) and the Turbah, or Mausoleum, called Kadam Resúl, (the Prophet's Foot,) an octagon building surmounted by a dome, beneath which is placed a black stone brought from Mecca, and supposed to bear the impression of Mohammed's foot. A high bank called La'lbágh, (Ruby Garden,) once the site of the Rájá's Palace, is now covered with European villas.

Jagannát'h, (for *Jagat-nát'h*,) i.e. Lord of the World, one of the thousand titles of Vishnu, is the name of a town and Temple on the coast of this Province, which is considered by the Hindús as the most sacred of their many places of pilgrimage. The town, which is also named Púrí, and Purushóttam, stands in 19° 49' North and 85° 54' East, about 45 miles South by West of Katak. This sacred territory, in its widest acceptation, extends from the Vaítaraní to the Rásí-káílá River near Ganjam; but the part believed to be more especially holy, is an area of about eight miles in circumference, nearly in the centre of which, on a low ridge of sand-hills, stands the Temple held in such extraordinary veneration. This building, erected A. D. 1198, by order of Ananga B'híma Déva, the most renowned Gajapati of Orésah, though striking from its height and extent, will not bear a minute examination. Its execution is rude and clumsy; its proportions are deficient in symmetry; and its exterior is corroded by the weather and disfigured by the red paint with which it is daubed. A square space, measuring about 650 feet on each side, and surrounded by a high wall of stone, is the sacred enclosure containing the Temple of Jagannát'ha, and all the Chapels of his associate Deities. The principal entrance is on the Eastern side, and from it a flight of 22 very broad steps, leads to a second enclosure 445 feet square, and about 20 feet high, also surrounded by a high wall. On this terrace is the B'hóga-mandapa (Abode of Enjoyment) or vestibule of the Temple, from which a low portico leads to the Jagmóhan, (the World's Delight,) the proper antechamber opening into the Sanctuary,

Temple of Jagannát'h.

ORISSA. which is a square measuring 30 feet each way, surmounted by a pyramidal tower or steeple in the Hindú style of architecture, rising 200 feet from the ground, and 180 from the terrace on which it stands. The great entrance is guarded by colossal monsters somewhat resembling griffins, and by a figure of Hanumán, the monkey-god, commander of Ráma's monkey-allies, brought, in the middle of the last century, from the ruins of the Temple of the Sun at Kanarak, (the Black Pagoda,) 18 miles North of Jagannát'h. Beneath the central tower or pyramid is preserved the sacred Triad of Images which are the objects of such fervent devotion, and but too often of self-immolation. Three mishapen blocks of wood six feet high, painted scarlet, and surmounted by the rudest and most hideous caricatures of "the human face divine" that Art in its earliest infancy ever produced, (*As. Res.* viii. fig. I. p. 62.) represent the redoubted Jagannát'h himself, his brother Bala-Ráma, and his sister Sub'hadrá, placed between the two and deprived of the symbols of arms with which they are adorned. That objects so entirely destitute of any thing which can captivate the senses, should command not only veneration but adoration the most abject, is so contrary to common sense that at first it seems scarcely credible; but to say nothing of the debasing superstition by which the great Body of the worshippers are blinded, the idol in all his nakedness, is rarely revealed to their eyes; and a striped and spangled covering of broad-cloth, (annually furnished by the East India Company,) excepting for a short interval, veils the Deity from their sight. The disrespect, however, with which these very Idols in some parts of the ceremony are treated by their votaries, is not easily explicable on any other supposition, than that they are considered merely as symbols; and if so, the Hindús cannot be so incapable of comprehending a more abstract system of worship as some persons are inclined to maintain. The Legend which accounts for the shapelessness of these idols, asserts that Viswa-karma, armourer of the Gods, had promised Indra-dyumna, Rájá of Nílágiri,* to form an Image of Jagannát'ha which might serve as a shrine to hold the sacred bones of Kríshna, on condition of not being interrupted in his work; but so impatient was the Rájá that he repaired to the Temple on the dark blue Mountain (Nílágiri) where the divine artist was at work, before the Image was half completed, on which Viswa-karma, according to his threat, left his task unfinished. Eyes and a soul were given to this imperfect figure by Brahma himself,—hence its reputed sanctity. Jagannát'ha, or Paramésvara, the character in which Kríshna here appears, (*As. Res.* viii. 63.) is an incarnation of Vishnu, and so is Bala Ráma; and as such they represent the same Deity under different circumstances, and on different occasions, interposing by miraculous manifestations for the benefit of mankind. The face of the former is painted dark blue, the colour of Vishnu; that of the latter white, the hue of Siva; and Sub'hadrá's is yellow, as she is a form of Déví the consort of that God: thus the different incarnations of the Deity are brought together; and this union perhaps will account for the agreement of hostile Sects in the eagerness with which they crowd to Jagannát'ha Kshétra: where each finds his favourite Deity.

* Níla-giri, or Nílgir, (Neel-gur in modern and Nelligreen in old Maps,) is a very conspicuous group of five rocky hills, a few miles South-West of Balasore, and about 17 miles from the shore.

There are three great Festivals every year in honour of this God, but two of them are more fully attended than the third. The Snána yátrá, (or játrá,) *i. e.* the Going to Bathe, and the Rat'ha yátrá, or Going out in his Car. At the first, which is celebrated at the full moon of Jyáish'tha, (about the 24th of May,) the "Lord of the Universe" is brought forth, wrapped up in a splendid mantle, and placed on a seat prepared for him on a platform erected in an open space near the Temple, where the officiating Bráhmans pour water upon his head while sacred texts are recited, and the admiring multitudes perform various acts of adoration in full assurance of a plenary indulgence for all past transgressions in return for this meritorious act. This Festival is kept in memory of Kríshna's being bathed before he was first fed with rice. About seventeen days later, on the second day of the moon of Ashár'ha, (about the 12th of June,) the Rat'ha yátrá, the second of these great Festivals, is kept. It is thus named, because "the Image of Kríshna, in the character of Jagannát'ha, or Lord of the Universe, is borne by day in a car, together with those of Bala-Ráma and Sub'hadrá. When the moon rises the Feast begins, but must end as soon as it sets." (*Scánda Purána*, as quoted in *As. Res.* iii. 286.) The Idols are drawn out of their Sanctuary with ropes round their necks, and most irreverently dragged through the mud by the Bráhmans, (the multitude in the mean while shouting out "Victory to Jagannát'h!") till they reach the car, on an elevated part of which they are seated on benches. This car, the instrument of so much self-immolation, of which so much has been said, is a wooden structure forty-three feet in height, borne by sixteen wheels six feet and a half in diameter, shabbily decorated with clumsy, and, according to the Missionaries and other observers, very indecent sculptures.* As soon as his gilt or golden feet, hands, and ears have been affixed by the Bráhmans to Jagannát'h, the Service begins. The Khúrdah Rájá, distinguished by a richly ornamented broom as the Great Neocorus, and the occupants of the neighbouring districts, (perganahs,) who hold their lands rent-free on condition of performing this Service, seize the ropes and drag the ponderous vehicle along, while the charioteers throw themselves into a variety of "frantic and indecent" postures. Two or three days are employed in thus conveying the Deities to the country Palace. It is during this part of the ceremony that the wretched votaries of this debasing idolatry throw themselves under the wheels of the sacred car, in full persuasion of obtaining, in a second life, the happiness, riches, honours, health, &c., for which they have vainly sighed and laboured in this. (Ward, ii. 121.) After spending eight days at their country seat, the Gods are again hauled up by the neck and dragged back by their votaries in their ponderous car, to the Sanctuary whence they issued. The multitudes of Pilgrimage.

* "The crowds," says Mr. Ward, (i. 210.) "flock to gaze at the indecent figures, alluding to the abominations of the Gods, which are painted all over it." But he is speaking of the car used near Serampore; it is however no diminutive image of its more sacred prototype, if his estimate,—"between 30 and 40 cubits high,"—be correct. "If there be obscene sculptures on the car," says another writer quoted in the *East India Gazetteer*, (ii. 56.) "it requires very searching eyes to find them out." Where testimonies are so conflicting, it is probable that the truth lies midway: but it is manifest that if one party err from excess of zeal, the other cannot be acquitted of a very unchristian indifference. There is a model of the car in the Royal Asiatic Society's Museum.

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grims who flock from the remotest parts of India to join in these celebrations, can only be exceeded by the crowds assembled at Mecca for the procession to Mount Arafat; and the sandy plain of Jagannáth presents a motley and amusing, but to a reflecting mind, humiliating spectacle, where fraud and superstition with scarcely any disguise, are exercising their full sway over weakness and ignorance; and where vice of almost every kind is openly practised under the sanction of Religion. Ascetics of all the various classes, astonish the multitude by their voluntary and extravagant penances. Some stand for hours on their heads; others fill their mouth and eyes with straw and dirt; others bury themselves in mud: a bed of spikes; arms constantly extended; a scorching fire; or imprisonment in a cage, are the torments to which others of these jógis subject themselves; but alms are received by all,—no offering is refused, whether to a God or to a mendicant, and the last pāis of the poorest Hindú is as eagerly grasped as the krórs of rupees which are occasionally expended by devout Rájás or Bábús. The Musulmáns, from the intolerant principles of their Faith and their just horror of idolatry, were not at first disposed to suffer a continuance of these Pilgrimages. The God was more than once expelled from his Sanctuary; but the obstinate though passive devotion of the Hindús clung to its prostrate Deities; and the love of lucre, in time, taught the Musulmán zealot to tolerate what he ought to have discouraged. A tax was imposed upon the Pilgrims, and nine laks of rupees (£112,000) are said to have been the annual revenue derived from this unholy source. The East India Company followed this example; since the care of repressing the tumults, which are but too sure to arise in so vast an assemblage of strangers, without levying a tax, would have been incurring a certain expense without securing any return; but the tax, though levied, was very liberally diminished, and thus was a fresh encouragement held out to the poorer classes of Pilgrims. The number, however, of those victims of delusion (for the indigent Pilgrims from distant Countries must suffer incredible hardships) appears happily to be on the decline, as the annexed Table will show. The amount of the tax is almost the only certain criterion by which the number of Pilgrims assembled can be estimated; but of the deaths and accidents little or no account seems ever to have been kept.

"Possession was taken of the town and Temple on the 18th of September, 1803," says Mr. Hamilton, (*East India Gazetteer*, ii. 57.) "the sacred will of the Idol* having been first ascertained through the medium of the officiating Priest." The amount of the tax subsequently received was as follows:

	Receipt. Rupees.	Expenditure. Rupees.	Net Revenue. Rupees.
In 1806	117,490	56,000	61,490
1813	69,902	31,417	38,485
1815	86,027	74,880	11,147

The number of pilgrims at the three great Festivals from 1818 to 1822 was:

1818	75,641
1819	41,111
1820	131,874
1821	33,446
1822	52,160

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The town of Jagannáth, most commonly called Púri, (*i. e.* The City,) owes its existence to the Temple, and is entirely rent-free. In 1822, it contained 5741 houses, and, consequently, at least 30,000 inhabitants, chiefly Bráhmans and officers attached to the Temple. From the Northern front of that edifice there is a wide and straight street, through which the Idol's car passes at the time of the Pilgrimage. Mat'hs, or Convents of Bāirágí Fakírs, and resting-places for the Idol, as well as many good houses adorn this street; and other parts of the town are well built, but it is chiefly remarkable for an accumulation of filth and rubbish, unusual in places esteemed holy by the Hindús. The British cantonment is on the beach, about half a mile from the town, in a very dreary spot, but being open to the cool breezes of the South-West Monsoon, it is one of the healthiest stations in India.

The early History of Orissa, like that of the rest of History-India, is involved in fable; and is the more obscure as the Uriya genealogists have endeavoured to engraft the fabulous legends of the Northern Hindús on their own scanty traditions. All that can be ascertained with certainty is, that the Country was in the possession of a foreign dynasty called Yavanas (Greeks?) for the greater part of the IVth and Vth Centuries of our Era; but they were driven out, A. D. 473, (Sakábdá, 395.) by an enterprising Prince, Yayati Késari, who received the title of a second Indradyumna, from his reestablishment of the worship of Jagannáth, at the Purushóttama-mahá-kshétra, (the great Sanctuary of the Best of Men, *i. e.* Vishnu,) whence the place has since been exclusively called Purushótem. One of his successors, Lalat Indra Késari, erected the great Temple of Mahá-déva, called Linga rája B'húvanéswara, A. D. 657. Nirúpa Késari founded a town on the site of Katak, A. D. 989, and Mád'hava Késari, of the same dynasty, built a large fortress at Sárán gar'h in the XIth Century. The Késari family was dethroned by Chóra Ganga, or Sáranga Déva, a military leader from the Karnátik, in A. D. 1131. (Sakábdá, 1053.) His successor Gangéswara Déva, who began to reign in A. D. 1151, extended his dominions from the Ganges to the Gódáverí; and Katak Banárási was only one of the five Royal residences (Katak) which he possessed. In A. D. 1174, the most illustrious of all the Ganga-vansas, Ananga B'híma Déva, ascended the Throne. He caused an actual survey of his dominions to be made, from Húgli to the Gódáverí, and from the Sea to Sónpúr, and its extent was found to be upwards of 40,000 square miles. Narasing'ha Déva, his successor, nicknamed Langóra, (in Sanskrit, Langúla,) on account of his tail, was famous, as tailed men in the East usually are, for his Herculean strength, and for having completed, A. D. 1277, (S. 1200,) the Temple of the Sun at Kanárák, commonly called the Black Pagoda. Eleven Princes, said to be of the Súrya-vansa race, (*i. e.* descendants of the Sun,) succeeded him and left several public monuments of their liberality. Kapila Indra Déva, the adopted son of the last of the Súrya-vansas, waged a successful war for many years against the Musulmáns and his Southern neighbours, and at length died on the banks of the Krishna, A. D. 1478. His successor, Purushóttama

* If this be correct, it is surely one of the strangest concessions made by Christians to the Faith of Idolaters, ever recorded. If the British Governors of India consult the Hindú Oracles without worshipping the Hindu Gods, what must the natives think of their Religion and good faith?

ORISSA. Déva, the hero of a romance called the Kánji-Káverí-pót'hí, was married to a daughter of the Rájá of Kánjiveram (Kánji-pura) whom he had defeated at the close of a long War, the subject of that Heroic Poem. Pratápa Rudra Déva, the next Rájá, who reigned from 1503 to 1524, was also a great warrior, and drove out the Afgháns who had invaded his territories; but a few years after his death, the Ganga Vansa race became extinct by the murder of all his sons by order of Govinda Vidyá D'hara, the Prime Minister, who usurped the Throne. The Kingdom was not long afterwards divided between Mukund Hari-Chandana, a native of Telinga, and Danárdana Vidyá D'hara, the Rájá of Khúrdah, and Head of the last dynasty of Gaja-patis. Internal divisions ensued, and in 1558 Orésah became an easy prey to Afghán invaders from Bengal. Twenty years later Khán Jehán, Akbar's General, subdued them and annexed Orésah to the Moghul Empire. In 1743, it was overrun by the Mahrattahs under B'háskar Pandit, and was formally ceded to them in 1756. Under their rule it suffered every extremity which

anarchy, rapacity, and violence could occasion; it was therefore in a most wretched state when conquered by Great Britain in 1803. Though doubtless in a far more flourishing condition now, when almost uninterrupted peace and comparative order have been enjoyed for nearly thirty years, a very large portion of its territory is still a vast forest infested by beasts of prey, or occupied by a thinly scattered population in open or covert hostility with their neighbours. Much time must be requisite to recover any Country from half a century of extortion and rapine; but perhaps more might have been done both here and elsewhere, if an overstrained apprehension of offending the prejudices of the natives had not prevented the British authorities from stepping in to release them from the oppression and misgovernment of their Countrymen.

See Stirling in *Asiatic Researches*, vol. xv.; Hamilton, *Hindustan*, and *East India Gazetteer*; Ward, *View of the Hindoos*, 4 vols. 8vo. ed.; *Asiatic Researches*, 8vo. ed.; *Journal Asiatique*.

ORISSA.
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ORKNEY
ISLANDS.

ORITES, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Proteaceæ*. Generic character: corolla, petals four, equal, the summit recurved; stamens inserted above the middle of the petals, prominent; four nectariferous glands; germen sessile, seeds two; winged at the top.

Two species, shrubs, natives of Van Diemen's Land.

ORITHYA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Brachyurous Crustacea*.

Generic character. Shell ovoid, tubercular; eyes placed in a slender, cylindrical peduncle; antennæ four, exterior shorter than the inner ones; exterior *pedipalps* with the third joint triangular; legs natatorial, placed in the same horizontal line; anterior with short, equal forceps; the three following pairs terminated by

a straight and pointed claw; and the fifth by a compressed, oval, ciliated joint.

Type of the genus, *O. mamillaris*, Fabricius; Latreille, *Hist. Nat. Crust. et Ins.* vol. vi. p. 130. pl. 1. fig. 3. Inhabits the Indian seas.

ORIXA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx inferior, four-cleft, very short; corolla, petals four, lanceolate, spreading; germen superior; stigma capitate, obtuse.

One species, *O. Japonica*, a shrub, native of Japan.

ORIZONT, *i. e.* horizon, *q. v.*

Parformed hath the sonne his ark diurne,
No longer may the body of him sojourne
On the orisont, as in the latitude.

Chaucer. *The Marchantes Tale*, v. 9671.

ORKNEY ISLANDS.

Situation,
number,
&c.

The ORKNEY ISLANDS, the *Orcades* of the Ancients, lie on the Northern coast of Scotland, from which they are separated by the Pentland Frith, a small strait varying from ten to eleven miles in breadth. Their number, including the lesser islets, or holms, amounts to sixty-seven, of which only twenty-nine are inhabited. Even of these latter, some are so small as not to exceed a mile in length; but the Mainland, or principal Island, extends to nearly thirty. They are divided from one another by narrow channels, denominated sounds, friths, or ferries, of which some are scarcely a mile in width, whereas others are upwards of five. Their whole extent from South-West to North-East is not less than seventy miles; and their distance in the other direction is upwards of forty. The modern and ancient names of the inhabited Islands are as follows:

Names.

Modern.	Ancient
Pomona, or Mainland	Pomona.
Lambholm.	
Burrey	Borgarey.
South Ronaldshey	Rognvalldsey.
Swaney.	Sviney.
Pentland Skerrey.	

Modern.	Ancient.
Flota	Flotey.
Cava	Cavey.
Fara.	
Rissa.	
Waas	Kalfey.
Hay	Haey.
Græmsey	Grimsey.
Damsey	Daminsey.
Gairsey.	Garegsey.
Weir.	Færal.
Enhallow	Eyinpelga.
Roasey.	Rolfsey.
Egilshey.	Eigilsey.
Westrey	Vesturey.
Papa Westrey.	Papey.
North Ronaldshey.	Rognvalldsey
Sandey	Sandey.
Edey.	Eidey.
Fairey	Fridarey.
Stronsey.	Strionsey.
Papa Stronsey	Kolbensey.
Shapinshey.	Skipinshey.
Copinshey.	Kiolbensey.

ORKNEY ISLANDS.

General appearance.

Although these names may at first sight appear whimsical and arbitrary, they are probably derived from circumstances of soil, size, appearance, or situation; and some perhaps were named in memory of the Mother Country whence their original settlers came. The general appearance of these Islands presents no very remarkable diversity. On the Western coast the land for the most part rises into a bold and steep swell, of which, however, the greatest altitude is not more than 1200 feet; but the Eastern coast, especially towards the North, is so low that shipwrecks of a fatal character are frequent on it. The hills towards the South-West, where they are highest, may be considered as a continuation of those in Strathnaver, and diminishing as they approach the North they sink down, as it were, into a plain. This circumstance, conjoined with the remarkable similarity of the Eastern coast to the opposite one of Great Britain, favours the supposition that they once formed part of the continent of the latter. The soil, the nature of the rocks, and the angle which they form with the horizon are the same in the one as in the other; and the two high heads of Berey in Waas, and Dunnet in Caithness, which may be deemed the jaws of the Pentland Frith, have been observed to contain in them strata of evident similarity. The aspect of these Islands is for the most part wearisome to the eye, presenting a monotonous tract of heath and uninclosed common, barely diversified by a few dwarf trees and stunted shrubs, which are seen, however, only in the immediate neighbourhood of the towns. Yet the rocks on the Western side display many romantic configurations, and astonish alike by the bold and arch-like masses into which they have been worn by the billows, and the yawning chasms opening into gloomy caves, the result of the same overpowering element. Spacious and secure havens are indeed not uncommon, and from whatever quarter ships may come there is almost at all times an easy and ready access to such as are acquainted with the proper channels. Around their whole coasts, with a few exceptions, land may be discerned at the distance of ten leagues, where the water is in depth fifty-two fathoms. So near the Western shore as one league, the depth of water is between forty and fifty fathoms; but on the opposite side of the group, at the same distance from land, the depth of the water does not exceed thirty-two fathoms.

Pomona.

Pomona, or *Mainland*, the largest of the group, is about thirty miles in length, but its breadth is by no means so considerable, for though it reaches nearly sixteen miles on the Western side, the Eastern does not extend above five or six; and near the middle it is so narrow as to form a neck of land, of little more than a mile in length, which divides the Island into two peninsulas. The spacious and beautiful bay of Scalpa bounds one side of this isthmus, and the bay of Kirkwall the other; and the ground which lies between them is at once so flat, and so damp, as to render it probable that the sea some time or other has occupied the whole space between them. The ancient town of *Kirkwall*, the Capital of these Islands, stands on the North of this isthmus towards the South-Eastern side of the bay of the same name, in latitude $58^{\circ} 44'$ North, and in longitude $3^{\circ} 23' 6''$ West of Greenwich. It runs from North to South in a sweeping direction along the skirts of a small *oyse*, or inlet of the sea, from the bay, and consists of one street about a mile in length. This, although narrow and dirty, yet from the varieties of light and shade produced by the scattered and irregular groups of buildings, from the foreign style

Town of Kirkwall.

of the houses turned gablewise to the street, and the majestic pile of its Cathedral, produces on its first view a somewhat imposing effect. The population, as given by the census of 1821, amounts to 938 males and 1274 females, making a total of 2212 persons. Several recent improvements have greatly contributed to the better appearance of the town, and to the comfort and advantage of its inhabitants. Its streets are now lighted; it enjoys a very excellent subscription Library; and among other important additions may be enumerated the construction of a harbour, together with two strong and solid piers. The expense of the latter amounted to £4963. 12s. sterling, of which the Government advanced £1800, the residue being defrayed from the funds of the Burgh and by voluntary subscription. Of the numerous antiquities of this Island, the Cathedral forms the most prominent object from every quarter. It is built chiefly of red free-stone, intermixed sometimes regularly, about the West end in particular, with white. The whole length of the Cathedral from East to West is 226 feet, its breadth 56. The arms of the cross or transepts are each 28 feet beyond the side walls, and 28 feet in breadth. From the floor to the ridge of the roof the height is 71 feet, and to the summit of the spire on the central tower about 135 or 140. The roof is finely arched, and the aisles behind the columns by which it is supported, are closed above by a series of groined arches. The tower in the middle of the cross is supported on four massy Gothic columns, 24 feet in circumference, and from these rise four handsome pointed arches. The total number of pillars is thirty-two, and of windows one hundred, of which number only twenty-eight were open and glazed in the year 1770, since which time all have been restored. The steeple is furnished with a set of well-toned bells, presented in 1525 by Robert Maxwell when he became Bishop of Orkney. Around the largest of these is the following inscription, "Robert Borthwick made me in the Castle of Edinburgh," being undoubtedly the work of the founder of cannon so celebrated in Scottish story. This venerable pile was founded in 1138 by Earl Rognvald, or Ronald, in pious honour of his uncle Magnus, who, assassinated by a rival, was afterwards canonized. This first erection forms the central portion of the present edifice, to which the chief additions were made by two different Prelates of the See of Orkney, Bishop Edward Stewart and Bishop Robert Reid. Fortunately, from its remote situation, it escaped the devastating hands of the Reformers; but notwithstanding the care which has been taken to preserve the fabric, it has suffered much from the ravages of time. These, however, of late years, owing to the increased revenues of the Church, have been in many instances tastefully repaired; and the bequest of £1100 by the late Gilbert Meason, Esq., the interest of which is to be appropriated to the restoration of this antique pile, will contribute greatly to its preservation.

Between forty and fifty years ago, on removing some stones in the side of one of the large pillars of the choir, a coffin covered with a rich pall was found, containing bones, which are conjectured to have been either the remains of the tutelary saint of the Church, or of the *Maid of Norway*, who died in Orkney in 1290, on her way to take possession of her hereditary Kingdom.

Of the different buildings, near the Cathedral, which form part of the group, the *Bishop's Palace* is the most ancient. The date of its erection is not known; but it

ORKNEY ISLANDS.

Cathedral of St. Magnus.

ORKNEY is now nearly all dilapidated, with the exception of a round tower built at the North end of it by Bishop Reid.

On its North-West wall there is a stone tablet, with an alto-relievo of the founder, which has luckily been suffered to remain, little injured by the general, wanton destruction of the Bishop's residence, the other parts of which are now in a state of entire decay; and its interior is occupied partly with a cow-house and dunghill. All that remains of the "Palace of the yards," (as this building has long been styled,) in which Haco of Norway dwelt and died, is thus occupied. The height of the still existing round tower is $58\frac{1}{2}$ feet to the parapet; and its outward circumference below the parapet is 91 feet. Although circular outwardly, it is square within, and its walls are of immense thickness. On the Eastern side of this tower stood two others, one a large and ancient donjon, the other smaller and circular. The last remnant of these was some years ago torn down, to build a house for the storekeeper to the King's tenant in the Bishopric.

Castle

The *Castle of Kirkwall* was built by Henry St. Clair, the first Earl of that name, in the year 1400. It was from early times the central fort of the Earls, and its massy reliques, degraded as they now are to the meanest purposes, attest the workmanship of the olden time. It was to this Castle that Bothwell fled for refuge after the Battle of Carberry Hill; but being refused admittance by its Governor Balfour, he wreaked his revenge on the town of Kirkwall, and other parts of Orkney.

Earl's Palace.

The *Earl's Palace* was erected by Earl Patrick Stewart, in that style of architecture prevalent in Scotland about the reign of James I. It formed, with the Bishop's Palace, a hollow quadrangle, measuring 240 by 201 feet, and the dimensions of its remains are as follows: Eastern side 89 feet by 26 feet; Western front, including its wings, 101 feet; Southern side $53\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 22 feet. The great hall was lighted by four mullioned windows, and warmed by two fire-places, one of which is 15 feet wide.

Kirkwall, at a very remote period even, appears to have been a place of no small consequence; but with the nature of its constitution, and extent of its privileges under a foreign government, we are in a great measure unacquainted. Whatever they were, they were all, soon after the cession of the Islands, confirmed to it by a Charter from James III., who created it into a Royal Burgh. The government is in the hands of a Provost, four Magistrates, a Dean of Guild, a Treasurer, and fifteen Councillors, elected annually at Michaelmas. Kirkwall, with the four Northern Burghs, Wick, Dornock, Tain, and Dingwall, choose a Burgess to represent them in the British Parliament.

It has been mentioned that the Island of Pomona is divided into two unequal parts, united by a narrow isthmus. Of these two parts the Eastern division contains, besides the united Parishes of Kirkwall and St. Olave, the Parish of Holm, and the joint Parishes of St. Andrew's and Deerness.

Parish of Holm.

Holm is in length nearly five miles, and in breadth not above one. It forms one of the most compact and prosperous Parishes in the Country. The houses are well built, clean, and neat, with gardens in trim array, and the farmers raise the artificial grasses in great perfection. Flax also is abundantly produced here, which is spun by the females of the family, to be manufactured into linen, of a *grist* or fineness between nine and eighteen hundred, and above 20,000 yards are annually consigned to the English market.

St. Andrew's and *Deerness*. These Parishes consist of an extensive tract of plain ground, part of which is tolerably cultivated, and they reach to the furthest quarter of the Mainland on the East. Ben asserts that a gold mine was discovered in the former Parish about the commencement of the XVIth Century, but that from a superstitious dread it was soon deserted. Deerness forms a peninsula, in length upwards of four miles, and varying from one to three in breadth. It is separated from St. Andrew's by a capacious harbour, locked in by the land, with a fine bottom of clay and sand, and good depth of water. It presents a bold headland, termed the Mull, to the Northern Ocean.

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Parishes of St. Andrew and Deerness.

The Western division of the Island contains the united Parishes of Firth and Stennis, Sandwick and Stromness, Evie and Reudal, Birsay and Harray, and the single Parish of Orphir.

The Parish of *Stennis* most probably derives its name from the celebrated standing stones here, and is a corruption of Stonehouse. The Loch of Stennis is the largest lake in Orkney, being about ten miles in length; and is divided near the middle in two portions, which obtain the respective names of the Lochs of Stennis and Harray. Trout in vast numbers and of an excellent quality are caught in it; and there are many small *holms* in its Northern part, where several species of wild fowl, as swans, ducks, lapwings, gulls, terns, and mergansers, build in great numbers.

Parish of Stennis.

The *Stones of Stennis* consist of two clusters. One of these is a complete circle, sixty fathoms in diameter, including the wide ditch which surrounds it. This circle stands conspicuously on a peninsula, gently elevated on the Northern side of the Loch of Stennis. On the Southern side of the lake (which is connected with the opposite promontory by a low mound of stones, having an opening for the tide to pass) there are now only three pillars remaining, of what seems to have been another circle, and one detached stone at the Southern end of the bridge of Broigar. Each of the remaining pillars is about 18 feet above ground; one was lately thrown down, but has not been broken; and three were, in December 1814, torn from the spot on which they had stood for Ages, and shivered to pieces. A similar detached pillar, with a hole cut through it, was likewise destroyed at the same time. It stood on the Eastern side of the larger stones, and may perhaps have been the rude altar to which the sacrificial victims were bound. In later times it was a consecrated spot for the meeting of lovers, and when they joined hands through the stone, the pledge of love and troth thus given was seldom violated. This ceremony was termed *the promise of Odin*. It is impossible to decide whether these circles be of Druidical or of Scandinavian origin; but however we regard them, whether as a place of assembly or *ting*, or as a Temple, they must ever have constituted a place of great consequence in the eyes of the early inhabitants of Orkney.

Stromness, the only place in Orkney, besides Kirkwall, deserving the appellation of town, is situated at the North-Western corner of Pomona. This place has risen within the last century from being a fishing hamlet, containing a few scattered huts; and it owes its increase to its admirable harbour and convenient position, by which it is rendered a safe resort, in those stormy seas, to vessels of all nations trading in the North of Europe and with America. This harbour is a fine natural basin, extending from North to South about one mile, and is about a quarter of a mile in width. Its soundings vary

Stromness.

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Sandwick.

Evie and
Rendal.Birsay and
Harray.

from one to four fathoms. The houses, in a straggling, irregular form, have for the most part been placed as near the sea as possible, the ends often within flood-mark; and they are protected by bulwarks, quays, and jetties, built by individuals according to their own convenience or taste. This range of clustered buildings extends along the side of the harbour, and is connected together by a narrow lane, never exceeding 12 feet in width, and sometimes as narrow as four or five. It runs in a zig-zag direction, is ill-paved with flag-stones of unequal sizes, and is usually very filthy. Although the Burgh and Parish of Stromness contains a population of 3000 souls, yet it is united into one cure with another Parish, Sandwick, where the inhabitants amount to nearly 1030. Thus service is performed in each Parish on every alternate Sunday only. In 1758, a decision of the House of Lords annulled the power, until that time exercised by the Magistrates of Kirkwall, of assessing Stromness along with other villages in its jurisdiction; and, in 1817, the inhabitants obtained a Royal Charter, erecting their town into an independent Burgh or Barony, under a corporation of two Baillies, nine Councillors, a Town Clerk, a Fiscal, and seventy-two Burgesses. Since that time the herring fishery has been introduced into Orkney, on an extended scale, and the people of Stromness are among the most spirited adventurers. The only sort of public building which this place affords, is a plain, unornamented Church. A Library has recently been established by subscription among the inhabitants; and some public-spirited individuals have lately instituted the necessary proceedings in the Teind Court, under the sanction of the General Assembly, for the endowment of parochial Schools. One improvement that merits attention was introduced into the Parish of Sandwick by Mr. Watt of Skail. This is the raising of flax of an excellent quality, for the dressing of which he has erected a mill; and to these he has added the novelties in this Country of a tannery and a brewery.

Evie and Rendal. Turning Northward we meet with these united Parishes, which extend along the shores of the Mainland ten miles in length, and from one to two in breadth. The land is of fine quality, equally adapted to the raising of corn and to pasturage. The hills support 3000 sheep, which are suffered to roam without a shepherd; and the swine, from 500 to 600 in number, are in no more restraint. Although the fishers by profession are far from numerous, few places appear better calculated than this for a fishing station. Along the shores of Evie are several of the ancient monuments termed Picts' houses, and some tumuli, or barrows, are likewise to be seen.

Birsay and Harray. These are separated from the two preceding Parishes by a ridge of hills, running Westward, till it terminates in Costa-head, which is constantly covered with a variety of rock birds. These Parishes discover much difference of soil, it being in Birsay dry and sandy, whereas in Harray it is mostly of deep clay, intermixed with swampy plots of ground. The people are employed on their little farms during the Spring and harvest; during the Summer they burn about twenty tons of kelp, and fill up the intervals by fishing for their own consumption. In Birsay are to be seen the ruins of a magnificent Palace, reared by the ancient Norwegian Earls, and enlarged by Earl Robert Stuart, the natural son of James V. of Scotland. On the principal gateway is still to be read the following inscription, *Dominus Robertus Stuartus filius Jacobi*

Quinti Rex Scotorum, hoc opus instruxi. The grammatical error of *Rex* for *Regis* was probably unintentional; but as it stands it makes the founder claim for himself the throne of Scotland. This formed, it is said, one of the charges on the trial of his son, in evidence of treasonable intent. In Harray the Norse Tongue was the vernacular one a century ago, but it is now extinct. The Western extremity of these Parishes is bounded by the hills of Sandwick, Orphir, and Rendal.

Orphir. This is separated from the last-named Parish by a range of low hills. On its borders is Summerdale, where a battle of some celebrity in Orkney history was fought. This Parish is in a state of very fair cultivation, especially in its North-Western portion.

Damsay, scarcely a mile in circuit, is situated in the bosom of the Bay of Frith, and is three miles distant from Kirkwall. From the singular beauty of its appearance it has been styled the *Temple* of the Islands.

Gairsay is two miles long and one broad, and consists for the most part of a conical hill of considerable magnitude. Towards the East it is more plain and fertile. Its inhabitants amount to about 80 persons.

Weir, seated in the midst of numerous Islands, and necessarily covered by the variety of conflicting tides with quantities of sea-weed, or *ware*, probably derived its name from this circumstance. The principal object which arrests the attention is the ruin of the Castle of Cubberou. It is seated on an eminence, and was the stronghold of Kolbein Henga, an Orkney Chief of much celebrity in the XIIth Century. After this, an ancient Chapel deserves notice, from its contiguous church-yard containing graves, few of which are less than seven feet in length. Indeed the present inhabitants of the Island exceed, in general, the ordinary stature. Population 80.

Enhallow is hardly a mile in circumference. It raises a sufficiency of grain and other produce to pay its rent in kind, and is inhabited by two families, its whole population. Formerly it was the scene of various miracles, whence its original appellation of *Eyin-helga*, Holy Isle. From its supposed sanctity, the residents still fondly boast exemption from the visitation of "rats and mice, and such small gear!"

Ronsay, Rolfsay, Rolf's or Rolla's Island, is on its Eastern side fronting Eagleshay, and its South-Western corner is beautifully situated, and abundantly fertile. Its whole middle space consists of high hills, on which are reared great numbers of sheep, swine, and black cattle. Ben asserts that these hills formerly blazed spontaneously by night. Sigurd, the Hero of Clontarf, had a Castle here, and about a quarter of a mile to the West of its ruins are seen a number of graves, formed with stones set on edge. These bear the name of Swendrou, which points it out, with much probability, as the scene of the capture of Earl Paul, and the massacre of his attendants, by the treacherous Swein, the son of Asleif. Population 834.

Eagleshay, a small Island, divided from Westray by an impetuous frith, was the favourite residence of the Douglasses and Monteiths, its proprietors. It was the scene of the murder of St. Magnus, the tutelary Saint of these Islands; and the church is built on the spot where the sanguinary deed took place. This church is the only remaining specimen of Scandinavian Ecclesiastical Architecture in Great Britain. The Island is two miles long by one in breadth, and produces abundant supplies of kelp and shells. Population 226.

Westray, or the *Western Island*, terminates the cluster

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ORKNEY ISLANDS. on the North-Western quarter, and, probably, derives its name from that circumstance. Its shape bears some resemblance to a cross, the body of which may be estimated at eight, and its arms at five miles; and if reduced into a form capable of measurement, it may contain about fourteen square miles. The cultivated land and the principal grass pasture are on the Eastern and the Northern and Southern shores, with a large portion of the South-Western. Corn in considerable quantity is raised here, but its quality is indifferent. The grass is excellent for producing good milk and butter, and the feeding black cattle. Fish, too, are abundant in the strong, rapid tides and boisterous seas, which encircle it on every quarter. The only safe harbour it affords is that called *Pier-a-wall*, on the North-Western coast, which is now fit for small vessels only, since the drifting of the sand is daily lessening its depth of water. This circumstance has also spread desolation over some of the best land; and it has no doubt been produced by the injurious practice of cutting and pulling up the *bent*, (*Arenosa arundo*, Linnæus,) which delights in a sandy soil, and serves to bind and fix it. Tumuli or barrows are not unfrequent here; and in two extensive plains, one on the North, the other on the South of the Island, the drifting of the sand has opened to view a multitude of graves, all formed in nearly the same manner. Several of them have been opened, and skeletons, in a reclining posture, together with weapons of war, and domestic utensils, have been found in them. Of the battle, or battles, which must have taken place on this spot, tradition gives no account. Near to this dreary waste is the town of Waal, in whose name (*Waal, strages, Ihre, Gloss. Snigoth.*) the memory of this slaughter is perhaps perpetuated. By the side of it, on the borders of a beautiful loch, stands the Castle of Noltland, an extensive structure, the principal parts of which still remain entire. The kelp manufactured in this Island averages 300 tons annually. The oldest names of places are, Garth, Gorn, Clet, Skeal, Skealwick, and of men, Meal, Hercus, and Seater, all of Gothic origin. Population 1650.

Papay-
Westray.

Papay-Westray, or *Little Westray*, is scarcely a mile distant from the former, and is four miles long and one broad. It produces excellent corn, and as fine natural clover as is any where to be found, from a rich loamy bottom. In a fresh-water loch at its South-East corner is a beautiful islet, on which are the remains of a Pict's house, and the ruins of the once noble chapel of St. Tredwall. The extensive fishing bank which lies two miles to the North of it, has lately proved attractive to our British fishermen.

North Ro-
naldsay.

North Ronaldsay is most probably called, like its Southern namesake, after one or other of the Ronalds, ancient Counts of Orkney. It is the most Northerly of the group, contains about four square miles, and is but little raised in its whole extent above the level of the sea. Hence it is often fatal to mariners, but its dangers have been greatly lessened by the erection of an excellent light-house on the North-Eastern point of the Island. A monumental stone, ten feet high and four broad, stands in the midst of a plain here, around which the inhabitants are accustomed to assemble on New Year's day, and to indulge in the hearty mirth of the season. Tumuli are met with here, and a skeleton placed upright was found in one opened some years back. The supply of corn and grass is abundant and excellent, notwithstanding the slovenly system of agriculture; and

kelp is manufactured to the amount of one hundred tons yearly. Population 420.

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Sanday.

Sanday, or *Sandy Island* extends fully twelve miles in length, while its mean breadth does not exceed a mile and a half. Its shape is extremely irregular, and from the lowness of its shores, and the number of creeks and bays which indent it, many shipwrecks have occurred here. A light-house, however, has recently been erected on the Start Point. It affords two excellent harbours, Kettletoft on the South, and Otterswick on the North, and these being separated by a low plain, the sea in the high tides threatens to divide the Island. The bay of Otterswick, now a league in length, is reported to have formerly been not dry land only, but a forest. This Island by far surpasses the rest in fertility, and may be regarded as the granary of Orkney. Its produce in kelp, too, amounts to a fifth part of that supplied by the whole of the Isles. On the Western side, the shore, contrary to the general formation of the Island, consists for a space of two hundred feet of a shelving rock bearing some marks of calcination. It is called Heclaboi, from a supposed resemblance, perhaps, to the famous Icelandic volcano. Near the Church of Burmess, is a remarkable and isolated mass of granite about fourteen tons in weight. Some remains of Picts' houses, and one or two ruined chapels, form the antiquities of the place. Population 1860. Some of the oldest names of the people are, Torfs, Tullachs, Muirs, Swaney, and Feas; and of places, Torsness, or Thorsness, Odinswick, Odinskar, and Hillitrons, all undoubtedly derived from that dialect of the Gothic denominated Norse.

Eday.

Eday, situated nearly in the centre of the North Isles, is five miles long and two broad; and is supposed to derive its name either from the heath which covers its Western and Northern hills, or from the rapid eddy-tides with which it is surrounded. The level is mostly laid out in pasture, but this disadvantage is more than overbalanced by the quantity of fuel afforded by its peat-moss, not only for its own consumption, but for that of the other Islands. The village of Carrick on this Island was erected into a Burgh of Barony by Charles I., in compliance with the request of the Earl of Carrick, its founder. He dying without lawful issue, the title became extinct, his residence fell into decay, and the village sunk into obscurity. During the last century, the notorious pirate Goas entered the harbour here, and would, doubtless, have committed much injury, had not a proprietor, of the name of M'Fea, roused the inhabitants to seize the pirate, his crew, and his ship. The original documents concerning this capture are given in Peterkin's *Notes on Orkney*. Population, including the next Island, 643.

Fairey, or *Fridarey, Isle of Reconciliation*, is a small Isle near the former, rather flat, and covered with verdure.

Stronsay, Strionsay, or Strunsay, is so indented by the sea, as to be almost cut into three distinct Islands; and hence, perhaps, its name of Stronsay, or the Isle of Strands. It possesses two fine harbours, Luiga Sound on the West, Papay Sound on the North-East side. A vein of lead ore was discovered here many years ago, but it was, probably, not worth the working. A recent discovery, however, of a bed of limestone, is likely to further the interests of its agriculture. The people are occupied similarly to those of the other Isles, and in the Summer months they manufacture about 300 tons of kelp annually. This Island has three mineral springs, and its

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antiquities are tumuli, Picts' houses, and the ruins of chapels. Torness and Odness, the names of two promontories, are, perhaps, derived from the two Scandinavian Deities, Thor and Odin; and in the creek of Guigdin, (*Bay of Odin*), the sea-weed called dulse (*Fucus palmatus*), is believed to possess valuable qualities in some disorders.

Papay Stronsay

Papay Stronsay, or *Little Stronsay* is a pleasant islet, lying, as it were, in the bosom of the former, on its North-Eastern quarter, and does not exceed three miles in circumference. It is distinguished for its beauty and fertility; and even in this small place there were formerly two chapels, one dedicated to St. Bride, and the other to St. Nicolas. Its few inhabitants resort at present to Stronsay for Religious edification. Population of the two Stronsays 1013.

Shapinshay.

Shapinshay, formerly *Skipensay*, or *Ship Island*, is the first of the Northern Isles that presents itself, at a distance of three miles from Kirkwall. Its dimensions are about seven miles by five. In common with the rest, this Island exhibits some monuments of antiquity, such as tumuli, Picts' houses, and more especially an immense stone on its Northern shore, called the Black Stone of Odin. On this spot Odin is supposed to have landed on his descent here. Besides its other productions, there is a considerable bed of limestone here, and its manufacture of kelp yields a hundred tons per annum. The Rev. Dr. Barry, Historian of Orkney, was Clergyman of this Parish. Population 779.

Copinsay.

Copinsay lies directly East from the Mainland, at about five miles distance, and furnishes a landmark for ships. Hence its name, which in some of the Gothic Dialects signifies the Trade or Mercantile Island. It extends a mile in length by about half a mile in breadth; and supports, with ease, two or three families.

Lambholm.

Lambholm, or *Lamon*, is near *Holm*, and derives its name from its being chiefly appropriated to the pasturing of sheep; it produces likewise excellent grain, and affords a comfortable abode to one family.

Southern Isles.
Burray.

Burray is separated from South Ronaldsay by Water Sound, a ferry of a mile broad, and extends four miles in length by one in breadth. Potatoes, carrots, peas, onions, and cabbage are raised here in great perfection, and the turnips are not surpassed in even the best cultivated parts of Scotland. This crop, together with its rich natural grass, consisting principally of red and white clover, renders its cattle the finest in Orkney. On its sandy parts rabbits breed in considerable numbers. It contains 245 inhabitants. This Island, together with *Swanay*, *Pentland Skerry*, and the *Holms* as pen-dicles, forms part of the pastoral charge of

South Ronaldsay.

South Ronaldsay, or *Ronald's Island*, which of all the Isles South of the Mainland is the most considerable in point of population. It contains about eighteen square miles, and its situation, near the entrance of the Pentland Firth, as well as its excellent harbours of St. Margaret's Hope and Widewall, give it many advantages. Among these, it may be mentioned, that a rich and enterprising English Company carry on the cod and lobster fishing to a great extent, conveying the fish weekly to the London market in *welled* smacks. The arable and grass grounds here bear a much greater proportion to the common pasture than elsewhere; and the mode of agriculture is in general superior, so that grain forms an export of some consequence. Neither is the Island destitute of some interesting objects of antiquity. Not only are tumuli met with in different quarters, but also

several Picts' houses in ruins, among which what is called the *How of Hoxa* is very remarkable. In the Eastern side, on the summit of a hill near Stow's-head, are the remains of a triangular monument of stones, two of which are broken down. Respecting these tradition is entirely silent. This Island was the scene of the conversion of the Pagan Earl of Orkney to Christianity, by St. Olave of Norway, who threatened instant death in case of refusal. The post-office mail arrives here four times a week in an open boat; yet, notwithstanding the boiling eddies and tides of the Pentland Firth, the post-boat has been lost but once in the period of eighty years. Governor Tomason, of the Hudson's Bay Company's establishment, has endowed an excellent school here. Population 1949.

Swanay, formerly *Swiney*, *Swine Island*, lies in the very heart of the Pentland Firth, and was once dreaded for the wells and swelchies, *i. e.* gulfs and whirlpools, which surround it. But the improved principles of navigation have diminished their terrors, and ships sometimes pass through this formidable channel at dead of night. It is about a mile long, and half as much in breadth. This Island, with the two Skerries, contains a population of 37 persons.

Pentland Skerry is one of two of the same name, Pentland which lie in the mouth of the Firth, almost equally distant from Caithness and Orkney. On this, the larger of the two, there is a most excellent light-house.

Flotay, or *Flat Island*, is situated in the sea that divides *Waes* from *South Ronaldsay*, from each of which it is distant about three miles. A large bay, termed *Panhope*, from the salt-works once carried on here, almost divides the Island into two portions. This part, together with the long point called the *Rone*, gives shelter to numbers of moor-fowl. The rest of it is either clothed with grass, or cultivated for corn, and is very productive. It is three miles long by one in breadth. Population 297.

Cavay, or *Cheese Island*, subsists three families, and formerly had salt-works, which sunk under the revenue laws. There are the remains of a chapel here.

Faray and *Ressay*, situated near each other, are noted chiefly for their excellent sheep pasture.

Waes, or *Waes*, (from *voes*, *creeks*), pastures some thousands of fine sheep, together with a vast number of horses and black cattle. Our North-bound fleets, in time of war, are accustomed to make its spacious harbour of Longhope their place of rendezvous; and the cod-fishery carried on here is extensive and highly valuable. Towards the East and South, the land is low and level, and produces the ordinary grains of a superior quality to those raised in other places in the country. Besides the harbour above-mentioned, it possesses the excellent havens of Orehope and Kirkhope. Population 940. This Island is, in point of fact, joined by a narrow isthmus to

Hay, *Haey*, *High Island*, which is formed of three large hills, ranged in the shape of a triangle, of which that to the North-East is the largest, rising almost perpendicularly to the height of about 1600 feet. These hills often slope into delightful valleys, intersected with rivulets, whose banks are decked with flowers, and sheltered by shrubs, such as the birch, the hazel, &c., which are, from their rarity, sometimes honoured with the title of trees. The precipices on the Western side are of the most imposing description, forming the constant abode of the eagle, and often worn by the action of the sea into

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ORKNEY ISLANDS. huge, isolated pillars, towering in solitary grandeur from amidst the waves. There are few monuments of antiquity to be found in this Island. The *Dwarfie Stone* has obtained celebrity from the mention made of it in Sir W. Scott's Novel of *The Pirate*. Tradition assigns it to the *Trows*, or *Drows*, Beings of small stature, but great power, a species of goblin-demon. Its greatest length is 32 feet, its breadth 17, its thickness above the surface of the earth not less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet; and the inside is divided into three apartments. In all probability it has been the cell of some hermit. Population 288.

Græmsay. *Græmsay*, or *Græm's Island*, contains, through almost the whole extent of the interior, a bed of schistus, or slate. Its inhabitants are distinguished for their strength, stature, and skill in fishing; and had they a place of worship within the Island, as formerly, their situation would be very comfortable. It lies about a mile and a half from Stromness. Population 220.

Climate. From their contiguity on every part to the Ocean, these Islands are not subject to any violent extremes of heat or cold. Between the lowest point of cold in Winter, and the highest of heat in Summer, the whole range varies but from 25° to 75° of Fahrenheit's thermometer. Its medium heat, as appears by the Springs, amounts to 45° . In the Spring, Summer, and harvest months, the South-West and South-East winds prevail, and while these last, the atmosphere is not unfrequently thick, dark, and foggy. But the Northerly winds during the rest of the year, bring, for the most part, cold, dry, and wholesome weather. Calms are seldom of long continuance here; and the winds, from whatever quarter, being seldom tempestuous, though often loud and strong, serve to render the climate peculiarly salubrious. The annual quantity of rain amounts to twenty-six inches at an average; snow is less frequent, and continues but a short time on the surface of the earth; thunder and lightning are seldom observed in Summer, but most commonly in Winter.

Geology. Both the Northern and Southern Isles, though differing in their external appearance, have their strata, which are either horizontal or slightly inclined, for the most part consisting of sandstone, sandstone flag, schistose clay, and limestone; in some instances of basalt, and in some of breccia. In the beds of limestone, traces of marine remains occur; and in some places hæmatitical iron ore has been found in large quantities under the upper stratum of sandstone, whilst all attempts to find galena, or lead ore, have been discontinued, from the smallness of the quantity obtained. On the West shore of the Mainland, near the house of Skail, the sand-stone flag approaches the silicious genus, and is so hard as to be cut into mill-stones. At a place named Yasnaby, on the Western border of the Island, veins of barytes are seen traversing the sandstone, and in several places calcareous spar, iron pyrites, and galena are interspersed with it. A few miles to the North of this, a large stratum of black-coloured limestone is met with, alternating with a rock, intermediate between schistose flag and schistose clay, and containing in it large crystals of hornblende, and, occasionally, small cavities filled with bitumen. The sandstone flag is well calculated for building, as it splits readily into layers; and together with indurated shale, it forms the greatest portion of Orkney. Yielding easily to the action of the elements and of the Ocean, the lofty cliffs of the coasts present an unusual aspect of ruin and decay. The only exception to the usual formation of these Isles,

ORKNEY ISLANDS. occurs in an extent of a few miles that environ the town of Stromness. Here is found granite occupying the central part, and is covered with gneiss, micaceous schistus, and hornblende rock. At the mill of Kairston, these rocks dip under a breccia, composed of fragments of the same rocks, and further Westward, they are covered with indurated shale, which is traversed at no great distance from the granite formation by veins of sulphate of barytes, mixed with calc-spar, and detached masses of sulphuret of lead. Dr. Traill discovered in one of these veins a compound of carbonate of strontia and sulphate of barytes so perfectly homogeneous, that he considered it as a mineral species, and gave it the name of *Stromnite*.

Zoology. The quadrupeds of these Islands are, the horse, ox, sheep, hog, dog, cat, otter, shrew-mouse, noll-mouse, field-mouse, Norwegian rat, rabbit, and seal. The ox is of a very diminutive size, but strong and hardy, and is supposed to have been originally introduced from Scandinavia. The sheep also is a peculiar breed, and, probably, of the same stock with that of Iceland, the Ferroses, and Shetland. This valuable animal is most improperly managed here, being never housed; and the mutton is, in general, very ordinary, as the sheep feed much on sea-ware. Dr. Barry states, that if a man or a dog come suddenly on a pregnant ewe, in the uninhabited holms, where they are put to breed for greater quiet, they have been known to die from fright. From the hair of the Orkney hog, a small-sized variety of the common sort, the fowlers make the ropes, by the aid of which they ply their dangerous occupation on the cliffs. The Norwegian rat is of great size, measuring about eighteen inches from the tip of the nose to the point of the tail, and so fierce as to have been known to brave the attack of man. Rabbits are met with in abundance, so that their skins form a valuable branch of commerce; but the hare has disappeared within the two last centuries. In Ornithology, no part of the British Isles presents so wide and interesting a field as the Orkneys. The domestic birds are the same as elsewhere, but the wild birds, both migratory and indigenous, are met with here in immense variety. Its vast cliffs and precipices are the haunt of eagles, falcons, and owls, and swans, with the rare British birds, the red-throated diver, and the Arctic gull, breed on the edges of the fresh-water lakes. The *Stryx nyctea*, the snowy owl, and *Picus major*, the greater spotted woodpecker, are occasional visitors. The great black-backed gulls breed in Souli-skerry, a low flat holm, ten leagues from Hoy, in such abundance, that it is difficult to walk on it without destroying their eggs. The eider-duck and the great duck have been found in Papay-Westray. Grouse are common in all the mountainous Isles, but partridges are unknown. The marine animals which frequent the coasts of these Islands, are no less numerous than the birds which build in their rocks. Seals are abundant on the coasts, and the oil extracted from them, as well as their skins, forms an article of some importance in the eyes of the natives. Of fish, lobsters, crabs, coal, cod-fish, haddock, and herrings are met with in abundance; skate are found from one to five feet in diameter, and the *Squalus canicula*, the panther shark, is very common. The spermaceti, the bottle-nose, and the round-lipped whale are frequently thrown ashore on these Islands; and to the order of the *Sygnathus hippocampus*, the sea-horse pipe fish, must probably be referred the extraordinary animal cast on the beach of Stronsay in

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1808. It measured 55 feet, although a part of the tail was broken off, and its skull and vertebrae are preserved in the Museum of the University of Edinburgh. The strange animal seen near Coll, of which an account was sent by the Rev. Mr. Maclean to the Secretary of the Wernerian Natural History Society,* the sea-snake of Pontoppidan, and the American sea-snake, may, it is not improbable, belong to this new species.

Botany.

The *Flora Orcadensis*, enlarged by the late additions of Mr. Neill, contains a list of 462 plants. To enumerate these would, of course, be foreign to the plan of our Work, and it need only be stated, that the ordinary vegetables and flowers are raised with success. Black, white, and red currants are excellent here, but other fruits are of inferior growth, both as to size and flavour. Trees are seldom seen, but when they are properly planted and due attention is paid to the growth of the young shoots, they will flourish here as elsewhere.

History.

The first ancient author who makes mention of these Islands is Pomponius Mela, (lib. iii. ch. vi.) who in the forty-fifth year of the Christian Era, states their number to be thirty. Pliny, Ptolemy, and Tacitus, each speak of them, differing, however, as to their number. When the Roman Empire was partitioned amongst the sons of Constantine, the Orcades were classed with Britain, Gaul, and Spain, in the division allotted to the younger son. Of their previous History, little is known, except that they were inhabited by a Scandinavian Tribe, termed Picts, or Piks, who overran and settled in the Northern and Eastern coast of Scotland, at a remote and unknown period. Near the close of the IXth Century, they were reduced under the dominion of Harold *Harfager*, the *Fairhaired*, King of Norway, who also subdued the Hebrides and the Isle of Man. That Prince delegated the rule over Orkney and Zetland to Ronald, Count of Mercar, from whom was descended William the Conqueror. The ancient Scandinavian jarls (earls) took their rise from this family; and these hardy *Sea-kings* for a long succession of years harassed the coasts of Scotland and even of Ireland. On one of these expeditions, Sigurd II. fell at Clontarf, near Dublin, and the *Fatal Sisters* of Gray, a translation from the Norse, is supposed to refer to that event. The materials for the early History of Orkney may be found in the *Orkney-inga Saga*, and in the *Orcades* of Torfæus, a correct Historian, as far as his imperfect materials would allow. A good abridgement of that Work may be perused in Dr. Barry's History; but our attention must be more especially directed to what may be termed the authentic annals of these Islands. After the battle of Largs, Magnus IV. of Norway, and Alexander III. of Scotland entered into a Treaty in the year 1266. By that settlement, Orkney and Zetland were reserved to Norway, and a tribute of 1000 marks, afterwards called the *annual* of Norway, was secured from the Scottish to the Norwegian Monarch. As this tribute was never paid, its arrears, and the additional sum of 60,000 florins for which Orkney was pledged, redeemable on payment, were made over to James III. on his marriage with a Danish Princess as the dowry of his Queen. This pledge was never redeemed, and, consequently, these Islands have, since that period, formed a part of the Scottish Monarchy. Queen Mary invested her natural brother, Lord Robert Stuart, with the Earldom of Orkney and all the Crown lands. This Nobleman effected an exchange of his temporalities as Abbot of Holyrood with the Bishop of Orkney;

* Vide KRAKEN.

and seizing the right to summon or dismiss the Great Fowde Court, he became, in point of fact, Sovereign of the Country. This change led to the greatest abuses. The rules of succession in property, and the tenure by which it is held, (the latter being still in full operation,) were essentially different from those in the rest of Scotland. This tenure was the *udal*, (in modern Danish *odel*;) derived from the Danish and Swedish *oede*, signifying *waste, uncultivated*; and *udaller* means the first cultivator of *waste*, and till then unappropriated land, or his descendants. The udal lands were free from all taxes, and the udallers without superior; nor could such lands be alienated without the passing of a *Shynde Bill*, with consent of the heirs, in the Fowde Court. The Earl and his son, Patrick Stuart, availed themselves of the power they had usurped over this Court, to introduce feudal in the place of udal tenures in Orkney, and thus gaining possession of extensive property, forced the rightful proprietors to take out charters from them. These, with numerous other acts of injustice, compelled the inhabitants to lay their complaints before the Throne, and, accordingly, Earl Robert was recalled, and his son thrown into prison, whence he was released but to be led to the scaffold. After his attainder, as the lands were not immediately declared to be forfeited, the Orkney proprietors committed the ruinous mistake of taking out charters from the Crown in the customary feudal form, and thus completed the ruin of the original udal tenures. Subsequently the revenues of the Crown were managed by Commissioners, but in 1643, Charles I. made a grant of them to Earl Morton. After passing several times to and from the hands of the Morton family, Sir Lawrence Dundas bought the estate of Lord Morton, in 1776, for £60,000. Since that period, the Islands have remained in the family of his descendant, Lord Dundas; but lately, various questions have arisen betwixt him and the Orkney proprietors, which involve the discussion of many points essentially connected with the land rights.

The ancient Law-courts of Orkney consisted of *judicatories*, composed of a *foud*, or lawman, who was assisted both legislatively and judicially by a Court of Assize. There was a Supreme Foud, as well as inferior local ones, and the Courts were termed *lawtings*. The counsellors in the Supreme Court, called *lag-ut-men*, that is, law-right men, varied in number from twelve to twenty, and appear to have possessed not merely the power of passing laws, but of judging in all causes Civil and Criminal. The Supreme Foud and Lawting had an appellate jurisdiction from the inferior Courts. Since 1748, however, all traces of their jurisdiction, with their different formulæ and various titles of office, have merged into the forms of the Scottish law.

One Member of Parliament is returned as the representative of both Orkney and Zetland; but with a strange inconsistency, the elective franchise is confined solely to the freeholders of the former. The want of a valuation for the lands in Zetland is said to be the occasion of this anomaly; owing to which there is no method of ascertaining the qualifications of a freeholder. From the same circumstance (the want of a valuation) in all public assessments, Zetland has paid one-third, and Orkney two-thirds of the whole impost. Indeed, the original valuation book of Orkney has been either lost or purloined; and the defective state of valuation in this Island, with the absence of all valuation in the other, call aloud for Parliamentary interference.

Government.

Political state.

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Ancient and present state of Religion.

The Norwegian invasion brought with it the sanguinary superstition of Odin; previously to which the worship of the Sun, with Druids as priests, appears to have formed the prevalent Religion. Towards the conclusion of the Xth Century, Christianity was forcibly introduced by Olaus Friguesson, King of Norway, otherwise called St. Olave. After the Earl of Orkney, Sigurd, had compulsorily embraced the Christian faith, Christianity became the Religion of the Orkneys, which were formed into one Bishopric with Shetland. Before the Reformation, there were eighteen resident Clergymen appointed to the duties of these Islands; and after the establishment of Presbyterianism the same number was retained. These now compose a Provincial Synod, divided into three Presbyteries, consisting of six Members each; and the three Presbyteries choose three Members, and the Borough one, to represent them in the General Assembly. Lord Dundas is Patron of all the Parishes of both Orkney and Shetland.

Population. According to the census taken in 1821, Orkney contains:

Males.....	12,469
Females.....	14,710
Total....	27,179

These form 5746 families, which may be thus distributed,

Families engaged in agriculture, including kelp-making.....	3152
Families engaged in traffic.....	1274
The residue variously employed....	1320
	5746

This population is dispersed among the Islands, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Inhabitants.	Houses.
Pomona....	6670	8392	Total 15,062	2759
North Isles.	3945	4177	8,122	1435
South Isles.	1854	2141	3,995	737

Agriculture.

The ordinary sluggish acquiescence in custom, and hatred of innovation, observable in those Countries in which general education has made little progress, is but too apparent in these Islands; yet of late years, a better spirit has begun to prevail. The attempts of several spirited land-owners, and a laudable emulation among the gentlemen farmers, are daily eradicating the mischievous prejudices and errors that have hitherto interfered with improvement; and as the experiments they are making, and have made, become crowned with success, the eyes of the natives will be opened to the injurious effects of their long apathy and ignorance. It is almost impossible to give with accuracy the amount of square miles, or of acres, contained by these Islands, since their great irregularity of form precludes an exact computation. The following estimate, however, may be regarded as no very distant approximation to the truth. Between the hill-dikes, which are a sort of very imperfect turf-fences, raised for the purpose of keeping cattle, is a quantity of heathy, marshy, or green ground, possessed as a common, amounting to about 85,000 acres; in field, pasture, and meadow 33,000; land in tillage 26,000; land occupied by houses and gardens 2000; covered by fresh-water lakes 4000; thus forming a total of 150,000 square acres. Through this extent almost every variety of soil occurs; and the soils are frequently so intermixed, that several of them may be found at a very inconsiderable distance from one another. The most common are sand, brick-clay, loam, and a

mixture of peat-moss, which are in general of no great depth; as rock and *till* (schistose clay) often lie only a foot or two beneath the surface, and sometimes still nearer, so that the latter is in danger of being turned up, and the former of impeding or breaking the plough.

The proprietors, generally speaking, hold their estates of the Lord Superior, subject to large feu-duties payable in kind. Few of the ordinary class of tenants have leases, but are tenants at will, paying their rents in corn for their arable land, and in butter for their pasture. As the farms usually embrace a portion of the sea-shore, a part of the adjacent rocks is allotted to each, from which they cut the tang, or sea-weed, for the manufacture of kelp. This is purchased by the proprietor, who, by specific contract, binds himself to pay a certain rate per ton; and had they not this method of paying part of the rents of their farm, they would speedily become insolvent. The resource thus possessed is plainly detrimental to the best interests of agriculture; since as long as the farmers can, by this means, meet their agreements, they will be but little solicitous either as to their style of farming, or the quality of their produce. A scarcity of grain too is in their favour, by the consequent rise of the market, and relying on the proceeds of their kelp, the consumer and the best interests of rural economy both suffer. The farms are small, seldom much exceeding forty, and sometimes only eight or ten acres, which are thought sufficient to employ one plough, exclusively of a correspondent quantity of grass-ground intended for pasture.

The principal and most lucrative manufacture of the Orkney Islands is that of kelp. This is made of seaweed, or sea-wrack, that is of such of the leafy fuci, principally the *Serratus* and *Vesiculosus*, as grow on rocks on the sea, between the high and low-water mark. It is gathered from May to August, cut with a scythe as close to the rock as possible, and it is carried away on barrows, or floated up in rope-nets, made for this purpose. After being spread out to dry, gradually burned, either in circular pits, or of late years in kilns, over a small peat fire; and when incinerated, it is stirred about with iron bars, the less burned portions being occasionally added, until it becomes a semi-fluid mass. When cool, it is broken into large lumps and is ready for the market. The average of many years' production in Orkney amounts to about 2800 tons, the price of which varies from £8 to £11 per ton, so that the profits of this manufacture may be estimated at £25,000 per annum. The kelp-burners average about £2 per ton, and a kelp-pit generally contains six hundred weight, or one-fourth of a ton.

The linen manufacture, together with the spinning of flax, forms one of the staples of the place; 60,000 yards of linen have been annually stamped, and the export of yarn has at times amounted to 100,000 spindles. The greater part of the flax is imported from Russia and Holland; and the yarn is in general disposed of to the merchants of Newcastle, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

Straw plaiting some years back brought into the Country £20,000 per annum; but the alterations of fashion have reduced this amount as low as £2000 yearly.

Orkney possesses 46 registered vessels, and a Green-land ship is fitted out annually, without, however, having hitherto met with much success. It is of 279 tons

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ORNEED.

The fish-
eries.

register, carrying 50 men; and the measurement of the 46 ships above mentioned amounts to 2841 tons. The English and Scotch whale ships were formerly accustomed to take in a considerable number of hands here, but the decline of this trade has lowered the number of men annually employed from 600 to less than half that amount. These hardy seamen once brought £12,000 into the Country every year, their wages averaging £20 for the voyage. The wages have now fallen to £9, and their yearly amount to about £2600.

The fisheries, the most important and highly valuable branch of trade, have only of late years attracted the attention which they deserve. The most extensive fishing banks have been, until very recently, neglected; and although, for half a century, a London Company has employed a dozen *welled* smacks to carry cod and lobsters alive to the Metropolis, yet the natives have for nearly all that period neglected to avail themselves of the advantages their situation offers. However, 55 tons of cod and ling were exported in 1820, and the trade will most probably increase to a considerable extent. The natives catch the lobsters, and the fishers receive

twopence halfpenny apiece for them. They are sent to ORKNEY ISLANDS. London to the number of 65,000, and return about £750 per annum to the Country. The herring fishery, owing to the state of the markets in the Southern part of the Empire, has been on the decline since 1820. In that year 17,989 barrels of herrings were exported, realizing to the fishermen about £10,000.

The ships belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company's trade touch yearly at Stromness, and engage about 60 persons, who may transmit to their native Country from £2000 to £3000 per annum.

The principal imports are wood, iron, flax, coal, sugar, spirits, wines, snuff, tobacco, soap, leather, hardware, broad cloth, and printed linens and cottons. The chief exports, in addition to those already enumerated, are oatmeal, bear, rabbit-skins, hides, feathers, and tallow.

Orkneyinga Saga Torfæi Orcades; Bea, Descriptio, MS.; Jameson, Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles; Barry, History; Sheriff, Agricultural Survey; Peterkin, Notes on Orkney; Low, Fauna Orcadensis.

ORLOGE, i. e. Horologe, q. v.

Wel sikerer was his crowing in his loge,
Than is a klok, or any abbey orloge.

Chaucer. *The Nonnes Preestes Tale*, v. 14960.

ORMOSIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx inferior, short, five-cleft; corolla pea-flowered, with linear claws; germen, ovate-oblong; stigmas two, obtuse, one above the other; pod woody, compressed; seeds large, one to three.

One species, *O. coccinea*, producing beautiful scarlet seeds with a black spot, they are used by the inhabitants of the West Indies for necklaces.

O'RNED, Fr. *orner*; It. *ornare*; Sp. *ornar*; Lat. *ornare*; which Vossius derives from the Gr. *ὥρα*, time; "tempus ætatis, quo quis maxime floret et viget." Scheidius: the time when every one most especially gains strength and beauty: thence *ὥρα* is applied to *beauty*.
O'RNING, Fr. *orner*; It. *ornare*; Sp. *ornar*; Lat. *ornare*; which Vossius derives from the Gr. *ὥρα*, time; "tempus ætatis, quo quis maxime floret et viget." Scheidius: the time when every one most especially gains strength and beauty: thence *ὥρα* is applied to *beauty*.
O'RNAMENT, n. Fr. *orner*; It. *ornare*; Sp. *ornar*; Lat. *ornare*; which Vossius derives from the Gr. *ὥρα*, time; "tempus ætatis, quo quis maxime floret et viget." Scheidius: the time when every one most especially gains strength and beauty: thence *ὥρα* is applied to *beauty*.
O'RNAMENT, v. Fr. *orner*; It. *ornare*; Sp. *ornar*; Lat. *ornare*; which Vossius derives from the Gr. *ὥρα*, time; "tempus ætatis, quo quis maxime floret et viget." Scheidius: the time when every one most especially gains strength and beauty: thence *ὥρα* is applied to *beauty*.
ORNAME'NTAL, Fr. *orner*; It. *ornare*; Sp. *ornar*; Lat. *ornare*; which Vossius derives from the Gr. *ὥρα*, time; "tempus ætatis, quo quis maxime floret et viget." Scheidius: the time when every one most especially gains strength and beauty: thence *ὥρα* is applied to *beauty*.
O'RNATE, adj. Fr. *orner*; It. *ornare*; Sp. *ornar*; Lat. *ornare*; which Vossius derives from the Gr. *ὥρα*, time; "tempus ætatis, quo quis maxime floret et viget." Scheidius: the time when every one most especially gains strength and beauty: thence *ὥρα* is applied to *beauty*.
O'RNATE, v. Fr. *orner*; It. *ornare*; Sp. *ornar*; Lat. *ornare*; which Vossius derives from the Gr. *ὥρα*, time; "tempus ætatis, quo quis maxime floret et viget." Scheidius: the time when every one most especially gains strength and beauty: thence *ὥρα* is applied to *beauty*.
O'RNATELY, Fr. *orner*; It. *ornare*; Sp. *ornar*; Lat. *ornare*; which Vossius derives from the Gr. *ὥρα*, time; "tempus ætatis, quo quis maxime floret et viget." Scheidius: the time when every one most especially gains strength and beauty: thence *ὥρα* is applied to *beauty*.
O'RNATURE, Fr. *orner*; It. *ornare*; Sp. *ornar*; Lat. *ornare*; which Vossius derives from the Gr. *ὥρα*, time; "tempus ætatis, quo quis maxime floret et viget." Scheidius: the time when every one most especially gains strength and beauty: thence *ὥρα* is applied to *beauty*.

To deck, dress, apparel, or attire, beautifully; to beautify or embellish, to decorate.

And I loon saigh the hooli citee Ierusalem newe comynge down fro heuene maad redi of God as a wyf *orned* to hir husbonde.

Wiclif. *Apocalips*, ch. xxi.

Of which ther be not without forth (*extrinsecus*) curious *ournyng* of heer, either doying aboute of gold, either *ournyng* of clothing.

Id. *1 Peter*, ch. iii.

And of hire clothing toke he the measure
Of a maiden like unto hire stature,
And eke of other *ornamentes* all,
That into swiche a wedding shulde fall.

Chaucer. *The Clerkes Tale*, v. 8134.

And if so be my lady it refuse
For lacke of *ornate* speech, I would be wo,
That I presume to her to written so.

Id. *The Court of Love*, p. 367.

God stered vp prophetes and *orned* his chirche with great glory.
Joye. *Exposicion of Daniel. The Argument*, ch. ii. p. 6.

This is the exposition of the noble philosopher, which I haue writen, principally to thentent to *ornate* our langage, with vsinge wordes in their propre signification.

Sir Thomas Elyot. *The Governour*, book iii. ch. xxii.

And by and by somewhat louder, he rehersed them the same matter againe in other order and other wordes, so wel and *ornately*.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 64. Richard III.

Six wings he wore, to shade
His lineaments divine; the pair that clad
Each shoulder broad, came mantling o'er his brest
With regal *ornament*.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book v. l. 280.

Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,
Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of puritie,
Our wonted *ornaments* now soil'd and stain'd.

Id. *Ib.* book ix. l. 1076.

And we shall so far encourage contradiction as to promise no disturbance, or reoppose any pen, that shall fallaciously or cap-tiously refute us; that shall only lay hold of our lapses, single out digressions, corollaries, or *ornamental* conceptions, to evidence his own in as indifferent truths.

Sir Thomas Brown. *Vulgar Errours. Preface*.

But who is this, what thing of sea or land?
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedect *ornate*, and gay
Comes this way sailing
Like a stately ship
Of Tarsus.

Milton. *Samson Agonistes*, l. 714.

The Queens Maiestie now living hath appointed huge summes of monie to be emploied vpon the *ornature* and alteration of the mould.

Holinshed. *The Description of England*, vol. i. ch. xv. p. 239.

That very portion, which (by faithful skill
Employ'd) might make the smiling Public rear
Her *ornamented* head.

Thomson. *Liberty*, part v. v. 348.

"See here my staff," cries Strap; trembling behold
Its radiant paint, and *ornamental* gold:
Wooden authority when thus I wield,
Persons of all degrees obedience yield.

King. *The Constable*.

The intervals between these compartments were richly *orna-mented* with inlaid plates of glass and ivory, and marble bass-relievos.

Observer, No. 51.

ORNE-
ODES.

ORNEODES, in Zoology, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

ORNI-
THO-
RHYN-
CHUS.

Generic character. Wings all divided into five or six ciliated lobes, of nearly equal size; *palpi* two, produced, longer than the head, the second joint thickly scaly, the last rather naked, erect, and horn-like; legs long; *larva* with sixteen legs, slightly pubescent; *pupa* elongated, enclosed in a transparent cocoon.

Type of the genus, *Pterophorus hexadactylus*, Fabricius; Hübner, *Schmett* (*Alucitæ*.) pl. v. and vi. Six or eight species, three of which inhabit Britain.

ORNITHOGALUM, in Botany, a genus of the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Asphodeli*. *Generic character*: corolla, petals six, erect, persisting, the upper part spreading; filaments dilated at the base or subulate, angular, three-celled, seeds roundish, naked.

A genus of about fifty species of elegant bulbous plants. *O. luteum*, *pyrenaicum*, and *umbellatum* are natives of England.

ORNITHO'LOGY, } Gr. ὀρνιθολόγος; ὄρνις,
ORNITHO'LOGIST, } ὄρνιθος, a bird, (from ὀρνειν,
ORNITHO'LOGICAL. } and this from ὀρειν, to rise,)
and λέγειν, to discourse.

In the *ornithology* the European names are prefixed to the author referred to in the synonyms.

Pennant. *British Zoology*. Preface, p. xxiii. note.

Mr. Montagu supposes this to be a distinct species, and has given a very detailed description of it in his excellent *ornithological* dictionary. *Id.* *Ib.* vol. ii. p. 88. *The Wood Sand-Piper*.

This is the gyrfalco of all the *ornithologists* except Linnæus, whose bird we are totally unacquainted with.

Id. *Ib.* vol. i. p. 218. *The Peregrine Falcon*.

ORNITHOMYIA, in Zoology, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* lamelliform, hirsute, inserted before the eyes on the clypeus; *labium* rounded at the apex; head narrower than the thorax, the latter with an emargination in front; wings two, nearly of equal width, with the apex rounded; eyes very distinct, ovate; *ocelli* three, placed on the crown in a triangle; legs short, robust; *tarsi* with tridentate claws.

Type of the genus, *Hippobosca avicularia*, Linnæus. Leach in *Wern. Trans.* vol. iii. pl. xxv. Ten species, four of which are indigenous.

ORNITHOPUS, in Botany, a genus of the class *Diadelphia*, order *Devandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. *Generic character*: calyx tubular, teeth somewhat unequal; keel of the corolla small, compressed; pod jointed, round, arched.

Eight species, natives of the Northern hemisphere. *O. perpusillus* is a native of England.

ORNITHORHYNCHUS, from the Greek ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος, a bird, and ῥύγχος, a beak, Blumenb.; *Onithorhynque*. In Zoology, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Monotremata*, order *Edentata*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Muzzle much elongated in form of a Duck's beak, covered with horn, which increasing in thickness at the base, forms a kind of collar about the forehead and chin; along the edge of the upper jaw a groove, into which, when the mouth is shut, a ridge on the margin of the lower jaw is received, and the ridge itself finely toothed by numerous transverse and oblique grooves; true teeth none, but in their stead resting on the gums, but not implanted in the jaws, some flattened, quadrilateral, fibrocorneous substances, four in each jaw;

head small and round; eyes small; no external ears; nostrils round, very close to each other; tongue large, broad, soft, fleshy, its edges furnished with tolerably large and black horny papillæ; cheek pouches; body nearly cylindrical; tail short, very wide, and flattened; legs very short and far apart, inclining outwards rather than downwards; feet five-toed, those of the fore feet slender, of nearly equal length, distinct, furnished with narrow, flat nails, and enveloped in a very wide membrane, which extends beyond the ends of the toes, forming a broad paddle with an irregular edge, hind toes connected only as far as the nails; on the inner hinder part of the heel a strong, pointed, hollow spur, connected with a poison-bag.

This curious genus was first brought into notice by Blumenbach in 1803, and named by him from the remarkable form of its muzzle, which closely resembles the beak of a Duck; it has no true teeth, but some peculiar horny substances occupy their place, which are thus described by F. Cuvier. "These teeth do not at first sight seem to have any thing in common with teeth properly so called, they have the appearance of callosities from their form, and of horny substance from their colour and consistence. In the upper jaw we first find on the front of the maxillary bone, one of them, long, narrow, yellowish, presenting three longitudinal ridges, the central of which is larger than the two lateral. Far behind this, and corresponding to the situation of the molar region in the jaws of *Mammalia*, another masticating organ is found, a tooth of the same kind, a third longer than its width, bounded by a curved line on its outer edge and its extremities, and by a straight line on its inner edge, the contour of which is elevated into a kind of crest, a little thicker within than without. These organs beneath and at the part corresponding to the root, present some projections answering to the central and hollow part above, but which are more prominent than the cavities are deep. In the lower jaw exactly the same parts are found, and there is no difference, except that the hind teeth are a little more rounded on their inner edge, and their crown is divided into two equal parts by a slight transverse ridge. These teeth meet crown to crown between the two jaws. Their composition, according to Chevreul, is very similar to horn, like which they burn on the fire, and contain but a very small quantity of phosphate of lime."

The neck of the Ornithorhynques is very short and thick; the body rounded; the whole enveloped in a close fur of two kinds, the one long, flattened, crisped, shining, and pointed, and the other very fine and silky; the beak, webs, and soles of the feet are the only parts which are bare.

The poisoning apparatus consists of the spur, which is situated on the inner and hinder part of the metatarsus of the male, and connected with a poison-gland, placed immediately under the skin and close to the hip-joint. The gland consists of numerous lesser glands connected together, and forming a mass about an inch long and half an inch wide; from it passes a canal, which descends behind the thigh and leg, and terminates in a bag deeply situated in the hollow of the foot. From this bag another membranous canal passes to the spur, and is continued to the orifice in that organ. The poison appears to be active in reference to some animals, but according to M. Quoy's observations, it does not seem to have any great influence on Man, nor is it at Port Jackson generally thought to be dangerous.

ORNI-
THO-
RHYN-
CHUS.

ORNI-
THO-
RHYN-
CHUS.
—
ORO-
BANCHE.

Ornithorhiques have not hitherto been found except in Australia; formerly they were not uncommon in Nepean River, at the foot of the Blue Mountains, but they are now rare: they are most commonly met with at Newcastle, in Fish River near Bathurst, in the Macquarie and Campbell Rivers. They are very active, swim and dive well, and live principally in rivers and lakes, often rising to the surface to breathe. When ashore they scramble along pretty quickly, advancing each foot alternately before the other, and rake with their beak in the mud like Ducks. In the marshes they build their habitation, consisting of a round chamber, tolerably large, lined with rushes and moss, and opening externally by a long gallery; in this nest they are said to lay two eggs as large as Fowls' eggs, and of a white colour, and the female sits for a long time, nor will she leave them except upon compulsion. When attempted to be taken they snap with their beak, the softness of which, however, prevents them from doing any mischief; but the male strikes with its spur, the wound from which however cannot be very severe, as the natives merely wash with fresh water and suck it. It is probable that the animal feeds on aquatic insects and their larvæ, but nothing certain is known about it.

O. Rufus, Peron; *O. Paradoxus*, Blum.; *Platypus Anatinus*, Shaw; *Rufous Ornithorhynque*. About fourteen inches in length, of which four inches belong to the head, and of these two to the bill, and five to the tail, which is about two inches wide at the base. It is entirely covered with very close fur, the inner very fine and light grey, the outer very long, fine at its root, but becoming broader and flatter, and at last terminating in a point, is reddish-brown above, and silvery-white beneath; around the eyes a white circle; irides deep brown, pupil very small, and of a Prussian-blue colour.

O. Fuscus, Peron; *Dusky Ornithorhynque*. Similar in form and size to the preceding, but of a more dingy colour. Cuvier considers it as probably only a variety from age.

See Blumenbach, *Abbildungen Naturhistorischer Gegenstände*; Peron et Lesuer, *Voyage aux Terres Australes*; Desmarest, *Mammalogie*; Shaw, *General Zoology*.

ORNITROPHE, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Octandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Sapindi*. Generic character: calyx four-parted; corolla, petals four, bearded in the middle; germen double; berries two, one-seeded.

Eight species, natives of the East and West Indies and the Island of Ceylon.

ORNUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Jasmineæ*. Generic character: calyx four-parted; corolla four-parted, petals long, strap-shaped; filaments long; nut winged.

This genus, established by Persoon, contains only one species, *O. Europæa*, the *Frazinus ornus* of Linnæus.

OROBANCHE, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, natural order *Pedicularæ*. Generic character: calyx four or five cleft, segments mostly unequal; corolla ringent; capsule ovate, acute, one-celled, two-valved, seeds numerous; a gland beneath the base of the germen.

This genus contains about twenty species, mostly natives of Europe and North America. Their mode of growth is singular; although growing in the earth, they are parasitic on the roots of other plants, from which they draw their nourishment.

OROBITIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, twelve-jointed, rather slender, inserted in the middle of the rostrum, the funiculus seven-jointed, its basal joint rather long, obconic, the four following very short, also obconic, the two next lenticular, the club ovate, acuminate; head nearly concealed, produced in front into an inflexed rostrum, which is inserted in a groove, not continued on the breast, slightly elongated, rather slender, curved; eyes large, depressed, approximating on the forehead; *thorax* very short, transverse, truncate at the base and apex; *elytra* rounded, very convex, glossy, attenuated posteriorly, the apex of each round and gaping; legs elongate, remote at the base; *femora* with a short groove beneath; *tibiæ* straight, the apex truncate, curved; *tarsi* with two claws.

Type of the genus, *Cur. cyaneus*, Linnæus. Two species; one of which (the type) is indigenous, and is found in sandy places amongst herbage.

OROBUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Diadelphia*, order *Decandria*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx, the base obtuse, five-cleft, superior; segments shorter; pod cylindrical, long, tapering, one-celled, two-valved.

Seventeen species, natives of the Northern hemisphere. *O. tuberosus* and *O. sylvaticus* are natives of England.

ORONTIUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Hexandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: spadix cylindrical, covered with flowers; corolla usually six petals; style and stigma nearly obsolete; seed-vessel one-seeded.

Two species, natives of North America and Japan.

O'RPED, } Skinner says, A knight whose garments glittered with gold either true or base. *Fr. oripeau* is base gold.

Orpiment. *Fr. orpiment*; *It. orpimento*; *Sp. orpiment*; *Lat. auripigmentum*. See the Quotation from Pliny. But Skinner's explanation of Gower does not suit Fabian. Hearne says that *orped* also signifies courageous, stout, manly, or manfully; and he produces two instances (from prose additions to Robert of Gloucester) of the word *orpedlyche*, or *orpedly*; for the latter of which (he adds) 'tis *manly* in Caxton. *Orpedlice* in A.S. is interpreted openly, manifestly. Lye and Somner.

The first spirit quicksilver cleped is;

The second orpiment.

Chaucer. *The Chanones Yemannes Tale*, v. 16291.

He made him knight, and yafe hym londe:

Whiche afterwarde was of his honde

An orped knight in many a stede,

And great prowes of arms dede.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii. p. 91.

He was reasonable of speche and well lettered, and *orped*, and also noble i knyght hod, wyse in counsayll, & dredde to moch destenysse.

Fabyan, vol. i. ch. xxxv. p. 273.

Moreover, there is one device to make artificial gold, to wit, of *orpiment*, a minerall digged out of the ground in Syria where it lieth very ebb, and painters use it much: in colour it resemblith gold, but brittle in its substance like as glass stones.

Holland. *Plinie*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

O'RPHAN, *adj.* } *Fr. orphenin, orphelin*; *It. orfano*; *Sp. huerphano*; *Lat. orphanus*; *Gr. ὀρφανός*; *orbis*, bereaved, deprived. See Scheidius in Lennep, v. ὀρῶ.
O'RPHAN, *n.* }
O'RPHANED, }
O'RPHANAGE, }
O'RPHALIN, or }
O'RPHELIN. } Bereaved, deprived, of any thing; of children, parents, friends.

ORO-
BITIS,
—
ORPHAN

ORPHAN.
—
ORTHO-
CARPUS.

The soueraigne men of the cite, toke thee in cure and keping, when thou were *orphelyn* of father and mother and were chosen in affynite of princes of the cite.

Chaucer. *Boecius*, book ii.

And yet the dolor was not onely hys for the ladyes souned for the deathes of theyr husebandes, and *orphelines* wepte and rent their heares for the losse of their parentes.

Hall. *Henry V. The third Yere.*

But come not afore I send Artemas or Tichicus to thee, to be there for the in my steade, leste they departing shoulde leade Crete destitute, and as it were an *orpheline*.

Udal. *Titus*, ch. iii.

And saith he will not leaue them *orphanes*, as fatherlesse children, but wil come again to them himself.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 173. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*, &c.

Each new morne,
New widdowes howle, new *orphans* cry, new sorrowes
Strike heauen on the face.

Shakspeare. *Macbeth*, fol. 146.

Return, and let thy father's worth excite
Thirst of pre-eminence; see! how the cause
Of widows, and of *orphans*, he asserts
With winning rhetoric, and well-argu'd law.

J. Philips. *Cider*, book ii.

So wept Lorenzo fair Clarissa's fate;
Who gave that angel boy, on whom he dotes;
And died to give him, *orphan'd* in his birth!

Young. *The Complaint*. Night 5.

In London the share of the children (or *orphanage* part) is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty-one, before which they cannot dispose of it by testament.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book ii. ch. xxxii.

ORSODACNA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* short, simple, inserted before the eyes, with all the joints obconic, the terminal ones distinctly and gradually thickened; *palpi* four, elongate; maxillary with the terminal joint incrassate, obliquely truncate; labial with the terminal joint subconic; mandibles slightly emarginate at the apex; head exserted; eyes globose; *thorax* narrowed behind; body oblong; legs rather long and simple; *tarsi* tetramerous, short.

Type of the genus, *O. chlorotica*, Latreille. Six species, three or four of which are indigenous.

ORT, commonly used in the plural, because usually spoken of many vile things together; the past participle of the A. S. verb *orett-an*, *turpare*, *vilefacere*, *deturpare*. *Oret*, or *ort*, means

Any thing, something, made vile or worthless. See Tooke. Any worthless leaving or refuse.

Where should he haue this gold? It is some poor
Fragment, some slender *ort* of his remainder.

Shakspeare. *Timon of Athens*, fol. 94.

The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her loue:
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greazie reliques,
Of her ore-eaten faith are bound to Diomed.

Id. *Troilus and Cressida*, fol. 102.

ORTEGIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Caryophyllæ*. *Generic character*: calyx three-leaved; corolla none; capsule, the apex three-valved, one-celled, many seeded; stigmas one and three.

Two species, natives of the South of Europe.

ORTHO-CARPUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, natural order *Labiata*. *Generic character*: calyx tubular, slightly four-cleft; corolla two-lipped, closed, upper lip small, compressed, margin inflected; lower lip concave, slightly three-toothed; capsule two-celled, two-valved, many seeded.

One species, *O. luteus*, native of North America.

ORTHO-CERA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell not spiral, multilocular, elongated, straight or a little curved, subconical, marked externally with numerous longitudinal grooves; cells formed by transverse septa, perforated by a tube, which is either central or marginal.

Type of the genus, *Nautilus jugosa*; Montagu, *Test. Brit.* p. 198. pl. xiv. fig. 4. About forty recent species and seventeen fossil ones are found in Britain and on its coasts; a few others occur in Europe.

ORTHOCHÆTES, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, twelve-jointed, inserted between the base and apex of the rostrum; the scape reaching to the base of the latter, and a little incrassate at the tip; funiculus six-jointed, slender, its basal joint rather longest, clavate, remainder lenticular, setose, subequal; club thick, ovate-globose, subsolid; head small, produced into a long, rather stout, slightly bent, rugose, carinated rostrum; eyes small, globose; *thorax* cylindric, narrowed towards the apex, slightly emarginate behind; *scutellum* wanting; *elytra* oblong-oval, united, setigerous; legs short, subequal; *femora* unarmed; *tibiæ* a little sinuated within, with the apex truncate, unarmed.

Type of the genus, *O. setiger*; Germar. *Novæ Spec. Coleopt.* p. 304. One species only, which inhabits Britain and Germany.

O'RTHODOX, } Fr. *orthodoxe*; It. *ortodoso*; Sp.
ORTHODOXAL, } *orthodoxo*; Lat. of the Lower Ages,
O'RTHODOXLY, } *orthodoxus*; Gr. *ὀρθόδοξος*, one
O'RTHODOXNESS, } whose opinion (*δόξα*) is right,
O'RTHODOXY. } (*ὀρθή*.)

One whose opinion or doctrine is right; right faith or doctrine: in Religion, consistent with, according to the Scriptures; in Polemics, according to particular creeds.

But also hath excommunicated them as heretikes which appeare heere to be more *orthodoxasticall* christians than they themselues.

Fox. *Martyrs*. Anno 1237. fol. 258.

Do not confound yourself with multiplicity of authors, two is enough upon any science, provided they be plenary and *orthodox*.

Howell. *Letter* 5. book i. sec. 5.

In plaine termes, how hath he made us a truly-*orthodoxe* church: eminent for purity of doctrine, for the grave and reverend solemnities of true sacraments, for the due form of government, for the pious and religious forme of our publique lyturgie?

Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 314. *Sermon Preacht at Westminster*, April 5, 1628.

This was the partiality, this degrading of the bishops, a thing wholesome in the state, and *orthodoxal* in the church both ancient and reformed.

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. p. 392. *Answer to Eikon Basilike*.

Thus many ways it may *orthodoxally* be understood how God or Moses suffer'd such as the demanders were, to divorce for hardness of heart.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 250. *Of Nullities in Marriage*.

If any question be moved concerning the doctrine of the church of England expressed in the thirty-nine articles, give not the least ear to the movers thereof: that is so soundly and so *orthodoxly* settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour and stability of our religion.

Bacon. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 260. *Advice to Sir George Villiers*.

I confess an *orthodox* faith can never bring us to heaven, without an holy life, but so neither can an holy life do it, without an *orthodox* faith; for heresies are damnable, as well as sins, 2 Pet. ii. 1.

Bishop Beveridge. *Works*, vol. ii. *Sermon* 138.

Tillemont vainly endeavoured to shew that Crystostom (according to the notions of *orthodoxy*) was *orthodox* in this point.

Jortin. *Dissertation* 2. p. 27.

ORTHO-
CERA.
—
ORTHO-
DOX.

ORTHO-
EPY.
—
ORTHO-
NYX.

ORTHOEPY, Gr. ὀρθοεπεία, formed from Gr. ὀρθός, right, and εἶπεν, a word; ἔπ-ειν, to speak.

Right speech or pronunciation.

Part of grammar concerning the most convenient marks or sounds for the expression of such names or words, whither by writing, orthography, or by speech, *orthoepy*.

Wilkins. Real Characters, part iii. ch. i. fol. 298.

ORTHOAGONAL, Fr. *orthogonal*; Sp. *orthogonio*; Lat. of Lower Ages, *orthogonius*; Gr. ὀρθογώνιος, formed from the Gr. ὀρθός, right, and γωνία, an angle. Rectangular.

It is not Necham, or any else that can make me entertain the least thought of the signification of Dulcarnon to be Pythagoras's sacrifice after his geometrical theorem in finding the squares of an *orthogonal* triangle's sides, or that it is a word of Latin deduction.

Drayton. Preface to the Polyolbion.

ORTHOGRAPHY, } Fr. *ortographe*; It. *orto-*
ORTHOGRAPHER, } *grafia*; Sp. *orthographia*;
ORTHOGRAPHICAL. } Lat. *orthographia*; Gr. ὀρ-
θογραφία, from ὀρθός, right, and γραφή, writing, describ-
ing. It is applied to

The right mode of writing or spelling words; and also in Architecture, to the description of the erect elevation of a building. And see the Quotation from *Wilkins* and *Holland*.

Ransake yet we would if we might,
Of this worde the true *ortographie*
The very discent and ethimologie.

The Remedy of Loue. Imputed to Chaucer.

Orthographie, that is to say, the forme and precise rule of writing set down by grammarians, he did not so much observe: but seemeth to follow their opinion rather, who thinke, *Men should write according as they speake*.

Holland. Suetonius. Augustus, ch. lxxxviii.

He was wont to speake plain and to the purpose, (like an honest man and a souldier,) and now is he turn'd *orthography* (i. e. *orthographer*;) his words are a very fantastical banquet iust so many strange dishes.

Shakspeare. Much Ado about Nothing, fol. 107.

Orthography is that part of grammar which concerns the doctrine of letters, which being the most simple elements of speech, it ought therefore to be so stated, that there may be a sufficient number of them to express all articulate sounds, and not more then are necessary to this end.

Wilkins. Real Characters, part iii. ch. x. fol. 357.

Orthography, or the erect elevation of the same in face or front, describ'd in measure upon the former idea, where all the horizontal lines are parallels.

Evelyn. Miscellaneous Writings, p. 371. *Of Architects and Architecture*.

I received from him the following letter, which after having rectified some little *orthographical* mistakes, I shall make a present to the public.

Addison. Spectator.

ORTHOLOGY, formed of Gr. ὀρθός, right, and λόγος, a word. See the Quotation.

The natural, and as it were the homogeneal, parts of grammar be two; *orthology*, and *orthography*: in both which parts of it, God hath put his special hand; as even by the Heathen themselves is acknowledged in the first of them, *orthology*; in teaching men the right imposition of names: the second of them, *orthography*; in teaching them the rare invention of letters.

Fotherby. Atheom, (1622,) p. 346.

ORTHONYX, from the Greek ὀρθός, straight, and ὄνυξ, a nail, Tem. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Tenuirostres*, order *Passeres*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak very short, compressed, almost straight, notched at the point; nostrils lateral, and in middle of the beak, which they completely perforate, and surmounted with hairs; wings very short, first five quills graduated, the sixth the longest; tail

broad, long, the quills strong with very long sharp points; tarsus much longer than the middle toe, which is of equal length with the outer; claws longer than the toes, strong, but slightly curved; grooved laterally.

But one species only of this genus has hitherto been discovered.

O. Spinicaudus, Tem.; *Spiny-tailed Orthonyx*. Of a rusty-red colour above, marked on the shoulders with some brown streaks; lesser wing-coverts grey streaked with brown; feathers on the crown slightly lengthened into a kind of tuft; tail rounded and of a dingy-brown colour, the stem of each feather terminating in a point garnished with little rough hairs; on the breast of the male a very bright orange, and on that of the female a white badge. It climbs trees like the Woodpeckers, and is found in the Southern parts of Australia.

See *Temminck, Planches Coloriées*.

ORTHOPERUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* short, clavate, rather slender, the two last joints forming the club; *trophix* minute; head also minute, narrow, not concealed beneath the thorax, which is ample, subovate, slightly convex, the sides not deflexed; *elytra* rather convex, subovate, the apex somewhat truncate; legs slender; *tibiæ* simple; *tarsi* pentamerous, obscurely articulated.

Type of the genus, *Dermestes punctum*; *Marsham, Ent. Brit.* vol. i. p. 80. Six indigenous species, extremely minute.

ORTHOPOGON, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Gramineæ*. *Generic character*: glume two-flowered, two-valved, exterior valve aristate, interior valve short; florets dissimilar, sessile; exterior florets, males or neuters, interior, hermaphrodite; seeds enclosed in the cartilaginous calyx.

Four species, grasses, natives of New South Wales.

ORTHORHINUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, twelve-jointed, rather slender, the basal joint long, sublinear, second and third obconic, the fourth to the eighth short, with the apex truncate, the remainder forming an oblong-ovate club; head small, produced in front into an elongate, straight, perpendicular, cylindric rostrum; eyes small, ovate, depressed, somewhat approximating in front; *thorax* long, coarctate in part, and a little produced on the anterior margin in the middle; *scutellum* minute, distinct; *elytra* oblong, with a callus towards the apex; legs simple, anterior rather long; *tibiæ* compressed, with a hook at the apex; *tarsi* tetramerous.

Type of the genus, *Rhynchænus cylindrirostris*; *Fabricius, Syst. Eleut.* vol. ii. p. 463. One species only, a native of New Holland.

ORTHOSIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Lepidopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* simple in the females, bipectinated, or ciliated in the males; *palpi* nearly horizontal, densely clothed with elongate scales, the terminal joint scarcely projecting, triarticulate; basal joint a little bent, above half the length of the second, and more robust, second nearly straight, terminal about the length of the basal, obscurely pear-shaped; *maxillæ* shorter than the *antennæ*; head small, with long scales above; *thorax* not crested, stout, woolly; *abdomen* short, tufted at the apex in the males, stout and acute in the females; wings slightly deflexed during repose, entire;

ORTHO-
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ORTHO-SIA. anterior elongate, the apex a little rounded and somewhat acute; posterior short, ovate-triangular; legs moderate. *Larva* naked, longitudinally streaked; *pupa* subterraneous.

ORTHRA-GORIS-CUS. Type of the genus, *Noctua instabilis*; Dennis and Scheiffermüller. Hübner, *Noct.* pl. xxxv. fig. 165. A genus of plain moths, of which about seventeen are found in Britain.

ORTHOSTEMON, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Gentianæ*. Generic character: calyx tubular, four-toothed; corolla one petal, border deeply four-cleft, withering; stamens prominent; anthers bursting lengthwise; stigmas two.

A genus of herbaceous plants, natives of New Holland.

ORTHOTRICHUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Cryptogamia*, natural order *Musci*. Generic character: capsule oblong, terminal, outer fringe of sixteen teeth, inner fringe of eight or sixteen thread-like teeth, sometimes wanting; veil angular.

A genus of Mosses, mostly natives of Europe, several of the species are natives of England. *Eng. Bot.*

ORTHORAGORISCUS, from the Gr. ὀρθραγορίσκος, a sucking pig, Schneider; *Sunfish*, Ray. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Gymnodontes*, order *Plectognathi*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Gills furnished with membrane and opercule; jaws undivided, bare, and toothless; body compressed, truncated behind, and not capable of inflation; tail very short and vertical; no ventral fins; dorsal and anal deep pointed and connected with the caudal fin, which is in form of a narrow band.

The name applied to this genus is that which, according to Pliny, was given by the ancient Lacedæmonians to a large fish which when first caught uttered a noise like the grunting of a Pig; and the *Sunfish* of the Mediterranean, according to Rondeletius, producing this sound; Schneider has employed the term to designate some individuals taken from the Linnæan genus *Tetraodon*.

O. Mola, Schneid.; *Tetraodon Mola*, Lin.; *la Lune ou Mole*, Rondel.; *Short Sunfish*, Pen. Its vertical and longitudinal dimensions are from four to twelve feet; but in the year 1735, one was taken on the Irish coast which measured twenty-five feet, and consequently at night exhibited a disc of more than four hundred square feet: its weight varies from three to five hundred pounds; the mouth is very small, the body compressed, but not spiny like the *Tetraodons*, nor capable of inflation like the *Diodons*; dorsal and anal fins very long, consisting of unequal rays, of which the anterior are the longest; skin hard and rough; general form of the fish nearly circular, and hence its name Sun or Moonfish; back varied with deep and black cloudings; the sides and belly are very brilliant, silvery-white, especially when exposed to the Sun, but at night also it is equally resplendent, giving out a phosphorescent light, depending on the quantity of oil with which its skin is imbued, and is said to be often mistaken for the reflection of the Moon on the sea. Whilst swimming it rolls over like a wheel, and when caught utters the grunting noise above referred to. It is not much sought after as its flesh is both unsavoury and fetid, but it yields a tolerable quantity of oil. It is found in almost all latitudes between the Cape of Good Hope and the North Seas.

O. Oblongus, Schneid.; *Sunfish*, Pen. About two feet and a half long; body twice as long as its breadth,

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and marked with small hexagonal figures. Found in the Atlantic.

O. Fasciatus, Schneid.; *Striped Sunfish*. About three feet long and two broad; body spherical, rough, and striped; tail rounded. In the North Seas.

O. Hispidus, Schneid.; *Hispid Sunfish*. Top of the head grooved; four rows of very sharp points passing on each side from the head to the tail.

See Lacedpe, *Histoire des Poissons*; Bloch, *Ichthyologia a Schneider*.

ORTOCHILE, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* capitate, very closely approximating, shorter than the head, three-jointed, the first slender, subelongate, cylindric-obconic, the other two forming a subglobose capitulum, and bearing on the back an elongate, single, hair-like seta; *palpi* small, filiform, porrect; *proboscis* also small and porrect, acuminated at the tip: wings two, iridescent; legs short, rather stout; posterior *femora* slightly incrassated.

Type of the genus, *O. nigro-cæruleus*; Latreille, *Gen. Crust. et Ins.* vol. iv. p. 289. One species only, a native of France and England, in the latter Country rare.

ORTOLAN, Fr. *ortolan*; It. *ortolano*; which Menage derives from *hortulanus*, *q. d.* a bird that frequents gardens, the hedges of gardens.

Not *ortolans*, nor godwits, nor the rest
Of costly names that glorify a feast,
Are at the princely tables better cheer
Than lamb and kid, lettuce and olives here

Cowley. *Horace. Epod. Ode 2.*

Cawthorn had once a mind to fix
His carcase in a coach and six,
And live, if his estate would bear it,
On turtle, *ortolans*, and claret.

Cawthorn. *The Lottery.*

ORYCTEROPUS, from the Gr. ὀρύσσω, I dig, and πούς, a foot, Geoffroy. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Edentata*, order *Edentata*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Head very long and nose taper; molar teeth six on a side in each jaw, cylindrical and composed of bundles of tubes surrounded with bony substance, the first very small, second larger, and consisting of two cylinders joined together, third and fourth of same form but larger, the fifth the largest of all, and the sixth a little larger than the third; tongue extensile; ears very long and pointed; fore feet four-toed, hind feet plantigrade and five-toed, all furnished with very strong claws nearly resembling hoofs, and fit for digging; tail long and rounded; skin very tough, similar to that of the *Pachydermata*, and covered with few coarse hairs.

This genus, on account of its food, was long confounded with the Ant Eaters, from which, however, it differs remarkably in having molar teeth, and in its nails being flat instead of sharp and cutting. There is but one species.

O. Capensis, Geoff.; *Myrmecophaga Afra*, Pallas; *Ground Hog* of the Cape Colonists. This animal is about four feet in length from the snout to the root of the tail, which is two feet long and tapering towards its tip; in shape it has been compared to the Hog, but the resemblance is not very close; it stands low on the legs; the body thick and rounded; general colour dingy-grey inclining to reddish on the sides and belly; the extremities of the feet dark brown; hair on the back and

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ORTHRA-GORIS-CUS.
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ORYCTEROPUS.

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sides longer than elsewhere, but sparing; the tongue is about sixteen inches long, and covered with a viscous secretion for the purpose of entangling the Ants on which they feed, and which they catch in great quantities, establishing themselves for this purpose in the neighbourhood of ants' and termites' hills. They live in burrows, which they dig with their claws and snout. The great size of these burrows is well exemplified in an account given by Thompson in his *Travels in Southern Africa*, of a man's life having been preserved by falling into one of them. Two persons were hunting Gnoos on the plains, and one of those animals having been wounded by a musket-ball (in which condition they are very furious) gave chase to the gentleman and was gaining fast upon him, when all at once he disappeared in one of these holes which was concealed by the long grass. There he lay for some time secure from the enraged animal, which after searching for him in vain scampered off in another direction, nor could his friend, who was galloping to his assistance, conceive what had become of him, until he saw to his great satisfaction and amusement, his head cautiously emerging from the bowels of the earth. They are much sought for as food by the Hottentots, but Le Vaillant says, that the flesh has a disagreeable taste, and smells strongly of formic acid. Is found in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope.

See Pallas, *Miscellanea Zoologica*; Desmarest, *Mammalogie*; Pennant, *History of Quadrupeds*.

ORYCTES, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* clavate, with the basal joint very robust, clavate, pilose; the second smaller, subglobose; the third still less, globose; the four following transverse, very short; the remainder forming a triphyllous plicatile club; *palpi* four in number, with the terminal joint oval; mandibles with their external edge without teeth; *maxillæ* entire, one-lobed, ciliated; *mentum* ovate, pilose; head triangular, horned; *thorax* retuse, with the sides dilated and a little rounded; body ovoid, convex, pilose; anterior *tibiæ* tridentate externally; posterior ciliated.

Type of the genus, *Scarabeus nasicornis*, Linnæus; Roësel, *Ins. Belustigung*, vol. ii. pl. vi. and vii. A not very extensive genus, found chiefly in temperate regions, and of which one species (the type) is supposed to be indigenous.

ORYSSUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* many jointed, inserted near the mouth; *labium* entire; mandibles without teeth on the inner edge; *palpi* maxillary long, depending, five-jointed; head nearly globular; wings clouded, anterior with one marginal and two submarginal areolets, the latter incomplete; body sessile, cylindric; *ovipositor* hair-like, rolled spirally in the abdomen.

Type of the genus, *O. coronatus*, Fabricius; Klug, *Monog. Sirri*, pl. i. fig. 1—3. One species only, a native of Europe; found, but very rarely, in England.

ORYZA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Hexandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Gramineæ*. *Generic character*: flower a terminal panicle; calyx, glume two-valved, one-flowered; corolla two-valved, nearly equal; stigma plumose, rather long; seed oblong, compressed.

One species, the valuable *O. sativa*, producing the rice, which is cultivated in a greater quantity than any other vegetable, the wheat perhaps not excepted; like the wheat, it is not certainly known in what Country it

is indigenous; there are several varieties, or, according to Loureiro, species, from one of which the *O. glutinosa*, the Chinese extract an intoxicating fermented liquor which they call Samsu.

ORYZOPSIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Digynia*, natural order *Gramineæ*. *Generic character*: calyx one-flowered, two-valved, valves loose, obovate, about the length of the corolla; corolla coriaceous, two-valved, pubescent at the base, exterior valve awned.

One species, *O. asperifolia*, native of North America.

OSBECKIA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Oclandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Melastomæ*. *Generic character*: calyx four-cleft, the lobes separated by ciliated scales; corolla, four or five petals; capsule four or five celled; receptacle compressed.

Two species, natives of China and Ceylon.

O'SCILLATE, } Fr. *osciller*, *oscillation*; Sp. *oscil-*
OSCILLA'TION, } *lacion*; Lat. *oscillo*, which Vossius
OSCI'LLATORY. } and Francis Junius think is *obs* and
cillere, i. e. *movere*, to move; *nam per uera librati* movebantur. Applied to

The motion of a pendulum; motion backward and forward; this way and that; wavering.

The perpetual *oscillations* of this elastic and restless element operate without ceasing on all things that have life, whether animal or vegetable, keeping their fibres, vessels, and fluids in a motion, always changing; as heat, cold, moisture, dryness, and other causes alter the elasticity of the air.

Berkeley. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 528. *Siris*, sec. 138.

Stimulating substances, taken in diet, increase heat, because they increase the *oscillatory* motion of the solids, but most of all inflammatory spirits.

Arbuthnot. *On Aliments*, &c. prop. iv. sec. 36. p. 116.

If to please an administration, the Judges can go one way to-day, to please the crowd they can go another to-morrow; if they will *oscillate* backward and forward between power and popularity, it is high time to fix the law in such a manner as to resemble, as it ought, the great Author of all law, in whom there is no variableness nor shadow of turning.

Burke. *Works*, vol. x. p. 122. *Powers of Juries in Prosecutions for Libels*.

OSCINIS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* much shorter than the head, triarticulate, the basal joint very short; the second triangular, obconic; the third longer than the second, rather larger, compressed, rounded, and somewhat semiorbicular at the apex; at the base of the second is a simple, incrassated, jointed seta; body rather short; wings decumbent; legs moderate; *femora* slightly incrassated.

Type of the genus, *Musca formosa*; Panzer, *Faun. Ins. Germ.* pl. lix. fig. 21. A numerous genus, of which several species are found in Britain.

O'SCITANT, } Fr. *oscitation*; Sp. *oscitancia*;
O'SCITANCY, } Lat. *oscitatio*, *oscitare*, *ab ore*
O'SCITANTLY, } *ciendo*, from moving the mouth, the
OSCITA'TION. } jaws of the mouth.

Gaping, yawning; and consequently, idle, lazy.

His [God] legal justice cannot be so fickle and so variable, sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by connivent in the embers, or, if I may so say, *oscitant* and supine.

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 188. *The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*.

We have also shown, that, according to Moses his philosophy, the soul is secure both from death and from sleep after death; which those drowsy nodders over the letter of the Scripture have very *oscitantly* collected, and yet as boldly afterwards maintained,

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pretending that the contrary is more platonical then Christian or scriptural.

More. *The Literal Cabbala, Epis. Ded. sig. E. e. e.*

OSMY-
LUS.

It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers, who, to dispatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers in cyphers.

Addison. *Spectator*.

But I shall defer considering this subject at large till I come to my treatise of *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule.

Tatler, No. 63.

Now blame we most the nurslings or the nurse?
The children crook'd, and twisted, and deform'd,
Through want of care; or her, whose winking eye,
And slumb'ring *oscitancy* mars the brood?

The nurse no doubt.

Cowper. *The Task*, book ii.

OSCULARY, from *osculum*, a kiss.

Some [brought forth] *oscularies* for kissers.

Latimer. *Sermons* p. 12.

OSIER, Fr. *osier*, the low-water-willow, perhaps (Skinner) from the Gr. *οἰσῖα*, *salix*. Salmasius forms *οἰσαριον*, from *οἶσρον*, thence *hausarium*, and from that the Fr. *osier*.

The trivial name of the *Salix viminalis* of Linnæus.

Ye shall have of these *osiers* some that are very fine and passing slender, wherof are wrought pretie baskets and many other daintie devises; others also that are more tough and strong, good to make paniers, hampers, and a thousand other necessarie implements for countrey houses, and to fit the husbandmen.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xvi, ch. xxxvii.

Those with bending *osier* bound,
That nameless heave the crumbled ground,
Quick to the glancing thought disclose,
Where toil and poverty repose.

Parnell. *A Night Piece. On Death*.

Logs of green wood that quench the coals
Are married just like Stoic souls,
With *osiers* for their bands.

Watts. *Few Happy Matches*.

OSMIA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated; *palpi* maxillary with four joints, a little decreasing; labial with the second joint not longer than the basal; mandibles broad, irregularly dentate; *abdomen* convex above, thickly clothed with a silken down beneath in the females; transversely truncate at the base, subovate; wings four, the anterior with the extremity of the lower discoidal areolet not reaching beyond that of the submarginal one; legs short, stout.

Type of the genus, *Anthophora bicornis*, Fabricius; Panzer, *Faun. Ins. Germ. Hist.* pl. lvi. fig. 10; pl. lv. fig. 15; pl. lxxv. fig. 20. Ten species found in Britain, on flowers, &c.; they nidificate in old banks, &c. other species are found on the Continent of Europe.

OSMITES, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Frustranea*. *Generic character:* calyx imbricated, scariose; radial florets strap-shaped; receptacle chaffy; down chaffy, many leaved, short, sometimes wanting.

Four species, natives of the South of Africa.

OSMYLUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Neuropterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* moniliform, consisting of numerous, very short articulations; *labium* transverse, margined, the apex straight; head small; *ocelli* three, approximating, placed in the forehead, in a triangle; *thorax* with the anterior segment (or collar) lower and narrower than the posterior; wings four, ample, reticulated; body small.

Type of the genus, *Hemerobius maculatus*, Fabricius; Reaumer, *Gen. Inst.* pl. xxv. fig. 1. A pretty genus, of which the type inhabits England and Scotland, frequenting rivulets in the vicinity of woods.

OSNABURG, or OSNABRUCK, a Province of Hanover, lies between the Grand Duchy of Oldenberg and the Prussian Province of Westphalia.

This Principality is bounded on the North and South by Munster; on the East by Hoya, Minden, and Ravensburg; on the West by Techlenburg and Lingen. It is traversed by the river Hase from North to South.

It forms an irregular oblong, stretching from South to North; and contains an area of about 920 square miles, varying in breadth from 16 to 24 miles, and being about 40 miles in length. The moiety of this Province consists of heath-lands; but its want of wood is compensated by turf from the bogs, and by its coal-mines. The corn raised is chiefly rye, oats, and buck-wheat, besides hemp and flax in great quantities. The principal manufacture carried on by the inhabitants is the linen termed *Osnaburgs*, and the spinning of yarn; the annual proceeds of which may amount to £200,000. It exports hams too in considerable quantities. In the Summer time the inhabitants, to the number of 5000 or 6000, travel into Holland, where they are employed, partly in agriculture and partly in the breweries, and oil and sugar-works, while others engage in the fisheries. The greater part of these return home in Winter, and find employment in the linen trade of their Country. This Bishopric is the oldest in Westphalia; and at the Peace, in 1648, it was settled that it should have alternately a Roman Catholic and a Lutheran Bishop; the latter to be chosen out of the House of Brunswick-Luneburg, and from the posterity of Duke George; on failure of which the Bishop was to be selected from the descendants of Duke Augustus. However, on the settling of the indemnities at Ratisbon, in 1802, it was agreed that the Bishopric should devolve in perpetuity on the House of Hanover, on condition that the King of England, as Elector of Hanover, should resign all pretensions to his rights in the cities of Hamburg and Bremen, together with his pretensions to Hildesheim, Corvey, and Hexter, &c. By the Peace of Tilsit, in 1807, it was annexed to the Kingdom of Westphalia; but at the General Peace of 1814 it was restored to Hanover. This Principality has its Provincial States, Chancery, Consistory, and Local Government, like the other Provinces of Hanover. The Land-States are, the Chapter, the Knights, and the principal Towns. The Land-Diets are appointed by the Bishop, and held in the town of Osnaburg. Its population amounts to about 117,896 persons. It is divided into six bailiwicks, and its public revenue is about £60,000 sterling.

Osnaburg, or *Osnabruck*, the Capital, was made the Metropolis of a Diocese by Charlemagne; and here likewise the celebrated Treaty of Westphalia was signed in 1648 by the Emperor and the Swedish Plenipotentiaries, whose portraits are preserved in the Maison de Ville in which they assembled. The origin and etymology of the town are equally uncertain; some maintaining that it was derived from Osenbrück, (Bridge on the Osen,) and others from Ochsenbrück. (Bridge for Oxen.) However, the petty river which traverses the town is not the Osen, but the Hase. It is divided into the Old and New Towns, and is fortified in the ancient style with walls and ditches. With the exception of a few streets, and particularly the one leading to the Castle, it is irregularly

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OSNA-BURG. and ill-built. The chief buildings are the Cathedral, the Maison de Ville, the Castle, a large edifice, surrounded by a garden and adorned with fountains; and it contains four Churches, two Lutheran and two Roman Catholic, four Hospitals, and a Roman Catholic and Lutheran Gymnasium. In addition to these may be mentioned an Orphan Asylum for the Lutherans, and a Workhouse. Notwithstanding the preponderance of the Bishop, who was Sovereign in the town, Osnaburg was one of the first places that embraced the Reformed Religion. There are at present two Bishops of Osnaburg, a Roman Catholic and an Anglican. A public walk here, called the Freyung, is the favourite resort of the inhabitants. The manufactures consist of coarse woollen, leather, and tobacco, and of the linen termed Osnaburgs.

Two Fairs are held here every year, to which are brought the commodities which have been purchased at the Fairs of Brunswick, Leipsick, and Frankfort. George I., King of England, died in this town on his way to Hanover. Population 9300. North latitude $52^{\circ} 16' 35''$, East longitude $8^{\circ} 1' 11''$.

Iburg, in the South-West of Hanover, contains a Benedictine Abbey and a Castle, and is situated on the river Colbeck. Ten miles South-West of Osnaburg, and 30 North-East of Munster.

Wiedenbruck is seated on the river Ems, 32 miles East South-East of Osnaburg, and has a population of 1800.

Quackenbruck is a small town, traversed by the river Hase, which divides itself here into seven small channels; at a short distance below the town these reunite into two. It is 26 miles North of Osnaburg, and 44 South-West of Bremen.

Catteau de Caleville, *Voyage en Allemande*; Peuchet, *Dictionnaire de la Geogr. Commerç*; and Mangourit, *Travels in Hanover*.

OSPHRONEMUS, from the Greek *ὀσφραίνωμαι*, I smell; Commerson; *Goramy*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Squamipennes*, order *Acanthopterygii*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character: the whole head and the branchiostegous membrane scaly, as also the roots of all the vertical fins; mouth small, teeth very fine and short; preopercule and suborbital finely toothed on their edge; one of the rays of the ventral fins forming a long thread as long as the whole body, and similar to the antennæ of some insects.

This genus was founded by Commerson from a specimen he met with in the Isle of France, in which the pharyngeal bones, mistaken by him for the ethmoid, had a very complicated structure, which he imagined to assist in smelling. There is but one species.

O. Olfax, Commers.; *Goramy*. Is about two feet long, and the body very deep and compressed, so that the lower part of the belly and tail, and the posterior part of the back assume a keel shape; on this part of the back, at a short distance from the tail, is a kind of notch, which much diminishes the height of the animal: the body, tail, gill-flaps, and head are covered with broad scales, and smaller ones envelope large portions of the dorsal and anal fins. The *Goramy* is of a brown colour, marked with a reddish tinge on the fins, and deeper on the back; sides and under part have the scales silvery and edged with brown, so as to give the appearance of network. The fish is indigenous to China and Batavia, but it has been conveyed to the Isle

of France, where it has multiplied exceedingly in the rivers, and it is considered one of the best flavoured freshwater fish.

O. Gallus, Lacep.; *Labrus Gallus*, Gmel. Is of a deep green colour, and each scale marked with a little transverse violet or purple line; two blue bands extend along the belly; the dorsal and anal fins are violet at their base, and blue on their outer edge; pectorals blue, and violet in the centre; thoracic blue; caudal yellow, and orange in the middle, violet on the sides, and blue on the circumference. This fish was found by Forskael on the coast of Arabia; it is considered by the natives to be very poisonous.

See Lacepede, *Histoire des Poissons*.

O'SPRAY, } Fr. *offraye*, *ossifrague*; Lat. *ossi-*
O'SSIFRAGE. } *fraga avis*; because of their strength to break bones, (*frangere ossa*.)

The trivial name of the *Falco Ossifragus* of Linnaeus.

The ospray oft here seen, though seldom here it breeds.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 25.

Moreover, these *orfraies*, or *ospreies*, (the *Haliartos*), are not thought to be a severall kind of eagles by themselves, but to be mungrels, and engendred of divers sorts. And their young *ospraies* be counted a kind of *ossifragi*.

Holland. *Plinie*, book x. ch. iii.

Some reckon yet another kind of eagle, which they call *barbatae*; and the Tuscans, *ossifrage*. Id. Ib.

OSSÆA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Melastomaceæ*. Generic character: calyx four-lobed, lobes short, acute; corolla, petals four, acute, lanceolate; stamens short; style filiform; stigma simple; berry four-celled, crowned with the lobes of the calyx; seeds ovate, angular.

A genus divided from *Melastoma*, containing fifteen species, mostly natives of the West Indies.

O'SSEOUS, } Fr. *osseux*, *ossifier*; It. *ossoso*;
O'SSICLE, } Lat. *osseus*, from *os*, *ossis*, a bone;
O'SSIFY, } Gr. *ὀστούν*, *ὀστέον* παρὰ το σῆμα, *στέον*,
OSSI'FICK, } καὶ *ὀστέον* τὸ αἴτιον τῆς στάσεως,
OSSIFICA'TION, } that by which we are enabled to
OSSI'VOROUS. } stand. See in *Lennepe*.

To become bone, or bony.

Ossivorous, devouring bones.

Osteology; Gr. *ὀστέον*, and *λέγειν*, to discourse.

Brown, *Christian Morals*, uses *osseous* met. "the *osseous* and solid part of goodness."

There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whose right constitution depends the due tension of the tympanum; and if the action of one little muscle which serves to draw one of these *ossicles*, fixt to the tympanum, be lost or abated, the tension of that membrane ceasing, sound is hindered from coming into the ear.

Holder. *On Speech*.

Ossifications, or indurations of the artery, appear so constantly in the beginnings of aneurisms, that it is not easy to judge whether they are the cause or the effect of them.

Sharp. *Surgery*.

The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally *ossified*. Id. Ib.

And you may thereby dry the bone, and dispose it by virtue of its *ossifick* faculty to thrust out a callus, and make separation of its caries. Wiseman. *Surgery*, vol. i. book ii. ch. vii. p. 297.

In the fox, which both feeds on bones, and swallows whole, or with little chewing; and next in a dog, and other *ossivorous* quadrupeds, 'tis (the bone of the gullet) very large, viz. to prevent a contusion therein.

Dr. Grew. *Comparative Anatomy of Stomach and Guts*, ch. v.

OSPHRO-NEMUS.

OSSEOUS.

OSSEOUS. The bone in these places is kept soft and imperfect in consequence of a more complete and rigid *ossification* being prevented from taking place by the continual motion and rubbing of the surfaces.

Paley. Natural Theology, ch. viii.

Osteologists have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from the bodies, are either the adnate or the enate parts.

Smith. On Old Age, p. 176.

He [John Vandergutch] is much commended by Cheselden in the preface of his *Osteology*, in the prints of which he had much share.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. v. p. 221.

OSSES. Holland renders *bonis ominibus*, "with good *osses* and luckie forespeakings:" he explains his own meaning in the second Quotation.

But these complaints, which will be nothing pleasant, no not when perhaps they shall be needfull, banish we must (howsoever we doe) at our first entrance of so weightie a matter: when as we rather should begin (if, as the Poets use, it were our manner also) with good *osses* and luckie forespeakings, with voves and praiers to Gods and Goddesses to vouchsafe their furtherance and happie succeſſe to the enterprize of so great a worke.

Holland. Livius, fol. 3.

Osses be words cast forth at unwares, presaging somewhat.

Id. Plinie. Explanation of the Wordes of Art.

OSTENT, n.

OSTE'NSIBLE,

OSTE'NSIBLY,

OSTE'NSIVE,

OSTE'NSIVELY,

OSTE'NTIVE,

OSTE'NTATE,

OSTENTA'TION,

OSTENTA'TIOUS,

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY,

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS,

OSTE'NTOUS.

Fr. *ostensible, ostentation*; It. *ostentare, ostentazione*; Sp. *ostentarse, ostentacion*; Lat. *ostentare, ostendere*; obs. and *tendere*, to reach or hold forth; to exhibit.

Ostent; exhibition, presentment; appearance; (ominous or portentous) appearance.

Ostentation; exhibition, show, display; vain show or display.

Ostensible; that may or can be shown or exhibited; shown, exhibited, apparent; presented or pretended.

Which myraculous *ostent* passing the ordinary course of naturall causes, as was sent of God, no doubt to foreshew the great and terrible persecution, which afterward fell.

Fox. Martyrs, fol. 809. col. 2.

The dyuel and hys witches and necromancers, al theyr wonderful workes draw to no fruteful end, but to a fruitelesse *ostentacion* and show.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1191. A Dialogue of Comfort against Tribulacion.

It is my glory (putting trust in Jove and other Gods)

That I shall now expulse these dogges, fates sent to our abodes; Who bring *ostents* of destinie, and blacke their threatning fleet.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, book viii. fol. 115.

Who is so open-hearted and simple, but they either conceal their defects, or *ostentate* their sufficiencies, short or beyond what either of them really are.

Bishop Taylor. Artificial Handsomeness, p. 169.

So lost his treasure getting nought in lieu,

But *ostentation* of a foolish pride,

While women fond, and boys stood gaping wide.

P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, can. 7.

These things were in the letters, with many more ceremonies of a kind of holy *ostentation*.

Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 105.

Upon the highest mountain 'mongst the Alps, he left this *ostentous* inscription upon a great marble pillar.

Howell. Letter 29. book i. sec. 5.

Though once *ostentive*, curious to be seene,

Thou in some corner now would'st wish to lurke.

Stirling. Doomes-day. The sixth Houre.

— Their mother flew,

And hover'd round her care; but still in view;

Till the fierce reptile first devour'd the brood;

Then seiz'd the fluttering dam, and drank her blood;

This dire *ostent* the fearful people view.

Dryden. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book xi.

It was a custom also, for *ostentation* of strength and valour at their public sights and shows, for persons to entertain the spectators with duels, and to die like fools to please they knew not whom.

South. Sermons, vol. x. p. 221.

Blind *ostentatious* madness! to display

Your wealth to whom ev'n Civil war's a play,

And tempt an armed guest to seize the prey.

Hughes. Lucan, book x.

From Antwerp he [Rubens] was called to Paris by Mary de' Medici, and painted the *ostensible* history of her life in the Luxembourg.

Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. ch. ii. p. 140.

It is certain that he [D'Ouville] ingratiated himself much with that favourite and attended him into Spain, where he was even employed in the treaty of marriage, though *ostensibly* acting only in the character of a painter.

Id. Ib. ch. ii. p. 91.

Affecting cynical grimace

With philosophic stupid face,

In dirty hue, with naked feet,

In rags and tatters stroll the street;

Ostensively exceeding wise.

Lloyd. A Familiar Epistle to a Friend.

I mention this not *ostentatiously*, as taking credit on the score of industry and discovery, but hoping that the labour of the task will be some apology on my behalf.

Observer, No. 148.

OSTEOLOGY. See **OSSEOUS.**

OSTEOMANTY, Gr. *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μαντεία*, divination.

Divination by bones; a word apparently invented for the occasion.

But why she could not as well divine of whose flock it [a ram's shoulder bone] was, as the other secret, when I have more skill in *osteomanty*, I will tell you.

Selden. Illustrations of Drayton's Poly-olbion, song 6.

OSTEOSPERMUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syngenesia*, order *Necessaria*. Generic character: calyx many-leaved; receptacle naked; down none; seeds globular, bony.

Twenty-eight species, mostly natives of the South of Africa.

OSTIARY, Lat. *ostiarius*, a door-keeper, from *ostium*, a door or entrance.

Ostiary was formerly the name of the keeper or porter of the church door; and as in the Quotation from Brown.

It is generally esteemed, and by most unto our dayes received, that the river Nilus hath seven *ostiaries*; that is, by seven channels disburdeneth itself into the sea.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book vi. ch. viii. p. 387.

OSTLER, also written *hostler*. See **HOST.** Fr. *hostelier*, a host.

Applied to the servant at an inn who has the care of the horses.

The inne-keeper was old, fourescore allmost,

Indeed an embleme rather then an host;

In whom we read how God and Time decree

To honour thrifty *ostlers*, such as he.

Corbet. Her Boreale.

OSTRACION, from the Greek *ὀστρακον*, a shell, Lin.; *Trunk Fish.* In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Sclerodermes*, order *Plectognathi*, class *Pisces*.

Generic character. Body polygonal and with the head covered, instead of scales, with regular bony plates, which united together form an inflexible coat of mail, so that no part is movable except the tail, the fins, the mouth, and a kind of lip which is situated about the branchial aperture, all of which pass through holes in this armour; jaws each furnished with ten or twelve

OSTENT.

OSTRA-
CION.

OSTRA-
CION.
—
OSTRA-
CISM.

conical teeth; to the gills there seems merely a cleft edge with a cuticular lobe, but within there are an opercle and six rays; no ventral fins; dorsal and anal single and very small.

The remarkable covering of this genus bears some analogy to the dorsal and ventral shields of the Tortoises, or rather to the bony armour of the Armadillos, and the cretaceous coverings of the *Crustacea*, many of the *Mollusca*, and the *Testacea*, from the supposed resemblance to the latter of which their name has been derived. But in reality they most closely approach the Armadillos, their hard covering being indeed bony, and the several portions of which it consists being so well joined together, that the whole seems but a single bone, in shape of an oblong box or coffer, in which the body of the fish is placed to protect it, the fins and tail being the only parts which are exposed. The form of the box varies considerably, sometimes it is triangular, at others quadrangular, that is, the two surfaces which occupy the sides unite on the back, and form there a more or less sharp ridge, and at other times are connected with a fourth face situated horizontally on the upper part of the body. Besides, there are occasionally longish processes or points on the bony coat which are most commonly grooved, and to which the name of horns has been given; but other species have none. These horns are situated on various parts, sometimes before the eyes, at the hinder under edge near the tail, or not merely at this part but also near the eyes. From these various circumstances Cuvier has arranged them, but he thinks it not improbable that some may be sexual differences. These fish are found only in Tropical Seas, in the Red and Indian Seas, and in that which bathes the American coast. They feed on *Crustacea* and *Testacea*, the shells of which they easily break down with their teeth.

a. Body triangular without spines.

O. Triquetus, Bloch; *O. Concatenatus*, Bloch.

b. Body triangular, armed with spines at the hind part of the belly.

O. Bicaudalis, Bloch; *O. Trigonus*, Bloch.

c. Body triangular, armed with spines before and behind.

O. Quadricornis, Bloch.

d. Body triangular, armed with spines on the edges.

O. Stellifer, Schneid.

e. Body quadrangular, and without spines.

O. Cubicus, Bloch; *O. Punctatus*, Schneid.; *O. Lentiginosus*, Schneid.; *O. Nasus*, Bloch; *O. Tuberculatus*, Willughby.

f. Body quadrangular, armed with spines before and behind.

O. Cornutus, Bloch.

g. Body quadrangular, armed with spines on the edges.

O. Diaphanus, Schneid.; *O. Turritus*, Bloch.

h. Body compressed, belly keel-shaped; spines scattered.

O. Auritus, Shaw.

See Lapeyrou, *Histoire des Poissons*; Bloch, *Ichthyologia* a Schneider; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*.

O'STRACISM, } Fr. *ostracisme*; It. and Sp. *os-*

O'STRACIZE, } *tracismo*; Lat. *ostracismus*; Gr.

OSTREA'CEOUS. } *ὀστρακισμός*, from *ὀστρακον*, a shell;

because the name of the person to be banished was inscribed upon a shell given in by the voters; Potter calls it a *tile*.

By this, as if by *ostracism*, t'abate

That great presumptive wealth whereon they stand;

For first, hereby impoverishing their state,

He kills the means they might have to withstand.

Daniel. *History of Civil Wars*, book iii.

Therefore the democratick stars did rise,

And all that worth from hence did *ostracise*.

Marvel. *Lachrym. Mus.* 1650.

This distinction of two interior vehicles or tunics of the soul, besides that outer vestment of the terrestrial body, (styled in Plato *τὸ ὀστρεώδες*, the crustaceous or *ostreaceous* body,) is not a mere figment of the latter Platonists since Christianity, but a tradition derived down from antiquity.

Cudworth. *Intellectual System*, book i. ch. v. fol. 790.

Every one taking an *ὀστρακον*, or tyle, carried it to a certain part of the market-place surrounded with wooden rails for that purpose, in which were ten gates appointed for the ten tribes; every one of which entered at a distinct gate. That being done, the archons numbered all the tyles in gross; for if there were fewer than six thousand, the *ostracism* was void; then laying every name by itself, they pronounced him, whose name was written by the major part, banished for ten years, enjoying his estate.

Potter. *Antiquities of Greece*, book i. ch. xxv.

The *ostracism*, or ten years' banishment, was not so much intended to punish this or that great man, as to pacify and mitigate the fury of envy, who delights in the disgrace of superior characters, and loses a part of her rancour by their fall.

Langhorn. *Plutarch*, vol. i. p. 311. *Themistocles*.

OSTREA, in Zoology, a genus of *Acephalous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell adhering, inequivalve, irregular, with the beaks separated; ligament half internal, placed in a hollow, which, in the fixed valve, increases with age as the upper valve is displaced and advanced.

Type of the genus, *O. edulis*, Linnæus; Lister, *Conch.* pl. cxviii. A very numerous genus abounding in fossil species; the typical species (the common Oyster) is found on the coasts of Britain, and is well known for its domestic utility.

OSTRICH, Fr. *austruche*; It. *struzzo*; Sp. *aves-truz*; Lat. *struthio*; Gr. *στρουθός*, a sparrow: but why the *ostridge* was called *στρουθός*, or *στρουθοκαμήλος*, is not satisfactorily explained. See Vossius, in *v. Passer*.

The trivial name of the *Struthio* of Linnæus.

And first to begin with *ostriches*. They are the greatest of all other fowles, and in manner of the nature of four-footed beasts; (namely, those in Affricke and Æthiopia,) for higher they bee than a man sitting on horsebacke is from the ground: and as they be taller than the man, so are they swifter on foot than the very horse.

Holland. *Plinie*, book x. ch. i.

The covetous man of the first kind is like a greedy *ostrich*, which devours any metal.

Cowley. *Essay 7. Of Avarice*.

OSTRYA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Monoecia*, order *Polyandria*. Generic character: catkin imbricated; male flower, calyx scaly, filaments branched; female flower, catkin naked; capsule inflated, imbricated, one seed at the base. Two species, *O. vulgaris*, native of the South of Europe, and *O. Virginica*, native of North America.

OSYRIS, in Botany, a genus of the class *Dioecia*, order *Triandria*, natural order *Santalaceæ*. Generic character: male flower, calyx three-cleft; corolla none; female flower, one style; stigma round; berry one-celled.

Two species, natives of the South of Europe and the Island of Japan.

OTACOU'STIC, } Gr. *ὠτακουστ-εῖν*, to hear with
OTACOU'STICON. } the ears, to listen attentively; *ὠτα*, the ears, and *ἀκουστικός*, (whence *acoustics*), that can or may hear. Applied to

An instrument to assist hearing.

OSTRA-
CISM.
—
OTA-
COUSTIC

OTA- The pleasures of pride, (the greatest that Aristotle, or the author
COUSTIC. *πρὸς κοσμοῦ* conceived that the old heathen gods could pretend to, in
— their recesses,) their not vouchsafing to see or hear any thing, but by
OTARIA. perspectives and *otacousticks*.

Hammond. *Works*, vol. iv. fol. 533. Sermon 10.

Whereas in a hare, which is very quick of hearing, and thinks of nothing but being pursued, it is supplied with a bony tube, which as a natural *otacoustick* is so directed backward as to receive the smallest and most distant sound that comes behind her.

Grew. *Cosmo Sacra*, book i. ch. v. fol. 24.

O let me see this wond'rous instrument.

RON. Sir this is called an *otacousticon*.

PAN. A *cousticon*!

Why 'tis a pair of ass's ears, and large ones.

Tomkins. *Albumazar*, act i. sc. 3.

OTARIA, from the Greek *οὐς ὠτίς*, an ear, Peron, *Otary*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Amphibia*, order *Sarcophaga*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Distinct though small auricles or external ears; incisive teeth, *above*, six, of which the middle four have a double cutting edge, whilst the outer are single and smaller, *below*, four, forked, molar simply conical; membrane of the hind feet expanded into a kind of lobe reaching beyond each toe; nails flat and slender.

The animals forming this genus were separated by Peron from the *Phoci*, or *Seals*, in consequence of their being furnished with an external ear, and also from the variation in the form of their teeth. Like the *Seals*, however, they are aquatic animals, and spend but little time ashore, except during the breeding season. Although living together in herds, each family remains perfectly distinct from other of their companions, and any even accidental intrusion is speedily repelled by violence. Each male is accompanied by many females, sometimes amounting to sixty or seventy in number, but varying in the different species; these they guard with great jealousy, and fierce contests are frequently the result of any attempt at abduction. They live upon fish, mollusca, marine plants, and occasionally prey upon each other. The females produce one or two cubs annually, which they suckle and tend with the greatest care. Generally, they are natives of the Polar regions, but some species are found in the Mediterranean, and others off the Cape of Good Hope.

O. Jubata, Desm.; *le Phoque à crinière*, Cuv.; *le Lion Marin*, Steller; *Leonine Seal*, Pen.; *Lion-maned Otary*. The length of the male is about twelve, and of the female seven or eight feet; the body is very fat, bulky, and cylindrical; the head rather small, with the nose blunt and slightly turned up, the upper lip extends beyond the lower, and has upon it five rows of tough, long, black bristles extending along the gape, and which become grey in age; ears about half an inch long, conical, and erect, the cartilage contained in them being very firm, smooth on the inside, and hairy without; eyes large and prominent, the irides green; eyebrows consisting of black hairs; teeth thirty-six in all, the middle four upper incisives having two points, and the outer single resembling cuspid teeth; cuspid teeth conical, much longer than the incisive, and slightly curved at their tip; fore feet resembling broad flat bands, covered with a black, hard, smooth membrane devoid of hair, and having in the middle slight marks of the nails which are scarcely visible; hind feet similarly covered to the former, but divided into five long toes flattened and enveloped in a delicate membrane, which extends beyond their nails, which are very small, in form of thongs; tail conical, and covered with short hair. The

male is remarkably distinguished from the female in having the head and the whole of the neck covered with thick, coarse hair, from two to three inches in length, of a deep yellow or tan colour, and forming a mane capable of elevation when the animal is enraged, which extends along the neck; (from this circumstance the inhabitants of Chili call them *Thapel Came*, or the Seal with a mane;) the other parts of the body are clad in short, reddish hair, which in the female is ochrous. Such is the description given by Forster of the animal found in the South Seas, and it does not seem to differ materially from that given by Steller of the species found in the North except in size, the latter rarely exceeding eight feet. As to manners, also, they nearly resemble each other, except that whilst the Southern males have ten or twelve females, the Northern have never more than three or four. They do not migrate, but merely change their Winter and Summer stations; live principally on rocky shores or lofty rocks some distance at sea; they bring only one cub at a birth, which is taken by both parents to sea to learn to swim, and when wearied they frequently climb on the back of the dam, from which resting place the male often pushes them till they are able to take care of themselves. The bellowing of the old ones resembles that of Oxen, and the young bleat like Sheep, so that Steller almost fancied himself in a grazing district among the herds. Though the males have a very fierce appearance, they are very cowardly, taking to flight immediately on the appearance of Man, and if disturbed whilst asleep are extremely alarmed, tremble, and tumble about very awkwardly in their attempts to escape; but if they cannot get away they become desperate and fight with great noise and fury. They soon, however, become accustomed to the sight of Man, and Steller, who lived in a hut amidst large herds of them, found that they easily became reconciled to his presence, and would lie down opposite him, watching his motions with the greatest calmness, and even allowing him to handle their cubs. They inhabit the Islands in the Sea of Kamtschatka, and are found in great numbers in Penguin and Seal Islands off the coast of Patagonia, also within Magellan's Straits, on Falkland Islands, and New Year's Islands, off the West coast of Staten Land.

By the Kamtschatkans the chase of this Otary is considered noble sport, and the person who kills the greatest number of them is held in the highest honour. They are, however, very cautious in attacking them on shore, approaching them against the wind whilst asleep, and striking into the breast a harpoon attached to a long thong, the end of which is fastened by their companions to a stake; and this done, they make their escape as speedily as possible to a distance, whence the sport is concluded by shooting arrows, or throwing lances into the animal till he is exhausted, when they approach again and destroy him with their clubs. When, however, they discover one on the rocks at sea, they shoot it with a poisoned arrow, the pain of which induces the animal to plunge into the sea, where it is either speared, or left to die from the effect of the poison, which always happens in twenty-four hours. It is considered disgraceful to leave any part of the spoil behind; and hence it now and then occurs, that after having gone some distance to sea in pursuit, they so overlade their boats as to sink both themselves and their booty.

O. Ursina, Desm.; *Phoca Ursina*, Lin.; *Ours Marin*, Brisson; *Ursine Seal*, Pen.; *Ursine Otary*. The male of this species measures from eight to nine feet in length,

OTARIA.

OTARIA. but the female is considerably smaller; the weight is about eight hundred pounds; the nose projecting like that of a Pug Dog, and the forehead very high; nostrils oval and distinct; the whiskers few and triangular; eyes large and prominent, with black irides and smaragdine pupils; lips thick and serrated; ears small and sharp pointed, hairy without, smooth and polished within; body of a conical shape, wide around the shoulders, and narrowing towards the tail, which is about two inches long; fore legs two feet in length, and distinct from the body; hind legs not quite so long; the webs on all the feet extend slightly beyond the tips of the toes, of which the nails are very small; the hair is long, rough, and of a black colour, beneath which is a soft bay fur; the female is ashy; in old males the hair is tipped with grey; they have no mane, but in the male the hair is rather longer and erect; the young animals are black. The Ursine Otary is found in great numbers on the Islands between Kamtschatka and America, but rarely land on the Asiatic coast; they are never caught except in the three Kurilian Islands, and thence in the Beaver Sea as far as Kronoski headland off the River Kamtschatka, so that they seem confined between 50° and 56° North latitude; and it has been observed that they never double the southern cape of the Peninsula, nor are found on the Western side the Penschinska Sea, but that their greatest resort is to Behring's Islands; on the Western side only of which, the shore opposite to Asia, are they found, where they first appear in their migration Northward, which is as regular as that of birds, and in the early part of Spring. When they first arrive they are very fat, and most of the females with young; and they remain for three months, during which time the young are whelped; and whilst continuing here they remain in great indolence and almost constant sleep, taking but little food; so that Steller, who dissected many of them on this Island, found their stomachs quite empty. They re-migrate in September, when they are exceedingly thin, and take their young with them, passing by the same parts of Kamtschatka which they had traversed in the Spring; but where they reside during Winter is unknown. Pennant thinks it probable that their retreat is between the Kurili and Japan, in the Islands discovered by Martin Uriel in 1642, and known as States Land and Company Land; the latter of which is not very far distant from the most Southern Kurili Island, and in which it is certain, from his account, the natives are employed in the capture of Seals. This species is also found in the Southern hemisphere even from under the line, in the Isle of Gallipagos to New Georgia, in latitude 54° 15' South, and longitude 37° 15' West. In the intermediate parts they are found also in New Zealand, Massa Fuera, and perhaps along the coast of Chili to Terra del Fuego and Staten Land; in Staten Land, New Georgia, and Juan Fernandez, they are in immense numbers; and, like their fellows of the North, have their seasons of migration. Alexander Selkirk, who passed three years on the latter Islands, says that they come ashore in June and remain till September. Captain Cook found them in their place of re-migration in equal numbers on Staten Land and New Georgia in December and January; and Don Pernet on the Falkland Islands, in February.

They live in large herds, each male having from eight to fifty females, which he guards with the greatest jealousy; and though they lie by thousands on the shore, each family often amounting to more than a hundred,

young and old together, keeps entirely apart from the others. The males are much attached to their offspring; and when any attempt is made to capture them, stand boldly on the defensive, whilst the female carries them off. Those among them, which from age or weakness are incapable of protecting their females, and consequently are left alone, become sulky and quarrelsome, grow enormously fat, and are only roused from their usual indolence by the intrusion of any other unfortunate on their own seat: this leads to a fierce contest, in which they strike at each other with their long cuspid teeth in the same way as Boars use their tusks: in the course of the fight the combatants often intrude on the seats of other as captious individuals as themselves, till at last the whole shore is one long-extended scene of battle. As to their voice, it is said, that when on shore and amusing themselves, they low like Cows; but this in battle is converted into hideous growls; and when the contest is over, if victors, they chirp like Crickets; but if severely wounded or defeated, they mew like Cats. The Ursine Otaries do not appear to be generally alarmed at the sight of Man; and it is only when surprised by a sudden loud shout, that they are disturbed, and hurry off by hundreds into the sea, where, after recovering their astonishment, they swim about and satisfy themselves of the cause of their disturbance. When they first leave the water they shake themselves, and smooth their hair with their hind feet; often apply their nose to the females as if kissing; lie down and bask in the sun with their hind legs up, which they frequently move about as a Dog wags his tail, lie on their backs, sometimes roll themselves up into a ball and fall asleep; but their sleep is very light, as they are awakened by the slightest noise. At sea they swim with great strength and swiftness, and often on their backs; they dive well, and continue long under water.

The Kamtschatkans take them at sea with the harpoon, as they never land on their shores. To the harpoon a line is fixed, by which they draw the animal towards them after it has been completely tired; as, if pulled in quickly, they will hold on the boat and sink it. The skins of the young which have been cut out of the bellies of their dams are employed for clothing, and fetch about three shillings and fourpence apiece, whilst that of an old one will not bring more than four shillings. The flesh of the old males is rank and nauseous, that of the females is said to resemble Lamb, and of the young ones that of a sucking Pig.

O. Pusilla, Desm.; *le petit Phoque*, Buff.; *Little Seal*, Pen.; *Little Otary*. Rather more than two feet long; the head round and slightly flattened, the nose very short and furnished with round slender whiskers; upper incisive teeth six, the middle four large and grooved transversely on their edge, the outer two resembling cuspid teeth; lower incisive four, of which the middle two, placed close together, are as large or larger than the largest upper incisive, and terminate in three little lobes, the outer two short and pointed, their points resting in the transverse grooves of the upper; front molars short, small, single pointed, and far apart; auricles narrow, and an inch and a half in length; the inner toe of the fore feet the longest; all these toes wanting distinct nails; the feet themselves hairy above but entirely naked beneath; hind feet extending back in the direction of the body, five-toed, the joints and nails of the middle three very distinct, the others only furnished with a rudimental nail hardly visible; the web extending

OTARIA.

OTARIA. beyond the tips of the toes terminating in a waving edge, each projecting part of which corresponds to a toe; the hair is soft, smooth, and long, above dusky, inclining to iron-grey, but lighter on the belly. Common among the rocks at Simmons' Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and at Rottness Island on the Western coast of New Holland.

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OTCHA-
KOFF.

O. Coronata, Desm.; *Phoca Coron.*, Blainville; *Crowned Otary*. About eighteen inches long; the general colour of the coat is bright black irregularly spotted with yellow; head black but marked with one golden-yellow band on the skull and another upon the muzzle; anterior extremities rather forward, short, and terminating in broad hands, the fingers of which, nearly equally long, are webbed and furnished with very strong, curved, and pointed nails; hind feet fan-shaped and larger than the former, with the web extended beyond the fingers. Its Country is unknown.

O. Cinerea, Desm.; *Otarie cendrée*, Peron and Lesuer; *Cinereous Otary*. About nine or ten feet long; hair coarse and greyish-ash-coloured; its skin extremely thick, and from its fat an abundance of fine oil is obtained. From the shores of the Ile de Decrès on the coast of New Holland.

O. Albicollis, Desm.; *Otarie Albicolle*, Per. and Les.; *White-necked Otary*. From eight to nine feet long; is marked on the middle and upper part of the neck with a large white badge. From the Ile Eugene on the coast of New Holland, where it abounds.

O. Flavescens, Desm.; *Phoca Flav.*, Shaw; *Yellow Otary*. Nearly two feet long; the head small; nose rather pointed; whiskers long and white; ears very narrow, pointed, and nearly an inch long, which are therefore in relation to its size longer than in any other species; fore feet not furnished with any distinct nails; hind feet strongly webbed and provided with distinct and long nails, of which the middle three are much wider than the others; the hair is entirely pale yellow or cream colour. From the Straits of Magellan.

O. Falklandica, Desm.; *Phoc. Falk.*, Shaw; *Falkland Isle Seal*, Pen.; *Falkland Otary*. About four feet long; nose short; upper lip furnished with black whiskers; ears short, narrow, pointed, and covered with hair; upper incisive teeth grooved transversely, lower vertically; molar very strong with a little appendage on each side near the base; fore feet not clawed, and the web extending beyond the tips of the fingers; hind feet four-toed, with long, sharp nails, beyond which the web also extends. Native of the Falkland Isles and about Cape Horn; they are seen further at sea than any other kind, are very playful, dipping up and down like Porpoises, and when they sleep one fin generally appears above water.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Steller, in *Nov. Com. Petrop.*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Peron and Lesuer, *Voyage aux Terres Australes*; Pennant, *History of Quadrupeds and Arctic Zoology*.

OTCHA'KOFF, or OCHA'KOV, (a Slavonian derivative from the Turkish word O'ják, a Barrack,) more commonly spelt after the Polish system of orthography Oczakow, is the name of a place at the-mouth of the Dnièpr, (the ancient Borysthenes,) once a fortress of some importance, but now reduced to an insignificant village. It was called O'zî by the Turks, and was the seat of a Beglerbeg, or Páshá. The Dnièpr was also called by them O'zî súyî, i. e. the Water of O'zî, and the Zaporovian Cossacks living on its banks O'zî

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Kazághî, the Kazáks of the O'zî. It is situated on a projecting point of land, on the right, here the Northern bank of the Dnièpr, in 46° 37' 29" North and 31° 26' 24" East, immediately opposite to Kil búrunú, (Hair Point,) the extremity of a very narrow neck of sand on the Southern side of the river; and was, when Baron de Tott saw it, in 1767, a fortress in the shape of an inclined parallelogram placed on a gentle slope towards the river, defended only by a ditch and a covered way, and provided with a large park of ill-mounted artillery. (De Tott, *Mém.* i. 192.) The mouth of the stream between the two points is about five miles wide, but the greater part is so shallow that the ferry-boats are pushed along with a pole. The exact distance across, in the narrowest part, is 2400 toises, (2 $\frac{1}{11}$ miles,) and no vessels drawing more than 16 feet can pass. Beyond it, the river forms a fine and spacious basin extending Northward nearly to Nikolájev and Kherson. Ochákov, says Lechevalier, (*Voy.* 349.) is a fortress of small extent, about 200 toises (quarter of a mile) in length, by 100 (214 yards) in breadth, and its fortifications are antiquated and ill placed. It was taken by the Russians in 1737, before any breach was made, solely in consequence of their having set fire to the magazines and houses which were all of wood. A large retrenchment of earth, ill-supported, enclosing the suburbs, and the fort of Hasan Páshá, an indifferent redoubt of stone-work placed on a point of sand about 500 toises (three-quarters of a mile) from the town, were all the additions which had been made to the works in 1787. The French engineers sent at that period, to assist the Turks, would doubtless have put the place in a better state of defence, had their counsels been followed; how little they were, may be collected from the hints furnished (p. 356.) by the writer last quoted: it was therefore no great proof of the superiority of the Russian arms, that the place was taken by storm on the 6th of December, 1788, after it had been invested for nearly a year, the Captain Páshá's fleet and flotilla having been destroyed some months earlier. (De Castelnau, ii. 190.) The loss, moreover, of two Generals and 3500 soldiers is a clear proof that their adversaries were not disposed to yield without resistance. The position of Ochákov on a point of land at the mouths of two rivers, the Dnièpr and the Berézen, gives it two harbours, and it formerly carried on a considerable trade in grain, wool, and furs, brought by waggons drawn by oxen from Poland; (Lechevalier, p. 360.) but the partiality of the Russian Court for Odessa, a place of its own creation, has ruined Ochákov, of which Dr. E. D. Clarke, who passed near it in his road from Nicholájev, was told (ii. 364.) that "not a stone now remains to tell where it stood. Without a guide," he says, "it would be impossible to ascertain its former position, every trace of it having disappeared." But it is probable that he was misinformed, for a later writer speaks of it as still a village of about eighty houses. Its name has been sometimes rendered in Latin by Axiaco, Ordessus, or Olbiopolis, from a notion that it was on or near the site of those ancient Cities; but the last-named was, as remains of antiquity found on the spot plainly show, exactly at the confluence of the Bugh (Hypanis) and the Dnièpr, (Borysthenes,) several miles to the North-East of Ochákov, and about 25 miles from the sea. (Clarke, ii. 364.)

De Tott, *Mémoires sur les Turcs et les Tartares*, Paris, 1785, 2 tomes, 12mo.; Lechevalier, *Voyage de la Propontide*, Paris, 1802, 2 tomes, 8vo.; Dr. E. D.

OTCHA-
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OTCHA-KOFF. Clarke, *Travels*, 2 vols. 8vo.; Le Marquis de Castelnau, *Histoire de la Nouvelle Russie*, Paris, 1820, 3 tomes, 8vo.; Anthoine, Baron de St. Joseph, *Essai Historique sur le Commerce de la Mer Noire*, Paris, 1820, 8vo.; Ehrmann, *Das Russische Reich*, Weimar, 1807, 8vo.

OTHER.

OTHER, Goth. *anþar*; A. S. *other*; D. *ander*; Sw. *andre*, *alius*, *alter*. Of unknown Etymology. It is applied to express

Some one more; some one different: in our old writers, *either*.

Otherwise, or *otherways*; in a different *wise* or *guise*; in a different *way*.

Otherwhile; at a different time.

Otherwhere; at a different place, where.

And þer nas of olde house in þe lond non,
þat he ne amendede myd som lond oþer myd byldyng,
Oþer myd boc, oþer ryche cloþ, oþer oþer ryche þyng.
R. Gloucester, p. 271.

Alas! non with oþer chastised git wille be.
R. Brunne, p. 289.

Of som he grantise his wille for to do,
& som said oþerwise, þat it suld not be so.
Id. p. 208.

He asked þe barons in þat parlement,
If he schewed a þing, oþerwaies he ment.
Id. p. 4.

Oþerwise þan God wolde. by warnyng of þe prophete.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 59.

And thanne many schulen be sclaudrid and bitraie ech oother,
and thei shulen hate ech oother.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxiv.

And then shal many be offended, and shal betraye one another,
& shal hate one y^e other.
Bible, Anno 1551.

If any man techith *otherwise* and accordith not to the hoolsum
wordis of oure Lord Iesu Christ, and to that techyng that is bi pitee
he is proud and can do no thing.

Wiclif. 1 Timothy, ch. vi.

If any man teach *otherwise*, & is not content wyth the wholsome
wordes of our Lord Iesu Christ, & with the doctrine of godlines, he
is pufte vp and knoweth nothyng.
Bible, Anno 1551.

"It were," quod he, "to thee no gret honour
For to be false, ne for to be traytour
To me, that am thy cosin and thy brother
Ysworne ful depe, and eche of us to other."
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1134.

For which anon duk Theseus let crie,
To stenten alle rancour and envie,
The gree as wel of o side as of other,
And eyther side ylike as others brother.
Id. Ib. v. 2736.

Housbondes at the cherche dore had she had five
Withouten other compaignie in youth.
Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 463.

Ther was none other remedie ne rede.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 1218.

But telleth me what mastere men ye ben,
That ben so hardy for to fighten here
Withouten any jage; other officere,
As though it were in listes really.
Id. Ib. v. 1714.

A man mote ben a fool other yonge or old,
I wot it by myself ful yore agon:
For in my time a servant was I on.
Id. Ib. v. 1814.

Scornest thou me (quod I) or els plaigest thou, or discieuest thou
me that haste so wonnen with thy reasons, the hous of Dedalus so
enterlasing, that it is vnable to bee vnaced, that thou *otherwhile*
entrest there thou issuest, and *otherwhile* issuest there thou entrest.
Id. Boecius, book iii.

For I say that it is no folie to chaunge conseil whan the thing is
chaunged, or els whan the thing semeth *otherwise* than it semed
afore.
Id. The Tale of Melibeus, p. 118.

But *otherwaies* not iwis,
Yet Austen gabbeth not of this.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 220.

Thei be nothyng in thilk cas
Of Symon, whiche the foldes gate
Hath lete: and goth in *other* gate:
But thei gone in the right waie.
Gower. Conf. Am. Prologue, p. 10

For if he doo I wote wel this,
That *outher* he shall die or I
Within a while.
Id. Ib. book iii. p. 85.

And tho she toke hir child in honde
And yafe it souke, and euer amonge
She wepte, and *otherwhile* song.
Id. Ib. book ii. p. 53.

For *other wise* she shulde haue failed,
If that he had nought trauailed.
Id. Ib. book iv. p. 111.

If I do it not of loue to God, but to get a liuyng thereby & for a
worldly purpose and had rather *otherwayes* lyue, then do I that
office which God hath put in me, and yet please not God myself.
Tyndall. Workes, fol. 85. *Parable of the Wicked Mammon.*

What next I bring shall please thee be assur'd,
Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy *other* self,
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book viii. l. 450.

[There were at that time manie noblemen in England, whose
wyues and daughters the king hadde oppressed; and *othersome*,
whom with extreme exactions he had brought into great pouertie;
and *othersome*, whose parents and friends the king hadde banished,
and had turned their inherence vnto his owne vse.
Stow. King John, Anno 1212.

Then let me aske you this withouten blame;
Where were ye born? some say in Crete by name,
Others in Thebes, and *others otherwhere*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene. Of Mutabilitie, can. 7.

Otherwhile and often thy back is turned unto him through neg-
ligence.

Hall. Works, vol. i. ch. xxiii. fol. 107. *The Art of Divine Meditation.*
In human works, tho' labour'd on with pain,
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain;
In God's, one single can its end produce;
Yet serves to second too some *other* use.
Pope. Essay on Man. Epistle 1. l. 56.

OTHERA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Tetrandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Berberides*. Ge-
neric character: calyx four-parted; corolla, petals four,
lanceolate.

Two species, natives of the Island of Japan.

OTHIUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.
Generic character. *Antennæ* short, filiform, with the
terminal joint entire and slightly acuminate; *palpi* fili-
form, maxillary with the terminal joint conic-acuminate;
thorax slightly elongate; *elytra* very much abbreviated;
abdomen linear; legs short, simple; *tibiæ* slightly cili-
ated on the outer edge; anterior *tarsi* dilated.

Type of the genus *Staphylinus fulgidus*; Paykull, *Faun. Swe. (Ins.)* vol. iii. p. 377. Ten indigenous species.

OTHONNA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Syn-
genesia*, order *Necessaria*. Generic character: calyx one-
leaved, many-cleft, cylindrical; receptacle naked; down
nearly obsolete.

Thirty-five species, mostly natives of the South of
Africa.

OTION, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Cirripedes*.

Generic character. Body supported on a tubular
peduncle, enveloped in a membranous tunic, ventricose
above, with two tubes disposed in the form of horns
directed backwards, open at their extremity, truncated
and placed at the summit of the tunic; a lateral open-
ing, with many articulated ciliated arms; shell with two
small testaceous semilinear valves, adhering near the
lateral opening.

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OTIS

Type of the genus, *O. Cuvieri*, Leach, *Mém. du Musée*, vol. ii. pl. v. fig. 12. Inhabits the Northern Ocean, and has been found on the Southern coast of England.

OTIORHYNCHUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* geniculated, twelve-jointed, long, generally slender, rarely stout; the scape reaching beyond the eyes; funiculus with its two basal joints rather long, obconic, the remainder somewhat shortened, obconic, or robust and lenticular; the club narrow, oblong, or subovate, acuminate; head produced in front into a short rostrum, which is dilated and thicker at the apex, which is emarginated and divaricating; eyes rounded moderately, or but little prominent; *thorax* with the sides rounded, convex above; *elytra* united, ovate or oblong-ovate; body apterous; *scutellum* minute; *abdomen* concave towards the base in the males; legs moderate, stout; *femora* clavate, sometimes dentate, at others unarmed; *tibiæ* sometimes crenulated within; the apex dilated, truncate, furnished with a minute, horizontal denticulation, or unarmed; *tarsi* tetramerous.

Type of the genus, *Cur. ligustici*, Linnæus; *Bornsdorf*, *Cur.* vol. ii. pl. i. fig. 33. A very extensive genus, of which several of the species are very destructive in their larva state to the roots of plants; twenty-one species occur in Britain.

OTIOSE, It. *ozioso*; Lat. *otiosus*, from *otium*. See NEGOTIATE.

Leisurely, idle, indolent.

We lay out of the case such stories of supernatural events as require, on the part of the hearer, nothing more than an *otiose* assent. *Paley. Evidences*, vol. i. ch. i. p. 334. *Prop. 2.*

OTIS, Lin., Cuv.; *Bustard*, Pen. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Pressirostres*, order *Grallæ*, class *Aves*.

Generic character. Beak not quite so long, or as long as the head, straight, conical, compressed or slightly depressed at the base; point of the upper mandibles slightly arched; nostrils close to each other, oval and patulous, and far from the base; wings of moderate length, the third quill-feather the longest, the second not so long, and the first the shortest of the three; legs long, naked above the knee; feet three-toed, the toes short, united at their roots and edged with membrane; claws flattened.

The Bustards seem to form the connecting link between the Gallinaceous and Wading birds, by the firm carriage and the connection of the toes together with their membranous edging of the former with the long bare legs of the latter. They are shy, heavy birds, rarely flying, except when they cannot escape pursuit by running, in which they are very swift, and then they fly long and rapidly. They prefer sandy and rocky districts far from water, and feed on herbs, grain, insects, and worms. There is but one male to several females, and the latter become solitary when they begin to lay; they make their nests in hollow places among the corn, and the young shift for themselves as soon as hatched. They moult twice a year, and the colours of the male are more varied than those of the female.

Temminck has divided them into two sections; those which have the beak compressed, and those which have it depressed at the base.

a. *Mandibles compressed at the base.*

O. Tarda, Lin.; *la Grande Outarde*, Buff.; *Great*

Bustard, Pen. About three feet three inches in length, but of less size according to the locality. Pennant says it measures nearly four feet in length, nine in breadth, and that it weighs twenty-five or twenty-seven pounds. On each side of the lower mandible a tuft of long, delicate, thread-like feathers; the head, neck, chest, and edge of the wings ash with a longitudinal band along the middle of the head; back yellowish-rust streaked with black; under parts white; greater quill-feathers black; tail consisting of twenty feathers white tinged with reddish for three-fourths of its length, and striped across with two black bands; beak bluish. The female is distinguished by not having the tufts of feathers on the lower mandible, by the stripe on the head not being so distinct, and by the ashy colour of the head being deeper. The young are buff-coloured varied with black above. The Bustard feeds on green corn, clover, and turnip tops; it makes its nest in rye or other corn, and lays two eggs of an olive-brown colour, blotched with rusty and grey spots. It is found in some parts of France, in Italy, and Germany, but less commonly in Northern than in Southern Countries. It is rare in England, was formerly found on Salisbury Plain, but is now very uncommon, though it still exists in Norfolk. How the bird has acquired the cognomen *Tarda* seems difficult to understand, as it runs extremely fast, and when put up flies many miles and not very slowly. The males are very remarkable for being provided with a large pouch which is capable of holding near seven quarts of water; it opens beneath the tongue and descends along the neck; it is supposed that this apparatus is provided to enable the bird to carry water to the female whilst sitting; and Bewick states that it serves him also as a defence against the predacious birds by which he is occasionally attacked. Bustards are considered fine eating, and fetch good prices, even in those Countries where they are not very scarce; thus in Paris, the ordinary cost is about 100 or 120 francs; and after being stuffed with and packed in powdered charcoal, they are occasionally sent to this Country. As they are so shy, it is difficult to get even within bullet-shot of them, and various methods, such as an artificial cow, in which the sportsman is hid, a movable hut, or a covered cart have been employed for this purpose; but Magné de Marolles, in his *Chasse au Fusil*, Paris, 1788, prefers the following stratagem. As Bustards rarely wander far from their usual resting place, he recommends that whilst the birds are out feeding, the sportsman should speedily dig a pit sufficiently deep to receive him, and cover it with a hurdle, merely leaving him room to pass out his gun and take aim; and this is made still less discoverable if a fall of snow should cover the trap. Besides being used as food, the Bustard affords its feathers like those of the Goose and Swan for pens. Various attempts have been made to domesticate these birds; they are easily brought up, but they will not breed, as has been noticed both by Pallas and Montagu.

O. Tetrax, Lin.; *la petite Outarde ou Canepetière*, Buff.; *Little Bustard*, Pen. About the size of a Pheasant, being eighteen inches in length, and rather more than two feet and a half in width; the top of the head is light-yellowish marked with brown spots; sides of the head and neck deep ash, a collar of white descends like a St. Andrew's cross from the back of the head to the lower part of the throat; all the lower part of the neck covered with deep-black feathers which are longest on the back; the chest encircled with a

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broad, white band, beneath which is another narrower and black; all the upper parts light-yellowish marked with numerous blackish zig-zags which take the form of the feathers, and some large black spots; under parts, edge of the wings, and upper tail-coverts white; beak and legs grey. The female and first year's males have the throat white; sides of the head, neck, and upper part of the chest light-yellowish streaked with brown; on the white chest, sides, edge of the wings, upper and under tail-coverts are some transverse black rays. They feed on grain, seeds, and insects, are found in open districts, very rarely in England, common as birds of passage in the Southern parts of France, but are stationary in Sardinia, where they are called *Gallina pratajuola*; they are found also in Italy, Spain, Greece, and Asia Minor, and Pallas has frequently seen them in small flocks in the Southern plains of Russia. They are as shy and as swift as the last species. They are much esteemed as game, are hunted like the others, and the males often allured by imitating the cry of the Hen, one of which stuffed is placed within his view.

β. Mandibles depressed at the base.

O. Houbara, Lin.; *le Houbara, ou Outarde huppée d'Afrique*, Buff.; *Undulated Trumpeter*, Lath.; *Ruffed Bustard*, Pen. From twenty-four to twenty-five inches long, and about the size of a Capon; forehead and sides of the head ferruginous-ash marked with little brown points; occiput, cheeks, and upper part of the head whitish and varied with brown and ashy lines; upon the head a large tuft of white, slender feathers, and on the neck a row of long, black feathers, followed by some white ones with loose webs, which descend on either side like a ruff; under parts pure white; back of the neck, back, and wings ochrous-yellow varied with delicate black streaks, but not marking the middle of each feather; primaries white, black towards their extremities, and tipped with white; caudal quills rusty-ochrous, striped transversely with three broad, ashy-black bands, and all except the middle two tipped with white; beak brownish-ash; legs greenish. It is not known whether the female differs in plumage from the male. It is found in Barbary and Arabia, is very common in Turkey, and occasionally is seen as a bird of passage in the South of Spain.

O. Bengalensis, Lath.; *l'Outarde moyenne des Indes*, Buff.; *Bengal Bustard*. Rather larger than the preceding; the top of the head, the neck, and the under parts black; sides of the head and ocular circlets pale tawny, which becomes more brown and mingled with black on the back, tail, and upper part of the chest, where it forms a broad zone on the black ground; the feathers are partly white mingled with black, and their tips deep ash. The general colour of the female is pale ash on the head, neck, and belly, but on the other parts it is more deeply clouded and blackish. From Bengal, where it bears the name of *Churge*.

O. Afra, Lin.; *African Bustard*. This is considered by Latham to be the same as the last-described bird, which it equals in size; the top of the head is blackish-brown barred irregularly with white; on the sides of the head a large white spot and streak, other parts of the head blackish, as also the under parts of the body and neck, around which is a half collar of white; the blackish-brown ground of the back, tail, and wings is striated irregularly with rust; primary quills black, and longer than the secondary, a broad white band extending

along their whole length; legs encircled with a kind of white garter; tarsi yellow; claws black. The female has no white spot on the side of the head, nor the half collar on the neck. Found at the Cape of Good Hope.

O. Araba, Lin.; *l'Outarde Lohong*, Buff.; *Arabian Bustard*. Beak, neck, and legs very long, and upon the head a reclining, pointed, black tuft; the forehead whitish, and on each side of the head a black spot; other parts of the head, the neck, and upper parts of the body chestnut mingled with black; the throat and front of the neck bluish-ash crossed with brown lines; under parts white; primaries entirely black; secondaries spotted with black and white; caudal quills white barred transversely, except the outer, which are whitish; legs pale brown.

O. Aurita, Lath.; *Eared Bustard*. About eighteen inches long; a large white spot encircles the ear, and there is a white badge at the junction of the neck with the back; on each side of the occiput are four narrow delicate feathers, which terminate like an arrow point; the upper part of the wings and tail white, delicately streaked with black and brown.

O. Cærulescens, Sonnini; *Bluish Bustard*. Rather larger than the Little Bustard; has all the upper parts reddish, pointed and streaked with blackish; the neck, chest, and belly have a bluish tinge. This species was shot by Le Vaillant in his journey through the interior of Africa, and its note is said to resemble the croak of a Toad.

See Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Temminck, *Manuel d'Ornithologie*; Latham, *General History of Birds*; Pennant, *British Zoology*.

OTOLINCUS, Illig., Cuv.; *Galago*. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Lemurida*, order *Quadrumana*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. In the upper jaw incisive teeth four, vertical, in pairs, and these separated by a gap; cuspid teeth large and triangular; molar five on a side, the first pair single pointed and resembling the cuspid; the others furnished with four tubercles: in the lower jaw six very narrow, long, and procumbent incisive teeth; cuspid, thick and curved; molar as in the upper jaw: muzzle sharp; face hairy; eyes large; ears large and bare; tail very long and hairy; all the feet furnished with thumbs; nails flat, that of the fore finger or second toe of the hind feet falcular; the tarsi longer than the legs.

The Galagos have great similarity in their general form to the Lemurs, but the length of the hind feet much exceeding that of the legs, and giving to these limbs a very disproportionate appearance, their very large membranous ears, their short, round head and large eyes situated very low, distinguish them from the latter animals. Like the Lemurs they are also nocturnal animals, which is immediately noted by the large size of their eyes. During daytime they live in the hollows of trees where they make their nest of dry grass, and in the evening, about twilight, leave it for the purpose of hunting after insects and fruit, upon which they feed. They have a long, bushy, and very movable tail, but it is not prehensile. They have hitherto only been found in Africa and Madagascar.

O. Crassicaudatus, Geoffr.; *le Grand Galago, ou Galago à queue touffe*, Cuv.; *Thick-tailed Galago*. About the size of a Rabbit; ears oval, and about two-thirds the length of the head; the fur very thick and silky, and of a ferruginous-ash colour. Its habits and Country are unknown.

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OTOLINCUS.

OTOLIC-
NUS.
OUAH.

O. Madagascariensis, Geoffr.; *Lemur Murinus*, Gmel.; *le Rat du Madagascar*, Buff.; *Little Maucauco*, Pen.; *Madagascar Galago*. Rather less than the Black Rat; head rounded; nose sharp; whiskers long; ears about half the length of the head; upper parts of the body cinereous, under parts white, the space around the eyes dark; tail much longer than the body and covered with short hairs. It eats holding its food in the fore paws and elevating its tail, like a Squirrel; is lively, and utters a weak cry; when it sleeps it rolls itself up. Native of Madagascar.

O. Senegalensis, Geoffr.; *Lemur Galago*, Schreber; *Senegal Galago*. About the size of a Rat; its ears are as long as its head; fur long and thick; the lips and upper part of the nose yellowish-white, and the same colour prevails between the eyes up to the forehead; top of the head, region of the eyes, and cheeks blackish; back dusky-yellow; sides, fore arms, and thighs of the same colour but a lighter shade; neck, chest, belly, arms, and legs yellowish; tail much longer than the body, ferruginous, and terminating in a pencil-like form. It is further remarkable for having only two incisive teeth in the upper jaw. It is a mild, inoffensive animal, lives in the hollows of trees, feeds on insects, and is found in Senegal.

O. Dermdorffii, Fischer; *le petit Galago*, Cuv.; *Dermdorff's Galago*. Rather less than the Common Rat; ears shorter than the head; general colour dusky-rufous; the nose blackish; tail much longer than the body, terminating in a pencil like form. It has, also, but two incisive teeth in the upper jaw. Perhaps from Senegal.

O. Guinensis, Desm.; *Lemur Potto*, Lin.; *Potto* of Bosman. This animal is unknown except from the imperfect description and engraving in Bosman, *Bestuio van de Guin. kust* 11. Its general colour is ferruginous; Geoffroy places it among his *Nycticebi*, the *Stenopes* of Illiger, but the length of the tail sufficiently distinguishes it from them.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Geoffroy in *Ann. du Mus.* vol. xix.; Illiger, *Prodromus Mammalium*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Pennant, *History of Quadrupeds*.

OTTER, A. S. *oter*, *otor*, *otter*, *otyr*; D. and Ger. *otter*; Sw. *utter*, which some derive from the Lat. *lutra*, the same animal; others from the Gr. *ὕδωρ*. Ihre observes that Islandic *udr*, also signifies water, the proper element of this animal. In Fr. it is *loutre*; It. *lutra*; Sp. *lutra*, *nutra*.

As for the *otters*, albeit a kind of beaver they are, yet because I never heard that they came into the salt-water, I make no great reckoning of them. Holland. *Plinie*, book xxxii. ch. xi.

As otrey (that her name doth of the *otters* take,
Abounding in her banks.)

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 1.

Ouah.

OUAH is nothing more than the French way of expressing the Egyptian word Wáhe, preserved by the Arabs, and changed by the Greeks into the well-known terms Oasis, or Auasis. An account of the Southernmost and largest of those "Isles in the ocean of sand" having been already given, the second, or intermediate one, will be described in this place, and that of Ammon under SIWAH. "The second Oasis," says Strabo, (xvii. p. 813.) "is near the Lake Mæris." This, therefore, can be no other than the Wáh-el-Bahriyeh, i. e. the Northern Oasis of the Arabs, deriving its distinctive epithet from its

position with regard to the Great Oasis; which, it should have been observed, is divided into two parts, the Wáh-el-khárijeh, or Exterior, and the Wáh-el-dákhileh, or Interior* Oasis. It is not improbable that these fertile tracts might formerly be more extensive, and therefore separated by shorter intervals; and thence arose the discordance as to their number, in writers of different Ages. A chain of low hills and an elevated plain of sandstone, occasionally alternating with calcareous rock, and occupying an interval of about 31 Geographical miles, separate the Wáh-el-khárijeh from 'Ain Amúr, a spring overshadowed by some date-trees on a natural terrace half-way down the side of a hill named from it. This place was, according to the Arabs, anciently called Malaga. (Malakah?) Some excavations in the adjoining rock, and the remains of an Egyptian Temple, about 68 feet long, and adorned with sculptures, show that the place was once inhabited. (Cailliaud, ii. pl. xlii. fig. 1.) Another Oasis, named Umm-el-debádeh, or El-lenjeh, containing a similar Temple, is said to lie about a day's journey to the North-East of 'Ain Amúr. A broad plain of calcareous rock, similar to that already mentioned, and measuring about 30 miles across, intervenes between 'Ain Amúr and the commencement of El Wáh-el-dákhileh. This valley, which runs nearly due East and West for about 30 miles, but is fertile only here and there, contains eleven villages, and a population of more than 3000 souls. Several of its valleys have streams of water; that of Balát (Palatium?) being esteemed the best. At El birbá, there are the foundations of an ancient Temple; and at El Mezwakah, one which appears to belong to the Age of the Ptolemies, with surrounding cloisters, and hieroglyphics round the portals, is nearly perfect; a Roman castle, some vaulted buildings, apparently of the same Age, tombs, and mummy-pits, show that it once was a place of some magnitude. It is now called Deir-el-hajar, i. e. Stone Convent, and was perhaps used as a Church after the extinction of Paganism. In the midst of this village, the largest in this Oasis, and therefore styled Medinet-el-kasr, i. e. the City of the Castle, there is a copious spring of warm, sulphureous water; it supplies two baths, and forms a stream which waters all the surrounding fields and gardens. Its temperature on the 24th of February was 101° 3', (Fahrenheit,) when that of the air was 71° 6'. Medinet-el-kasr, according to M. Cailliaud's observations, is in 25° 41' 32" North and 28° 59' 30" East. El Kalamún, to the South-East of El Kasr, has some springs impregnated with a mineral acid. (Quatremère, *Rech.* p. 221.) At rather more than 95 Geographical miles North-West of Kasr-el-dákhil, is the small Oasis of Feráfereh, or Ferferún; the intervening road passes over calcareous heights, much resembling those already described; and does not measure more than 65 or 70 miles. The principal, if not the only village in El Feráfereh, is in 27° 2' 59" North and 28° 10' 52" East, has 180 inhabitants, and a fortress of modern and very rude construction, called El Kasr. There are several fertile tracts scattered about in this neighbourhood, which seen from a height appear, says the same traveller, (i. 211.) "like so many green spots lost in an immense expanse of Desert." Several springs of excellent water enable the inhabitants to make good use of their ground, which is laid out

OUAH.

Ayn-Am-mour.

El Lengeh.

El Ouah el dakhileh. Interior Oasis.

Balat.

El Mezou-aka. Deyr el hagar.

Medynat el Qasr.

Feráfereh, or Ferferoun.

* That is, Without and Within the Sahrá, or Great Desert; always referring to Egypt as the place of the observer.

Middle
Oasis.
El Wah el
Bahrieh.

- OUAH. principally in gardens well stocked with various kinds of fruit. In January and February they sometimes have showers; and dangerous fevers prevail in the Summer months. "El Ferferún," says the Spanish Geographer, El Bekrí,* (Quatremère, *Rech.* p. 220.) "contains mines of plumose and rock-alum, many kinds of vitriol, acid, and diversely savoured waters. It has abundance of palms and other trees; and contains sundry villages inhabited by Coptic Christians." From Feráfereh to El Kasr, the Capital of El-Wah-el-Bahriyeh, (*i. e.* the Northern Oasis,) is a journey of five days, with a distance of about 92 Geographical miles. The greater part of the route passes over high plains of calcareous rock, sometimes impregnated with oxide of iron; but two valleys intervene, in the latter of which there is herbage and a grove of palms. It was formerly inhabited, but its sources are now overwhelmed by the sand of the Desert. About two miles beyond it, there is a copious spring of good water called 'Ain-el-wadí (River Head) still flowing. El Haiz, (*i. e.* the Court Yard,) in 28° 0' 32" North, and considerably to the East of Feráfereh, is the first place, on this route, belonging to the Northern Oasis. At about three miles to the South-East of the village, there are some ruins called Uksor. (The Castles.) They consist of a Christian Church, (Cailliaud, pl. xlii. fig. 5, 6. pl. xxxvi. fig. 2.) a walled enclosure, (*Ibid.* pl. xxxvi. fig. 1.) some tombs, and an ancient bath, in a deep valley. This place is thinly inhabited, and has only a small portion of productive soil. The temperature of the spring near El Uksor was 85·5°, when that of the air was 67°. About a mile to the West of the tomb of Sheikh 'Alí, the patron saint of the place, there is also a spring of fresh water impregnated with iron. El Haiz is separated from the Oasis to which it belongs, by a chain of barren, calcareous hills, resting upon sandstone, of which a little further Northward the soil exclusively consists; but the uniformity of the Desert is broken by isolated, conical hills; and at the foot of the chain of mountains to the East and West, there are a few fertile spots, covered with date trees. The distance between these places is about 20 Geographical miles.
- The Northern Oasis extends further from East to West than from North to South, and is divided into two parts by a hill running in the latter direction. In the Eastern valley are the hamlets El-Zabú, El-Mendisheh, and El-'Ajúzah; in the Western, El Báweítí, and the Capital, El Kasr. At the latter there are the remains of a Roman edifice with a Triumphal Arch. This monument, of which Belzoni (p. 415.) had so much difficulty to obtain a sight, was examined almost at their leisure by Mr. Hyde and M. Cailliaud, who happened to meet in this place. At the Northern extremity of the village there is a Triumphal Arch, with columns of the Doric Order, (Cailliaud, ii. pl. xxxix.) on an elevated platform, about 31 feet high and 121 feet long, built against the side of a low hill. The Arch is in a tolerably good style; but there is no inscription, except single Greek letters for masons' tallies, to show which stones were to be placed together. Belzoni supposed this to be part of a Temple; but he saw the place under great disadvantages, and very imperfectly; and was evidently misled by his persuasion that this was the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon. There are remains of another small building of hewn stone at El Kasr, but none in the Egyptian style throughout this Oasis. (Cailliaud, i. 185.) Near El Zabú, about five miles North-East of El Kasr, there are the remains of a Coptic village, now called Kasr Nasráni, (Christian Castle,) containing the relics of three large buildings, two of which were Churches, (Cailliaud, ii. pl. xxxviii. fig. 2, 3.) and the third appears to have been a fortress. This ancient town was about 530 yards in circuit. At El Mendisheh there are several ancient water-courses, most of which are still in use. The water conveyed by them is very clear and palatable, though strongly impregnated with oxide of iron. In a valley about three miles to the North-West of Zabú, there is a pit about 6½ yards in circumference, and rather more than a yard deep, surrounded by a copse of date-suckers, tamarisks, &c. It is called El Márún, and is believed to be a panacea, provided the patient can bathe in it seven times: "but he often dies," they say, "before he has completed that number." Its temperature on the 9th of January, when the thermometer in the air stood at 72°, was 88°. Near El Mendisheh there are the walls of a building of sandstone, and to the South-East of El Zabú some ancient Catacombs, in the meanest Egyptian style. El Mendisheh, about a quarter of a mile to the South-East of El Zabú, is a walled village, built on a sandstone rock, and containing about 600 inhabitants. It is surrounded by palm-groves well watered by ferruginous springs. The principal reservoir, close to the town on its Western side, is filled with palatable water, though either red or yellow, according to the quality of the predominant oxide. Its temperature on the 6th of December was 81·7°, that of the air being 66·5°. Beled el 'ajúzah, about a quarter of a mile to the West of El Mendisheh, is in a very pretty situation overshadowed by groves of palms, apricots, and pomegranates, with gurgling streams traversing its gardens in various directions. It is inhabited by a colony from Síwah, and is evidently on the site of an ancient town. El Kasr has about 800 inhabitants, El Báweít about 600, and the whole population of the Oasis does not exceed 2500. The Western valley, though of less extent, is much the most productive, and after the dreary monotony of the surrounding Deserts, may well be looked upon as an earthly paradise. (Caill. i. 172.) Its soil is a sandy clay, almost everywhere impregnated with sea-salt and iron-oxide. A little rain falls in January, but the springs are never dry. Flights of locusts sometimes come, as in Egypt, from the South. The inhabitants dress much like the peasantry in Egypt, (Caill. pl. lvii. fig. 10.) and are ignorant, superstitious, bigoted, and not very well disposed. They take great care of their gardens, and especially of their date trees. Their different villages are often at war with each other. The plague is almost unknown, and ophthalmia very rare; but putrid fevers and agues are very prevalent and tedious during Spring and Summer. Their gardens produce almost all the fruits known in Egypt, but dates are the staple article of produce. Camels, oxen, and buffaloes are rare, but the ass is common; they have also a few mares, and some sheep and goats. Poultry is very scarce. In the surrounding Deserts, there are wolves, foxes, abundance of antelopes, and the Bakar el wahsh, or wild cow of the Arabs. (*Antilope bubalis.*) Ser-
- El Wah el Baharieh. Northern or Middle Oasis.
- El Hayz.
- El Oksor.
- El Qasr.
- Triumphal Arch.
- OUAH.
- El Zabou.
- Qasr Nos-rani.
- El Mend-yeh.
- El Maroun.
- Catacombs.
- Beled el agouzah.
- Population.
- Inhabit-ants.

* In the MS. used by M. Quatremère, which is imperfect, the author's name does not appear; he was therefore quoted in the *Recherches sur la Langue d'Egypte*, (p. 219.) as *un géographe Arabe anonyme*; but he has since been ascertained, very satisfactorily, (*Not. et Extr.* xii. 440. 658.) to be the celebrated Spanish Geographer Abú 'Obeid El Bekrí of Cordova, who flourished in the Xth Century.

OUAH.

OUCH.

Road to
Seewah,
Ayn el
beledi.El Bah-
reyn.Abou 'l
Bahreyn.

pents of various kinds are very common. From this Oasis to Siwah, (the Oasis of Ammon,) is a journey of eleven days, and much more fatiguing than those already described. At 'Ain el beledi, (Village Spring,) about five miles from El Kasr, there is some herbage; but, for the four following days, neither water nor vegetation is seen. Rugged beds of calcareous rock, or a vast expanse of sand impregnated with salt, as fatiguing to the eye of the traveller as wearisome to the foot of his camel, are almost the only varieties of soil and scenery which occur. Petrified oysters and fossil nummulites, quartzose breccias, some hematites, and abundance of crystals of carbonate of lime, are the most remarkable minerals found on this dreary route. Just mid-way between these two Oases is El Bahrein, so named from two salt lakes, one of which is about five miles from East to West, and rather more than a mile across. On the North it is bounded by a bleak mountain, on the South by a sand-bank, with beds of reeds and a grove of palms and dums. (*Cucifera Thebaica*.) The temperature of its waters was about 18° higher than that of the air; and it is said to be deep. Its borders are encrusted with natron. At Arāi Abū-l Bahrein, half-way between this lake and Siwah, there is a valley containing water and herbage; but it is now completely abandoned, and often infested by predatory hordes.

For authorities, see OASIS, and SIWAH.

O'VAL, *adj.* } Fr. *oval*, It. *ovale*; Sp. *oval*;
O'VAL, *n.* } Lat. *ovum*, an egg.
O'VARY, } Having the form or shape of an
O'VATE. } egg; like an egg.

The *ovals* and other imperfect secular forms, have the same exceptions, and less benefit of capacity.

Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 14.

The *ovary* or part where the white involveth it, is in the second region of the matrix, which is somewhat long and inverted.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errors.

Mercurius nearest, to the central sun
Does in an *oval* orbit circling run;
But rarely is the object of our sight
In solar glory sunk, and more prevailing light.

Blackmore. Creation, book ii.

He to the rocks
Dire clinging gathers his *ovarious* food.

Thomson.

An *oval* is never mistaken for a circle, nor an hyperbola for an ellipsis.

Hume. Essays, vol. ii. part i. sec. 7. p. 60.

These perceived in all such animals as produced their young alive, two glandular bodies, near the womb, resembling that *ovary* or cluster of small eggs, which is found in fowls; and, from the analogy between both, they gave these also the name of *ovaria*.

Goldsmith. Animated Nature, vol. i. part ii. ch. ii. p. 239.

OVATION, Fr. *ovation*; It. *ovazione*; Sp. *ovacion*;
Lat. *ovatio*, from *ovis*, a sheep.

See the Quotation from North.

At the great triumph and entry made, the captain or generall that triumpheth as a conqueror did offer the sacrifice, (by the old orders and ancient customs of Rome,) one or divers oxen; whereas at the second triumph called the *ovation*, he onely sacrificed a mutton, which the Romans call in their tongue *ovem*, and thereof it was called *ovation*.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 265. *Marcellus*.

Yea, after we have triumph'd in a supposed *εὐννα*; a new-sprung difficulty mairs our *ovations*, and exposeth us to the torment of a disappointment.

Glanvil. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, ch. vi. p. 66.

OUCH, } Mr. Tyrwhitt thinks *nouch* to be the
NOUCH. } true word, *ouch* the corruption; and he
cites Du Cange to show that the Teut. *nuschin* means

fibula, a clasp or buckle; but how it so means, neither he nor Du Cange explain. *Nouche* and *ouch* are, perhaps, both correctly used, as they appear to have the same or very nearly the same meaning; the first, from Fr. *niche*, a *notch*; and the second from the Fr. *oche*, also a *notch*, from *ocher*, *hacher*; to hack, *incidere*, to cut into. Skinner derives *ouched* (*vox fæcialium*, as he calls it) from this Fr. verb *ocher*, *incidere*, *oche*, *aena incisura*. And thus *ouch*, or *nouches*, (sc. of gold.)

Niches or *notches* of gold (in which the onyx or any other stones were set. See the Quotations from the Bible,) or bits of gold *niched* or *notched* in, or inserted in *niches* or *notches*.

— And with hir fingres smal

A corone on hire hed they han ydressed,
And sette hire full of *nouches* gret and smal.

Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8258.

My hosbond had a legend of his wif
Eriphile, that for an *ouch* of gold
Hath prively unto the Grekes told,
Wher that hire hosbond hidde him in a place,
For which he had at Thebes sory grace.

Id. The Wif of Bathes Prologue, v. 6325.

But for to proue in all wise,
As fine as ducket in Uenise,
Of which to lite all in my *pouche* is,
And they were set as thick as *ouches*.

Id. The House of Fame, book iii.

And al that is vnder theyr gouernance shal prospere and come to perfection, and as a precious stone in a riche *ouch* they shal be beholden and wondred at.

Sir Thomas Elyot. The Governour, book iii. ch. xxviii.

We wishe that while we liued, ye neuer had folowed our fantasies, nor neuer had so cockered vs, nor made vs so wanton, nor hadde geuen vs other *ouches* than ynyons or great garlike headdes, nor other pearles for oure parlettes and our pastes, then fayre oriente peason.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 337. *The Supplication of Soules*.

After the worcke of a stone graner, enē as sygnettes are grauen, shalt y^a graue the ii. stones with the names of the chyldren of Israel, and shall make them to be set in *ouches* of golde.

Bible, Anno 1551. Exodus, ch. xxviii.

And they wrought onix stones closed in *ouches* of golde and graued as sygnettes are grauen wyth the names of y^e childre of Israell.

Id. Ib. ch. xxxix.

OUDE, AUD'H, or more properly AWAD'H, an abbreviation of the Sanskrit word Ayód'hyá, is the name of a Kingdom in Hindústán, connected by very close ties of dependence and amity with the British Government, to whose aid and forbearance it owes its existence as a separate State. Bounded to the North and East by a woody range of hills on the confines of Népál; to the North and West by the Súbahs of Dihlí and Agrah; to the South and South-East by Allah-ábád and Bahár; it measures about 250 miles from North-West to South-East, but not much more than 100 miles in its greatest extent from North to South. Its whole surface forms an almost imperceptible declivity from the North-Eastern hills to the Western bank of the Ganges, and consists of a rich soil for the most part deposited by the many streams which traverse that Country in a South-Eastern direction; care, therefore, and judicious management alone are wanting to make it highly productive. Indigo, opium, and nitre are among the valuable articles of commerce which it furnishes, for as it lies between 26° and 28° North latitude, its climate is favourable to the growth of almost all the plants found under the Tropics. Having been originally a Province

OUCH.

OUDE.

Oude.

Boundaries.

Soil.

Produce.

Climate.

OUDE.

1. Goruck-
pore.2. Oude, or
Ujodia.

Fyzabad.

3. Baraytch.

of the Moghul Empire, and, as such, formed into a separate State, its subdivisions have never been altered and are still the same as in the time of Akbar; viz. the Serkars of (Districts) 1. Górak'h-púr; 2. Awad'h or Aúd'h; 3. B'haráich; 4. Khaír-ábád; and 5. Lak'hnaú.

1. Górak'h-púr, at the Western extremity of the Súbah of Aúd'h, is inclosed on three sides by a part of the Né-pálese territory, Bahár and Allah-ábád, all now subject to Great Britain, to which this District also was ceded by the Nuwwáb of Aúd'h, in A. D. 1801. The Déva or G'hág'hra divides it into two portions: i. Górak'h-pur Proper, North, and ii. 'Azímgar'h, South of that river. The former had, in A. D. 1813, 363,872 pakká (large) big'hás (about 111,960 acres) cultivated, and 768,272 big'hás (236,391 acres) fit for cultivation; the latter 350,190 big'hás (107,750 acres) in cultivation, and 263,003 big'hás (80,924 acres) fit for it. The former was then assessed at 792,205 rupees; (£79,220;) the latter at 954,135 rupees; (£95,413;) the rest of the land was waste. The whole of this District North of Górak'h-púr was then covered with wood, the resort of elephants, wild beasts of various kinds, and of the beautiful bustard called Florican. (*Otis houbara*.) This vast forest extends to the base of the lower range of hills, and varies much in breadth and density. It covers the *teriyáni*, or low lands, at the foot of the hills, is intersected by numerous streams falling into the Ráptí, and, in May and June, is the seat of the *teriyáni* fever, one of the most rapid and fatal ever prevalent. As the heat is more moderate here than in Bengal, this district would be very healthy but for the abundance of wood and stagnant water. Górak'h-púr, its Capital, is in 26° 46' North and 83° 19' East. This Serkár contained, in Akbar's time, (*Ay. Akb.* ii. 208.) 24 pergana's or townships, and yielded a revenue of 11,978,025 dáms. (£35,229.)

2. Awad'h, or Aúd'h, the ancient Capital of this Súbah, stands on the South side of the G'hág'hra, in 26° 48' North and 82° 4' East. In Abú-l-fazl's time (*Ay. Akb.* ii. 32.) it was esteemed by the Hindús as one of the largest cities and most sacred places in Hindústán; grains of gold were also sometimes found on digging the earth round it. The site of Ayód'hyá, though still visited by pilgrims, is now only marked by heaps of rubbish, almost buried in thickets, where the reputed places of the Temples of Ráma, Sítá, Lakshman, and the Hanumán (Commander-in-chief of Rám's monkey corps) are pointed out for the veneration of the devout, who are now, it is said, chiefly religious mendicants. The modern town is tolerably populous, and stretches along the banks of the river as far as Faiz-ábád. (The Abode of Bounty.) The latter, which is properly speaking a continuation of Aúd'h, was the residence of the Court till 1775, when Asafu-l daúlah removed to Lak'hnaú. The remains of a fortress and Shujá'u-l daúlah's Palace may still be seen; but the population, though considerable, has consisted almost exclusively of tradesmen and mechanics, since it was abandoned by the Nuwwáb. It was till her death, in 1815, the residence of the B'haú Bégu'm, widow of the celebrated Shujá'u-l daúlah, and mother of his successor Asafu-l daúlah. According to the *Ayín Akbarí*, (ii. 207.) this Serkár had 21 pergana's, and paid into the treasury 42,636,592 dáms. (£123,637.)

3. B'haráich,* contiguous to the Serkár of Aúd'h, and

* Biráich, in the Map published by the Serampore Missionaries; but the names in it are unfortunately often strangely misspelled.

lying between the G'hág'hra and the Né-pálese hills, has an open, productive territory watered by that river and the Ráptí. Much of it is still in possession of Pat'háns, (or Afgháns,) one of whom is the Khán or Feudal Lord of B'haráich; a few of the Northern pergana's were ceded to Great Britain in A. D. 1800. Its principal town is B'haráich, in 27° 33' North and 81° 30' East; an ancient city on the banks of the Sarjú, (Sarayú,) much frequented by Mohammedans on account of the Tombs of Rejeb Sálár, brother of the Emperor Tughlák Sháh, and Sálár Mas'úd, a near relation of Sultán Mahmúd Ghazneví; who, though their history and genealogy are somewhat doubtful, says a Musulmán Writer, being martyrs, are deservedly much venerated by the faithful. It formerly had 11 pergana's, and paid a revenue of 24,587,007 dáms. (£72,314.)

4. Khaír-ábád, (Good Abode,) the North-Western Province of the territory of Aúd'h, lies between the G'hág'hra and the Ganges, and has a fertile though light, friable soil, forming thick clouds of dust in the dry season, while in Winter the crops are often injured by frosts. Its Capital, Khaír-ábád, is situated in 27° 30' North and 80° 40' East, on a small stream running into the Gúmtí. In Akbar's time it had 22 pergana's, and paid 45,357,723 dáms. (£133,405.)

5. Lak'hnaú, contracted from the Sanskrit Lakshma-navati, and at present the Capital of Aúd'h, as well as of the District bearing its name, is situated on the South side of the Gúmtí, in 26° 51' North and 80° 50' East. Like Constantinople (which to the eye is now an Asiatic city) it has a much finer appearance when seen at a distance than on a closer examination. Its gilt cupolas, tapering minarets, lofty edifices in a splendid and fantastic style of Architecture; its vast extent of buildings, broken by groups of overhanging trees, seem at first to realize the most brilliant scenes ever painted in an Asiatic Romance; but on entering the town, narrow streets, 10 or 12 feet below the level of the ground, choked up with filth and wretchedness, completely destroy the illusion; and a good chaúk (market) with one or two respectable bázárs are a poor compensation to its inhabitants, upwards of 300,000, for being crowded into ill-built and ill-ventilated houses with little chance of enjoying either health or comfort. The South-Eastern and newest portion of the city wears, however, a very different aspect. A fine street of well-built houses, with bázárs at right angles to it and a spacious chaúk in the centre, terminated at one extremity by the Royal Palace called Farah-bakhsh (Inspirer of Delight) and the house of the British Resident, at the other by the park of Dil kushá, (Heart-ravishing,) well-watered and well-stocked with peacocks and antelopes, presents a picture of luxury and splendour unalloyed by squalidness and decay, such as is seldom beheld in any Asiatic city. But upon the North-Western side of Lak'hnaú, separated from the quarter last named by a mean bázár, is that portion of it which is most worthy of a stranger's attention. Here he sees an assemblage of Mosques and Palaces erected by its different Sovereigns in the richest style of Musulman Architecture, without any of that barbarous intermixture of European decorations which so often offends the eye in buildings of a later date. The Imám bári (Imám's Sacred Enclosure) with a splendid Mosque and Gateway called Rúmí Derwázah, (Grecian Gate,) contains the Sepulchre of Asafu-l daúlah richly illuminated at night, strewed with flowers by day, adorned with cakes of sacred barley from Mecca, and attended by

OUDE.

4. Khyra-
bad.5. Luck-
now.Imam
bary.

OUDE. Dervíshes, who day and night chant Fátihahs* for the rest of his soul. The Panj-Mahall, (Five Palaces,) Husein-Bágh, (Husein's Garden,) Haider-Bágh, (Lion Garden,) &c., together with less distinguished Palaces, adorn this part of the city. The Royal Menagerie on each side of the Gúmtí, with its rhinoceroses, elephants, Bactrian camels, and well-trained pigeons, is likewise one of the curiosities which deserve notice. Constantia, the singularly constructed house of the celebrated General Claude Martine, said to have cost £150,000, is also another remarkable object near this city. The Serkár of Lak'hnaú, according to the *Ayín Akbari*, (ii. 210.) contained 55 pergunahs, and yielded a revenue of 84,288,686 dáms. (£247,907.)

History.

Seadut
Cawn.Sufdar
Jung.Shujah
Dowla.Vizier ol
Mamalick.Azoph ul
dowla.

The traditional and Mythological legends respecting Ayód'hyá, King of Dasarathá, and his son Ráma, have been already noticed in the summary of the History of INDIA. After the Musulman invasion, Aúd'h soon became a part of the Moghul Empire, to which it remained nominally attached till a very late period, though virtually separated from it in the reign of Mohammed Sháh. Under that weak Prince, Sa'adat Khán, a native of Nishápúr, in Khorásán, was appointed Súbahdár of Aúd'h, and that dignity has ever since been hereditary in his family. He was succeeded, in A. D. 1739, by his nephew Sefder Jang, a man of considerable military skill and a great favourite at Court; who, on the death of the celebrated Nizámu-l mulk, in 1748, was appointed Vezíru-l Memálik, and, in 1756, was succeeded as Nuwwáb of Aúd'h by his son Shujá'u-l daúlah. This Chief, well known by his unsuccessful contest with the British troops in favour of Kásim 'Alí Khán, Nuwwáb of Bengal, and his subsequent alliance with Great Britain in 1765, by which he regained his conquered territory, possessed considerable powers of mind, and considering the circumstances in which he was placed, deserves to rank high as an able and equitable ruler. To a bold and enterprising spirit he united a love of justice, order, and economy, very rarely manifested by statesmen educated in Indian Courts. But neither his Religious nor his Political prejudices were calculated to check the violence of his temper, or leave any scruples when revenge or ambition was to be gratified. Hence the many acts of cruelty by which he was disgraced, and his treacherous conduct towards the Róhillah Afgháns, in the ruin of whom, he availed himself but too successfully, of the aid of his new allies. He was created Vezíru-l Memálik (Prime Minister of the Empire) by Sháh 'A'lam, but as the authority of the Emperor was then merely nominal, he was, with regard to Aúd'h, already virtually an independent Sovereign. His alliance with Great Britain preserved his territories from being overrun by the Mahrattas when in the zenith of their power, and he died in peaceable possession of his throne, in A. D. 1775. His eldest son, Asafu-l daúlah, (the Asaph of the Empire,) succeeded to his dignities without opposition, his claims to the office of Vezír having been strongly supported by the British influence at the Court of Dihlí; and in the same year he concluded a Treaty with Great Britain, by which he engaged to employ no Europeans in his service without the consent of his British allies; to pay a subsidy of 260,000

rupees (£26,000) a month for the charge of a brigade of British troops stationed in his territory; to discharge the balance due on account of Kórah, Allah-ábád, and the Róhil-K'hand; and to cede in perpetuity to Great Britain the territory of Benáres, held as a feudal Lordship by Rájah Chét'h Sing'h. The fear of the Mahrattas on one hand, and of the Sik'hs on the other, rendered an augmentation of the subsidiary force requisite; and in 1781 and 1784, fresh agreements for that purpose were made. The revenues of this fertile Province would have been amply sufficient to meet all the expenses thus incurred, had Asafu-l daúlah possessed any prudence or self-control; but as he was entirely devoted to personal indulgences, his extravagance knew no limits. His Ministers were expected to furnish money whenever called upon; his treasury was exhausted; and the collection of his revenues was intrusted to professed money-lenders, who not only supplied the sums demanded at an exorbitant interest, but were left to exercise, in the office of collectors, every species of extortion. The prospect of inevitable ruin with which the Province of Aud'h was thus threatened, rendered an interference on the part of his allies necessary, and, in 1786, a new Treaty was concluded, by which the continuance of the two brigades was made permanent, and the subsidy was fixed at £500,000 a year, all claims for balances were relinquished, and the entire defence of the State was undertaken by Great Britain, the management of the revenues and internal Government being left, as before, exclusively in the hands of the Nuwwáb. His extravagance, however, was not in any degree diminished, and his private debts amounted, in 1793, to £1,500,000, the annual interest on which was upwards of £400,000, while his territories were daily deserted, and the receipts of his treasury rapidly decreasing. In 1795, the Vezír, who now took a more active part in public business, paid off his European creditors, and compounded with the natives to whom he was indebted; but there was no real improvement in the management of his affairs; nor, till alarmed by the threatened invasion of the Afghán Chief, Zemán Sháh, could he be prevailed upon to appoint a Minister on whose probity any reliance could be placed. Soon after that event, he died suddenly in the month of June, 1797. Mírzá 'Alí, acknowledged by him as his illegitimate son, was appointed his successor, and confirmed by the British Government, notwithstanding the claim of Sa'adat 'Alí, eldest brother of the deceased Nuwwáb, on the plea of Asafu-l daúlah's never having had any offspring. The conduct of Vezír 'Alí, as he was now styled, was in the highest degree flagitious; he showed no regard for any obligations however sacred; and, though feared, was the object of universal detestation. Lord Teignmouth, then Governor-General, in the hope of repressing such misconduct, visited Lak'hnaú, investigated the history of his birth, ascertained that Sa'adat 'Alí's averments were correct, and that the reigning Nuwwáb was the child of some menial servants; and had been purchased by his reputed father for 500 rupees, (£62,) immediately after his birth. He was, therefore, formally deposed, and Sa'adat 'Alí, the eldest surviving son of Shujá'u-l-daúlah, was placed on the throne in January 1798. A new Treaty was likewise made, by which, in addition to the stipulations of former Treaties, the subsidiary force was raised to 10,000 men, the subsidy to £912,000; the fortress of Allah-ábád was ceded to Great Britain; the British Government was to be consulted as to the management of the revenue; and a pro-

OUDE.

Vezier Ally.

Saadut
Ally.A. D.
1798.

* The 1st Chapter of the *Korán*, used by the Musulmans as the "Lord's Prayer," is by us. The inscription on every grave-stone in a Turkish burying-ground ends with the words *Fátihah ruhun íchún*, i. e. "Say a Fátihah for his soul." "Orate pro animá."

OUDE.
—
OVEN.

Insurrec-
tion of
Vizier Ally.

vision was to be made for the reputed children of Asafu-l daulah; 150,000 rupees (£1500) being annually paid as an allowance for Vezir 'Alí, and 12 laks (£120,000) to Great Britain, in compensation for the expenses incurred in thus settling the affairs of Aud'h. Vezir 'Alí was allowed to reside at Benáres, where he employed his ample revenues to excite a spirit of insurrection in the subjects of Great Britain and of the Nuwwáb; and when, consequently, ordered to fix his residence at Calcutta, he formed the desperate project of massacring all the English in Benáres; and actually succeeded in assassinating Mr. Cherry, the British Resident there. He was subsequently joined by a battalion of native troops sent from Aud'h to seize him; and, for a time, spread desolation and alarm through the plains of Górák'h pur; but, after the dispersion of his adherents, he was treacherously given up by a Rájpút Chief with whom he had taken refuge, and finally imprisoned in Fort William. Near the close of 1799, Sa'adat 'Alí finding it almost impossible to retrieve his affairs from the state of confusion into which they had fallen, proposed to abdicate the throne in favour of one of his sons, and to leave the management of the Government, Civil and Military, entirely to the British Authorities; on further consideration, however, this plan was relinquished, but the pressure of his difficulties was not removed; the subsidies fell into arrear; the expenses of the British Government made some indemnification indispensable, and at length it was agreed, by a Treaty signed on the 10th of November, 1801, that territories producing a revenue of 13,523,474 rupees (£1,353,000 nearly) should be ceded by Aud'h to the King of Great Britain; in consequence of which the several Districts in the Dúáb, the Serkár of Górák'h pur, and the Súbah of Allah-ábád were finally annexed to the British territories.

Ghazy ul
dien Hyder.

A. D.
1814.

Styled
Emperor.

A. D.
1819.

Sa'adet 'Alí died very suddenly, either from a fit of apoplexy or the rupture of a blood-vessel, in July 1814, and was succeeded without any tumult or interruption by his son Gháziul dín Haider, who assumed the title of Vezir, as Sa'adat 'Alí had done before, without applying for the sanction of the Court at Dihlí. By a Treaty concluded on his accession to the throne, many questions, long kept in abeyance, were settled; and so well were his finances regulated, that, in 1815, he was able to accommodate the British Government with a loan of two karór of rupees, (£2,500,000,) one of which was subsequently redeemed by the cession of the Teriyání, given up by the Sovereign of Népál. The fickleness, however, and prejudices of this Prince have hitherto prevented his removing the grievances by which his subjects are oppressed, or materially improving their condition. In 1819, having resolved to throw off his nominal allegiance to the Court of Dihlí, he assumed the title of Pádisháh, (Emperor,) before exclusively given to the Great Moghul. In 1827, he was again able to lend to the British Government a karór of rupees; for, defective as is the revenue-system of Aud'h, that Country, under every discouragement, is so productive, that its Sovereign, with the smallest prudence, having no considerable force to maintain, nor any wars to drain his coffers, can easily accumulate a very large capital.

For Authorities, see BENGAL, BEHAR, &c.

OVEN, Goth. *auhn*; A. S. *ofne*; D. *oven*; Ger. *ofen*; Sw. *ugn*. Wachter thinks the Goth. *auhn* or *auchn*, a corrupt pronunciation of *ofn*; and Junius derives *ofn* from the Gr. *ἰπνός*, *furnus*. Tooke thinks

the A. S. *ofne*, and Eng. *oven*, are the past participle of the A. S. *heaf-an*, Eng. to *heave*; the regular past tense being A. S. *haf, hof*, Eng. *hove*, and by the addition of the termination *en* was formed the participle *hafen, hofen, hoven*, and by the mere omission of the aspirate *afen, ofen, oven*, and meaning, *heaved*, raised, or lifted up.

Oven means, a place, (a fire or furnace,) *heaved* or raised.

And if God clothith thus the hey that to day is in the feeld: and tomorowe is cast into an *ouene*: how myche more you of litil faith? *Wiclif. Luke, ch. xii.*

The fourth finger is kissing: and trowely he were a gret foole that wold kisse the mouthe of a brenning *oven* or of a fourneis.

Chaucer. The Persones Tale.

In steed of bread they drie a kind of fish which they beat in mortars to powder, and bake it in their *ovens*, vntill it be hard and drie.

Holinshed. The Description of Britaine, vol. i. ch. x. p. 76.

O'VER, } In A. S. *ufa, ufera, ufemæst*, are the
O'VEREST. } nouns *altus, altior, altissimus*; *ufera, ofere, ofer, altior*; *over* or *upper*. *Ufemæst, altissimus, upmost, uppermost, upperest, overest*. In Ger. *auf, au-ber, oben, ober, oberste*; D. *op, opper, over, opperste, overste*; Sw. *uppe, up, oofwer, oofre, oofwerste, upperst*. Tooke supposes the A. S. *ufon, ufa*, (from the comparative of which our preposition and adjective *over*,) means *top* or *head*, and to be originally derived from the same source as *head*, i. e. the A. S. *heaf-an, heof-an*, to heave, to lift up.

Over lip, the upper lip.

Overest slop, his uppermost slop.

Over is much used in Composition. In some words it is used merely with the same force that it would have if it followed the verb; as to *over-come* us, to *come over* us, to *over-blow*, to *blow over*, to *over-glance*, to *glance over*, to *over-flow*, to *flow over*, *superfluere*; and hence the application when a superfluity, or excess is intended; *over* is then equivalent to *too much, more than, more than sufficient* or *needful*; and may, when prefixed to adjectives and adverbs, be supplied by the word *too*, (which we do not attach by the hyphen,) as *over-bold*, *too bold*; *over-credulous*, *too credulous*; *over-earnestly*, *too earnestly*, or with an excess of boldness, credulity, earnestness. In these *over* is an adverb and need not be affixed.

In nouns, *over-greatness*, excessive *greatness*, *over-moisture*, excessive *moisture*; in these *over* is an adjective and need not be affixed.

In verbs, to *over-go*, to exceed, to surpass; *over-do*, *do to excess*; *over-burden*, to *burden to excess*.

It is sometimes used with a *subaudition* of the verb; the storm was *over*; i. e. gone, past *over*. In some words the application is consequential, as to *over-come*, to *come over*, sc. a country, a territory with superior power, and thus, to subject, to subdue, to conquer; to *over-throw*, as in wrestling, to *throw over*, and thus, to gain the superiority, the victory; to *over-throw*, sc. a tower, and consequently, to destroy. To *over-hear*, to *over-reach*, met. to *over-take*, require more particular explanations.

To nothing it is worth *over*, no but to be cast out, and be defouled of men. *Wiclif. Matthew, ch. v.*

For with ire strogling wel and mightily

The theef fell *over* bord al sodenly,

And in the see he drench'd for vengeance.

Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5342.

Hire *over* lippe wiped she so clene,

That in hire cuppe was no ferthing sene

Of grese, whan she dronken hadde hire draught.

Id. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 133.

OVEN.
—
OVER.

OVER.
—
OVER-
ARCH.

Ful thredbare was his *overest* courtsey,
For he hadde gotten him yet no benefice,
Ne was nought worldly to have an office.
Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 292.

His *overest* sloppe it is not worth a mite.
Id. The Chanones Yemannes Prologue, v. 16101.

And *ouer* that he tolde pleine,
In what maner he was beseine.
Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 146.

For he, be sure,
In height or depth, still first and last will reign
Sole king, and of his kingdom lose no part
By our revolt, but *over* Hell extend
His empire, and with iron scepter rule
Us here, as with his golden those in Heav'n.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book ii. l. 330.

See how he lies at random, carelessly diffus'd
With languish't head unpropt,
As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given *over*;
In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds
O're worn and soiled.
Id. Samson Agonistes, l. 124.

For all of ancient that you had before,
(I mean what is not borrowed from our store,)
Was error fulminated *o'er* and *o'er*.
Dryden. The Hind and the Panther, part ii.

But O, *o'er* all, forget not Kilda's race,
On whose bleak rocks, which brave the wasting tides,
Fair Nature's daughter, Virtue, yet abides.
Collins. On the Superstitions of the Highlands.

OVER-AFFECT. Lat. *afficere, affectum*, to make
to or towards; to act to or towards, sc. with good will
or love.

To love too much, to be partial to.

God so love me, as I do the tranquillity and happiness of his
Church, yet can I not so *overaffect* it that I would sacrifice one
dream of truth to it.

*Hall. Works, vol. ii. part ii. fol. 74. To the Lord Bishop of
Salisbury.*

OVER-AGAINST, implies that some thing, some
space, or distance has been, or is to be, passed *over* from
the one object opposed or *against* the other.

All other places there about (yielded unto him) except only the
town of Rhegium, *over-against* Sicily.

Raleigh. History of the World, book v. ch. iii. sec. 12. fol. 643.

OVER-AGITATE. Lat. *agit-are, atum*, to keep in
constant action; in commotion; to shake.

To move or shake too much; to excess; to disturb
excessively the calm or tranquillity; to discuss too much,
too frequently.

What is fit to be determined in a business so *over-agitated*; I
shall shut up in these ten propositions.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 830. Cases of Conscience, dec. iii. case 7.

OVER-ALL, more than the whole or *all* the rest,
expressed or understood.

Vor me mygte bere by hys daye & lede hardelyche
Tresour aboute & oþer god *oueral* apertlyche.
R. Gloucester, p. 375.

His youth shall be cast away
Upon such one, whiche as the wey
Is olde, and lothely *oueral*;
But nede he mot, that nede shall.
Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 30.

OVER-ARCH, v. Lat. *arcus*, a bow or curve.
To bow or curve over.

In the ground
The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow
About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade
High *overarch't*, and echoing walks between.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 1107.

Hast thou yet found the *over-arching* bower
Which guards Parthenia from the sultry hour.
Gay. Dione, act. iii. sc. 2.

Beneath this high *o'er-arching* canopy
Of clustering oaks, a sylvan colonnade,
Aye listening to the native melody
Of birds sweet echoing through the lonely shade.
West. Education.

OVER-AWE, *awe* perhaps from Goth. *agyan*, to
fear, to dread, to cause fear or dread.

To cause too much, an excess of, fear, dread, or re-
verence; to subject to fear, to subdue by fear.

None doe you like, but an effeminate prince,
Whom like a schoole-boy you may *ouer-awe*.
Shakspeare. Henry VI. First Part, fol. 96.

The nations *overaw'd*, surcease to fight,
Immovable their bodies, fixt their sight.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book xii.

OVER-BA'LANCE, v. } *Balance, bis lanx*, equal
OVER-BA'LANCE, n. } weight in each plate.
(*Lanx*.)

To weigh more than equally; to carry the scale or
weight beyond an equality or equipoise.

For deeds always *overbalance* words, and down-right practice
speaks more plainly than the fairest profession.
South. Sermons, vol. vii. p. 275.

So much power as the scale has to give itself an *overbalance* from
an equipoise, so much self moving, self preponderating power it has,
and no more.

Edwards. On the Freedom of the Will, part ii. sec. 7.

OVER-BARREN, *barr-en* or *barr-ed*, i. e. stopped,
shut; from which nothing can issue or proceed; sterile.

Too barren, too sterile, or unproductive.

A plaine, moderately dry; but yet not *over-barren* or sandy; nor
altogether without trees, and shade; is very convenient for length
of life.
Bacon. History of Life and Death, fol. 22.

OVER-BATTLE, *battle*, (see *BAIT*, and *BATTLE*),
fertile, fruitful; it may be opposed to *barren*.

Too fertile, too productive, too fruitful.

In the Church of God sometimes it commeth to passe, as in *ouer
battle* grounds, the fertile disposition whereof is good; yet because
it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth forth abundantly, through
too much rauknesse, things lesse profitable, whereby, that which prin-
cipally it should yeeld, being either preuented in place, or defrauded
of nourishment, faileth.

Hooker. Ecclesiasticall Politie, book v. sec. 3. fol. 191.

OVER-BEAR, v. } To bear *over*, sc. by pushing or
OVER-BEARING, n. } pressing against; to suppress,
to subdue.

But the East wynde shall *ouerbear* the into the myddest of the
sea.
Bible, Anno 1551. Ezechiel, ch. xxvii.

Whose scoffed words he taking halfe in scorne,
Fiercely forth prickt his steed as in disdaine
Against that knight, ere he him well could torne;
By meanes whereof he hath him lightly *overborne*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 2.

The judgement being the hegemonical power, and director of
action, if it be led by the *over-bearings* of passion, and stored by
lubricous opinions in stead of clearly conceived truths, and be pe-
remptorily resolved in them, the practice will be as irregular, as the
conceptions erroneous.

Glanvil. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, ch. xxiii.

OVER-BEND, A. S. *bend-an*, to move out of a
straight line.

To bow, to crook, to curve, too much; to incline,
strain, or stress, to a certain point, in a certain direction;
to an excess.

OVER-
ARCH.
—
OVER-
BEND.

OVER-
BEND.
—
OVER-
BOLD.

His recreations (for even these humane frailty will sometimes call for) are such as may be meet relaxations to a mind *over-bent*, and a body tired with honest and holy imployments.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 628. *The Christian*, sec. 3.

OVER-BID, A. S. *biddan*, to *bid*, require, or demand, sc. for a certain price; to offer a price.

To offer too much; to offer or propose to give, more than the value, or fair price.

—What money? Speak.

MORE. Six thousand pound, Sir.

CAP. Take it, h'as *overbidden* by the sun: bind him to his bargain quickly.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Scornful Lady, act ii. sc. 1.

OVER-BLOW, A. S. *blaw-an*, *flare*, to *blow over*; to pass *over* as the wind; *overblown*, *blown* too much, to an excess; puffed or swelled out, (as with wind.)

This Eneas, that hath thus deepe iswore,
Is wearie of his craft within a throw,
The hote earnest is all *ouerblow*,
And priuely he doeth his ships dight,
And shapeth him to steale away by night.

Chaucer. The Legend of Dido Queene of Cartage, p. 309.

All this recouered in a throwe,
The colde wyndes *ouerblowe*
And stilled ben the sharpe showres.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 183.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Untill the blustering storme is *overblowne*.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 1.

If when I was new blossom'd, I did fear
Myself unworthy of Miranda's spring:
Thus *over-blown*, and feeded, I am rather
Fit to adorn his chimney than his bed.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Knight of Malta, act iv. sc. 1.

OVER-BOARD, G. *uber-bord*; *board*, by transposition of the letter *r*, is *broad*. *Over-board* is opposed to *aboard*, *q. v.*

Over-board; over the *board*, or *boarded* deck of the ship; and, consequently, to throw *overboard*, is to throw into the sea; to throw or cast away, where it may perish or be lost. See an Extract from *Chaucer in v. OVER*.

Which cast the best freight *ouerboorde* away.

Gascoigne. Hearbes. Voyage into Holland, Anno 1572.

The owners partly cheated, partly robbed of truth, despoiled of their rich freight, and at last turn'd *over-boord* into a sea of desperation.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 477. *The Best Bargaine*.

The trembling dotard to the deck he drew,
And hoisted up, and *over-board* he threw.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book v.

OVER-BOIL, } Lat. *bullire*, to *boil*.

OVER-BOI'LING, n. } To *boil over*, *boil* too much;
to heat, to effervesce, to an excess.

Yet still I felt, what young men often feel;

(Impossible to tell, or to conceal.)

When nothing makes them sick but too much wealth,

Or wild *o'er-boiling* of ungovern'd health.

Harte. The Vision of Death.

OVER-BOLD, } *i. e.* too *bold*, fearless, or courageous
OVER-BOI'DLY. } ous; *bold*, fearless, or courageous
to an excess.

This was the sentence how that I and all,
Should euer dread to be to *ouerbold*
Her to displease, and truely so I shall.

Chaucer. The Court of Loue, p. 369.

For till I markt the aime thy satyrs had,
I thought them *ouerbold*, and Thirsis mad.

Browne. Thirsis and Alexis.

If *ouer-boldly* we haue borne our selues
In the commerse of breath your gentleness
Was guilty of it.

Shakspeare. Love's Labour Lost, fol. 143.

OVER-BOUNTEOUS, *i. e.* too *bounteous*; *bounteous*, benevolent, beneficent, or liberal in gifts to an excess. OVER-BOUNTEOUS.

Whether it were his envy not to be *overbounteous*, or that the submissness of our asking stirr'd up in him a certain pleasure of denying.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 398. *An Answer to Eikon Basilike*.

OVER-BROW, *brow*, A. S. *bræwe*, *bruwa*, the edge, the impending edge. *Ofer-browa*, *supercilium*. To hang over or impend, as the *brow* of a hill, the eye-brow.

Where, tangled round the jealous steep,
Strange shades *o'erbrow* the valleys deep,
And holy genii guard the rock.

Collins. Ode on the Poetical Character.

OVER-BUILT, *builded*, *built over*; also *built* too much, covered with too many *buildings*.

—The other way Satan went down
The causey to hell gate; on either side
Disparted Chaos *over built* exclaim'd,
And with rebounding surge the barrs assail'd,
That scorn'd his indignation.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book x. l. 416.

"'Twere well," says one, sage, erudite, profound,
Terribly arch'd, and aquiline his nose,
And *overbuilt* with most impending brows,
"'Twere well, could you permit the world to live
As the world pleases: what's the world to you!"
Much.

Cowper. The Task, book iii.

OVER-BULK, *bulk*, *bulged*, (*g* hard) *bulged*, *bulk*. Large or big as any thing *bulging* out, To *bulk* too much, to an excess; to place too great a *bulk* upon; to oppress with *bulk*.

—The seeded pride
That hath to this maturity blowne vp
In ranke Archilles, must or now be cropt,
Or shedding breed a nursery of like euil
To *ouer-bulke* vs all.

Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida, fol. 85.

OVER-BU'RDEN, } A. S. *byrden* or *byrthen*, to
OVER-BU'RDENSOME. } *bear* or *carry*.

To *burden* too much, to an excess, to impose or place too much, too great a weight to be *borne* or *carried*.

But I neither wil for so plain a matter *ourburden* the reader in this boke, with the more manyfold then necessary rehersyng of euery place.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 824. *An Answer to a little Boke that John Frith made*.

Eumenes did not only think all carriages to be *over-burdensome* but the number of his men to be more troublesom than available.

Raleigh. History of the World, book iv. ch. iii. sec. 11. fol. 497.

OVER-BUY, *v. buy*, A. S. *byc-gan*, distinguished from, barter or exchange; opposed to, sell.

To procure or acquire by giving too much, too great a price: to give too much for.

But sure I thinke (and you may iudge the same)
She was to him a goddess in his thought,
Although perhaps her shrines was *ouerbought*.

Gascoigne. Dan Bartholmew of Bathe.

You bred him as my play-fellow, and he is
A man, worth any woman: *ouer-byes* mee
Almost the summe he payes.

Shakspeare. Cymbeline, fol. 370.

OVER-CANOPY, *canopy*, Gr. *κωνωπεῖον*, a veil or covering to exclude gnats, *κωνωπες*; generally, a covering. To *canopy*; veil or cover over.

OVER-CANOPY.

OVER-CHARGE.

I know a banke where the wild time blowes,
Where oxslips and the nodding violet grows,
Quite *ouer-cannoped* with luscious woodbine,
With sweet muske roses, and with eglantine.
Shakspeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, fol. 150.

Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech
O'er-canopies the glade.

Gray. Ode on the Spring.

OVER-CARE, *i. e.* excessive care, immoderate care.

The very *over-care*
And nauseous pomp, would hinder half the prayer.
Thou hop'st, with sacrifice of oxen slain,
To compass wealth, and bribe the god of gain,
To give thee flocks and herds, with large increase.

Dryden. Persius. The Second Satire.

OVER-CARRY, to carry over, too far; beyond moderate bounds.

Their appetite *over-carries* to a misconceit of a particular good.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 738. Select Thoughts, 89.

OVER-CARVE, to carve, kerve, to cut over or across.

The zodiake, the whiche is partie of the eight sphere, *ouerkerueth* the equinoctial and he *ouerkerueth* hym again in euen partes.
Chaucer. The Conclusions of the Astrolabie.

OVER-CAST, to cast or throw over; *sc.* darkness, gloom; both lit. and met. to encloud, to cover. To cast (see to CALCULATE) too much, too highly; to reckon too much.

His folk went vpto lond, him seluen was þe last,
To bank ouer þe sond, plankes þei ouer kast.
R. Brunne, p. 70.

Now shineth it, and now it raineth fast,
Right so can gery [fickle] Venus *overcast*
The hertes of hire folk.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 1538.

Where behynde a man's backe
For though he [Defraction] preise, he fint some lacke,
Whiche of his tale is ay the laste,
That all the price shall *ouercaste*.
Gower. Conf. Am. book ii. p. 47.

Behold, and I shall now the cloud remoue,
Which *ouercast* thy mortal sight doth dim:
Whose moisture doth obscure all things about.
Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book ii.

But the King, in his accompt of peace, and calmes, did much *ouer-cast* his fortunes, which proued for many yeares together full of broken seas, tides, and tempests.

Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 17.

His eyes with heavy slumber *overcast*;
With force invade his limbs, and bind him fast.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book iv.

Reputation is said to accompany goodness, as its shadow; but the day may be *overcast*, and the shadow may disappear.
Jortin. Dissertation 4. p. 116.

OVER-CAUGHT, *i. e.* overtake, *q. v.*

She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught,
That in the very dore him *overcaught*,
And, in the nape arriving, through it thril'd
His greedy throte.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 7.

OVER-CHANGE, *i. e.* excessive change or mutability; fickleness or versatility.

Thou art a shameless villain,
A thing out of the *overchange* of nature;
Sent like a thick cloud to disperse a plague
Upon weak catching women.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Maid's Tragedy, act v.

OVER-CHARGE, *v.* } To charge or load too
OVER-CHARGE, *n.* } much, too heavily; to im-

pose too great a cargo, weight, or burthen; to put on or in too heavy a load, too great a quantity; to lay on too great a price.

But here me thinks, my priests begin to frowne,
And say, that thus they shall be *ouercharg'de*,
To pray for al, which seems to do amisse.

Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

As thought saint Poule had leuer that the priest had twety [wives] saue for *ouercharyng*.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 229. A Dialogue concerning Heresies, &c.

Your love-sick heart that *ouercharg'd* hath been,
With pleasures surfeit, must be purg'd with art.

Daniel. The Complaint of Rosamond.

My woman's strength
Is so *o'recharg'd* with danger like to grow
About my marriage that these under things
Dare not abide in such a troubled sea.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Philaster, act i. sc. 1.

So corn in fields, and in the garden flow'rs
Revive, and raise themselves with moderate showers;
But *ouercharg'd* with never-ceasing rain,
Become too moist, and bend their heads again.

Waller. Instruction to a Painter.

OVER-CLIMB, *A. S. ofer-climan, transcendere.*

To climb over, to mount, ascend, or get over.

This fatal gin thus *ouerclambe* our walles,
Stuft with arm'd men.

Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book ii.

OVER-CLOUD, *v.* to cloud or cover over; to throw or otherwise place a cover or shade over, to obscure.

A gathering mist *o'erclouds* her chearful eyes,
And from her cheeks the rosy colour flies.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book xi.

Then as the silver empress of the night,
O'erclouded, glimmers in a fainter light,
So frozen with age, and shut from lights supplies,
In lazy rounds scarce roll his feeble eyes.

Tickell. The Phenix from Claudian.

Yet still, *o'erclouded* with a constant frown,
He does not swallow, but he gulps it down.

Cowper. Conversation.

OVER-CLOY, to cloy or clog up to an excess, the senses or sensitive powers; to pall, to surfeit, to an excess.

For the Dukes cousin,
Is by this time in's violent fit of mirth,
And a device must be sought out for suddainly,
To *over-cloy* the passion.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Passionate Madman, act iv. sc. 1.

OVER-COLD, *D. ouer-koud, præfrigidus*, too cold or chilling; met. too chilling, too frigid, too unimpassioned.

It seemeth by these instances of water, that for nourishment, the water is almost all in all, and that the earth doth but keep the plant upright, and save it from *over-heat* and *over-cold*; and therefore is a comfortable experiment for good drinkers.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. v. sec. 411.

Whom he dares not openly to backbite, nor wound with a direct censure, he strikes smoothly with an *over-cold* praise.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 180. Characterisms of Vices, book ii.

OVER-COME, } *A. S. ofer-cuman; D. overko-*
OVER-CO'MER, } *men, supervenire, superare, vin-*
OVER-CO'MING, *n.* } *cere, "from over, super, and come,*
OVER-CO'MINGLY. } *venire, ut superare a super," says*

Skinner.

To come over; to come over a country or territory, *sc.* with a superior power; and thus, to subject, to subdue, to conquer; to surmount, to surpass, to excel.

OVER-COME.

OVER-
COME.OVER-
COVER.

Understoundeþ eke þe dedes þat þulke Rychard dude al so,
þat he ne ouercome nogt kynges alone, ac ȝut more þerto
Ac ouer com þe deuyl, & adoun hym caste
To gadere as hii wrestled.

R. Gloucester, p. 361.

Twenty grete batailes Ine ouerkam.

R. Brunne, p. 6.

In the world ghe schulen haue disease, but triste ghe I haue
ouercome the world.

Wiclif. John, ch. xvii.

For in the world shal ye haue tribulacion : but be of good cheare.
I haue ouercome the worlde.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For of whom ony man is ouercomun of him also he is seruauent.
Wiclif. 2 Peter, ch. ii.

Wiclif. 2 Peter, ch. ii.

For of whomesoeuer a man is ouer come vnto y^e same is he in
bondage.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And therefore I pray you, that in this necessitee and in this nede
ye caste you to ouercome your herte. For Senek sayth, that "he
that ouercometh his herte, ouercometh twies."

Chaucer. The Tale of Melibeus, p. 119.

This manne ouercomer had comprehended all this thyng, by nom-
ber of accompting in astronomie.

Id. Boecius, book i. p. 408.

He ouercomer, as it is saied, hath put an vnmeke lord, fodder to
his cruel horse, that is to saie, Hercules slough Diomedes, and
made his horse to fretten him.

Id. Ib. book iv. p. 445.

This kyng, whan that his daie was come,
With strength of dethe was ouercome.

Gower. Conf. Am. Prologue, p. 13.

He found the meanes to subdue both the one and the other, com-
pelling as well the ouercomers, as the ouercome, to be his tributaries
and subiectes.

Brende. Quintus Curtius, fol. 4. col. i.

When with a thousand tongues swift-wing'd Fame comes
And tells of March's gallant victories ;

Who what withstands subdues ; all ouercomes ;

Making his way through fiercest enemies.

Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book vii.

Mac. Can such things be,
And ouercome vs like a summer's clowd,
Without our speciall wonder ?

Shakspeare. Macbeth, fol. 142.

All runnes here to the over-commer : and ouercomming implies
both fighting and successe.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 336. dec. 5. epist. 5.

That they should so boldly and ouercomingly dedicate to him
such things as are not fit.

More. Conj. Cabbala, (1653,) p. 73.

So long she traveild, till at length she came
To an hilles side, which did to her bewray

A litle valley subiect to the same,

All cover'd with thicke woodes that quite it ouercame.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 7.

So (after Diomed) instantly, the field was ouercome
With thicke impressions of the Greekes.

Chapman. Homer. Iliad, book iv. fol. 60.

About his [Hector] lips, a fume
Stood, as when th' ocean is inrag'd, his eyes were ouercome
With fervor, and resembl'd flames ; set off by his darke browes.

Id. Ib. book xv. fol. 213.

OVER-COSTLY, too costly ; too highly valued or
prized, too expensive.

Those playes which are usually acted and frequented in over-
costly, effeminate, strange, meretricious, lust-exciting apparell, are
questionless unseemly, yea unlawful unto Christians.

Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, act v. sc. 7.

OVER-COVER, to cover over, to conceal.

The denyll our aduersary is not onely content to sette vs in this
lowe and vyle offyce, but also hee hath taken awaye the lyght of
doynge good workes, and ouer covered vs with darckness.

Fisher. The Seuen Penytentyall Psalmes, sig. y. 5.

And wouldest thou haue hir to looke at thee so ouer-covered with
naughtynes.

Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman, sig. I.

The bags were old and overcovered with dust as if they had lain
there 40 years.

Wood. Fasti Oxoniensis, vol. ii. fol. 67.

OVER-COUNT, to count or compute too much, too
many, in comparison with another ; more than ; to tell
or number more than.

At land thou know'st

How much we do o're-count thee.

Pom. At land indeed

Thou dost orecount me of my father's house.

Shakspeare. Antony and Cleopatra, fol. 349.

OVER-CREDULOUS, too credulous, credulous to
excess ; believing, trusting too easily.

Let us not be so over-credulous, unless God hath blinded us, as
to trust our dear souls into the hands of men that beg so devoutly
for the pride and gluttony of their own backs and bellies, that sue
and solicit so eagerly, not for the saving of souls, the consideration
of which can have here no place at all, but for their bishopricks,
deaneries, prebends, and chanonies.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 27. Of Reformation in England.

And thus I hope I have satisfactorily answered this objection
without shifts or evasions, and rectified these mistaken fathers'
meanings, with which our opposites have seduced the illiterate
over-credulous vulgar.

Prynne. Treachery and Disloyalty, &c. part iii. p. 143.

OVER-CROW, to crow over ; to triumph over, to
insult.

HAM. O, I dye Horatio :

The potent poyson quite ore-crowes my spirit.

Shakspeare. Hamlet, fol. 281.

Little him answered the oake againe,
But yeilded, with shame and grieve adawed,
That of a weede hee was overcrawed.

Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. February.

Then gan the villain him to overcraw,

And brought unto him swords, ropes, poison, fire,
And all that might him to perdition draw.

Id. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 9.

OVER-DARE, to dare to an excess ; to face dan-
ger, to provoke it, to an excess, rashly, wantonly.

And danger ouer-dares, if it

From iustice disagree.

Warner. Albion's England, book iii. ch. xvi.

Could you not cure one, sir, of being too rash
And over-daring ? there now's my disease :

Fool hardy as they say.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Cure, act iii. sc. 1.

OVER-DATE, to date or mark, note or fix a time,
gone or passed over ; to count or reckon passed or be-
yond the right time.

And had he also redeem'd his overdated minority from a pupilage
under bishops, he would much less have mistrusted his parliament.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 440. An Answer to Eikon Basilike.

OVER-DEAR, too dear, dear to an excess ; too
highly prized, valued or esteemed.

þer ne ssolde non mete ne drynke, bote yt were ouerdeare.

R. Gloucester, p. 389.

Neither are these earthly comforts more defective in yielding full
satisfaction to the soul, then dangerous in their over-dear fruition :
for too much delight in them, robs us of more solid contentments.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 501. Of Contentation, sec. 7.

OVER-DEEP, too deep ; dipped or sunk too low ;
consequentially, holding too much.

Too much oyl puts out the lamp ; both reason and health are
drowned in over-deep cups.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 11. Christian Moderation, book i. sec. 7.

OVER-DELICATE, too delicate ; delicate, nice,
dainty, to an excess.

OVER-
COVER.OVER-
DELI-
CATE.

OVER-
DELI-
CATE.

Both religion and right reason require, that we should not be wanton, and *over-delicate* in our contentments, that our pleasures should be like ourselves, masculine and temperate.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 11. *Christian Moderation*, book i. sec. 7.

OVER-
EAGER.

OVER-DIGHT, *dight*, decked, arrayed or covered over.

Tho, soone as day discovered heaven's face
To sinful men with darknes *overdight*,
This gentle crew gan from their eye-lids chace
The drowzie humour of the dampish night,
And did themselves into their iourney dight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 8.

OVER-DO, } A. S. *ofer-done*, done too much.

OVER-DONE, } To do too much, to do or act, to an excess.

Thing that is *overdon*, it wol not preve
Aright, as clerkes sain it is a vice;
Wherfore in that I hold him lewed and nice.
Chaucer. The Chanones Yemannes Prologue, v. 16113.

For any thing so *over-done*, is frō the purpose of playing, whose end both at the first and now, was, and is to hold as 'twer the mirrour vp to nature.
Shakspeare. Hamlet, fol. 266.

Fear still supererogates and *overdoes*.
South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 219.

OVER-DRESS, to dress too much; to dress, deck, clothe, or adorn with clothes to an excess.

But treat the goddess like a modest fair,
Nor *over-dress*, nor leave her wholly bare;
Let not each beauty every where be spy'd,
Where half the skill is decently to hide.
Pope. Essays. Epistle 4. v. 52.

To suit the dress demands the actor's art,
Yet there are those who *over-dress* the part.
Lloyd. The Actor.

OVER-DRIVE, A. S. *ofer-drifan*.

To drive or force to move along, too much, too far, too fast.

And he sayd vnto him: my lord knoweth y^t I haue tendre children, ewes and kyne with yong, vnder myne hande, which yf men should *ouerdryue* but euen one daye, the hole flocke woulde die.
Bible, Anno 1551. Genesis, ch. xxxiii.

OVER-DROWNED, *drowned*, drenched, steeped in moisture, wetted, too much, to an excess.

When casting round her *over-drowned* eyes,
She on a marble rock at hand, beheld,
In characters deepe cut with iron stroke,
A shepherd's moane.
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book ii. song 1.

OVER-DRY, too dry; dry or drained, parched to an excess. See an Example from Bacon in v. OVER-MOIST.

Such are butter'd meats, condite, powdered, and *overdried*.
Burton. Anatomy of Melancholy.

OVER-DYE, to dye too much; to dye, stain, or tinge with too much colour.

But were they false
As o're-dy'd blacks, as wind, as waters; false
As dice are to be wish'd, by one that fixes
No borne 'twixt his and mine; yet were it true.
To say this boy were like me.

Shakspeare. Winter's Tale, fol. 278.

OVER-E'AGER, } Too eager; eager, sharp,
OVER-E'AGERLY, } keen, ardent to an excess.

I have seen sad examples of extravagance in the more modest and private, but *over-eager* pursuits of these recreations, [games of chance].
Goodman. Wint. Ev. Conf. p. 1.

We cannot be sufficiently thankfull for what we have, whiles we do *over-eagerly* reach after what we have not.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 548. *The Balm of Gilead*, sec. 2.

OVER-EARNEST, too earnest; earnest, (*yearning*.) anxious, ardent, eager, solicitous, intent upon, to excess.

BRU. Yes Cassius, and from henceforth
When you are *ouer-earnest* with your Brutus,
Hee'l thinke your mother chides, and leaue you so.
Shakspeare. Julius Cæsar, fol. 125.

Whether happening by chance, or whether the two captains did *over-earnestly* seek each to get the upper hand.

Raleigh. History of the World, book v. ch. vi. sec. 3. fol. 784.

OVER-EXQUISITE, too exquisite; exquisite, sought, selected too nicely, too anxiously; too anxious or careful in selecting.

EL. BR. Peace, brother, be not so *over-exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils.
Milton. Comus, v. 359.

OVER-EYE, to eye, see, or look over; to over-see, to over-look, to observe.

Here sit I in the skie,
And wretched fooles secrets heedfully *ore-eye*.
Shakspeare. Love's Labour Lost, fol. 133.

Within this eight hours, I took leave of him,
And *over-ey'd* him, having some slight business
That forc'd me out o' th' way.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Wild Goose Chase, act i. sc. 1.

OVER-FALL, D. *ouer-vallen*; to fall over; the falls or over-falls of the Nile were called *Catadupi*. See CATADUPE.

Tostatus addeth, that those people which dwelt near those falls of waters are deaf from their infancy, like those that dwell near the Catadupe, or *over-falls* of Nilus. But this I hold as feign'd.

Raleigh. History of the World, book i. ch. iii. sec. 7. fol. 27.

OVER-FARRE, too far, to too great an extent or degree.

But though I could not with such estimable wonder *ouer-farre* beleue that, yet *thus farre* I will boldly publish her, she bore a minde that enuy could not but call faire.

Shakspeare. Twelfth Night, fol. 260.

OVER-FIERCE, } Too fierce; fierce, furious, or
OVER-MEEK, } violent to excess.

Too meek; meek, mild, or gentle to excess.

How coude August so many yeares well passe?
Nor *overmeke* nor *overferce* he was.

Vncertaine Auctors. Praise of Measure Keeping.

OVER-FLOAT, D. *ouer-vlieten*; Ger. *uber-fliessen*. To float (A. S. *fleot-an*) over; to flow over, to pass over upon the surface.

Ev'n in their lines and trenches they contend;
And scarce their walls the Trojan troops defend:
The town is fill'd with slaughter, and o'erfloats,
With a red deluge, their increasing moats.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book x.

OVER-FLOW, v. } Lat. *flu-ere*; A. S. *flow-an*,
OVER-FLOW, n. } *ofer-flowan*, *superfluere*; D.
OVER-FLO'WING, n. } *ouer-vloeden*; Sw. *ofwer-floda*.

To flow over; to move as water over the brim, to rise, to be or exist in an excess of fullness, in superfluity, copiousness, or plenty; to be full or abundant, copious or plentiful to an excess; to abound.

To flow over; to submerge, to inundate; to run or spread over.

They schulen gye vnto youre bosum a good mesure and wel filled, and shakun togider and *overflowynge*.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. vi.

Here cares redouble; loue doth rise and rage againe,
And *ouerflowes* with swellyng stormes of wrath.

Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book iv.

OVER-
EAR-
NEST.OVER-
FLOW.

OVER-
FLOW.
—
OVER-
FREELY.

Within that wood there was a covert glade,
Foreby a narrow foord, to them well knowne,
Through which it was uneath for wight to wade,
And now by fortune it was *overflowne*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 5.

LEO. A kinde *overflow* of kindnesse, there are no faces truer,
then those that are so wash'd, how much better is it to weep for joy,
then to joy at weeping?

Shakspeare. Much Ado about Nothing, fol. 101.

Thy *overflow* of good, conuerts to bad,
And thy abundant goodnesse shall excuse
This deadly blot in thy digressing sonne.
Id. Richard II. fol. 43.

Nor swelling streames of that god snakie-pac'd,
Which hath so often with his *overflowing*
Thee drenched.

Spenser. The Ruins of Rome.

Poets, that lasting marble seek,
Must carve in Latin or in Greek:
We write in sand, our language grows,
And like the tide our work *o'erflows*.

Waller. Of English Verse.

Other passions, like other rivers, are most liked, when they calmly
flow within their wonted banks; but of seraphic love, as of Nilus,
the very inundations might be desireable, and his *overflowings* make
him the more welcome.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. fol. 253. *Seraphic Love.*

Nor was it his indigence that forced him to make the world,
thereby to make new acquisitions; but his goodness, that pressed
him to manifest, and to impart his glory, and the goods, which he
so *overflowingly* abounds with.

Id. Ib. fol. 270.

OVER-FLUTTER, to *flutter over*; to move over,
as any thing *floating*, when shaken by the wind.

Already this hot cock in bush and tree,
In field and tent *o'erflutters* his next hen;
He asks her not who did so taste, nor when.

Donne. The Progress of the Soul.

OVER-FLY. A. S. *ofer-fleon*; D. *ouer-vliegghen*,
supervolare, to *fly over*.

— A sailing kite
Can scarce *o'erfly* them in a day and night.

Dryden.

OVER-FOND, } Too *fond*; *fond*, doating upon,
OVER-FO'NDLY. } loving to an excess.

Lament not Eve, but patiently
What justly thou hast lost; nor set thy heart,
Thus *over-fond* on that which is not thine.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book xi. v. 289.

But *Donnegilda*, cruel, crafty dame,
Great *Allas* mother, *over-fond* of fame.

Brookes. Constantia.

Perhaps, lest Israel *over-fondly* led,
In rating worth when envy leaves the dead,
Might plant a grove, invent new rites divine,
Make him their idol, and the grave their shrine.

Parnell. The Gift of Poetry.

OVER-FORCE, too much, too great, excessive *force*
or violence.

Then Jason; and his javelin seem'd to take,
But fail'd with *over-force* and whizz'd above his back.

Dryden. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book viii.

OVER-FRAUGHT, *fraught* or *freighted* too much;
freighted or laden too heavily.

I saw, I had Love's pinnace *overfraught*.

Donne. Air and Angels.

OVER-FREELY, too *freely*; *freely* or liberally, to
an excess.

Though we may easily play the prodigals in parting (*over-freely*)
with our gifts, we can scarce be so in the payment of our debts.

Boyle. Works, vol. i. p. 255. *Seraphic Love.*

OVER-FREQUENT, too *frequent*; repeated too
often, or too many times.

— You are
Observ'd, against the gravity long maintain'd
In Italy, (where to see a maid unmasq'd
Is held a blemish) to be *over-frequent*
In giving or receiving visits.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Fair Maid of the Inn, act i. sc. 1.

OVER-FRIEZED, *friezed over*; or covered over
with *frieze*.

On their heddies were bonnettes all opened at the iiiii. quarters,
ouerfrysed with flat gold of damaske.

Hall. Henry VIII. The second Yere.

OVER-FRUITFUL, too *fruitful*; *fruitful* or pro-
ductive to an excess.

It had formerly been said, that the easiness of blank verse renders
the poet too luxuriant; but that the labour of rhyme bounds and
circumscribes an *over-fruitful* fancy.

Dryden. Prose Works, vol. i. p. 28. *Of Dramatick Poesie.*

OVER-FULL, too *full*; *filled* or laden to an excess.

But being *ouer-full* of selfe-affaires,
My mind did lose it.

Shakspeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, fol. 146.

OVER-GILD, A. S. *ofer-gildan*; *super-deaurare*;
D. *ouer-galden*; Ger. *uber-golden*.

To *gild over*; to cover over with gold.

Of siluere wele *ouer-gilt*.

R. Brunne, p. 167.

It was of laton *ouergylte*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book viii. p. 253.

What if they wold & I shew you, that thei haue sene that the
pece of siluer was *ouer gilte*.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 126. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies.*

OVER-GIRDED, *girded* or *girt*, too much, too
closely; *girded*, fastened, bound, constrained to an
excess.

When the gentle west winds shall open the fruitful bosom of the
Earth, thus *over-girded* by your imprisonment, then the flowers put
forth and spring, and then the sun shall scatter the mists, and the
manuring hand of the tiller shall root up all that burdens the soil
without thank to your bondage.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 52. *Reason of Church Government.*

OVER-GLAD, too *glad*; *glad* or cheerful, joyous
or rejoicing to an excess.

But whan I am there, as she is,
Myn hert, as I you saide er this,
Sometyme of hir is sore adradde,
And sometye is *ouergladde*,
All out of reule, and out of space.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iv. p. 99.

OVER-GLANCE, to *glance over*; to throw or cast
the eyes over.

NATH. I will *ouerglance* the superscript.

Shakspeare. Love's Labour Lost, fol. 132.

OVER-GLIDE, to *glide over*; to move or pass,
smoothly, evenly, and steadily over.

[That sonne] whose glaunsing light the cords dyd *ouer glyde*.
Wyatt. Ps. 32. The Auctor.

OVER-GO, } A. S. *ofer-gan*; D. *ouer-gaen*; Sw.

OVER-GONE. } *ofer-ga*, *transire*, to go or pass over;
and consequently to surpass, to exceed, to excel.

To go or pass over; and consequently, to oppress or
tread down, to weigh down, to subject, to subdue.

he erle ansuerd nouht, he lete þat word *ouer-go*,
No þing þor on he þouht, tille vengeaunce felle on þo.

R. Brunne, p. 220.

OVER-
FRE-
QUENT
—
OVER-
GO.

OVER-
GO.

I trowe it is *ouergone* forgh William conqueroure.
R. Brunne, p. 66.

OVER-
GREEDY.

Edward is dede, allas! messengers *ouerwent*
To William. Id. p. 69.

And yet thou hast this comfort, lo parde,
That as her ioyes moten *ouergone*,
So mote her sorrowes passen everichone.
Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book i. p. 234.

But Saul let it *ouergone*,
And did not the gods heste.
Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vii. p. 236.

The daies whan the sonne brent,
A large cloude hem *ouerwent*.

Id. *Ib.* book v. p. 136.

Wherein these menne liste like lustye scholers to passe and
ouer goe theyr madde mayster in this poynte, and denye these
things all together. Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 478.

The bounds once *ouergone* that hold men in,
They never stay; but on from bad to worse.
Daniel. *History of Civil Wars*, book iv.

AMINT. Forgive what I have done;
For I am so *ore-gone* with injuries
Unheard of, that I lose consideration
Of what I ought to do.
Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Maid's Tragedy*, act iii.

OVER-GORGED, *gorged* too much; *gorged* or
glutted, crammed to an excess.

By diuillish policy art thou grown great,
And like ambitious Sylla *ouer-gorg'd*,
With gobbets of thy mother-bleeding heart.
Shakspeare. *Henry VI. Second Part*, fol. 137.

To turn purveyor to an *ouergorg'd*
And bloated spider, till the pamp'rd pest
Is made familiar, watches his approach,
Comes at his call, and serves him for a friend.
Couper. *The Task*, book v.

OVER-GRACE, to *grace* too much; to favour, to
honour, to decorate to an excess.

But that you think to *ouergace* me with
The marriage of your sister, troubles me.
Beaumont and Fletcher. *A King and no King*, act i. sc. i.

OVER-GRASSED, *grassed* too much; covered or
grown *over* with too much grass.

For they bene like fowle wagmoires *ouergrast*.
Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar*. September.

OVER-GREAT, } D. *ouer-groot*, *permagnus*.
OVER-GREATNESS. } Too *great*; *great*, grown, in-
creased, augmented, enlarged, magnified; aggrandized
to an excess.

But when a man hath *ouergret* a wit,
Ful oft him happeth misusen it.
Chaucer. *The Chanones Yemannes Prologue*, v. 16116.

Well, though my folie be greater then my fortune, yet *ouergreat*
were mine vnconstancie, if (in mine owne behalfe) I should compile
so manie sundrie songs and sonets.
Gascoigne. *To the Readers generally*.

Which kinde of behauiour prouoked their rage the more, as if
this his *ouergreat* feare had certainly argued a guilty conscience.
Savile. *Tacitus*, book iii. fol. 104.

The *ouergreatness* of Seleucus brought no less danger to the rest
of the new kings than that of Antigonus had done.
Raleigh. *History of the World*, book iv. ch. v. sec. 5. fol. 526.

Neither was there ever prince bereaved of his dependance by his
Councell; except where there hath bene, either an *ouergreatnesse*
in one counsellour, or an overstrict combination in diuers; which
are things soone found, and holpen.

Bacon. *Essay* 20. p. 120.

OVER-GREEDY, too *greedy*; *greedy*, hungering,
ravenous after, to an excess.

While he is so *ouergreedy* to fix a name of ill sound upon ano-
ther note, how stupid he is to expose himself or his own friends to
the same ignomy.

Milton. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 107. *An Apology for Smectymnus*.
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OVER-GROSS, Ger. *ubergross*; too *gross*; *gross*,
great, coarse, to excess.

But then it must be such a fatness (for as for sweet things, they
are in effect always esculent) as is not *ouergross*, and loading of the
stomach. Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. vii. sec. 630.

OVER-GROW, } To *grow over*; to *grow* too
OVER-GROWTH. } much or too large; to bud or
germinate, to vegetate; to increase, to enlarge to an
excess.

Then may I compt their loue, like seed that soone is sown,
Yet lacking droppes of heauely dew, with weedes is *ouergrowe*.
Gascoigne. *Hearbes*. *An absent Dame thus complayneth*.

So can oure soule haue no place for the good corne of spiritual
plesure, as long as it is *ouergrown* with the barreyne weedes of carnall
delectacion.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 74. *A Treatise vpon Wordes of
Scripture*.

Whereby the vulgar may become so wise,
That (with a self-presumption *over-grown*)
They may of deepest mysteries debate,
Control their betters, censure acts of state.
Daniel. *History of Civil Wars*, book vi.

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation, and now *grown*
Suspected to a sequent king who seeks
To top their *over-growth*, as inmate guests
Too numerous.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book xii. l. 166.

The fortune, in being the first in an invention, or in a privilege,
doth cause some times a wonderfull *ouergrowth* in riches; as it was
with the first sugar man in the Canaries.

Bacon. *Essay* 34. p. 209.

Even treason itself dreads not a discovery, if the *over-grown*
traytor be but mighty enough to bear it out.
South. *Sermons*, vol. iv. p. 157.

OVER-HAILE, or } To *hale over*, to draw *over*;
OVER-HAUL. } to spread *over*, to spread out
for examination, and consequentially, to examine.

In Drayton it seems to signify, to exhaust or draw
forth; *sc.* the wind, the breath.

By that, the welked Phœbus gan auaile
His wearie waine; and now the frostie night
Her mantle black through Heaven gan *overhaile*.
Spenser. *Shepherd's Calendar*. January.

No hunter so but finds the breeding of the west
The only kind of hounds for mouth, and nostril best;
That cold doth seldom fret nor heat doth *overhail*.
Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 3.

OVER-HAND, D. *ouer-hand*; the upper *hand*;
the superiority.

As though he had gotten therby a great *ouerhand* on me in y^e
matter.
Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 965. *The Debellacion of Salem
and Byzance*.

[The kyngdome of Christe] shal haue the *ouerhande* tyl his ene-
myes be made hys fotestole.
Bible, Anno 1551. Psalm 110. note.

OVER-HANDLED, *handled* too much; treated of,
(in talk or discourse,) discoursed of, too much.

Nay, then, quoth Adon, you will fall again
Into your idle *over-handled* theme.
Shakspeare. *Venus and Adonis*.

OVER-HANG, D. *ouer-hangen*, *super-pendere*;
to hang *over*; to impend *over*.

Or if from where he is he doe espie
Some apricock upon a bough thereby,
Which *overhangs* the tree on which he stands,
Climbes up and strives to take it with his hands.
Browne. *Britannia's Pastorals*, book ii. song 4.

OVER-
HANG.OVER-
HEAD.

Look o'er thy head, Maximian,
Look to thy terrour, what *over-hangs* thee.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Prophetess, act v. sc. 1.
Beside a poplar that *o'erhangs* the flood,
On the green turf his darts conspicuous stood.
Fawkes. Statius, book ix. v. 331.

OVER-HAPPY, too *happy*; enjoying too much
happiness or felicity.

Lord! would men let me alone,
What an *over-happy* one
Should I think myself to be,
Might I in this desert place,
Which most men by their voice disgrace,
Live but undisturb'd and free.

Cotton. The Retirement.

OVER-HARDEN, } Ger. *uber-harten*; to harden
OVER-HARDY. } too much; *overhardy*, met.,
is too *hardy*; firm, bold, daring, confident, to an excess.

He was *ouer hardy*, þe Danes he gan assaile.

R. Brunne, p. 23.

In youth I was often *ouerhardie* to put my name in ballance of
doubtful judgments.

Gascoigne. To the Reuerende Deuines.

By laying it in the air, it has acquired such a hardness, that it
was brittle like *over-hardened* steel.

Boyle.

OVER-HASTE, } D. *ouer-haesten, præprope-*
OVER-HASTY, } rare; too much *haste*; too much,
OVER-HASTILY, } too great speed or swiftness; or
OVER-HASTINESS. } despatch.

Over-hasty, met. having the feelings or passions too
quickly excited; too precipitate or rash.

Though thou to loves courte pursewe
Yet sit it wel, that thou eschewe,
That thou the courte not *ouerhast*,
For so thou might thy tyme wast.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 85.

For it hath well appeared, & wel ben pruned too, that the spiritual
iudges haue yet hitherto in arresting for heresy, right wel examined
and considered fyrst both the cause and the necessite, and haue been
rather therin manye tymes to slowe, then anye time *ouerhasty*.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 1012. The Debellacion of Salem
and Byzance.

We would not have those that read this worke of Sylva Sylvarum
account it strange, or thinke that it is an *over-haste*, that we have
set down particulars untried.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. vi. sec. 525.

The collection went not through the whole land, by reason there
was hope given of a peaceable reconcilment; so as many that were
not *over-hasty* in their payment, escaped without contributing at all.

Baker. King James, Anno 1621.

Manie of the Normans pursuing the Englishe *ouerhastilie* procure
their own death.

Holinshed. The Historie of England, vol. i. book viii. ch. x. p. 761.

To give him advice not to march away *over-hastily* from the place
wherein he was fortified.

Raleigh. History of the World, book v. ch. i. sec. 3. fol. 555.

His reply was, that it was well if the duke's *ouerhastiness* did
not turn to his disadvantage.

Raresby. Mem. p. 129.

OVER-HEAD, *over* or above the *head*; being, or
being raised, on high, aloft.

— Dire was the noise
Of conflict; *over-head* the dismal hiss
Of fiery darts in flaming volies flew,
And flying vaulted either host with fire.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book vi. l. 212.

While, *over-head*, a flock of new sprung fowl
Hangs in the air, and does the sun control;
Dark'ning the sky they hover o'er and shrowd
The wanton sailors with a feather'd cloud.

Waller. On St. James's Park.

OVER-HEAR, A. S. *ofer-hyran*.

Perhaps, to *hear over*, (sc. any thing behind which
a listener is placed,) or to *hear* too much, that which it
was not intended should be *heard* by the party *hearing*.

Whilst in this sort his suit he amorously preferr'd,
Moylvennil near at hand the north wind *over-heard*.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 10.

Ofspring of heav'n and earth, and all earth's lord,
That such an enemy we have, who seeks
Our ruin, both by thee inform'd I learn,
And from the parting angel *over-heard*.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 276.

Perhaps your sentiment is right,
Heav'n grant we may not suffer by't.
For should friend Davies *overhear*,
He'll publish ours another year.

Lloyd. The two Rubrick Posts.

OVER-HEAT, to *heat* too much; to *heat*, to in-
flame to an excess. See OVER-COLD for an example
from Bacon.

Ah! gracious God that I might see
A time when it were dangerous for me
To be *o'er-heat* with praise!
But I within me bear, alas! too great allays.

Cowley. Ode upon Verses of Lord Broghill's.

OVER-HEAVY, too *heavy*; weighing too much, of
too great a weight or burthen.

And as for such beastes as would not come home, if they be
not *ouerheauy* they may beare theim home, and those that be to
heauy to be boren home, tye ropes to theyr tailes and draw them
home.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 993. The Debellacion of Salem
and Byzance.

OVER-HELE, A. S. *ofer hel-an, operire*.

To *hele* or *heal*, i. e. to cover *over*.

Dost thou not know me? I too well know thee,
By thy rude voice, that doth so hoarsely blow;
Thy haire, thy beard, thy wings, *ore-hil'd* with snow.

Ben Jonson. Masques at Court, fol. 121. Twelfth Night, (1608.)

OVER-HEND, to overtake, *q. v.* to capture after
pursuit; to reach or come up to.

There, whilst thy entring th' one did th' other stay,
The hindmost in the gate he *overhent*,
And, as he pressed in, him there did slay.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 10.

OVER-HIGH, } Too *high*; raised, lofty, lifted up,
OVER-HIGHLY. } elevated, exalted to an excessive
degree or distance.

See OVER-LOW for an example from Chaucer.

For their ambition, looking *over-high*.
Could in no measure aptly understand
Upon their heads the danger that they drew,
Whose force, too soon, they and their faction knew.

Drayton. The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

Neither of these two authors is *over-highly* commended of
trustiness.

Raleigh. History of the World, book ii. ch. xxv. sec. 4. fol. 340.

OVER-HIP, to *hop over*; to skip, leap, or jump
over, to pass *over*, to omit.

Oure kyng Sir Edward ouer litille he gaf,
Tille his barons was hard, *ouer-hipped* þam ouer haf.

R. Brunne, p. 296.

For by his will he (Couetise) wolde embrace
All that this wide worlde beclippeth,
But euer he somewhat *ouerhippeth*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 138.

Now seyng he had occasion to make mention of the dead, and
spake not one word of purgatory, it is playne inough that he knew
nothyng of it or els was hee very negligent to *ouerhypp* it.

Frith. Workes, fol. 17. Answer to Rastal's Dialogue.

OVER-
HEAR.
—
OVER-
HIP.

OVER-JEALOUS. **OVER-JEALOUS**, too *jealous*; *jealous*, envious, suspicious to an excess.

OVER-LADEN.

Genius self-center'd feels alone
That merit he esteems his own,
And cold, *o'er-jealous* and severe,
Hates, like a Turk, a brother near.

Lloyd. *The Whim*.

OVER-JOY, v. } To *joy*, *enjoy*, or rejoice too
OVER-JOY, n. } much; to be pleased, or delighted,
or gladdened, to an excess.

The Naiads and the Nymphs extremely *overjoy'd*,
And on the winding banks all busily employ'd,
Upon this joyful day, some dainty chaplets twine.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 15.

Boy. They durst not speak,
But blest themselves, and the strange means that had
Made him a Christian in this *over-joy*.

Beaumont and Fletcher, act v. sc. 1.

OVER-JUST, too *just*; *just* to excess, too scrupulously, strictly observant of the law.

Who [God] evermore approves and more accepts
(Best pleas'd with humble and filial submission)
Him who imploring mercy sues for life,
Then who self-rigorous chooses death as due,
Which argues *over-just*, and self-displeas'd
For self-offence, more than for God offended.

Milton. *Samson Agonistes*, l. 515.

OVER-KIND, } Too *kind*; *kind*, benevolent,
OVER-KINDNESS, } beneficent,—to an excess.

CAM. Sicilia cannot shew himself *over-kind* to Bohemia: they were traynd together in their child-hoods; and there rooted betwixt them then such an affection, which cannot chuse but braunch now.

Shakspeare. *Winter's Tale*, fol. 277.

CLAU. O noble sir!
Your *overkindness* doth wring teares from me.

Id. *Much Ado About Nothing*, fol. 119.

OVER-KNOWING, too *knowing* or cunning; too full of *knowledge*, cunning, subtilty.

(To summe up all) the heart of man is wholly set upon cozenage; the understanding *over-knowing*, mis-knowing, dissembling; the will pretending, and inclining contrarily.

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 464. *The Great Imposter*.

OVER-LA'BOUR, v. } To *labour* too much; to
OVER-LA'BOUR, n. } labour, to work, to toil to
an excess; and, consequentially, to weary or fatigue.

There muste the wycked ceasse from their tyrannye, there suche as are *ourlaboured* be at reste.

Bible, Anno 1551. *Job*, ch. iii.

They must pick me out with shackles tir'd,
And *over-labour'd*, at their publick mill,
To make them sport with blind activity?

Milton. *Samson Agonistes*, l. 1337.

Press'd by fresh forces, her *o'erlabour'd* train
Shall quit the ships, and Greece respire again.

Pope. *Homer. Iliad*, book xvi.

OVER-LADEN, D. *ouer-laeden*, *degravare*, *supra vires onerare*.

Laden or *loaded* too much; having too great a burthen put on or imposed; and, consequentially, weighed down, borne down.

"Alas!" she saith, "that ever I was yshape,
To wed a milksop, or a coward ape,
That wol ben *overladde* with euery wight
Thou darst not stonden by thy wiues right."

Chaucer. *The Monkes Prologue*, v. 13917.

For men may *overlade* a ship or barge.

Id. *The Legend of Good Women*, p. 303.

And Vagao shut the chamber dores and wente hys waye, for they were all *ouerladen* wyth wyne.

Bible, Anno 1551. *Judith*, ch. xiii.

Moreouer they neuer vnderstode that saying of hys death because theyr hartes were all way heauie and *ouerlade* with earthly thoughtes.

Tyndall. *Workes*, fol. 260. *An Answer to Sir Thomas More's Dialogues*.

Straight way the boate did sinke, being *ouerladen* with the great companie that leaped in, and so drowned them all.

Stow. *Henry I.* Anno 1120.

OVER-LARGE, too *large*, too wide, too extensive.

For as for doying our neighbour good, and also the working for our owne necessitie, the necessitie may be suche that the church denyeth it not. But whoso do interprete his necessitie *ouer large*, or differe, &c.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 373. *The first Part of the Confutation of Tyndall*.

OVER-LASH, } To *lash* too much, too far; to
OVER-LA'SHING, n. } let loose, to throw out, to cast
OVER-LA'SHINGLY. } out, to excess; to throw out (*jac-tare*) boastingly, vauntingly, vainly, ostentatiously, arrogantly; to boast, to vaunt, to brag, to arrogate too much.

A nationall church is settled in the orderly regiment of certaine grave overseers, ruling under one acknowledged soveraign, by wholesome and unquestionable laws, and by these laws punishable, if they *over-lash*, &c.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 390. *Answer to the Vindication of Smectymnus*, sec. 1.

In a desire to stand but so right as I am, in all honest iudgements, I haue made this speedy and true apologie: beseeching all readers in the feare of God (before whose barre wee shall once give an account of all our *overlashings*) to judge wisely, and uprightly of what I have written.

Id. *Ib.* vol. iii. part ii. fol. 55. *The Old Religion Advocated. To the Reader*.

Although I be far from their opinion who write too *overlashingly*, that the Arabian tongue is in use in two third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet is professed.

Brerewood. *Enquiries touching Languages*.

i. If we should say, that we are not accountable for every hyperbolical clash or flourish occurring in the fathers, (it being well known, that they in their encomiastic speeches, as oratours are wont, following the heat and gaiety of fancy, do sometimes *over-lash*) we should have the pattern of their greatest controvertists to warrant us.

Barrow. *Pope's Supremacy, Supposition 1.* sec. 6. p. 1.

OVER-LATEST, much too *late*; very much too *late*; delayed by far too long.

(That) it, is such an act as can scarce be expiated with floods of *overlatest* teares.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 125. *Episcopacy by Divine Right*, sec. 1.

OVER-LAY, } A. S. *ofer-liegan*; D. *ouer-leg-*
OVER-LA'YING. } *ghen*; Ger. *uber-legen*, *superjacere*, *superponere*.

To *lay over*; and consequently, to cover; to *lay* too heavily upon, to oppress, to crush, to smother.

And tokenes schulen be in the sunne and the moone and in the starres; and in the erthe *ouerteinyng* of folkis. (*Pressura gentium*.)

Wiclif. *Luke*, ch. xxi.

Wel the hoter is the fire, that with ashen it is *ouerlein*.

Chaucer. *The Testament of Loue*, book iii. p. 508.

Full ofte er this it hath be seine
The comen people is *ouerleyne*,
And hath the kynges synne abought,
All though the people agilte nought.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book vii. p. 237.

Cesar perceyuing that thee seuenth legion whyche stode by him was likewise sore *ouerlaide* by the enemy.

Goldyng. *Cæsar. Commentaries*, book ii. fol. 60.

OVER-LAY.
—
OVER-LIVE.

And the sockets for the pillars were of brasse, the hooks of the pillars and their fillets of silver and the *overlaying* of their chapiters of silver, and all the pillars of the court were filleted with silver. *Bible. Modern Version. Exodus, ch. xxxviii. v. 17.*

And then the horse-haire plume, with which he was so *ouerlaid*, Nodded so horribly, he cling'd backe to his nurse and cride.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, book vi. fol. 94.

The folding gates a dazzling light display'd
With pomp of various architrave *ouerlaid*.
Pope. Homer. Odyssey, book xx.

OVER-LEAP, A. S. ofer hlleapan.
To leap over; to jump or spring over.

For a cat of a court. cam whanne hym lykȳde
And *overleap* hem lykȳliche.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 9.

— And, in contempt,
At one slight bound high *overleap'd* all bound
Of hill or highest wall, and sheer within
Lights on his feet.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book iv. l. 181.

Freed from his keepers, thus, with broken reins,
The wanton courser prances o'er the plains:
Or in the pride of youth *o'erleaps* the mounds.
Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book xi.

OVER-LEARNEDNESS, excessive learnedness or knowledge.

In which a man may wonder at these learned criticks *overlearnedness*: and what ropes of sand they make with their kinde of intelligencing knowledge.
Chapman. Homer. Iliad, book xiii. Commentarius.

OVER-LEATHER, i. e. the upper leather. Sw. ofwer-laeder.

Nay, sometime more feeble then shooes, or such shooes as my toes
looke through the *ouer-leather*.
Shakspeare. Taming the Shrew, fol. 209.

OVER-LEAVEN, to leaven, or raise, or swell out too much; to intermix too much of a leavening substance, too much of a substance of less purity; to intermix, to imbue too much.

You grow not mad withall: I love your spirit.
You are not *over-leaven'd*, with your fortune.
Ben Jonson. The Fox, act v. sc. 6.

Or by some habit, that too much *o'erleavens*
The form of plausible manners.
Shakspeare. Hamlet, act i. sc. 4.

OVER-LICK, to lick over; to pass the tongue, to rub the tongue over.

The worst [of his verses] he wild in couert scrole to lurke
Untill the beare were *ouerlickt* afresh.
Turbervile. Epilogue to his Booke.

OVERLIGHT, an excessive light, too great a light.

For we see, that an *over-light* maketh the eyes dazell; insomuch as perpetual looking against the sunne would cause blindness.
Bacon. Natural History, Cent. ix. sec. 871.

OVER-LIVE, } A. S. ofer-libban; Ger. uber-
OVER-LI'VER. } leben; Sw. ofwer-lefwa; super-
vivere, superstes esse.

To live more than, more years than, to a greater age than, another; to survive.

And thus they live unto hir lives ende
In parfit joye, and Jesu Crist us sende
Husbondes meke and yonge, and fressh a-bed,
And grace to *overlive* hem that we wed.
Chaucer. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6842.

And Israel served the Lord all the dayes of Josua, and all the daies of the elders that *ouerliued* Josua, and which had seen all the workes of the Lord that he had done to Israel.
Bible, Anno 1551. Joshua, ch. xxiv.

She and her husband thought to leue (Prince Edward her sonne) bothe *ouerlyuer* of their progenye, and also of their kyngdome.
Hall. Edward IV. The tenth Yere.

A fewe of vs onely remain that haue *ouerliued*, as I may say, not only others, but also ourselues.
Savile. Tacitus, fol. 184. The Life of Julius Agricola.

Hereupon a peace was concluded, which was published a little before Christmasse, in the fourteenth yeare of the king's raigne, to continue for both the king's liues, and the *ouer-liuer* of them, and a yeare after.
Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 191.

And if it chanced anie of them to depart this life, the *ouerliuers* should persist therein, vntill the time that they had brought their purpose to some good effect.
Holinshed. Richard II. Anno 1388. vol. ii. p. 786.

OVER-LOAD, v. to load or lade too much; to put on or impose too great, too heavy a burthen: to overburthen.

And if I have forgotten any arte,
Which hath bene taught, or exercised there,
Pray you to God, the good be not abusde,
With glorious shewe, of *ouerloading* skill.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

OVER-LONG, D. ouer-lang, prolongus.

Too long: lengthened, prolonged, too much, too far.

It resembleth to those flieng flies that we clepen bees, that after that he hath shedde his agreeable honnyes, he flieth away, and stingeth the herts of hem that ben smitten with biting *ouerlonge* holden. (*Nimis tenaci morsu.*)

Chaucer. Boecius, book iii. p. 427.

And all these thynges we haue in holy saintes liues so many examples, that it were *ouer long* to rehearse them.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 369. The First Part of the Confutation of Tyndall.

Both the parties wallowing *ouerlong* in the stinking puddle of adulterie, suspicion began to creepe in some townesmen's brains.
Holinshed. The Description of Ireland, vol. vi. ch. iii. p. 32.

OVER-LOOK, v. } To look over; to supervise, to
OVER-LO'OKER. } survey, to inspect, to superin-
tend. See OVERSEE.

To look over; to pass over in looking, and, consequently, not to see; and hence, to disregard, to neglect, to omit.

Whan I had red this tale wele,
And *overlooked* it every dele,
Me thought wonder if it were so.
Chaucer. Dreame, p. 321.

Me thinketh by right, soche people should haue no maistrie, ne been *ourlookers*, ouer none of thy seruantes.
Chaucer. The Testament of Loue, book i. p. 471.

Time makes the tender twig
to bousteous tree to grow:
It makes the oake to *overlooke*
the slender shrubs bylow.
Turbervile. That time conquereth all things.

He, having *overlookt* their pass at ease,
Gan at the length them to rebuke againe,
That no good trade of life did entertaine,
But lost their time in wandring loose abroad.
Spenser. Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Our syens, put in wilde and sauage stock,
Spirt vp so suddenly into the clouds,
And *ouer-looke* their grafters?
Shakspeare. Henry V. fol. 79.

Mo. His sole childe my lord, and bequeathed to my *ouer-looking*.
Id. All's Well That Ends Well, fol. 230.

He said no more; but crown'd a bowl, unbid:
The laughing nectar *overlook'd* the lid.
Dryden. Homer. Iliad, book i.

Where the eye is emboldened with the encouraging view of some vast enjoyment pressing close upon the heels of a present suffering, it diffuses such a noble bravery and courage into all the faculties,

OVER-LIVE.
—
OVER-LOOK.

OVER-LOOK. both of soul and body, as makes them *overlook* all dangers; and by *overlooking*, conquer and get above them.
South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 201.

OVER-MAGNI-FYING. **OVER-LOOP**, spoken contractedly *orlop*. Skinner derives from D. *over-loopen*, (*over-leap*), *percurrere*, *pertransire*, *supercurrere*, to run or pass over by running; and calls it—the flooring (*contabulatio*) between the hold and the hatches.

In extremity we carry our ordnance better than we were wont, because our nether *overloops* are raised commonly from the water; to wit, between the lower part of the port and the sea.

Raleigh.

OVER-LOVE, to *love* too much; to *love*, to delight in, be pleased or gratified with, to an excess.

How should wee scorne to think that an heathen man should laugh either at our ignorance or impotence? ignorance, if we thought too highly of earthly things; impotence, if we *over-loved* them.
Hall. Works, vol. i. decad. 2. epist. 10. fol. 282.

ÆCI. I need no sword, nor friend in this, pray leave me;
And as ye love me, do not *overlove* me.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Valentinian, act iv. sc. 2.

For by nature we are as prone to *over-value* as to *over-love* ourselves.
South. Sermons, vol. x. p. 8.

OVER-LOW, too *low*; too *laid*, dejected, or depressed.

Thou byndest the elements, that the fyre, that is purest, ne fly nat *ouer hie* ne that the heauinesse ne draw not down *ouerlowe* the yerthes that be ploughed in the waters.

Chaucer. Boecius, book iii. p. 429.

OVER-LUSCIOUS, too *luscious*; exceedingly delicious; or sweet to the utmost excess.

Quinces, or apples, &c. if you keep them long, drown them in honey; but because honey (perhaps) will give them a taste *over-lushious*, it were good to make triall in powder of sugar, or in syrrop of wine only boyled to height.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. vii. sec. 624.

OVER-LUSTY, too *lusty*; *lusty*, licentious, to an excess.

And the third houre of drowsie morning nam'd,
Proud of their numbers, and secure in soule,
The confident and *ouer-lustie* French,
Do the low-rated English play at dice.

Shakspeare. Henry V. fol. 83.

OVER-LY, } A. S. *ofer-lice*, carelessly, super-
O'VERLINESS. } ficially, negligently, *overly*. Somner.
Superficial, careless, neglectful, contemptuous, supercilious.

Thus took he purpose love's craft to sue,
And thought he would worken privily,
First for to hide his desire in mewe
From everie wight iborne, al *overly*.

Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, p. 231.

So I have seen friends upon neglect of duty grow *overly*; upon *overlinesse* strange; upon strangenesse to utter defiance.

Hall. Works, vol. i. ch. vii. fol. 98. *The Art of Divine Meditation*.

And therefore no marvaile if they abate contrition, by acquiring onely a sufficient and enough, a kinde of *overly* desire to serve God anew.

Mountagu. Appeale to Cæsar, ch. xxxvi. fol. 317.

The life and soule of it [gentility] is in noble and virtuous disposition, in gallantness of spirit without hautinesse, without insolence, without scornfull *overliness*: shortly, in generous qualities, carriage, actions.

Hall. Works, vol. vi. decad. 6. epist. 6. fol. 357.

OVER-MA'GNIFYING, } *Magnifying* too much;
OVER-MU'LTIPLYING. } enlarging, amplifying,
aggrandizing to excess.

Multiplying too much; multiplying, repeating the number too often, too frequently.

Our Romanists exceed this way, in their devotions to the cross; both in *over-multiplying* and in *over-magnifying* of it.

Hall. Sermon 13. Philippians, ch. iii. v. 18, 19.

OVER-MALAPERT, too *malapert*: *pert*, saucy to a great excess.

Some of them may seeme to be *oversharpe* and virulent against players, playes, and play-haunters; others of them may be construed to be *overmalepert* and censorious.

Prynne. Histrio-Mastix. Preface * * 4.

OVER-MANNER, above measure, *supra modum*.

For *ouer maner* we weren greued *ouer-myght*, (*supra virtutem*), so that it anoiede us ghe (*etiam*) to lyue.

Wiclif. 2 Corinthians, ch. i.

OVER-MARCH, to *march* too far: until tired or weary.

The Prince his horse were *over-marcht*, and the foot beaten off their legs by long marches.

Baker. Charles I. Anno 1643.

OVER-MASTER, Ger. *uber-meistern*; Sw. *oofwer-maestra*.

To gain the *mastery*, greater power, superiority over; to overpower.

So shall neuer any mannes tale nor y^e tale of a thousand against one, *ouermaister* that inward mocion of God, as long as the wyll of the man will continue styll wyth God in cleuying to the fayth.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 696. *The Second Part of the Confutation of Tyndall*.

But sorrow and pity in a weak and *over-master'd* enemy, is look'd upon no otherwise than as the ashes of his revenge burnt out upon itself.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 433. *An Answer to Eikon Basilike*.

Caesar himself doth witnes, that the Gauls complained of their own ignorance in the art of war, and that their own hardiness was *over-mastered* by the skill of their enemies.

Raleigh. History of the World, book v. ch. i. sec. 1. fol. 543.

OVER-MATCH, v. } To be more than a *match*,
OVER-MATCH, n. } more than equal; consequent-
ly, to be superior to, too powerful; to overpower.

That were able in writing to much more thē *ouer matche* them, if they woulde wake and praye and take the penne in hande.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 356. *The First Part of the Confutation of Tyndall*.

The men of Essex *over-match'd* by none,
Under Queen Helen's image marching down.

Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

England, though farre lesse in territory and population [than France] hath beene (neverthelesse) an *overmatch*.

Bacon. Essay on Kingdoms and Estates.

All his party, when the strength of the two champions was judged by the proportion of their limbs, concluded it was *impar pugna*, and that their chief was *over-matched*.

Dryden. Æneid. Dedication.

A writer with a weak head, and a corrupt heart, is an *over-match* for any single pen; like a hireling jade, dull and vicious, hardly able to stir, yet offering at every turn to kick.

Swift. Works, vol. ix. p. 22. *The Public Spirit of the Whigs*.

OVER-ME'ASURE, v. } To *measure* or *mete*;
OVER-ME'ASURE, n. } or calculate or compute
the *measure* too largely, too greatly, too extensively.

To the end, that neither by *over-measuring* their forces, they leese themselves in vaine enterprises, nor on the other side, by undervaluing them, they descend to fearefull and pusillanimous counsell.

Bacon. Essay 29. p. 169.

OVER-MEEK. See **OVER-FIERCE**.

OVER-MERIT, excessive *merit* or desert.

OVER-MAGNI-FYING.

OVER-MERIT.

OVER-MERIT.

First, an *ouer-merit*, (made against him) for conuenient merit, vnto which reward may easily reach, doth best with Kings.

Bacon. *King Henry VII.* fol. 133.

OVER-MUCH.

OVER-MERRY, } Too merry; merry or mirth-
OVER-ME'RRILY. } ful, glad, joyous, careless to excess.

And whan thou seest it is but fantasie,
See that thou sing not *ouermerely*.

Chaucer. *The Court of Loue*, v. 406.

He in to counsell them: haply my presence
May well abate the *ouer-merrie* splene,
Which otherwise would grow into extreames.

Shakspeare. *Taming the Shrew*, fol. 208. Induction

OVER-MICKLE, A. S. *ofer-micel*, *ouer-much*, q. v.
Too much; in too great a degree.

For whan they suffren *ouermuchel* the wronges and vilanies to be don, withouten punishing, they sompne not a man all only for to do newe wrongs, but they commaunden it.

Chaucer. *The Tale of Melibeus*, p. 114.

OVER-MIGHT, *ouer* or above our *might*, strength, or power. See OVER-MANNER.

OVER-MO'DEST, } Too modest; modest, bash-
OVER-MO'DESTLY. } ful, diffident to an excess.

It is the courtier's rule, that *ouermodest* suitors seldome speed. Beloved, we must follow the same rule in the Court of Heaven.

Hales. *Remains*, part i. p. 154.

[The Romans] were doubtful how to order the matter in such wise as they might neither too rudely, like boisterous Gallo Greeks, pretend only the goodness of their swords; nor yet *ouer-modestly*, to retain among the Greeks an opinion of their justice, forbear the occasion of making themselves great.

Ralegh. *History of the World*, book v. ch. v. sec. 4. fol. 749.

OVER-MOIST, } Too moist; moist, wet, or hu-
OVER-MOI'STURE. } mid to an excess.

And that kinde of colligation is not made, either by an *overdry* heat, or an *ouer-moist* heat. For *ouer-moisture* doth somewhat extinguish the heat.

Bacon. *Natural History*, Cent. viii. sec. 706.

OVER-MORE, } More to excess, beyond or in
OVER-MOST. } comparison with something else.
In Chaucer, equivalent to *moreover*, q. v.

Over-most, uppermost, topmost.

And *ouermore* distrayned with sicknesse,
Besides all this he was full greuously,
For vpon him he had an hote accesse,
That day by day him shooke most piteously.

Chaucer. *The Complaint of the Black Knight*, v. 134.

This palle is worne vpon this vestymment, *ouermost* of all, whan an archebysshoppe syngeth his masse.

Fabyan, vol. i. ch. 221. fol. 339.

OVER-MORROW, the day more than, beyond or following, to-morrow.

Vp Sara, let vs make our prayer vnto God to daye, to morrowe, and *ouermorowe*; for these thre nightes wyll we reconcyte our selues with God.

Bible, Anno 1551. *Tobiah*, ch. viii.

OVER-MUCH, *adj.* } Too much; exceeding or
OVER-MUCH, *adv.* } excessive; superfluous, super-
OVER-MU'CHNESS. } abundant.

Thou suest this folc *ouer muche*, that age (against the is,
& thin owe *ouer lute* (*ouer-little*.)

R. Gloucester, p. 525.

But still beware of *ouermuch* resort,

For that perauenture spilleth all thy sport.

Chaucer. *The Court of Loue*, v. 384.

Of this, or other money, none was given to Scipio; neither was he allowed to make press of soldiers for his African voyage; neither did he *ouermuch* labour to obtain it.

Ralegh. *History of the World*, book v. ch. iii. sec. 18. fol. 684.

There are words that doe as much raise a style, as others can de-
presse it. Superlation and *ouer-muchenesse* amplifies. It may be
above faith, but never above a meane.

Ben Jonson. *Discoveries*, fol. 120.

Do thou but thine, and be not diffident
Of Wisdom, she deserts thee not, if thou
Dismiss not her, when most thou need'st her nigh,
By attributing *ouermuch* to things
Less excellent, as thou thyself perceav'st.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book viii. l. 565.

Our palates grow into a relish and liking of the seasoning and
cookery which by custom they are set to; an *ouer-much* use of salt,
besides it occasions thirst and *ouer-much* drinking, has other ill
effects upon the body.

Locke. *Of Education*, sec. 14.

OVER-MULTIPLYING. See OVER-MAGNIFYING.

OVER-MULTITUDE, to exceed or surpass in *mul-
titude* or number.

The herds would *ouer-multitude* their lords.

Milton. *Comus*, v. 731.

OVER-NAME, v. to name over; speak, read, or call
the names over.

For. I pray thee *ouer-name* them, and as thou namest them, I
will describe them, and according to my description, leuell at my
affection.

Shakspeare. *Merchant of Venice*, fol. 163.

OVER-NICE, *adj.* too nice; nice, delicate, fastidi-
ous to an excess.

Away with such *ouer-nice* and curious companions (quoth he
again.)

Hall. *Works*, vol. i. fol. 517. *Noah's Dove*.

Poets, I grant, to rise, must fawn;
They know great ears are *ouer-nice*,
And never shock their patron's vice.

Gay. *Fable 4*. part ii.

OVER-NIGHT, *ouer-noon* (A. S. *ofer-non*) is the
part of the day when *noon* is over, or past; *afternoon*,
ofer-tide, is the part of the day when *ofer-non* is past;
the evening; and *ofer-niht*, the time when evening is
past; when night has begun or commenced; while night
is and before dawn begins.

Thou shalt gone *ouernight*, and that blive,
Unto Deiphebus' house, as thee to play
Thy maladie away the bet to driue,
For which thou seemeth sicke.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book iii. p. 249.

Men having quaff
are friendly *ouernight*;
In dawning drie
a man to man a spright.

Turbervile. *Of Drunkenness*.

Then remayned the chapmen and marchautes once or twyce
ouernyghte without Jerusalem with all maner of wares.

Bible, Anno 1551. 2 *Esdras*, ch. xi.

OVER-NIPPING, too nipping; nipping or pinching
to an excess.

And albeit their wether were bitter and *ouernipping*, and no small
parcell of the water were congeled with frost, yet the earle and his
armie waded ouer on foot.

Holinshed. *Ireland*, Anno 1543. vol. vi. p. 317.

OVER-NOISE, v. to make too much noise; to
quell, suppress, or subdue by noise.

No tide of wine would drown your cares,
No mirth or music *ouer-noise* your fears.

Cowley. *Essays*. Horace. Ode 1. book iii.

OVER-NOME, A. S. *ofer-niman*, *abripere*, *abstra-
here*. Overtaken, q. v.

And with that word his speche faille began.
For from his feet up to his brest was come
The cold of deth, that had him *ouernome*.

Chaucer. *The Knightes Tale*, v. 2802.

OVER-MUCH.

OVER-NOME.

OVERNUMEROUS, too numerous; too many, repeated too often or too frequently.

OVER-PAY. These precepts, as they are not *over-numerous*, so neither verbose, but very sentenciously exprest in a few comprehensive words.
Greiv. Cosmo Sacra, vol. iv. ch. viii. sec. 43. fol. 246.

OVER-OFFICE, to act the officer to excess; sc. of domineering.

It might be the pate of a politician which this
Asse o'croffices.

Shakspeare. Hamlet, fol. 277.

OVER-PAINT, to paint too much; to paint or colour too highly.

I shall not need to *over-paint* that which is garnished with better colours already, than I can lay on.

Ralegh. History of the World, book ii. ch. xvi. sec. 1. fol. 264.

OVER-PAMPERED, pampered too much; fed or clothed luxuriously or luxuriantly. (Fr. *pamprer*, to cover with vine leaves.)

And of great Ganges tell,
Which when full India's showers enforceth him to swell,
Gilds with his glistening sands the *over-pamper'd* shore.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 15.

OVER-PASS, v. to pass over; to move (come or go) over; to surpass or exceed, to rise above, or move, or be superior to.

And the scyence of hym that *ouerpasseth* al temporal moment,
dwelleth in simplicitie of his presence, and consydereth all the infynite spaces of tymes preterittes, and of tymes future.

Chaucer. Boecius, book v. p. 452.

The shadow maketh her beames merke,
And her hornes to shew derke
That part where she hath lost her light
Of Phœbus fully, and the sight,
Till whan the shadow is *ouerpast*.

Id. The Romant of the Rose, p. 210.

A kynge maie spille, a kynge maie saue,
A kynge maie make a lorde a knaue,
And of a knaue a lorde also,
The power of a king stont so
That he the lawes *ouerpasseth*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book vii. p. 219.

Suffre now the twyncklynge of an eye tyl the wrathe be *ouerpast*.
Bible, Anno 1551. Esaye, ch. xxvi.

In rehearsing the adventures which he hath had in his green and youthful years, the pains that he hath indured, and the perils that he hath *over-passed*, we perceive not how the time passeth away.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch. Amiot to the Readers.

Stay, Surry, stay, thou may'st to soon be gone;
Pause till this heat be somewhat *overpast*.
Full little know'st thou whither thou dost run.

Drayton. The Barons' Wars, book ii.

He, and his partners in the vision too,
Fell on their faces at its awful view;
Nor durst look up, till Jesus, at the last,
Came to, and rais'd them, when 'twas *overpast*.

Byrom. Remarks on Dr. Middleton's, &c. v. 54.

OVER-PAY, v. to pay over and above; sc. the value; to satisfy or give satisfaction or recompense for over and above; sc. the value of the thing purchased, or bought, or gained.

HEL. Take this purse of gold,
And let me buy your friendly helpe thus farre,
Which I will *over-pay*, and pay againe
When I have found it.
Shakspeare. All's Well That Ends Well, fol. 244.

Great Churchill owns, charm'd with the glorious sight,
His march o'er-paid by such a promis'd fight.
Addison. The Campaign.

OVER-PEER, to peer or appear over or above; to seem, to look, over or above.

Your argosies, with portly saile,
Like signiors and rich burgers on the flood,
Or, as it were, the pageants of the sea,
Do *ouer-peere* the pettie traffiquers
That curtsie to them.

Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice, fol. 163.

The ocean (*ouer-peering* of his list)
Eats not the flats with more impittous haste
Then young Laertes, in a riotous head,
Ore-bears your officers.

Id. Hamlet, fol. 274.

OVER-PERCH, to perch, or rise, or mount (as a bird to its perch) over; to surmount.

Rom. With Loue's light wings
Did I *ore-perch* these walls,
For stony limits cannot hold Loue out.

Shakspeare. Romeo and Juliet, fol. 59.

OVER-PERSUADED, to persuade (so as to get the better) over; to render too agreeable to be refused; to prevail over; sc. unwillingness or dislike.

Like him, who being in good health, lodged himself in a physician's house, and was *over-persuaded* by his landlord to take physic, of which he died, for the benefit of his doctor.

Dryden. Aeneid. Dedication.

OVER-PERTED, having too much pertness, or sauciness; self-conceit, or self-sufficiency.

Which is a thing of dangerous consequence; especially when an unable spirit, being *overperted* with so high authority, is too passionate in the execution of such an office, as cannot be checked but by violence.

Ralegh. History of the World, book ii. ch. xxii. sec. 10. fol. 317.

OVER-PESTER, to pester, be a pest or plague to; to plague to excess.

And it might well be that the camp was *over-pestered* with those who had been abroad, and now were lodged all close together.

Ralegh. History of the World, book ii. ch. xiv. sec. 4. fol. 285.

OVER-PICTURE, picturing or presenting a picture or portrait, exceeding or excelling.

For her owne person,
It beggered all discription, she did lye
In her pauillion, cloth of gold, of tissue,
O're-picturing that Venus, where we see
The fancie out-worke nature.

Shakspeare. Antony and Cleopatra, fol. 347.

OVER-PLANT, to plant over or transplant; it might also be applied—to plant too much, too much for the ground to bear.

And the Lord sayd, if ye han feith as the corn of Seneuey: ye schulen seye to this more tre, be thou drawn up by the roote, and be *ouer-plantid* into the see: and it schal obeye to you.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. xvii.

OVER-PLEASE, v. to please too much; to please, delight, gratify or indulge to excess.

But it may be also joyned with a further cause, which is more subtil; and it is, that the senses love not to be *over-pleased*, but to have a commixture of somewhat that is in itselfe ingrate.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. viii. sec. 835.

So may I say safely, there can be nothing so advantageous to a secure heart, as to be sin-sick: for hereby, he, who before fell in *overpleasing* himself, begins to displease himself at his fall.

Hall. A Consolatory Letter to one under Censure.

OVER-PLUS, the number or quantity more, or greater than; over and above what is enough, over and above a fixed or settled quantity or number; the surplus or superfluity.

Netheles that that is *ouerpluys*: geue ye almes: & lo al thingis ben clene to you.

Wiclif. Luke, ch. xi.

OVER-PEER.

OVER-PLUS.

OVER-PLUS.

Besides some *ouerplus* (which being kept in store)
Might serue to welcome al their friends, with foison euermore.
Gascoigne. Weeds. The Complaint of the Greene Knight.

OVER-POWER.

Here is to be noted that notwithstandinge the workes which doe
procede of faith, & be neuer so copiose, yet haue we none *ouer-*
plusse to dystribute vnto other.

Bible, Anno 1551. Matthew, ch. xxv. note c.

Hauing assigned vnto them what numbers of the greater and
smaller sorts of cattell they shall spend and inioie for their owne pro-
uision, they send the *ouerplus* yeerlie vnto him to Lewis.

Holinshed. The Description of Britaine, vol. i. ch. x. p. 73.

He has another heart besides his own, both to share and to support
his griefs, and if his joys *overflow*, he can treasure up the *ouerplus*
and redundancy of them in another breast.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 60.

OVER-PLY, to *ply* too much; to *ply* or employ to
excess; to labour too intently, with too great applica-
tion.

— What supports me, dost thou ask?

The conscience, friend, t'have lost them *ouer-ply'd*
In liberty's defence, my noble task,
Of which all Europe talks from side to side.
This thought might lead me through the world's vain mask,
Content, though blind, had I no better guide.

Milton. Sonnet 22. l. 10.

OVER-POISE, *v.* } To *poise* or weigh too much;
OVER-POISE, *n.* } to overbalance, to overweigh.

Whether cripples and mutilated persons, who have lost the great-
est part of their thighs, will not sink but float, their lungs being
abler to waft up their bodies; which are in others *overpoysed* by the
hinder legs; we have not made experiment.

Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours, book iv. ch. vi. p. 247.

Some *overpoise* of sway, by turns, they share;
In peace the people, and the prince in war.

Dryden. Epistle to his Kinsman J. Dryden.

Horace, in his first and second Book of Odes, was still rising, but
came not to his meridian till the third. After which his judgment
was an *overpoise* to his imagination. He grew too cautious to be
bold enough, for he descended in his fourth by slow degrees.

Id.

OVER-PONDEROUS, too *ponderous*, too weighty,
too heavy, too burdensome.

Neither can I think that so reputed and so valu'd as you are, you
would to the forfeit of your own disearning ability, impose upon
me an unfit and *over-ponderous* argument.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 135. Of Education.

OVER-POSTING, to *post over*; to move *over*
quickly, as the *post* moves or travels.

You may thank the vnquiet time, for your quiet o'reposting that action.
Shakspeare. Henry IV. Second Part, fol. 77.

OVER-POTENT, too *potent* or powerful; too
strong.

— Thou the sooner
Temptation found'st, or *over-potent* charms
To violate the sacred trust of silence
Deposited within thee.

Milton. Samson Agonistes, l. 428.

OVER-PO'WER, *v.* } To act with too much *power*,
OVER-PO'WER, *n.* } with greater *power* or strength;
to be too *powerful* or strong; to subject, to suppress,
to subdue.

O now in danger tri'd, now known in armes
Not to be *overpoured*, companions deare,
Found worthy not of libertie alone,
Too meane pretense, but what we more affect,
Honour, dominion, glorie, and renowne.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book vi. l. 419.

For when a state growes to an *over-power*, it is like a great flood,
that will be sure to overflow.

Bacon. Essay 58. p. 337.

They spoke like men conquered with an *overpowering* force and
evidence of the most concerning truths.

South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 436.

From nature intirely corrupted nothing could proceed but evil;
from *overpowering* grace nothing could proceed but good.

Jortin. Dissertation 1. p. 6.

OVER-PRAISING, to *praise* too much; to bestow
too great *praise* or commendation; to speak of as *prized*
or estimated too highly.

Serpent, thy *overpraising* leaves in doubt
The vertue of the fruit, in thee first prov'd.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 615.

OVER-PRESS, *v.* to *press over*; to *press* or
squeeze too much, too strongly, too heavily.

The cardinals & other prelates fled to the castel of S. Angel, *ouer*
the bridge where many of the comen people were *overpressed* and
drowned.

Hall. Henry VIII. The nineteenth Yere.

If one so great and near were *overprest* with power.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 3.

Thus two tall oaks, that Padus' banks adorn,
Lift up to heav'n their leafy heads unshorn;
And *overpress'd* with nature's heavy load,
Dance to the whistling winds, and at each other nod.

Dryden. Virgil. Æneid, book ix.

OVER-PRIZE, to *prize* too much; to set too high
a value upon; to value or estimate too highly.

Shrinke who will shrink, let armors' wayte
Presse downe the burdned earth,
My foes, with wondring eyes, shall see
I *ouer-prize* my death.

Warner. Albion's England, book iv. ch. xxii.

— Blind error
Bids us for ever pains deplore,
Our pleasures *overprize*.

Young. Resignation, part i.

The various ills below content I'll bear;
Grant me, indulgent heav'n! this sole request:
Nor life to *overprize*, nor death to fear!

Boyse. The Wish.

OVER-PROMPTNESS, excessive *promptness*, rea-
diness, or quickness.

Out of this has sprung an *over-promptness* in many young men,
who desire to be counted men of valour and resolution, upon every
sleight occasion, to raise a quarrel and admit of no other means of
composing and ending them but by sword and single combat.

Hales. Remains, part i. fol. 78.

OVER-PROVOKE, *v.* to *provoke* too much; to
provoke or call forth, to an excess, the feelings, (e. g.
the feelings of displeasure, anger, resentment.)

He cannot be worse for our sinnes; we are. It grieues him to
be *overprovoked* to our punishment.

Hall. Works, vol. ii. part ii. fol. 177. Occasional Meditations,
med. 136.

OVER-QUELL, to *quell* or *kill*; to have or gain
power over, to *quell* or subdue; to beat down, to sub-
ject. (The prefixed *over* merely gives emphasis.)

What champion now shal tame the power of hell,
And the unrulie spirits *overquell*?

Hall. Elegy on Dr. Wiltaker.

OVER-RANK, too *rank*; too strong; gross, coarse,
or fulsome; grossly corrupt.

Things *over-rank* do never kindly bear
As in the corn, the fluxure when we see
Fills but the straw, when it should fill the ear,
Rotting that time in ripening it should be,
And being once down, itself can never rear.

Drayton. The Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

Oh great corrector of enormous times,
Shaker of o'er-rank states.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Two Noble Kinsmen.

OVER-POWER.

OVER-RANK.

OVER-
RATE.
—
OVER-
READ.

OVER-RATE, *v.* to *rate* too highly; to think, deem, or judge to be of too great value; to estimate too highly.

I would not prophesy our house's fate:
But while vain shows and scenes you overrate
Tis to be fear'd —

That as a fire the former house o'rthrew,
Machines and tempests will destroy the new.
Dryden. Epilogue. The Opening of the New House the 26th March, 1674.

But he [Waller] over-rated his own oratory; his vehemence, whether of persuasion or entreaty, was returned with contempt.
Johnson. The Life of Waller.

OVER-REACH, } *Ger. uber-reichen; Sw. ofwer-*
OVER-RAUGHT. } *raska.*

To *reach over*; to stretch or extend *over*; *sc.* the space between; and, consequently, to attain to, to overtake.

Met. to *reach over*, to exceed or surpass in *reach*, *sc.* of thought, in extent of foresight, in sagacity, in craftiness; and thus, to gain a superiority, an advantage, by sagacity or craftiness; to entrap, to beguile, to deceive.

He kyng abaist him nouht, bot stalworthly fauht
Alle to dede he brouht, þat his Galeie ouer-rauht
R. Brunne, p. 170.

Pray—That rhetorick, learne not to ouerreache.
Gascoigne. The Steele Glas.

For that false spright
Which that same witch had in this forme engraft
Was so expert in every subtile slight,
That it could overreach the wisest earthly wight.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 2.

Her hands were foule and durtie, never washt
In all her life, with long nayles over-raught,
Like puttocks' claws; with th' one of which she scratcht
Her cursed head, although it itched naught.
Id. Ib. book v. can. 12.

So that at length, after long weary chace,
Having by chaunce a close advantage view'd,
He over-raught him.
Id. Ib. book vi. can. 3.

For the number of lunar months reduced to solar years will arise to above 40,000 years, which will over-reach the creation of mankind.
Hale. Origination of Mankind, ch. iii. sec. 2. fol. 144.

But I have it in my head,
And out it shall, that [father] may perhaps
O'rreach you yet.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Captain, act iv. sc. 4.

To any pastime?
ROSIN. Madam, it so fell out, that certain players
We ore-wrought on the way: of these we told him.
Shakspeare. Hamlet, fol. 265.

ANT. Vpon my life by some deuise or other,
The villaine is ore-wrought of all my monie.
Id. Comedy of Errors, fol. 87.

JUL. Prove it again sir, it may be your sense was set too high,
and so over-wrought it self.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Woman Hater, act iv. sc. 3.

And do not others report with pleasure and ostentation, how dexterously they have over-reached their well-meaning neighbour? how neatly they have gulled him of his estate, or abused him in his bed?
South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 156.

If you have two straight strips of wood, for instance, and put the end of one exactly over the end of the other, and turn the upper strip in the direction of the lower, the other end will neither over-reach nor fall short of the other end of the lower, but lie exactly over it.
Beddoes. On Mathematical Evidence, p. 22.

OVER-READ, *A. S. ofer-ræd-an, perlegere.*
To read over, to peruse.

Christe reader (I thinke) now that thou hast ouer-read and diligently pondered in thine inward senses the treatise of John Frith.
Frith. Workes, fol. 60. A Bulwarke against Rastall.

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Over the dore thus written she did spy,
Behold: she oft and oft it over-red,
Yet could not find what sence it figured.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iii. can. 10.

OVER-RECKON, *v.* to *reckon* too highly; to compute, or calculate, or estimate too highly.

If we will needs over-reckon our condition we do but help to a gravate our own wretchednesse.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 535. The Balm of Gilead, sec. 9.

OVER-RED, to *redde* over, or cover over with *red*.

MACB. Go pricke thy face, and ouer-red thy feare,
Thou lilly-liuer'd boy.
Shakspeare. Macbeth, fol. 149.

OVER-RENT, to *rent* too highly; to demand or exact too high a *rent*.

The lords and landed ouer-rent,
And cunningly the same.
The parasite doth ouer-reach,
And bears away the game.
Warner. Albion's England, book v. ch. xxii.

OVER-RIDE, *A. S. ofer-rid-an; Ger. uber-reiten, supra-equitare, trans-equitare, equo, sive equitando transire.*

To *ride over*; to *ride* too much or too far; to *ride* beyond, or pass in *riding*.

For alle þat wild abide were ouer riden & ronnen.
R. Brunne, p. 18.

Nouht was foryete by th' infortune of Marte
The carter overriden with his carte;
Under the wheel ful low he lay adoun.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2024.

But in the vale his praucing stede Ascanius swift bestrides,
And somtime these, and sometime those, with swift course ouer-rides.
Phaer. Virgil. Aeneidos, book iv.

L. BAR. My lord, I ouer-rod him on the way,
And he is furnish'd with no certainties,
More then he (haply) may retaile from me.
Shakspeare. Henry IV. Second Part, fol. 741.

OVER-RIGOROUS, too *rigorous* or *rigid*; too stiff, or strict, or austere.

But these perchance are over-rigorous and less proper for our present purpose.
Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, act v. sc. 10.

OVER-RIPE, } Too ripe; ripe or mature to an
OVER-RI'PEN. } excess.

ELEA. Why droops my lord like ouer-ripen'd corn,
Hanging the head at Ceres' plenteous load?
Shakspeare. Henry VI. Second Part, fol. 122.

Thy years are ripe, and over-ripe, the son
Of Macedonian Philip had e're these
Won Asia and the throne of Cyrus held
At his dispose.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book iii. l. 31

OVER-ROAST, *roasted* too much; (and as in *Cymbeline*, over-dressed or prepared.)

Gao. Come sir, are you ready for death?
Post. Ouer-roasted rather: ready long ago.
Shakspeare. Cymbeline, fol. 394.

PET. I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt and dried away,
And I expressly am forbid to touch it:
For it engenders choller, planteth anger,
And better 'twere that both of vs did fast,
Since of ourselues, ourselues are chollericke,
Then feede it with such ouer-rosted flesh.

Id. Taming of the Shrew, fol. 122.

OVER-RULE, } To rule over; to exercise rule,
OVER-RU'LER, } dominion, sovereign command or
OVER-RU'LING, n. } authority over; to control.
To rule over, *sc.* an assumed or alleged rule or order,

5 B

OVER-
READ.
—
OVER-
RULE.

OVER-RULE. a claim to *rule*, or right, or authority; and thus, to disallow, to refuse, to reject.

OVER-SEASON. But he [the Devil] was so far *over-ruled*, that he could neither hurt or help them, as Moses did.
Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book iv. ch. v. fol. 197.

God made thee perfect, not immutable;
And good he made thee, but to persevere
He left it in thy power, ordain'd thy will
By nature free, not *over-ruled* by fate
Inextricable, or strict necessity.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book v. l. 527.

Had not the Eternal King Omnipotent
From his strong hold of heav'n high *over-ruled*
And limited their might.

Id. Ib. book vi. l. 228.

Then did proof, the *overruler* of opinions, make manifest that all these are but serving sciences.

Sidney. Defence of Poesy.

And as for the positive words, That hee would not beare armes against King Edward's sonne; though the words seeme calme, yet it was a plaine and direct *over-ruling* of the king's title, either by the line of Lancaster, or by Act of Parliament.

Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 135.

OVER-RUN, } To run over; to flow or spread
OVER-RUNNER. } over.

To run over, *sc.* as invading enemies; to occupy or take possession of.

To run faster than; to pass in running.

To run over, *sc.* in great numbers; to crowd, to swarm, to cover in crowds or swarms.

So com a tempest wilde, his schip had alle *ouer-ronnen*.
R. Brunne, p. 124.

The chilling cold did *ouerrunne* their bones,
To whom that fate was shapt, whom Phebus wold.
Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book ii.

Then did her glorious flowre wax dead and wan,
Dispis'd and troden downe of all that *over-rann*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 8.

Vandal o'er-runners, Goths in literature,
Ploughmen that would Parnassus new manure;
Ringers of verse that all-in chime,
And toll the changes upon every rhyme.
Lovelace. Lucasta, part ii. p. 85.

OVER-SAY, perhaps *over-said*, *over-talked*; denied, refused; or *over-saying*, *over-talking*; talking unsuitably or unseasonably.

For this I do the welle to witte,
If thou thyn hele wilt purchase,
Thou might not make suite and chace,
Where that the game is not prouable,
It were a thyng unreasonable,
A man to be so *ouersaie*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book viii.

OVER-SEA, transmarine; language used in Countries over or beyond sea.

Some farre iourneyed gentleman at their returne home, like as they loue to goe in foraine apparell, so thei wil powder their talke with *ouer-sea* language.

Wilson. The Arte of Rhetorique, fol. 164.

OVER-SEARCH, to search over; to seek, look, or examine over.

When I had *ouersearched* all my booke and ransacked vp the verie bottom of my brest, I founde in the tone some prety peccadulias.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 423. *The First Part of the Confutation of Tyndall.*

OVER-SEASON, to season too much; to give too high a relish, savour, or taste to.

Had I been *over-season'd* with base anger,
And suited all occasions to my mischiefs.

Baumont and Fletcher. The Pilgrim, act iv. sc. 2.

OVER-SEE, } A. S. *ofer-seon*; D. *ouer-sien*; Ger. **OVER-SEER,** } *uber-seken*; Sw. *ofwer-se*, *super-specere*, *perlustrare*.

OVER-SIGHT. To *over-see* is equivalent to, to overlook.

To see over; to supervise, to survey, to inspect, to superintend.

To see or look over; to pass over in seeing or looking, and consequently, to disregard, to neglect, to omit; to look over or beyond, and, consequently, not to see or discern; to be blind or blinded, or deceived.

Oversight is now commonly used in this latter application.

And whan she wist how that it stood,
And had her billes *ouerseyne*,
Thei shulden haue answered ageyne.

Gower. Conf. Am. book viii. p. 256.

So that I am partly in doubt whether I were more *ouerseene* in my first deuising, or in my last dyrecting of the same?

Gascoigne. The Fruites of Warre. To the Lorde Greye of Wylton.

For those *ouersears* which we now call byshops after the Greke word, were alway biding in one place to gouerne the congregation there.

Tyndall. Works, fol. 252. *An Answer vnto Syr Thomas More.*

But yet me think that I come to this point by some *ou'rsight* in graunting. Well, quoth I, Mē say sometymewhen they would saye or doo a thyng and cannot well come thereon, but misse and *ouersee* themselfe in the assaye, it maketh no matter they saye. Ye maye beginne agayne and mende it, &c.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 145. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies.*

And Mathathiah one of the Leuites, the eldest sone of Selum, the Corathite, had the *ouersyght* of the thinges that were baken in y^e fryeng pan.

Bible, Anno 1551. 1 Chronicles, ch. ix.

But ever they who overlook so much,
Will *oversee* themselves, their state is such.

Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book v.

It is also divided into 26 tribes or wards, of the which euerie one hath his seuerall alderman or *ouerseer*.

Holinshed. Richard I. Anno 1189, vol. ii. p. 207.

Give leave a while
To baser wit his power therein to spend,
Whose grosse defaults thy daintie pen may file
And unadvised *oversights* amend.

Spenser. To the Lord of Buckhurst.

Friends with time and fortune, sometimes by vnadvised desires, or *ouersights*, decrease, fall from vs and fade, whereas a man's owne bloud cleaueth fast, and cannot be disioyned.

Savile. Tacitus, book iii. ch. xx. fol. 155.

Having hereby done violence to those apprehensions of modesty, which Nature had placed as guardians and *overseers* to his virtue, he flings off all shame, and wears his sin upon his forehead.

South. Sermons, vol. iv. p. 414.

OVERSEERS of the Poor are appointed by virtue of the Statute 43 Elizabeth, c. 2. on which the system of Poor Laws is principally founded, although it was not the first enactment relating to the subject of the poor. The Statute 43 Elizabeth, c. 2. directs "that the Churchwardens of every Parish, and four, three, or two substantial householders, to be nominated yearly in Easter week, or within one month after Easter, under the hand and seal of two or more Justices of the Peace of the same County, whereof one to be of the Quorum, dwelling in or near the same Parish, or division where the same Parish doth lie, shall be called Overseers of the Poor of the same Parish." The time of appointment is now altered by Statute 54 Geo. III. c. 91. to the 25th day of March, or fourteen days next after.

The office and duty of the Overseers as declared by the Statute 43 Elizabeth, is 1st, to raise competent sums for the relief of the poor, impotent, old, and such

OVER-SEE.
OVER-SEER.

OVER-
SEER.
—
OVER-
SIZE.

other being poor as are not able to work; and 2dly, to provide work for such as are able, and cannot otherwise obtain employment. For these joint purposes they are empowered to make and levy rates upon the several inhabitants of the same Parish by the same Act of Parliament; which has been further explained and enforced by subsequent Statutes. See Nolan, *On the Poor Laws*, and Burn's *Justice, Poor*.

OVER-SHADE, } A. S. *ofer-scead-ian*, *scead-*
OVER-SHA'DOW, } *wian*; Ger. *uber-schatten*.
OVER-SHA'DOWER, } To *shade over*; to place
OVER-SHA'DOWING, n. } or put *over*, a separation, a
seclusion, a screen or shelter, *sc.* from the sun, &c., and,
consequently, to protect, to cover, to obscure; to throw
a covering over, to hover over.

Anentis whom is noon *ouer-chaungyng* ne *ouer-schadewing* of
reward. Wiclif. *James*, ch. i.

But while he spake these thingis: a cloude was maad and *ouer-*
schadewide hem and thei dredden whanne thei entriden into the
cloude. Id. *Luke*, ch. ix.

The Holy Gost schal come fro above into thee; and the vertu
of the Highest schal *ouerschadowe* thee. Id. *Ib.* ch. i.

The Holye Gooste shall come vpon thee and the power of the
Highest shall *ouer-shaddowe* the. Bible, Anno 1551.

Thou know'st our meaning, look for thy reward
Among the nettles at the elder tree;
Which *ouer-shades* the mouth of that same pit.
Shakspeare. *Titus Andronicus*, fol. 39.

Who now shall curb proud York, when he shall rise?
Or arm our right against his enterprise,
To crop that bastard weed which daily grows
To *ouer-shadow* our vermillion rose?
Drayton. *Queen Margaret to the Duke of Suffolk*.

Your nobility in a right distance between crown and people; no
oppressors of the people, no *overshadows* of the crown.
Bacon. *Letter to the King*, 2 Jan. 1618, p. 9.

Twice in the year luxuriant leaves *o'reshade*
Th' encumber'd vine.
Dryden. *Virgil. Georgics*, book ii.

OVER-SHAKE, to *shake over*; to disperse, to
scatter.

Now welcome summer, with the sunnes soft,
That hast this winter weather's *overshake*,
Saint Valentine, thou art full high on loft,
Which driuest away the long night's blake.
Chaucer. *The Assembly of Fowls*, p. 335.

OVER-SHOOT, } To *shoot over*; to throw or
OVER-SHOT, n. } cast more quickly *over*; to *shoot*,
throw, or cast too far; to hurry or hasten, pass or go
too far; to exceed or go beyond the mark, beyond
bounds.

By like the man hadde there *ouershotte* himself.
Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 1134. *An Answer to the Poysoned*
Boke, &c.

In what so strangely were ye *ouer-shot*,
Against yourselves that your own frailty spurn'd.
Drayton. *The Barons' Wars*, book v.

An old weak *ouer-shot* I must provide for.
Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Mad Lover*, act iv. sc. 1.

One who is very careful to behave himself so, as not to *ouer-shoot*
his game, but stand right and fair in case a wish'd for change
should bring fanaticism again into fashion.
South. *Sermons*, vol. v. p. 488.

OVER-SIZE, to *size over*, or cover over with *size*;
sc. a glutinous substance to set or fix the other sub-
stances with which it is mixed; *met.* to smear or daub
over.

And thus *o're-sized* with coagulate gore,
With eyes like carbuncles, the hellish Pyrrhus
Old grandsire Priam seekes.

Shakspeare. *Hamlet*, fol. 263.

OVER-SKIP, } To *skip over*; to leap or jump, or
OVER-SKI'PPER. } otherwise pass *over*.

Lord leyve þat þese priestes. leelly seyē here masses
That þei *ouershuppe* nat for haste. as ich hope thei do not.
Piers Plouhman. *Vision*, p. 291.

And *ouer-skippers* also.

Id. *Ib.* p. 221.

But then the mind much sufferance doth *o'reskip*,
When grief hath mates, and bearing fellowship.
Shakspeare. *Lear*, act iii. sc. 6.

But belike, you have not a better faculty in stumbling, then I in
leaping: and talke of huge great blocks that I have *ouer-skipped*
in this whole book.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 389. *Answer to the Vindication of*
Smeectymnus.

OVER-SLIDE, v. to *slide over*, (move over with-
out stepping,) to glide *over*, to glide or slip by.

But it were vain euery cours [at meat] to tell,—
For lacke of time I let *ouerslide*.

Lidgate. *The Story of Thebes*, part ii.

OVER-SLIGHT, too *slight*; too thin, too insubstan-
tial.

Should the ploughman be set to the gentleman's fare, this
chicken, that partridge or pheasant, would (as *ouer-slight* food) be
too soone turned over and leave his empty stomach to quarrell for
stronger provision.

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 502. *Of Contentation*, sec. 8.

OVER-SLIP, v. in A. S. *ofer-slip*, is *superius indu-*
mentum, the article of dress *slipped* on *over* others.
Chaucer has *His overest sloppe*. See in v. OVER.

To *slip over*; to pass or suffer to pass, blunderingly,
carelessly, negligently *over*.

They are the dayes of Phurim, which are not to be *ouerslipte*,
amonge the Jewes. Bible, Anno 1551. *Job*, ch. ix.

Godfrey (quoth he) behold the season fit
To war, for which thou waited hast so long,
Now serues the time (if thou *oreslip* not it)
To free Jerusalem from thrall and wrong.
Fairfax. *Godfrey of Boulogne*, book i. stan. 16. fol. 4.

It is notable in the dealings of men, when they make contracts
and bargains, there is some good hour, some advantageous nick of
time, which, if *overslipt* and let go, either the price fails, or the
thing fails. South. *Sermons*, vol. ii. p. 226.

OVER-SLOW, to slacken effectually, *sc.* the speed or
violence; to retard, to stop.

But then to perswade ourselves, that there is no means on earth,
besides the very hand of God, and that out of our reach, able to
trash, or *overslow* this furious driver.

Hammond. *Works*, vol. iv. fol. 563. *Sermon* 1.

OVER-SNOW, Ger. *uber-schnewen*; Sw. *ofwer-*
snoga; to *snow over* or cover with *snow*; to whiten or
become white.

For never resting Time leads Summer on
To hideous Winter and confounds him there;
Sap check'd with frost, and lusty leaves quite gone,
Beauty *o'ersnow'd*, and bareness every where.
Shakspeare. *Sonnet* 5.

And these I wielded while my bloom was warm,
This languish'd frame while better spirits fed,
Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time *o'ersnow'd* my head.
Dryden. *Virgil. Æneid*, book v.

OVER-SOLD, *sold* for too much, too great a
price; more than its value.

The thing call'd life with ease I can disclaim,
And think it *ouer-sold* to purchase fame.

Dryden. *Virgil. Æneid*, book ix.

OVER-SORROW, to *sorrow*, vex, or grieve, too
much, to an excess.

OVER-
SIZE.

OVER-
SORROW.

OVER-SORROW. He who shall be so happy as with success to light the way of such an expedient liberty and truth as this, shall restore the much-wronged and *over-sorrowed* state of matrimony, not only to those merciful and life-giving remedies of Moses, but as much as may be, to that serene and blissful condition it was in at the beginning. *Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 168. The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

OVER-SPEAK, } In A. S. ofer-specol, nimis
OVER-WORD. } loquax. To speak too much, to
use too much *speech*.

To *over-word*, to use too many *words*.

Describing a small fly, he extremely *overworded* and *overspake* himself in his expression of it; as if he had spoken of the Nemean Lion. *Hales. Remains, p. 229.*

OVER-SPENT, spent too much; met. having all
his strength gone, exhausted, consumed.

O'er-spent with heat his breath he faintly drew,
Parch'd was his mouth, nor yet the goal in view,
And the first apple on the plain he threw.
Eusden. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book x.

OVER-SPIN, v. to spin too much; to draw out,
protract, lengthen or prolong, to an excess.

Affairs were justly tim'd, nor did he catch
At an affected fame of quick dispatch;
Things were prepar'd, debated, and then done,
Not rashly broke, or vainly *overspun*.
Cartwright. On the Death of Sir Bevil Glenville, Knight.

OVER-SPREAD, to spread or strew over; to
cover over the surface: to *spread* is distinguished from
sprinkle; the thing *spread* is so laid over as to preserve
the continuity of parts, or nearly so; that which is
sprinkled is laid in separate particles, the continuity
being sundered.

Spiritus paraclitus over spradde hem alle.
Piers Plouhman. Vision, p. 376.

And after this, this Theseus hath sent
After a bere, and it all *overspradde*
With cloth of gold, the richest that he hadde;
And of the same suit he cladde Arcite.
Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2873.

Of Deiphobus, the palace large and great
Fell to the ground, all *ouerspred* with flash.
Surrey. Virgil. Aeneis, book ii.

————— Their commixed arms
Join'd with the German powers, (those nations of the north
Which *overspread* the world,) together issued forth.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 6.

Undoubted signs of such a soil are found,
For here wild olive shoots *o'erspread* the ground,
And heaps of berries strew the fields around.
Dryden. Virgil. Georgics, book ii.

OVER-SPRING, D. ouer-springhen; Ger. uber-
springen, transilire, to spring or leap over.
To *spring over*, to rise over.

As preyeth hire so gret a flood to bring
That five fadome at the least it *overspring*
The highest rock in Armorike Bretaigne,
And let this flood endure yeres twaine.
Chaucer. The Frankeleines Tale, v. 11372.

OVER-STAND, A. S. ofer-stand-an; D. ouer-staen,
superstare.

To *stand over*; to *stand* too much, too long, *sc.* till the
season or opportunity is past.

Hers they shall be, since you refuse the price;
What madman would *o'erstand* his market twice.
Dryden. Theocritus, Idyl. 3.

OVER-STARING, staring too much; excessively;
straining the eyes or vision to excess.

Yet some warlike signe must be used, either a slovinglie busking
or an *overstaring* frowncd hed, as though out of everie heares toppe
should suddenlie start out a good big othe, when nede requireth.
Ascham. Works, p. 229. The Schole Master.

OVER-STAY, to stay over; to stay too long.

Now that he onely *over-stayes* the time of our misgrounded ex-
pectation, he doth not slacken his pace, but correct our error.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 647. Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched,
Dec. 1. Temptation 6.

OVER-STEP, A. S. ofer-steep-pan; to step over;
to transgress.

Sute the action to the word, and the word to the action, with this
speciall obseruance—that you *ore-step* not the modestie of nature.
Shakspeare. Hamlet, fol. 266.

OVER-STOCK, to stock too much, too plenteously;
to supply or furnish with too great, with an excessive
stock; fixed quantity or store.

Some think the fools were most as times went then,
But now the world's *o'erstock'd* with prudent men.
Dryden. The Medal.

Wherever that [the *cæsura*] is used, it gives a roughness to the
verse; of which we can have little need, in a language which is *over-*
stocked with consonants. *Id. Aeneid. Dedication.*

The eye, in surveying a Gothic building, is distracted by the multi-
plicity of ornaments, and loses the whole by its minute attention to
the parts; so the mind, in perusing a work *overstocked* with wit, is
fatigued and disgusted with the constant endeavour to shine and
surprise. *Hume. Essay 20, vol. i. p. 189.*

OVER-STORE, to store too much; to stir, move,
or place together too great a quantity or number; to
accumulate, to furnish or supply, too plentifully.

Fishes are infinitely more numerous or increasing than beasts or
birds, as appears by the numerous spawn of any one fish, though
ordinarily they breed but once a year; and if these should come to
maturity, even the ocean itself would have been long since *over-*
stored with fish.

Hale. Origination of Mankind, ch. ix. sec. 2. fol. 208.

OVER-STRAIN, v. } To strain too much, with
OVER-STRAINING. } too great an effort; to press
after or towards with too great exertion; to exert or
labour to excess.

Confessors were apt to *overstrain* their privileges, in which St.
Cyprian made a notable stand against them. *Ayliffe. Parergon.*

He wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in their
memory, that with *overstraining* and earnestness of finishing their
pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden. Dufresnoy.*

Hence, they always resisted every encroachment on their privi-
leges, and not unfrequently, expelled the papal legates when inclined
to *overstrain* the prerogatives of their office. *Eustace. Italy, vol. i. ch. vii. p. 258.*

OVER-STRAITLY, too straitly or strictly; too
narrowly.

Either for that he found himself *over-straitly* tied up by them
with hard conditions, or rather because he was of an unthankful dis-
position.

Raleigh. History of the World, book v. ch. ii. sec. 1. fol. 607.

OVER-STRAW, to straw or strew, spread or scatter
over.

It shall be fickle, false, and full of fraud,
And shall be blasted in a breathing-while;
The bottom poyson, and the top *o'erstraw'd*
With sweets, that shall the sharpest sight beguile.
Shakspeare. Venus and Adonis.

————— Joyful thou'lt see
The clammy surface all *o'erstrown* with tribes
Of greedy insects, that with fruitless toil
Flap filmy pennons oft, to extricate
Their feet in liquid shackles bound.
Philips. Cider, book i.

OVER-
STAR-
ING.

OVER-
STRAW.

OVER-
STRETCH
—
OVER-
SWAY.

OVER-STRETCH, to *stretch over*, beyond measure.

For we *ouer-stretchen* (*supereextendimus*) not forth as not stretch-ynge (*pertigentes*) to ghou. *Wiclif. 2 Corinthians, ch. x.*

OVER-STRICT, too *strict* or strait; too narrow or confined.

A text [1 Tim. ii. 9.] which our English ladies have long since forgotten, if not recited, as savouring of Puritanisme, and *over-strict* preciseness. *Prynne. Histrio-Mastix, act v. sc. 7.*

OVER-STRIDE, to *stride over*; to stretch (sc. the legs) over.

Self-loving man what sooner doth abuse,
And more than his prosperity doth wound?
Into the deep but fall how can he chuse,
That *over-strides* whereon his foot to ground.
Drayton. The Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

OVER-STRIKE, to *strike over* or too far; to reach the *stroke* or blow too far; beyond the object aimed at.

For as he in his rage him *overstrooke*,
He, ere he could his weapon backe repaire,
His side all bare and naked *overtooke*,
And with his mortal steel quite through the body strooke.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 9.

OVER-STRONG, too *strong*; *strong* or *strung*, able or powerful, to a superior degree.

Of horse he [Leosthenes] brought into the field about two thousand and five hundred; but *over-strong* he was that way also, when once the Thessalians had revolted unto him.
Raleigh. History of the World, book iv. ch. iii. sec. 3. fol. 490.

OVER-SUBTLE, too *subtle*; too finely spun; met. having a mind refining too keenly; too craftily; and hence too crafty, too deceitful.

Son of Iapetus, *o'er-subtle*, go,
And glory in thy artful theft below.
Cook. Hesiod. Works and Days, book i.

OVER-SUM, the *sum over*; the quantity or number over; the surplus.

Good record appeereth, that the bishop there had yearly three or foure tunne at the least giuen him *nomine decimæ*, beside whatsoever *ouer-summe* of the liquor did accrue to him by leases and other excheats, wherof also I haue seene mention.
Holinshed. The Description of Britaine, vol. i. book i. ch. xviii. p. 187.

OVER-SUPERSTITIOUS, too *superstitious*; *superstition* itself is applied to an excess of religious worship; *over-superstitious*, worshipping, reverencing, too strictly.

For in regard of the height and excellency of his profession, these inferiour things, which he cannot do, they are nought else but grammar quirks; and to be ambitious to do them, were but a nice, minute, and *over-superstitious* diligence.
Hale. Remains, part i. p. 136.

OVER-SWAY, to *sway* is,

To guide or regulate the motion; consequentially, to balance, to poise, to weigh; to *over-sway*, to *over-balance*, *over-weigh*; to *over-bear* by superior weight, influence, or authority.

The marshal and the constable about
To second what this sager duke had said,
The youthful lords into a cry brake out
'Gainst their opinions; so that *oversway'd*,
Some seeming of their loyalties to doubt,
Alanzon as an oracle obey'd.
Drayton. The Battle of Agincourt.

But such an *oversway'd* sex is yours,
That all the virtuous actions you can do,
Are but as men will call them.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Coxcomb, act iv. sc. 1.

The foe elusive of the dire intent,
His force in air th' embarrass'd Pagan spent,
And by his bulk of cumb'rous poise *o'ersway'd*,
Full on his helm receiv'd th' adverse blade.
Brookes. Constantia.

OVER-SWELL, to *swell over*; to rise as a tumour over or above; to be or become swollen or tumid, to an excess; and consequently, to overpass, to overflow.

And thou shalt shortly see
Thy face and hair to grow
All plough'd with furrows, *over-swol'n* with snow.
Daniel. A Description of Beauty.
And with stern Æolus blasts, like Thetis waxing rank,
She only *over-swells* the surface of her bank.
Drayton. Polyolbion, song 9.

Who causeth the waters of the sea to *overswell* their banks, and to drown the face of the earth; the Lord is his name.
Hall. Hard Texts of Scripture. Amos, ch. v. ver. 8.

OVER-SWIFT, too *swift*; too quick, too rapid, with excess of velocity.

Hee wote not why the sterre Bootes passeth, or gathereth his waines, and drencheth his late flambes in the sea, and why that Botes the sterre vnfoldeth his *ouerswifte* arysings.
Chaucer. Boecius, book iv.

On the other side, exercises, which stir up a good strong motion, but not *over-swift*, or to our utmost strength, (such as leaping, shooting, riding, bowling, and the like,) do not hurt, but rather benefit.
Bacon. The History of Life and Death, fol. 33.

O'VERT, } Fr. *ouvert*, from the verb *ouvrir*;
O'VERTLY, } and this corrupted from the Lat. *ape-*
O'VERTURE. } *rire*, to open.
Open, manifest, public.

Overture or *aperture*; an *opening*; met. a disclosure, discovery, a declaration; something laid or proposed *openly*, a proposal. Also, the music, or piece of music played at the *opening* or commencement of the entertainment.

That whatsoever in all these three
Is spoken in priue or apert,
The way therto is so *ouert*,
And stant eke in so just a place,
That euery sowne mote to it pace.
Chaucer. The House of Fame, book ii.

The Englishemen in diuers places persed and brake through the walls and diuers *ouertures* and holes were made under the foundation by the pyoners.
Hall. Henry V. The fifth Yere.

To vouch this is no proof,
Without more wider and more *ouer* [overt] test
Then these thin habits, and poore likely-hoods
Of moderne seeming, do prefer against him.
Shakspeare. Othello, fol. 313.

Against his cruell scorching heate,
Where thou hast coverture,
The wastefull hilles unto his threate
Is a plaine *overture*.
Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. July.

For if the least imagin'd *overture*
But of conceiv'd revolt men once espy,
Straight shrink the weak; the great will not endure;
Th' impatient run; and the discontented fly.
Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book ii.

He [Richard Cromwell] was always ready to do offices of kindness to persons in distress, apparently disliking of the severity of his father; and not averse to *overtures* for his Majesties restitution.
Baker. Charles II. Anno 1659.

The last Tarquin was expelled justly for *overt-acts* of tyranny and maleadministration.
Dryden. Æneid. Dedication.

Good men are never *overtly* despised, but that they are first calumniated.
Young. Sermon 2. p. 389.

The general rule of law is, that all sales and contracts of any thing vendible, in fairs or markets *overt*, (that is, open,) shall not only be good between the parties, but also be binding on all those that have any right or property therein.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book ii. ch. xxx p. 449.

OVER-
SWAY.
—
OVERT.

OVER-TAKE.
—
OVER-THROW.

OVER-TAKE, to *overtake*; we still say, I was much taken with him, *i. e.* my mind was taken; captured, captivated. I was overtaken, too much taken, captured or captivated. And thus to *overtake* is to capture, (after pursuit,) and, by a remission of some force of the verb, simply to come up with, after pursuit or following,—to come up with, to reach the same place or distance, to attain.

Whan it [the tonge] is reised vp on loft,
Reason is shewed so slowly and soft
That it him never ouertake may,
Lord so these men been trusty in assay.

Chaucer. *The Letter of Cupid.*

So it befel vpon a daie,
This angell, whiche him shuld enforme,
Was clothed in a man's forme,
And ouertoke, I vnderstonde,
Two men, that wenten ouerlonde.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book ii. p. 47.

And, had he not in his extreamest need
Bene helped through the swiftness of his steed,
He had him overtaken in his flight.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book vi. can. 4.

I fled, but he pursu'd (though more, it seems,
Inflam'd with lust then rage) and swifter far,
Mee overtook his mother all dismaid,
And in embraces forcible and foul
Ingend'ring with me.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book ii. l. 792.

Thus inborn broils the factions would engage,
Or wars of exil'd heirs, or foreign rage,
Till halting vengeance overtook our age.

Dryden. *The Medal.*

OVER-TASK, to *task* too much; to impose, require, or demand a performance too great, exceedingly great.

LAD. To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose,
In such a scant allowance of star light,
Would overtask the best land-pilot's art,
Without the sure guess of well-practis'd feet.

Milton. *Comus*, l. 309.

Many a good husband *over-tasks* himselfe, and undertakes more then his eye can *over-looke* or his hand sway, and therefore he is faine to trust to the management of others; and it speeds thereafter.

Hall. *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 309. *Sermon preacht at Westminster*, April 5, 1628.

OVER-TERRIBLE, too *terrible*; *terrible*, frightful, or fearful, to excess.

Why shouldst thou not labour to have thy heart so wrought upon, that this face of death, which seems lovely and desirable to some, may not appear *over-terrible* to thee?

Hall. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 575. *The Balm of Gilead.*

OVER-THROW, *v.* } To throw, toss, or turn
OVER-THROW, *n.* } over.
OVER-THROWER, } To throw over; and consequently, to destroy, to demolish, to subvert, to prostrate, to subject, to defeat.
OVER-THROWING.

So much have I the more said that you may (gentle reader) see the just hand and plague of God upon these great rich Abbots and their marvellous *overthrowe*, which so lightly and unadvisedly gave their consents to the *overthrowing* of the houses of their poore brethren.

R. Brunne, p. 645.

For doubt to be behind there,
Into the sea withouten fere
Anon I ran, till with a waw
All sodenly I was overthrow.

Chaucer. *Dreame*, p. 387.

But as he rose he overthrow,
Wherefore the queene, yet eft anew
Him in her armes anon tooke,
And pitiously gan on him looke.

Id. *Ib.* p. 383.

And therefore clepeth Cassidore povertie the moder of ruine, that is to sayn, the moder of *overthrowing* or of falling down.

Chaucer. *The Tale of Melibeus*, p. 117.

For euery climat hath his dele
After the tournyng of the whele,
Whiche blinde Fortune overthroweth,
Whereof the certain no man knoweth.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* Prologue, p. 8.

Thrise leaning on her elbow gan she raise
Her self, upward; and thrise she (*revoluta*) overthrow
Upon the bed.

Surrey. *Virgil. Aeneis*, book iv.

Yet by the stroke of this strange overthrowe,
At which conflict in thraldome I was thrust,
The Lord be praised, I am well taught to knowe
From whence man came, and eke whereto he must.

Vncertaine Auctors. *Of Life and Death.*

Sundrye victories hadde bee, and sometime overthrowes.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 37. *Richard III.*

Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with sad overthrow and foul defeat
Hath lost us heav'n.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book i. l. 135.

Sundrie were brought home who were the king's enemies, *overthrowers* of the kingdome, and enemies to religion.

Holinshed. *History of Scotland*. Anno 1578, vol. v. p. 699.

By force the furious lover freed his way:
Himself alone dispers'd the Rhodian crew;
The weak disdain'd, the valiant overthrow.

Dryden. *Cymon and Iphigenia.*

From hence proud cities date their utter falls,
When, insolent in ruin, o'er their walls
The wrathful soldier drags the hostile plough,
That haughty mark of total overthrow.

Francis. *Horace. Ode 16.*

OVER-THWART, *adj.*

OVER-THWART, *prep.*

OVER-THWARTLY,

OVER-THWARTNESS.

verse or perverted, adverse, opposed or opposite.

pei flected þam ouerthwert, justely forto ligge,
Ouer þe water smerte was so ordeyned a brigge.

R. Brunne, p. 241.

Vncontynent, unmylde, withoute benygnyte, traitouris, *overthwert* (*protervi*) bollun with proud thoughtis.

Wiclif. *Titus*, ch. iii.

The dore was all of athamant eterne,
Yclenched *overthwart* and endelong
With yren tough, and for to make it strong,
Every piler the temple to sustene
Was tonne-gret, of yren bright and shene.

Chaucer. *The Knights Tale*, v. 1993.

So whan the saile was sprad; and the shippe gan to moue, the winde and water gan for to rise, and *overthwart* to tourne the welken.

Id. *The Testament of Loue*, book i. p. 471.

Renewing cares upon my sorrowes old,
Such *overthwart* effects in me they make,
Besprent with teares, my bed for to forsake.

Wyat. *The Louer to his Bed, &c.*

A hart well stay'd, in *overthwartes* depe
Hopeth amendes; in swete, doth feare the sowre.

Surrey. *Praise of Meane and Constant Estate.*

News were brought hither, that many of the Turk's galleys were drowned by *overthwarting* the seas.

Ascham. *Works*, p. 390. *Letters.*

Thus haue I finished the discourse of the waters of Deuonshire, whose breadth in this place from hence *overthwart* to the check-stones in the mouth of Ex, on the south side of the Ile, is eight and thirtie miles or vnder fortie.

Holinshed. *The Description of Britaine*, vol. i. ch. xii. p. 113.

Such a witte, I say, if it be, at the first, well handled by the mother, and rightlie smothered and wrought as it should, not over

OVER-THROW.
—
OVER-THWART.

OVER-THWART. *thwartlie*, and against the wood, by the scholemaster, both for learning and hole course of living, proveth alwaies the best.
Ascham. Works, p. 209. The Schole Master.

OVER-TREAT. My younger sister, indeed, might have been married to a far greater fortune, had not the *overthwartness* of some neighbours interrupted it.
Lord Herbert. Life, p. 53.

OVER-TIMELY, *timely*; in *time* or season; fitting or convenient; soon enough, early enough; *over-timely*, more than soon or early enough; too soon or early.

Heeres hore aren shad *ourtimeliche* vpon my head; and the slacke skinnne trembleth of mine empted bodie.
Chaucer. Boecius, book i. p. 407.

Thou being left alone as a withering tree in the middle of a field, call to remembrance (I prai thee) the vaine youthfull fantasie and *ouertimelie* death of fathers and thy brethren.
Holinshed. History of England. Coanus, Anno 546, vol. i. p. 58.

OVER-TIRE, to *tire* too much; to harass, weary, or fatigue to an excess; to wear out with fatigue.

Though he with dart the windy-footed hinde did *overtyer*.
Phaer. Aeneidos, book vi. sig. S.

He it is that can both strike and ease, wound and heal again: which is the next, and must be, for fear of your *overtiring*, the last of our discourse; Heal thou the sores or breaches thereof.
Hall. Sermon 33. Psalm 60. ver. 2.

OVER-TOIL, to *toil* or *till* too much; to labour; (at *tillage*;) generally, to labour or work to an excess, (till tired or weary.)

Where, *over-toil'd*, her heat to cool,
She bathes her in the pleasant pool.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 2.

OVER-TOP, *v.* to rise *over* with the *top* or head; to be higher, more lofty by the *top* or head; to surmount, to surpass.

Where her imperious fane her former seat disdains,
And proudly *over-tops* the spacious neighbouring plains.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 3.

There is a certain plant which our herbalists call (*Herbam impiam*) or wicked cudweed, whose younger branches still yeeld flowers to *over-top* the elder.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 78. The Remedy of Prophaneness, book ii. sec. 9.

What they do in present,
Though lesse then yours in past, must *ore top* yours.
Shakspeare. Troylus and Cressida, fol. 93.

While tow'ring o'er our alphabet like Saul,
Stands our digamma, and *o'ertops* them all.
Pope. The Dunciad, book iv. l. 218.

OVER-TRADING, excessive *trading* or traffick.

Whereby the kingdomes stocke of treasure may be sure to be kept from being diminished, by any *ouer trading* of the forrainer.
Bacon. King Henry VII. fol. 60.

OVER-TRAVEL, to *travel over*; to *travel* or labour, to an excess; to oppress or bear down with labour or toil; to weary, to tire.

They shewed hym that the campe was assaulted with a great power, freshe alwayes succeeding in the rouses of the that were weary, and *ouertrauelling* oure men wyth continuall toyle.
Goldyng. Cæsar. Commentaries, book vi. p. 203.

OVER-TREAD, to *tread* or trample *over*; to press or beat, (with the feet,) and consequently, to level or lay prostrate.

By the poore is vnderstande in the scripture, the afflicted, who fele their nede and temptacion, and do sorowe & lamēt that the treueth is *ouertroden* puttynge no truste in any thyng that is in this worlde.
Bible, Anno 1551. Psalm 9. note.

OVER-TREAT, "ears hard to *overtreat*;" simply, *duras aures*; hard, to *treat* or manage; or prevail upon to listen.

Why lettes he not my wordes sinke in his eares
So hard to *ouertreate*? whither whirles he?
Surrey. Virgil. Aeneis, book iv.

OVER-TRIP, to *trip over*; to step lightly *over*.

Jes. In such a night
Did Thisbie fearfully o'er *trip* the dewe,
And saw the lyon's shadow ere himselfe
And ran dismayed away.
Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice, fol. 182.

OVER-TROUBLED, too *troubled*; *troubled* or vexed to an excess.

Why art thou *ouer-troubled* to see the great physician of the world take this course with sinful mankind.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 554. The Balm of Gilead.

OVER-TROWING, A. S. *ofer-truwian*, *nimum*, *confidere*, to *trust* too much.

Over-trowing, (*consciens*;) knowing within myself, *trowing* of my own knowledge.

For I am no thing *ouer-trowynge* to myself but not in this thing, I am iustified, for he that demeth me is the Lord.
Wiclif. 1 Corinthians, ch. iv.

OVER-TRUST, to *trust* or confide too much.

Thus it shall befall
Him who to worth in women *overtrusting*
Lets her will rule: restraint she will not brook,
And left to her self, if evil thence ensue,
Shee first his weak indulgence will excuse.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 1183.

OVER-TUMBLE, *tumbled*, fallen, thrown *over*.

How that he knew those hot diseases were
Of that contagious force, as he did see
That men were *over-tumbl'd* suddenly.
Daniel. On the Death of the Earl of Devonshire.

OVER-TURN, *v.* } To *turn over*; to *turn* or roll
OVER-TURNER. } *over*; consequentially, to de-
stroy, to demolish, to defeat.

Ne he unordeynede us of sum veyn speche feynynge, that us *overturnde* fro the sothfastnesse of the Gospel that of me is prechid.
Wiclif. Laodisensis.

She can arise that doeth mourne,
And whirle adoune, and *ouertourne*
Who sitteth highest.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose.

God made hir *ouertorne*.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 79.

And on a heap
Chariot and charioteer lay *overturnd*,
And fierie foaming steeds.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book vi. l. 390.

But pain is perfet miserie, the worst
Of evils, and excessive, *overturnd*
All patience.
Id. Ib. l. 463.

Now those artificial words, by the misapplication and management of which these *overturnders* of all above them have done such mighty execution, are much too many for a present rehearsal.
South. Sermons, vol. vi. p. 54.

Sir W. Petty gave an account of a commodious land-carriage he had lately contrived,—far more secure than any coach; not being *overturable* by any hight on which the wheels can possibly move.
History of the Royal Society, vol. iv. p. 323.

OVER-VA'LUE, *v.* } To *value* too much; to set
OVER-VA'LUING, *n.* } too great a price upon; to
OVER-VALUA'TION. } prize, to estimate too highly.

By humility, I mean not the abjectness of a base mind; but a prudent care, not to *over-value* ourselves upon any account.
Grew. Cosmo Sacra, book ii. ch. vii. fol. 74.

But that which is guilty of the most general debate, is the *over-valuation* of wisdom.
Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 563. The Peace Maker, sec. 8.

OVER-TREAT.
—
OVER-VALUE.

OVER-
VALUE.OVER-
WATCH.

Now that which hath made the world conceiue the Roman magnanimity to be vnmatchable, is the partiall *overvaluing* of their manhood by their own historians.

Hakewill. Apologie, book iv. sec. 8. fol. 458.

OVER-VEIL, *v.* to *veil* or *cover over*; to shade or shadow *over*, to obscure.

BEDF. The day begins to breake, and night is fled,
Whose pitchy mantle *ouer-veyld* the earth.
Shakspeare. Henry VI. First Part, fol. 102.

Thou mak'st the night to *over-vail* the day.
Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 386.

But the uncomely absence of an eye,
And larger wants, which ev'ry visage mourn'd,
(Where black did *over-vail* or ill supply,)
Was that which wonder into honour turn'd.

Duvenant. Gondibert, can. 6.

OVER-VOTE, to exceed in *votes* or number of *votes*; to excel, or surpass, or get the better of by a greater number of *votes*.

If these absent members be the greater number, why do they not come and *over-vote* the rest of the House in a peaceable, legall, usual, Parliamentary way, rather then challenge them into the field in a military, illegal, unusuall, bloody manner, unheard of in former Ages?

Prynne. Treachery and Disloyalty, &c. part i. p. 42.

OVER-WALK, *v.* to *walk over*; to pass *over* on foot; at the pace called a *walk*, *q. v.*

And ye saye shee is some where abroade in the wylde world, whych worlde is a place to wyde ye wote wel for a woman to *ouer-walke* well.

*Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 770. The Second Part of the Con-
futation of Tyndall.*

OVER-WANTON, *adj.* too *wanton*; too sportive or playful. loose or unconstrained.

But let the Faunes drawne from their groves beware,
Be I their judge, they doe at no time dare
Like men street-borne, and nere the hall reherse
Their youthfull tricks in *over-wanton* verse.

Ben Jonson. Horace. The Art of Poetrie.

OVER-WAR, *v.* to *war over*; or gain a superiority *over* in *war*.

Good Thomas Earle of Lancaster,
On whom the rest relye,
The chiefe and greatest of the peers,
Did, *ouer-warred*, fly
Into the woods.

Warner. Albion's England, book v. ch. xxv.

OVER-WARY, too *wary*, guarded, circumspect, or cautious.

They coupled Nicias and Alcibiades together in Sicily; the one being so *over-wary*, and the other so hasty, as all came to nought that they undertook.

Ralegh. History of the World, book v. ch. ii. sec. 3. fol. 588.

OVER-WASH, *v.* to *wash over*; to flow the waters *over*.

Pirats and robbers by sea are condemned in the Court of Admiraltie, and hanged on the shore at lowe-water marke, where they are left till three tides haue *ouerwashed* them.

Holinshed. The Description of England, vol. i. book ii. ch. xi. p. 313.

OVER-WASTED, too *wasted* or *worne out*, spent or consumed.

When in the tumult, with the sudden fright,
Whilst ev'ry one for safety sought about,
And none regarded to maintain the light,
Which being *over-wasted*, was gone out.

Drayton. The Barons' Wars, book iv.

OVER-WATCH, } To *watch over*; to *watch* or
OVER-WATCHING, *n.* } be wakeful or vigilant to excess;
till wearied or tired, to weary.

He had been guided to that place by his spaniel, where while the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn himself to pacify with sleep his *over watched* eyes.

Sidney. Arcadia, book ii. p. 256.

She surceas'd not day nor night
To storm me *over-watcht*, and wearied out,

Milton. Samson Agonistes, l. 406.

LEO. This way I came abroad, but then there was nothing,
One of the maids *o'rewatch'd* belike:

AG. It may be.

LEO. But methinks this is no fit place to sleep in.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Queen of Corinth, act ii. sc. 1.

The Christian's recreations (are) like unto a sweet nap after an *over-watching*.

Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 628. The Christian, sec. 3

OVER-WAX, to *wax* or grow too much, or too large; to exceed.

In a too of his foot the nail groweth ouer to the flesshe, and in harme to the foot hugeliche *ouerwaxeth*.

R. Gloucester, p. 482. note.

For ghoure feith *ouerwerith* and the charite of ech of ghou to othir aboundith.

Wiclif. 2 Tessel, ch. i.

OVER-WEAR, *v.* to *wear* too much; to *wear* or waste away; (*sc.* till unfit for use;) to decay.

Of all the rest that most resembles man,
Was an *o'er worn* ill-favour'd Babian.

Drayton. The Moon-Calf.

And lest they might seeme to haue shaken off the obedience of the empire, they sware to the Senate and people of Rome, a stile long agoe *ouerworne*.

Savile. Tacitus, book i. ch. ix.

See how he lies at random, carelesly diffus'd,
With languisht head unpropt,
As one past hope, abandon'd,
And by himself given over;
In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds
O're-worn and soiled.

Milton. Samson Agonistes, l. 124.

OVER-WEARY, too *weary*: *wearied* or tired, to excess.

Might not Palinurus fall asleep and drop into the sea having been *overwearied* with watching.

Dryden.

OVER-WEATHER, exposed to, worn or decayed by exposure to, the *weather*.

How like a prodigall doth she returne
With *ouer-wither'd* ribs and ragged sailes
Leane, rent, and begger'd by the strumpet winde.

Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice, fol. 170.

OVER-WEEN, } A. S. *ofer-wenian, nimis opi-*
OVER-WE'ENER, } *nari, presumere*; to *ween* or think
OVER-WE'ENINGLY. } too highly; to have an excess of
self-opinion or self-conceit; to take or assume too much
to opinion; to presume or be presumptuous, to arrogate
or be arrogant.

Als Anselme þe strif pes, of þe duke & þe kyng,
Com Roberd de Beleyse, þorgh his *ouerwenyng*.

R. Brunne, p. 97.

O, were the sweets of man's felicities
Often amongst not temper'd with some gall,
He would forget by his *o'er-weening* skill,
Just Heaven above doth censure good and ill!

Drayton. The Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

What insolent *over-weeners* of their owne workes are these papists, which proclaime the actions which proceed from themselves, worthy of no lesse than Heaven.

Hall. Works, vol. i. sec. 9. fol. 618. No Peace with Rome.

It was but arrogance, therefore, and not charity, to lay such ignorance to others in the sight of God till he himself had been infallible, like him whose peculiar words he *overweeningly* assumes.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 433. An Answer to Eikon Basilike.

OVER-
WATCHOVER-
WEEN.

OVER-
WEEN.
—
OVER-
WING.

If any thing is indeed said against knowledge, it is against that only that is so adored by the world, and falsely called philosophy; and yet more significantly surnam'd by the apostle vain philosophy; and that too, with no other intent than to dash the *over-weening* pride of those that have it.

South. Sermons, vol. ix. p. 263.

OVER-WEIGH, *v.* } To *weigh over*; to *weigh* or
OVER-WEIGHT, *n.* } poise too much, or too hea-
vily; to preponderate.

When I pretend to please, she *ouerthwarts* me still,
When I would faynest part with hir, she *ouerwayes* my will.
Gascoigne. Flowers. The Diuorce of a Louer.

The horse, or other beast, *o'erweigh'd* with his own mass,
Lies wallowing in my fens, hid over head in grass.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 21.

One Raynerus, a wicked minister of a more wicked abbot, crossing the seas with his wife, so with his iniquity *overweighed* the ship, that in the midst of the stream it was not able to stir.

Baker. King Stephen, Anno 1154.

Note that silver in gold will be detected by weight, compared with the dimension; but lead in silver (lead being the *weightier* metal) will not be detected, if you take so much the more silver as will countervail the *over-weight* of the lead.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. viii. sec. 798.

From sheep minute
On Cambria bred · a pound *o'erweighs* a fleece.
Dyer. The Fleece, book ii.

OVER-WET, *n.* excessive *wet*; dampness, moisture, or humidity.

Another ill accident is, *over-wet* at sowing time; which with us breedeth much dearth insomuch as the corne never cometh up.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. vii. sec. 669.

OVER-WHELM, *v.* } To *whelm* or cover over;
OVER-WHELM, *n.* } to immerge, to submerge;
OVER-WHE'LMINGLY. } to sink, to drown; *sc.* deeply.

pe body he did *ouerwhelm*, his hede touched þe croupe.
R. Brunne, p. 190.

The see may neuer be so still,
That with a little wind at will
Ouerwhelme and tourne also,
As it were wood in wawes go.
Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose, p. 198.

A tremblyng cold of dread clene *ouerwhelmeth* my heart.
Surrey. Psalm 55.

What age is this, where honest men,
Plac'd at the helme,
A sea of some foule mouth or pen
Shall *ouerwhelme*?
Ben Jonson. Chorusses from Cataline, iv.

Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in any known sin, nor impertinently betray their souls to ruin for that which they call light and trivial; which is so indeed in respect of the acquiescent, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious consequences.

Decay of Christian Piety.

Why from yon arch, that infinite of space
With infinite of lucid orbs replete,
Which set the living firmament on fire,
At the first glance, in such an *ouerwhelm*
Of wonderful, on man's astonish'd sight,
Rushes Omnipotence?

Young. The Complaint. Night 9.

OVER-WHELVE, A. S. *ahwylf-an*; *obruere*, to *overwhelm*.

Oft the see is clere and caulme with mouing floodes, and ofte the horrible wind Aquilon moueth boiling tempeste, and *ouerwhelueth* the see; *verso concitat æquore.*

Chaucer. Boecius, book ii. p. 416.

OVER-WING, *v.* to *wing* or spread the *wing*, to an excess; (in Milton;) so as to exceed; *sc.* the *wing* of the enemy.

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Agricola doubting to be *over-wing'd*, streaches out his front, though somewhat with the thinnest, insomuch that many advis'd to bring up the legions.

Milton. Works, vol. ii. fol. 29. *The History of England*, book ii.

OVER-WIPE, *v.* to *wipe*, rub, or smear over.

For such deeds dooeth not a Chrysten man that hath a good fayth & a good hope, but those synnes only whiche are with the pen-cell of daily prayer *ouer wyped*.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 797. *The Second Part of the Confutation of Tyndall.*

OVER-WISE, *adj.* } Too *wise* or knowing;
OVER-WI'SENESS. } knowing or cunning in their own conceit.

Dr. Fear it not, their *overwise* heads will think it but a trick.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Philaster, act iv. sc. 1.

Tell Wit, how much it wrangles
In tickle points of nicenesse;
Tell Wisedome, she entangles
Herself in *over-wisenesse*.

Sir Walter Raleigh. The Lye.

OVER-WITTED, *over-reached* in *wit*, cunning or craftiness.

Yet well they merit to be pitied,
By clients always *over-witted*.
Swift. The Answer to Palus.

OVER-WOODY, too *woody*; or having too much wood.

On to their morning's rural work they haste
Among sweet dewes and flours; where any row
Of fruit-trees *over-woodie* reach'd too farr
Their pamp'rd boughes, and needed hands to check
Fruitless imbraces.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book v. l. 213.

OVER-WORD. See OVER-SPEAK.

OVER-WORK, to *work* to excess; to weary with work or labour.

It is such a pleasure as can never cloy or *overwork* the mind.
South. Sermons.

OVER-WRESTED, too *wrested*, twisted, forced out of its course or direction.

Such to be pittied, and *ore-rested* seeming
He acts thy greatnesse in.
Shakspeare. Troylus and Cressida, fol. 82.

OVER-WRESTLE, *v.* to *wrestle* so as to gain the superiority; to struggle against successfully.

At last, when life recover'd had the raine,
And *over-wrestled* his strong enemy,
With foltring tong, and trembling everie vaine,
"Tell on," quoth she, "the woefull tragedy."
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 7.

OVER-ZEALOUS, too *zealous*; *zealous*, anxious; desiring or pursuing ardently, to excess.

And therefore 'tis not of such mighty necessity to determine one way or t'other, as some *over-zealous* for or against the immateriality of the soul, have been forward to make the world believe.

Locke. Works, vol. i. fol. 251. *Of Human Understanding*, book iv. ch. iii. sec. 6.

OUGHT, *n.* also written AUGHT, *q. v.* A. S. *hwit*, a *whit* or *o whit*; one *whit*. *O* was formerly written for the article *a*, or for the numeral *one*. See Tooke; and Tyrrwhitt, *Gloss. in v.*

One thing, a thing, any thing.

Ac þe kȳng of Englonð, in such sor & mournyng,
Carede of ys ȝonge sones mest of alle þynges.
Laste hii were defoulde oȝt.

R. Gloucester, p. 299.

Of alle stories of honoure, þat I haf þorgh souht
I fynd, þat no compiloure of him tellis ouht.

R. Brunne, p. 26.

OUGHT.
—
OVIS.

If ye wol *ought* unto your sone the king,
I am your servant bothe night and day.
Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 5158.

And whoso grutcheth *ought*, he doth folie,
And rebel is to him that all mai gie.
Id. The Knightes Tale, v. 3047.

For euer he [Daunger] hongeth on her seil,
And is so preuie of counseil,
That euer whan I haue *ought* bede,
I finde Daunger in hir stede,
And myn answeere of hym I haue.
Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 84.

If I be *ought* in your dette, I shall paie you by and by.
Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 7. The Life of John Picus.

O'VIDUCT, } Lat. *ovum*, an egg; and *ductus*,
O'VIFORM, } from *ducere*, to lead; that which
OVI'PAROUS. } leads, the passage for, the egg.
Oviform, shaped or formed like an egg, egg-shaped;
oval.

Oviparous, (*parere*, to bring forth,) bringing forth,
bearing, or producing eggs.

It will be hard to say which (brutes and birds) have the perfecter nature, yet the production of the latter are *ex ovo*, the former *ex verme*; the former *oviparous*, the latter *viviparous*, in the ordinary course of their natural production.

Hale. Origination of Mankind, ch. vi. sec. 3. fol. 277.

This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *oviform*, hath been the sense and language of all antiquity.
Burnet. Theory of the Earth.

Its [the torpedo's] ovarium is near the liver and double *oviduct* and womb, wherein the young ones swim free, and have no communication with the womb.

History of the Royal Society, sec. 3. p. 498.

OVIEDA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*, natural order *Vitices*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft; corolla, tube cylindrical, superior, very long, border five-lobed; berry globular, four-seeded, seeds crustaceous, some abortive.

Three species, natives of the Island of St. Domingo and the East Indies.

OVI
DUCT.
—
OVIS.

O V I S.

OVIS, Gmel., Cuv., Desm.; *Sheep*, Penn. In *Zoology*, a genus of animals belonging to the family *Cavicornia*, order *Ruminantia*, class *Mammalia*.

Generic character. Incisive teeth eight in the lower jaw, forming a perfect arc, and touching each other by their sides, none in the upper; molar six on each side in each jaw; forehead more or less arched; horns large, angular, furrowed transversely, spirally twisted and turning outwards; no tear-pits or beard; legs, slender; tail variable in length, pendulous.

The animals forming this genus were included both by Linnæus and Illiger among the Goats, (*Capræ*), from which, however, they are distinguished by their arched forehead, by the variation in direction and greater extent of curve of the horns, and by not having any beard: beyond these there is no great distinction between the two genera, and Cuvier mentions that so closely are they allied, that a mule race between the two is capable of continuing their breed. Their fur is wool, but this varies in texture according to the difference of climate, as in those which live in warm climates it becomes hairy and very fine, and from such fleeces the Cachemere shawls, formerly supposed to be manufactured of goats' hair, are made. Sheep feed on vegetables and live in flocks of greater or less number, on high hills or on the tops of mountains. Corsica, Sardinia, and other of the Mediterranean Islands are the parts in which the species most anciently known exist, and whence it is probable our Domestic Sheep are derived: others also are found on the chain of the Atlas, in the Mountains of Siberia and Kamtschatka, and in America. Whilst in a state of Nature they are very strong and active, leap and run with great agility, and have not the silly character they appear to bear in a state of domestication. The people of the various parts of the World in which Sheep are found derive many of the necessities of life from them. Besides affording its flesh for food, and its fat for tallow, the wool in more civilized Countries is manufactured into cloth, whilst the ruder Northern Asiatics wrap themselves up in skins with the wool remaining on it. After the hide is dressed it is made into leather,

and by a different process into parchment. Even the intestines are brought into use, and of them is manufactured the article catgut, to which we are indebted for the melodious tones poured forth by a cremona.

O. Ammon, Gmel.; *Capra Ammon*, Lin.; *l'Argali*, Buff.; *Siberian Sheep*, Penn.; *Argali*, Shaw. About the size of a small Deer; the horns of the male are very large and strong, measuring two ells in length; they are triangular, flattened in front and wrinkled transversely from their roots to half their length, they spring close to the eyes, are curved outwards, backwards, and forwards, with their points directed rather upwards and outwards; horns of the female not so large, hatchet-shaped, nearly straight, and with but few wrinkles, and nearly resembling those of our Common Goat; ears widish, pointed, and very erect; neck slender; body large; limbs slender but strong; tail very short, and hoofs small. In Summer time the hair is very short and smooth like that of the Deer; the head is grey, the neck and body brownish mingled with ash-colour; on the back of the neck and behind each shoulder a dusky badge; along the back a streak of yellowish or rusty-colour, and a badge of the same on the rump. In the Winter the tip of the nose becomes white, the face ashy, the back ferruginous mingled with grey and inclining to yellow towards the rump; tail and belly white. At that time the coat becomes rough, waved, a little curling, and about an inch and a half in length, about the neck longer, and beneath the throat longest. *Argali* is the name given to this species of Sheep by the Kirgisian Tartars, probably from its frequenting mountainous districts, as in their Language *Arga* signifies a mountain summit, and *Guldsha* a Ram, of which two words it seems to be compounded; and from the same cause the Kuritians call it *Rikundonotsh* or the Upper Rein Deer, whilst the Russians designate it as the *Stepnoi-daran*, or Ram of the Desert, *Kammenoi*, or Rock Ram, and *Dikoi*, or Wild Ram. It is found in the vast Deserts which are called Steppes, and upon the mountainous chains of Asia, especially those which extend across the plains of Tartary towards the North-East. Gmelin says

OVIS. that the Southern part of Siberia is their original Country. They are lively and active animals, and very much resemble the Ibex in their manners, living in small flocks upon the very tops of the highest mountains, which are uncovered with wood and open to the Sun. The Ewes drop their Lambs about the middle of March, separate from the Rams, and are entirely occupied in bringing up their young, which when first dropped are covered with a soft, grey fleece, which late in the Summer is converted into hair. When the Lambs are two months old the horns begin to appear, are broad, and like the face of an axe; they grow to great size, so that in the old Rams they are occasionally found measuring two Russian yards in length along their spires, and weighing fifteen pounds a piece. Father Rubrugius, a traveller of 1253, noticed by Purchas, mentions he had seen some so large that he could scarcely lift a pair of them, and that the Tartars made great drinking cups of them. From Spring to Autumn they feed in the little valleys among the tops of the mountains, on young shoots and Alpine plants, and at that period they grow very fat; as Winter comes on they descend lower and feed on dry grass, perennial plants, and mosses or lichens, but in the Spring they are found very lean, and are purged by the early pulsatillæ and other sharp anemonoid plants of which Domestic Sheep are fond. At all times of the year they frequent the numerous districts in Siberia which abound with salt, similar to the salt-licks of America, and grub up the ground more readily to obtain it. The old Rams are very quarrelsome, attacking each other fiercely with their heads like the Common Sheep and often thrusting their antagonists over the precipices; in these contests the horns of the contending animals frequently become locked in each other, and they are both dashed to pieces. They are extremely fearful of Man, and when closely pursued run from side to side instead of straightforward, towards the rocky mountains, which they ascend with great ease, and tread the narrowest paths over the precipices with perfect safety.

To the Northern Asiatics this species of Sheep is extremely valuable; the flesh and fat are esteemed as the greatest delicacies; the skins in their Winter coat serve for warm raiment and coverlets, and the horns are converted into various necessary articles. The chase of these animals is both difficult and dangerous, for so soon as they perceive the approach of the hunter they ascend to the highest peaks, and a shot at them can only be procured by winding round the rocks and coming on them unperceived. Occasionally they are shot with cross-bows, which are placed in their haunts and discharged by the Sheep treading on a string connected with the trigger; or pit-falls are made in the tracts towards the salt-licks, and in these they are taken together with Stags, Roes, Elks, and other animals. But among the Mongolians and Tungusians the chase is managed on horseback and with dogs. The hunting season extends from the latter part of the Summer to December, and during that period the Kamtschatkans with their families take up their residence among the mountains.

O. Aries, Desm.; *le Mouflon*, Buff.; *Corsican Sheep*, Penn.; *Mouflon*. Height of the male to the top of the wither two feet and a half, and length from the nose to the root of the tail rather more than three feet and a half; forehead rather prominent; horns large, massive, and wrinkled at their base; in a Ram of four years old, mentioned by Pennant as having been exhibited at the Leverian Museum, they measured twenty-two inches in

length, the space between their tips near eleven inches, and the girth near the base the same; but he considers that their growth was stunted by hard usage, as they should have had, at that age, the volutes of a large horned Ram, and have measured fifteen inches round at the base; ears of moderate size, straight, pointed, and movable; tear-pits distinct; neck thickish; body bulky and rounded; legs strong, hoofs short and greyish-yellow; tail about three inches and a half long, bent down and uncovered with wool on its under surface; hair woolly, grey, fine, thick, curling, and mingled with short, coarse, silk-like hair; the head and legs are covered with the latter only unmingled with wool. The general colour of the fleece is tawny mixed with some black hairs on the head, neck, shoulders, back, sides of the body and outsides of the thighs, and a deeper coloured line traversing the length of the back; throat as far as the chest, the upper part of the fore legs, the margins of the flanks, and the tail blackish, as are also the upper part and sides of the face and the line which passes from each corner of the mouth below the eyes to join with its fellow; front of the face, below the eyes, the insides of the ears, the legs, belly, rump, and edges of the tail white; the insides of the limbs dingy-grey; on the middle of each flank a broad, very pale-tawny badge; tongue, interior of the mouth, and nostrils black. During Winter the fleece is thicker, has more black in it; the hairs on the under part of the neck become lengthened and form a kind of muff, and the dorsal line almost black, especially upon the shoulders. The female differs little except in either having the horns smaller or in not having any, and in the fleece being less thick. The young are of a lighter colour, their rump partakes of the general tawny appearance instead of being white, and the upper part of the tail is tawny-brown instead of blackish. They begin to put forth horns soon after birth, which before the expiration of the first year are four or six inches long. The *Mouflon* is the Sardinian *Melampom* of Strabo, which he speaks of as having hair instead of wool; the *Musmon* of Pliny, and probably the *Ophion* of the latter author, and the Wild Ram of Opius, with the horns of which the Wild Boar was often laid prostrate. They are found in the highest parts of mountainous districts amongst the most inaccessible peaks, but always in temperate or Southern latitudes; thus are they met with in Corsica, where the male is called *Mufro*, and the female *Mufra*, nor do they ever descend from their elevated stations but when driven down by the snow. They are also found in Sardinia, where they are named *Mufione*. They are met with in the Isle of Cyprus, and probably exist in others of the Grecian Archipelago, and are found in the Western part of European Turkey. They live in flocks, sometimes of as many as a hundred, under the government and protection of the older and stronger Sheep. Rutting time is in December or January, and at this period the flock separates into smaller parties consisting of one male and several Ewes, and should two of these smaller herds meet, a fierce battle takes place between the Rams, and the vanquished often yields his charge to the victor. The Lambs, generally two, are dropped in April or May, are then covered with hair and capable of walking; they are tended with the greatest care by their dam, who defends them with great courage when in danger. They seem to be fierce, dull, and untamable animals; and M. Fred. Cuvier, who had ample opportunities of seeing this species in the Menagerie of the

OVIS.

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King's Garden at Paris, has made the following interesting observations with reference to the state of their intelligence. "Domestication," says he, "has had no influence over this state in such animals of this kind as I have had opportunity of noticing; it merely accustoms them to the presence of new objects; they are no longer affrighted at the sight of Man, but rather seem to acquire more confidence in their own powers as they become more familiarized with us; for instead of avoiding their keeper, they, and especially the males, attack him with fury. Chastisement, instead of correcting, only renders them more stubborn; and although some may be cowed, they are never tamed, and consider only as enemies and not as masters those by whom they have been corrected. On this point they make no difference with mankind; those who have never ill-treated them are in their eyes undistinguished from others, and kindness has no effect in doing away with the notion of enmity with which they view the human race. In a word, they show no attachment, affection, nor docility, and in these respects they differ remarkably from the most carnivorous animals, which are always subdued by kindness and mild treatment.

"If," adds the same Writer, "the Mouflon be the stock of our Sheep, we find in the weakness of intellect which characterises the former, the cause of the extreme stupidity of the latter." And that the Mouflon is very dull of comprehension, M. Cuvier gives a sufficient proof in the following narration. "Such of these animals as have lived in the Menagerie are very fond of bread, and when we approach their enclosure they come to take it. By having recourse to this proceeding the keeper is enabled to attach a collar about their necks so as to be able to enter their pens without danger. Well, although tormented to the utmost degree when thus confined, and although they see the collar which awaits them, never do they avoid the snare into which they are drawn by merely offering something to eat; they are always ready to take it without the least hesitation, without seeming to exhibit the least idea of connection between the food offered and their consequent bondage, without, in fact, appearing to be aware that the one is the sure sign of the other. The disposition to eat is alone excited in them at the sight of the bread. Doubtless we ought not from observing some individuals to draw conclusions regarding the whole species; but we may be assured beyond all doubt, that the Mouflon holds one of the lowest grades as to intellect among the Mammalia, and in this respect justifies the conjectures of Buffon as to the origin of the several races of our Sheep."

Their flesh is well flavoured, but always lean. By the Corsican peasants the horns are used for powder flasks, some of which are large enough to contain fifty or sixty ounces. The Sardinians wear the skins when dressed beneath their clothes, under the idea of being thereby preserved from malaria; and they also employ them as a kind of surtout which, falling below the knees, wraps close round the body, and defends them from thorns and briars in scrambling through thickets. As the skins are very thick and probably arrow-proof, Pennant imagines that "in all probability they are the very same kind of garment as the *Mastruca Sardorum*, (mentioned by Cicero in his Oration for M. Æmilius Scaurus,) which the Commentators on Cicero suppose to have been made of the skins of the *Mufro*; and the *Mastrucati Latrun-culi* the people who wore them. This is in a manner

confirmed, as they are still in use with the *latre* or banditti of the Island; who find the benefit of them in their impetuous sallies out of the brakes of the Country on the objects of their rapine."

VAR. A.—*O. Guineensis*, Gmel.; *le Béliet et Brebis des Indes*, Buffon; *Long-legged Sheep*. This is the largest and tallest of the Domestic Sheep; it has the forehead very strongly arched; the horns forming not complete circles on the sides of the head, and enclosing the ears, which are pendent; legs very long; body covered with hair, that on the neck forming a tolerably strong mane, which, having reached the shoulders, is there lost; the long hair on the under part of the neck sometimes forms a kind of thick beard; the colour varies, it is brown, black, white or pied. This variety most nearly approaches the Mouflon in the vaulted form of its forehead, and in its fur being hairy and not at all woolly. It was first naturalized in Europe by the Dutch, on the Texel and in East Friesland, where being mingled with the common race of the Country, it has produced the Flemish and Texel Sheep, the wool of which is fine and long.

VAR. B.—*O. Hispanicus*, Lin.; *Spanish Sheep* or *Merino*, Shaw. Is of moderate size, and of a plump form; head wide, forehead moderately prominent; horns very large and twisted in regular spires; the forehead always, and the cheeks and lower jaw generally covered with thick wool, similar to that on the hind legs, which is of very inferior quality, and therefore not being mixed with the *refinos* or fine, the *finos* or second best, nor with the *terceros* or inferior kind, is never exported from Spain. The wool is very fine, thick, and soft, full of a greasy exudation, massed together, and consisting of threads twisted like a corkscrew, elastic, shorter but finer than that of our common races, of a dingy-white within and brown on the surface, owing to the greasy substance with which it is imbued retaining the dirt, and the fleece weighs from three to five pounds; insides of the fore legs and thighs, lower part of the legs, and part of the face covered with short hair; tail of moderate length. This variety, which is generally spread over Spain, is believed to have been originally imported from Barbary. The Spanish shepherds keep them moving about continually through the greater part of the year, from which circumstance they are called *Trashumantes*. The Leonese flocks, of which the most esteemed are the *Cavagne* and *Negrete*, having wintered near Merida in Estremadura, on the left bank of the Guadiana, are put in motion about the middle of April in large flocks of two or three thousand, pass the Tagus at Almares, and proceed to Villa Casten, Trescasas, Alfara, Espinar, and other places, in which they are shorn. After that operation they return towards Leon, to be distributed in flocks of five hundred among the pastures of Cervera near Aquilar del Campo. The Sorian flocks, after feeding through the Winter on the confines of Estremadura, Andalusia, and New Castile, proceed, about the latter end of April, across the Tagus at Talavera de la Reyna and at Puente del Arzobispo, to Madrid, whence they return to Soria, and part are herded in the neighbouring mountains, whilst the rest are driven across the Ebro to be grazed in Navarre and the Pyrenees. Among those flocks which are stationary, the *Estantes*, such as are fed on the ridges of the passes of the Guadarama and Somo Sierra, and in the environs of Segovia, are most highly valued.

VAR. C.—*O. Anglicus*, Gmel.; *English Sheep*, Pen.

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OVIS. Has the wool fine and very long; the tail long and pendulous; and in the male the scrotum very large. They are classed in two series, one of which has no horns, and is considered by Linnæus as the true English stock, whilst the other is furnished with horns. The number of sub-varieties presented by these vary considerably, one author mentioning fourteen, another sixteen, and a third so many as thirty-seven distinct breeds; all of which are said to be easily distinguishable from each other by their peculiar characters.

I. Of the Hornless English Sheep the following are the principal.

a. Dishley, or New Leicester. Heads clean, straight, and broad; eyes fine and lively; bodies round or barrel-shaped; bones fine and small; pelt thin. The Dishley breed, so denominated from the residence of Mr. Bakewell, the first selector of them, is principally found in Leicestershire and the neighbouring Counties, but is much spread over the Kingdom. It is pretty hardy, and will fatten easily where other sheep will be scarcely able to find subsistence; its wool is long and fine, and the fleece on an average will weigh eight pounds, at two years old.

b. Lincolnshire. Faces white; carcasses long, thin, and weak; legs white, thick, and rough; bones large. These Sheep are delicate and require fine pasturage; their flesh is coarse; but the wool fine, and from ten to eighteen inches in length, will weigh about eleven pounds a fleece at three years. From this stock two varieties are noticed, the *Cotswold*, or *Improved Gloucester*, which nearly resemble the original, except that the wool is shorter, and the flesh finer grained. That these were formerly considered the most valuable there can be no doubt, from a present of Cotswold Ewes and Rams which Edward IV. made to the King of Aragon. The other is the *Teeswater*, chiefly bred in Yorkshire on the banks of the Tees, which is similarly circumstanced as to flesh and wool with the last mentioned, but has the carcass heavier and firmer, the back and sides wider, and the legs longer; the bones also being less large. The females are remarkably prolific, bringing two and sometimes three Lambs at a birth.

c. Devonshire Nots, or Dartmoor. Have white faces and legs, thick necks, narrow backs, and large bones. They are met with principally on Dartmoor, and have long wool, which averages nine pounds a fleece at two years and a half.

d. Herefordshire, or Ryelands, are of small size and well shaped, with white faces and legs; their flesh fine grained; the wool very fine and short, growing close up to the eyes, and weighing not more than two pounds a fleece at four years and a half. This is a very profitable breed, as it does well on the scantiest pasture; but it is very delicate, and requires shelter in the Winter.

e. Southdown. Faces and legs grey; neck long and small; low before, shoulder high; light in the fore quarter; back-bone rather high, sides broad, loins tolerably good; thigh full. These Sheep are principally fed on the chalk downs of Sussex; they are quick-feeders, and of hardy constitution; their flesh is fine grained and of excellent flavour; the wool very fine and short, about two or three inches in length, and weighing about two pounds and a half a fleece at two years old. The *Cannock Heath Sheep*, which belong to Staffordshire, very closely resemble the South Down.

f. Romney Marsh. Face and legs white, the latter rather long; body round or barrel-shaped; bones rather

large. Is met with principally in the rich marsh lands of Kent and Sussex; its flesh excellent; the wool fine, long, and white, weighing about eight pounds each fleece at two years and a half.

g. Hardwick. Faces and legs speckled with black and white; the legs small, fine, and clean. Is found on the mountainous tract at the heads of the Eske and Uddon in Cumberland; it is very hardy, and requires but little hay in the most severe Winters; the wool is short and matted; each fleece weighs about four pounds at four years and a half.

h. Cheviot. Faces and legs chiefly white; jaws of good length; eyes lively and prominent; body long, but deficient in depth at the breast, which is narrow, as is also the chine; pelts thin; bones fine, clean, and small. From the Cheviot Hills these Sheep have been introduced into the most Northern districts of Scotland; they are very hardy, well suited to exposed situations, and fatten easily. Their wool, which is partly long and partly coarse, averages about three pounds a fleece at four years and a half.

i. Dunfaced, or Mugg. Face dun or tawny; this Sheep is of small size, and seldom weighs more than eight or ten pounds a quarter; the wool is variously streaked with red, brown, or tawny, which is short and fine close to the skin, intermingled with long hairs, indicative of its habitation in a Northern climate; the fleece weighs about a pound and a half at four years and a half. It is said to have been imported into Scotland at a very early period from Denmark or Norway, and it is found in small flocks to the North of the Forth and Clyde. Dr. Fleming considers this to be the parent stock of the numerous and most valued Scottish breeds, and includes amongst them the

j. Shetland. It seems, however, that of the Sheep fed in these Islands there are two breeds, one which has a fine cottony fleece, and is thought to be the indigenous breed, but now much diminished; and the other with coarse wool above and fine beneath, intermingled with hairs, which corresponds with Dr. Fleming's notion. They are very hardy, but so wild as to be incapable of confinement; the fleece weighs from one to three pounds. An interesting account of the growth of the wool of these Sheep has been given by Mr. Johnston in Sir John Sinclair's *Work On the different Breeds of Sheep*; he says: "They have three different successions of wool yearly, two of which resemble long hair more than wool, and are termed by the common people *fors* and *scudda*. When the wool begins to loosen in the roots, which generally happens about the month of February, the hairs, or *scudda*, spring up; and when the wool is carefully plucked off,* the tough hairs continue fast until the new wool grows up about a quarter of an inch in length, when they gradually wear off; and when the new fleece has acquired about two months' growth, the rough hairs, termed *fors*, spring up and keep root, until the proper season for pulling it arrives, when it is plucked off along with the wool, and separated from it at dressing by an operation called *forsing*. The *scudda* remains upon the skin of the animal, as if it were a thick coat, a fence against the inclemency of the seasons, which provident Nature has furnished for supplying the want of the fleece. The wool is of various colours. The silver-grey is thought to be the finest; but the black, the white, the

* The fleece is never shorn, but when about to be shed in the Summer is pulled from the body by hand, a process which is technically called *lowing*. Dr. Fleming.

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mourat, or brown, is very little inferior; though the pure white is certainly the most valuable for all the finer purposes in which combing wool can be used."

II. Of the Horned English Sheep the following are mentioned.

k. Exmoor. Faces and legs white; head, neck, and bones very delicate; but their carcass is narrow and flat sided. They are found in the Northern part of Devonshire, and have fine and long wool, about four pounds to the fleece.

l. Dorsetshire. Faces and legs white, the latter long and slender; body long and thin. They are mostly confined to Dorsetshire, and are remarkable for producing at any time of year; on this account they are valued, as by management the markets can be supplied with Lamb at Christmas or even earlier. Their wool is fine and short, and averages about three pounds and a half at three years and a half.

m. Norfolk. In this Sheep the horns are large and spiral; face black; neck long; body long, thin, and weak; legs long, black, or grey. The breed belongs to Norfolk and Suffolk, but is fast giving way to the South Downs, as they do not appear to have any peculiarly good property beyond being good travellers. The flesh is well flavoured and fine grained, and the wool short and fine, weighs about two pounds a fleece at three years and a half.

n. Heath, Linton, Short, Forest, or Black-faced. Horns like the Norfolk; faces and legs black; eyes wild and fierce; body short and firm. Are found in the North-Western parts of Yorkshire, the North-Western Counties of England, and thence up to the Western Highlands of Scotland. They are good feeders; are hardy and well adapted for exposed situations; their flesh is excellent; the wool long, open, coarse, and shaggy, weighing about three pounds and a half a fleece at four years and a half.

o. Hebridean. Is the smallest of the Sheep kind, but frequently has four or six horns, which are usually straight and short; the face and legs are white; the tail very short. The wool is of various colours, bluish-grey, brown, or deep russet, and sometimes all these colours are found in the same fleece. If the pasture be good, the fleece is as fine as that of the Shetland Sheep, but if the contrary, the wool becomes coarse and stunted, and the animal puny. The quantity of wool very rarely exceeds a pound, and often not half so much; and the average value of a fleece is from eightpence to a shilling. A fat sheep of this kind does not weigh more than twenty pounds, but more commonly does not exceed fifteen or sixteen.

Such are the principal breeds met with in England and Scotland, and considered as specially belonging to these Countries, but breeders are continually producing new kinds, not only by the crossing of these with each other, but also by the introduction of foreign species, for the purpose of improving some particular point in the race.

The male Sheep is commonly called a *Ram*, and the female a *Ewe*; but those of the former sex, which are only a year old, are called *Wedder*, or *Weatherhogs*, and the females of two years *Theaves*, whilst both are indiscriminately called *Lambs* for some time after having been dropped. The Ewe goes with Lamb about a hundred and forty or fifty days, and produces one, sometimes two, and occasionally three at each lambing. In the first year, the young animal has eight sharp cutting teeth

in the lower jaw; in the second, the middle two are shed, and succeeded by a pair of teeth broader and more obtuse, which are permanent; in the following three years the other milk teeth are shed, and replaced by permanent teeth, which are broader and blunter; in the eighth year the middle two drop out, and the others in pairs successively during the following three years.

The shearing of Sheep is performed generally in June or July, the earlier the better, as the new wool is then considered to *get ahead*, and to be thereby prepared for a better Winter covering; and the sooner the Sheep is sheared the less is the chance of its being teased by the fly. Prior to clipping, it is necessary that the Sheep should be well washed, so as to free the fleece from dust and other filth which it has contracted, and which sticks firmly to it from the unctuous nature of the exudation, freely perspired from the skin. This is commonly performed in a pond or stream, by men standing in the water; but as this mode often produces serious illness, Mr. Young has proposed that a portion of water, about six or seven feet wide, should be railed off, with two sloping approaches, by one of which the Sheep might enter, and by the other leave the water, but having the middle sufficiently deep to compel the animals to swim part of the distance, and the bottom to be paved; at the part in which the water is sufficiently deep to flow over the Sheep's back, a cask is to be sunk, so as to form a kind of caisson, in which the man stands dry, and easily washes the Sheep, after which it is made to swim through the deep water, which rinses the fleece, and to pass out at the other landing place into a clean pen or a dry rick-yard, in which they are to be kept for a few days till completely dry. In Sweden the washing is performed by first putting the Sheep in shallow tubs, where they are washed with staling and warm water, and afterwards washed again with pure water. In Silesia the Sheep are compelled to jump from a high bridge into a stream, which is all the washing considered necessary. In Saxony more attention is paid to this process; on the first day the Sheep are swum across a running stream; on the second day, in the morning, they are swum through again, and at the same time dipped, in order to soak the fleece completely, and then stroaked or pressed down with the hand, beginning at the head, and thence proceeding to the extremities; in the afternoon they are led across the stream again, and the business is concluded. Two days are allowed for drying, and on the third they are shorn. Dr. Parry, however, who has paid much attention to the breeding and management of Sheep, objects to washing the fleece before shearing, as, if the weather turn out wet or cold, the Sheep are much inconvenienced by it, and therefore recommends that the fleeces should be subsequently washed, as is the custom in Spain. Experiments have also been made which tend to show that long-woolled Sheep may be shorn twice, and even thrice in the year without injury to them, but this plan has not been generally adopted.

Sheep are subject to various and serious maladies, but they would require too much space to be treated of here.

VAR. D.—*O. Gallicus*, Buff.; *French Sheep*. Of moderate size; the head narrow, nose long, forehead much arched; horns of moderate length, and curved spirally, but often are wanting; the hair covering the whole head, part of the neck, and legs is short and rough; the wool full and abundant, not twisted into curls, but divided into large hanging flocks; the colour

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VAR. E.—*O. Polyceratus*, Lin.; *Many-horned Sheep*. Pen. Of small size; horns varying in number, generally three, sometimes four or five; they are not curved spirally, but only bent outwards, backwards, or upwards; the hair is of three different kinds, wool is only seen externally, which is very long and thick, a kind of down close to the skin, and an intermediate kind between the two. The head and the tail, which is short, and the lower parts of the legs, covered with short, harsh hair; general colour reddish-brown, with the throat and front of the chest blackish; tail black. This variety is found especially in Iceland and in the Feroe Islands, also in Norway and Gothland: it is also common in Siberia, among the Tartarian flocks about the river Jenesei. Desmarest thinks that the Scottish Sheep, known as the *Schlla Sheep*, belongs to this variety.

VAR. F.—*O. Strepsiceros*, Ray; *Cretan Sheep*, Pen. About the size of our Common Sheep; has very long horns, marked with a longitudinal ridge, those of the male are quite upright, nearly parallel to each other, and twisted like a corkscrew, the first turn being very wide, and resting close to the head, the others more lengthened, those of the female nearly straight, and as it were screwed round upon their axes; the wool is very plentiful, wavy, and thick, and fit for common fur; the tail very bushy. It is very common in Crete, in Wallachia, and Hungary. By the Austrians it is called *Zackl*, and it is almost the only kind used by the butchers.

VAR. G.—*O. Dolichura*, Pall.; *Long-tailed Sheep*. Horns spiral, and on the sides of the head; body covered with thick wool; tail very long, so as to trail on the ground. It is found in Southern Russia, in the neighbourhood of Astracan, and in Bucharina.

VAR. H.—*O. Laticaudata*, Ray; *Broad-tailed Sheep*, Pen. About the size of our Common Sheep; the forehead much arched, ears of moderate length, pendent and little movable; horns strong, inclined outwards and backwards, downwards and forwards; sometimes there are four, at other times none; tail either pointed, square, or rounded, and varying considerably in length and thickness; in some hardly existing at all, in others trailing on the ground, in some wider than the buttocks, and in others not bigger than one's fist. The Broad-tailed and Long-tailed Sheep were both known to the Ancients. Aristotle notices the former, and mentions the tails were a cubit wide; Pliny speaks of the latter, and says they were a cubit in length. The following are considered as belonging to this variety; viz.

a. *O. Steatopygus*, Pall.; *Fat-rumped Sheep*, Pen. The vertebræ of the tail in this are so short, that they seem to have no tail; the rump appears like two hemispheres, quite smooth and bare, and consisting of fat; nose arched; ears pendulous; horns curled like the Common Sheep; wool coarse, long, and hanging in flocks, generally white, sometimes spotted black or reddish; head and ears black. These Sheep grow very large, and weigh even two hundred pounds, forty of which belong to the rump. Their bleating is short and deep, resembling the lowing of a Calf. They abound

in the Deserts of Tartary from the Volga to the Irtis and the Altaic chain; and Fred. Cuvier says, also in Persia and China. They are more or less fat according to the pasture, but most so where the vegetation is impregnated with salt springs and lakes. They are very prolific, bringing two, and sometimes three at a time. It is probably the same variety as Geoffroy's *O. Ecaudatus*.

β. *O. Macrocercus*, Schreber; *Large-tailed Sheep*. Forehead flat; wool but thin; tail very long, and in its upper two-thirds, from its fatness, wider than the body. Originally from Upper Egypt.

γ. *O. Bucharicus*, Pall.; *Astracan Sheep*. This has not always horns; its tail is only slightly thickened at the base to about the size of one's fist; the wool is tolerably long and thick, and beneath it are found black and white hairs; the coat of the Lambs is valuable, it consists of black and white hairs in curling locks and lying closely; together they assume a delicate grey colour. From this animal we have the Astracan furs of the furriers.

δ. *O. Thibetanus*, Fischer; *Thibet Sheep*. In this species, which has also a broad tail, the wool is very delicate and silky. The Cachemirians engross this article, and by their factors buy up all the wool in Thibet, which is forwarded to their own Country to be converted into shawls. This manufacture is of considerable value; and Bernier mentions, that in his time shawls made of this wool, purposely for the great Omrahs or Lords, cost a hundred and fifty rupees, whilst those of the common wool of the Country did not exceed fifty. These Cachemere shawls were long considered to be made of Goats' hair, till Mr. Bogle, who was sent on a mission to the Tayshoo Lama of Thibet by our Indian Government, showed the contrary in a paper he has given in the LXVIIth volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*.

ε. *O. Capensis*, Erxleben; *Cape Sheep*, Pen. Forehead very prominent; horns very small; ears long and pendulous; tail very large and long, so as to trail on the ground, to prevent which the shepherds place it on a small carriage with wheels, which the Sheep draws along as he moves. Some of these tails weigh fifty pounds, are of a substance between marrow and fat, are esteemed great delicacies, and eaten with the lean of the mutton. They are found at the Cape of Good Hope.

O. Montana, Desm.; *le Béliet Sauvage d'Amérique*, Geoffr.; *Rocky Mountain Sheep*, Richardson. Much larger than the largest variety of the Domestic Sheep, and bigger than the Argali. In the male the horns are very large and occupy nearly the whole space between the ears, but do not touch at their base; they curve first back, then downwards, forwards, and upwards, until they form a complete turn, receding, as they curl, in a spiral manner from the side of the head; towards the point they turn up and diminish rapidly in size; from the base upwards through a considerable part of their length they are three-sided, the fore or upper edge being thickened and projecting where it unites with the other two sides, and transversely furrowed, most deeply at the root, but diminishing towards the tip; the furrows are seen also on the other two sides, but less distinct; the tips of the horns rounded. In the female the horns are much smaller, nearly erect, and have but a slight curve, with an inclination backwards and outwards; ears of moderate length; tail very short. Like the Rein Deer its hair, at the first growth in Autumn, is short, fine, and flexible; but as Winter draws on it becomes coarser, dry,

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and brittle, though still feeling soft; and at this time is so close at the roots that it is necessarily erect. The hair on the legs is shorter. The head, rump, and hind part of the belly are white; the other parts of the body pale umber, which becomes deeper and more shining on the front of the legs; the tail brown, and sending up a narrow stripe to the back, which separates the two sides of the rump. As the colour resides in the ends of the hair, and these become rubbed off during Winter, the animal becomes paler, and in Spring the old Rams become nearly white. This animal inhabits the lofty chain of the Rocky Mountains, and also the high cragged ridges between these and the Pacific; but they do not seem to extend further Eastward than the declivity of the Rocky Mountains, nor are they found in any of the hilly tracts nearer to Hudson's Bay. The young Rams and the females herd together, and the old Rams by themselves, forming flocks of from three to thirty, except in December, which is rutting time. In June the female lambs, and retires to the most inaccessible heights. When not disturbed, they exhibit the simple character of the Domestic Sheep, but after having been often fired at they are very wild, and give alarm by a hissing noise, immediately upon which they scamper up the rocks with so great speed as to baffle pursuit. They feed on grassy knolls in the neighbourhood of craggy rocks to which they fly when attacked by Wolves or Dogs; and they are accustomed to visit daily certain caves in the mountains for the purpose of licking the salt with which they are encrusted. Many persons think it is the same species as the Argali; and Cuvier thinks it may have crossed Behring's Straits; but Dr. Richardson, although he allows it resembles that animal in its manners, the form of its body, and the nature and colour

of its hair, thinks that there is a constant difference in the form of the curvature of its horns, besides it being a much larger animal.

O. Tragelaphus, Desm.; *le Mouflon d'Afrique*, Cuv.; *Bearded Sheep*, Pen. About the size of the Common Sheep; forehead but little arched; horns twenty-five inches long and eleven in circumference at the thickest part, broadest on the fore part, close at the base, curved, diverging, and bending outwards; the under part of the neck and shoulders covered with coarse hairs fourteen inches in length, and upon each knee a kind of tuft consisting of long lank hairs; tail very short; beneath the hair on all parts a short true wool; general colour pale ferruginous, under parts and insides of the limbs white. It is a native of the Deserts of Barbary, and extends even to Egypt, where it was found by Geoffroy. The Bearded Sheep was brought to England so early as 1561, and was described by Dr. Caius; he says, that in confinement it appeared very gentle, and was full of play and frolicsome like a Goat, and he named it *Herco Cervus*. Pennant considers it to be the same as the *Tragelaphus* of Pliny, not only from its general similarity to his description, but because it has been discovered by Professor Guildenstaedt on the mountains of Caucasus; from the foot of which arises the river Phasis mentioned by Pliny as having been the river on the banks of which the *Tragelaphus* formerly lived.

See Linnæi *Systema Naturæ* a Gmelin; Buffon, *Histoire Naturelle*; Cuvier, *Règne Animal*; Pennant, *British Zoology*, *History of Quadrupeds*, *Arctic Zoology*; Geoffroy, *Annal. du Mus.* vol. ii.; Pallas, *Spicilegia Zoologica*; F. Cuvier, *Mamm. Lithog.*; Richardson, *Fauna Boreali Americana*.

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OUR.

OUNCE, Fr. *once*; It. *uncia*; Sp. *onza*; Lat. *uncia*, *ab ὄγκλα*:—*ὄγκλα*, *ab ἔνος*, *quia unicum valeret numulum æreum*.

We see that one ounce of golde whereof ten pounce weight were not of his own nature towarde man woorth one ounce of wheate, nor one hundred poūd weyghte therof of the nature selfe worth one sely shepe, is yet among men by a pryce appoynted and agreed worth many whole shepe, and manye a pounce weighte of bread.

Sir Thomas More. *Workes*, fol. 271. *A Dialogue concerning Heresies*, &c.

Esteeming more one ounce of present sport,
Than elders doe a pound of perfect wit.

Gascoigne. *David's Salutations to Berzabe*.

OUNCE, n. Fr. *once*; Sp. *onza*; from the It. *lonza*, (by the omission of the *l*.) and this from the Lat. *lynx*.

The ounces be likewise taken for strange and forrein, and of all foure-footed beasts they have the quickest eye and see best.

Holland. *Plinie*, book xxviii. ch. viii.

— Bears, tygers, ounces, pards,
Gambol'd before them.

Milton. *Paradise Lost*, book iv. l. 344.

OUNDE, } Fr. *onde*, *onder*, to wave, to make
OUNDING. } plaits or streaks like waves; (*undæ*;) to
work or flourish with waves. Cotgrave. And Hall
calls it

"Work waving up and down," *undulating* up and down.

Hir ounded hair, that sonnish was of hew,
She rent.

Chaucer. *Troilus and Creseide*, book iv. p. 271.

Endenting, or barring, *ounding*, paling, winding, or bending, and semblable wast of cloth in vanitee.

Chaucer. *The Persones Tule*, vol. ii. p. 314.

Her heer that was oundie and crips,
As burned gold it shone to see.

Id. *The House of Fame*, book iii.

The other side clothe of tissue of siluer, & clothe of gold of tissue entered ounde the one with y^e other, the ounde is warke wauiyng vp and doune.

Hall. *Henry VIII. The eleventh Yere*.

OUPH, or ELF, *q. v.*

NAN. PAGE. [My daughter] and my little sonne,
And three or foure more of their growth, we'll dresse
Like vrchins, *oupes* and faries, greene and white,
With rounds of waxen tapers on their heads
And rattles in their hands.

Shakspeare. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, fol. 56.

Strew good lucke [*oupes*] on euery sacred roome,
That it may stand till the perpetual doome,
In state as wholesome as in state 'tis fit,
Worthy the owner, and the owner it.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 59.

OUR, } A. S. *owre*, *ure*; Sw. *waor*; in Goth.
OURSE'LF, } it is *unzar*, from *uns*, *us*; in A. S.
OURSE'LVS. } also *user*, *us*; D. *onze*, *ons*; Ger.
unser, *uns*. Skinner, that A. S. *oure*, *ure*, Eng. *our* are
from the A. S. and English *we*, *q. d.* *weer*; but the
origin and meaning of the word is unknown.

Our, *ourselves*, is used by one, of himself associated with others,

Our, also, and *ourselves*, is used by one of himself, as

OUR.

OURAP-
TERYX.

possessing or assuming eminence or superiority over others; and so far as one of them.

þe firste age & tyme was from *oure* firste fader Adam.
R. Gloucester, p. 9.

þat beþ hire bi *oure self*, as at þe worldes ende.
Id. p. 46.

Give to us this day *oure* breed over othir substaunce, and forgive to us *our* dettis as we forgiven to *oure* dettours.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. vi.

Gene vs thys day *our* dayly bread, and forgeue vs *our* trespasses, euen as we forgeue *our* trespassers.
Bible, Anno 1551.

But might this gold be caried fro this place
Home to myn hous, or elles unto *yours*,
(For wel I wote that all this gold is *oures*,)
Than were we in high felictee.

Chaucer. The Pardoner's Tale, v. 12720.

I wolde prayen you for to lene me
An hundred frankes for a weke or tweye,
For certayn bestes that I muste beye,
To storen with a place that is *oures*.

Id. The Shipman's Tale, v. 13203.

But at the last, with mochel care and wo,
We fell accorded by *ourselven* two.

Id. The Wif of Bathes Tale, v. 6395.

Madam, *we* will *oursel*f take time to hear
Your cause at large. Wherein *we* will you have
No other ref'rence but repair to *us*.

Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book viii.

Let us not then pursue
By force impossible, by leave obtain'd
Unacceptable, though in heav'n, *our* state
Of splendid vassalage, but rather seek
Our own good from *ourselves*, and from *our* own
Live to *ourselves*, though in this vast recess,
Free, and to none accountable, preferring
Hard liberty before the easie yoke
Of servile pomp.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ii. l. 253.

Hither th' oppressed shall henceforth resort,
Justice to crave, and succour, at *your* court,
And then your highness, not for *ours* alone,
But for the world's Protector shall be known.

Waller. To my Lord Protector.

*Oursel*f will swiftmess to your nerves impart,
*Oursel*f with rising spirits swell your heart.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book xvii.

OURANOGRAPHY, Gr. οὐρανός, the heaven, and γράφειν, to write or describe.

A description or delineation of the face of the heavens.

The ingenious Mr. Hooke, in his animadversions on Hevelius's *ouranography*, had omitted the chief objection Hevelius makes against these kind of sights.

History of the Royal Society, ch. iv. p. 272.

OURAPTERYX. In Zoology, a genus of Lepidopterous insects.

Generic character. Antennæ simple in both sexes, stoutest and obscurely pubescent within in the males; palpi very short, slightly ascending, squamous, triarticulate; the basal joint very pilose, rather stouter than the second, and curved; the second about half the length of the preceding, elongate-ovate, third minute, subglobose; maxillæ nearly as long as the antennæ; head small; forehead broad, densely pilose; thorax rather stout, velvety, rather woolly beneath; wings partially expanded during repose; anterior entire subfalcate, posterior with the middle of the hinder margin truncate-caudate; abdomen slender, stoutest in the females; legs moderate; posterior tibiæ somewhat compressed, armed with short spurs. Larva with ten legs very long, cylindrical, attenuated in front, the hinder segments somewhat knobbed; pupa very elongate, slender, enclosed in a slight web amongst leaves.

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Type of the genus *Geom. Sambucaria*, Linnæus; Leach, *Zool. Miscell.* vol. i. pl. xxxv. fig. 2. At least four species are known; of which the type is found in Britain.

OURISIA, in Botany, a genus of the class *Didynamia*, order *Angiospermia*. Generic character: calyx unequally five-lobed, corolla bell-shaped, border five-lobed, lobes rather unequal; stigma capitate; capsule two-celled, two-valved, many-seeded.

Two species, natives of South America.

OUSEL, A. S. *osle*; which Skinner thinks may be from the Fr. *oiseau*; It. *augello*, *uccello*, *avis*, a bird; q. d. *avicellus*, a little bird. In Pliny there is no word to distinguish the *Ousle* from the Blackbird. *Merula, turdi, sturni*.

The trivial name of the *Rallus Aquaticus* (Water-Rail) of Linnæus.

The merry larke hir mattins sings aloft;

The thrush replies; the mavis discant playes;

The *ouzell* shrills; the ruddock warbles soft.

Spenser. Epithalamion.

The *woosell* cocke, so blacke of hew,

With orange-tawny bill.

The throstle with his note so true,

The wren and little quill.

Shakspeare. Midsummer Night's Dream, fol. 152.

Ousles, throstles, blackbirds, and stares, after the same manner depart aside from us, but goe not farre.

Holland. Plinie, book x. ch. xxiv.

OUST, v. } To put out, to turn out, expel, eject;
OU'STER. } to out, q. v.

It is stated that Smith the lessee entered, and that the defendant, William Stiles, who is called the casual ejector, *ousted* him; for which *ouster* he brings the action.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iii. ch. xi.

OUSTER, in Law, is a Civil injury, whereby the rightful owner is amoved and put out of the possession of his lands or hereditaments. There are usually said to be five modes of Ousting a person from his freehold property. 1. Abatement, where a person dies seized of an estate of inheritance, and before his heir or devisee enters, a stranger enters without right and gets possession of the freehold. 2. Intrusion; which is the entry of a stranger after a particular estate of freehold, a life-estate for instance, is determined, whereby the person next entitled is prevented from having possession of his remainder or reversion. 3. Disseisin; which is the wrongful putting out of him that is seized of the freehold. The former two species of Ouster were by a wrongful entry where the possession was vacant, but this is an attack upon him who is in actual possession, and turning him out of it. 4. Discontinuance; which is where tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee simple, in fee tail, or for the life of a third person; all which are greater estates than he is legally capable of making by that description of conveyance: in this case, if the feoffee continue to hold the estate after the death of the tenant in tail, the right of the issue in tail is not absolutely defeated thereby, but is said to be *discontinued*. 5. Deforcement; which is where the entry of the present occupier was originally lawful, but his detainer has now become unlawful: as, if one leases land to another for a term of seven years, and at the expiration of that time such tenant wrongfully holds over, he is then called a *deforciant*. These distinctions were formerly of more consequence than they are at present; because, formerly, before the Action of Ejectment in its present shape was invented, there was a different remedy for every different

OURAP-
TERYX.

OUSTER.

OUSTER. Ouster; but now though the old remedies are not yet abolished, the only remedy which is ever had recourse to in practice, except in very peculiar cases, is the Action of Ejectment.

OUT.

The Action of Ejectment is properly and originally the remedy for a tenant for years who has been *Ousted* or ejected from his term; but by various fictions, adopted for the purpose of escaping from the difficulties and technicalities of the ancient Law, it has been made applicable as a remedy for those also who have been *Ousted* from their freehold. Upon the face of the pleadings it appears that the real claimant of the land has made a lease thereof to John Doe, the nominal Plaintiff in the Action, for twenty or any other number of years; that John Doe entered on the land by virtue of that lease, and took possession of his term; and that Richard Roe, the nominal Defendant, wrongfully entered during the term, and Ousted John Doe. A copy of these pleadings are given to the tenant in actual possession; and he is at the same time informed, that unless he applies to the Court, and obtains permission to make himself Defendant instead of Richard Roe, judgment will be given against Richard Roe; and by virtue of that judgment, that John Doe, or rather the real claimant, will be put into legal possession of the premises. If the person who is in actual possession wishes to defend, he applies to the Court for permission so to do, and this permission is always granted on condition that he will not take any objection to the fictitious part of the proceedings, but will rely on his title alone. This is in appearance a clumsy contrivance, but without the aid of the Legislature it was perhaps the best that the Courts of Law had the power of adopting. The objects of justice are effectually obtained by it, and it is not productive of more expense to the parties than any other form of Action; but the merits of the invention can only be justly appreciated by those who are acquainted with the huge mass of difficult Law which it has superseded. With a little assistance from the Legislature it may easily be divested of its absurd fictions; and it is expected that this will soon be done, as the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the Law have the subject under their consideration.

OUT,

OUT, v.

OU'TER,

OU'TERLY,

OU'TERMOST,

OU'TEST,

OU'TFORTH,

OU'TNESS.

Goth. *ut, uta*; A. S. *ut, utan*;

D. *wt, uyl*; Ger. *aus, aussen*; Sw.

ut, utan. Tooke says, there are some

etymological reasons which make it

not improbable that *out* is derived

from a word originally meaning *skin*.

It is opposed to *in*. And in Goth.

and A. S. *inna* means *uterus*,

viscera, venter, or the whole of the interior part of the body.

Out is used after verbs, when it is meant to express position correlative to the exterior or surface, or motion from within, motion beyond, further than, departure or separation; and frequently with a subaudition of the verb expressing the position of rest, or the motion; or of the noun correlating to the *outness*, the externality or extremity; the departure or separation.

All the consequential and metaphorical usages are deducible from these prior applications.

To *out, v.* to move or put out; to eject, to expel.

Out, prefixed in Composition, is used with the same force that it would have if it followed the verb, as to *outhar*, to *outbud*, to *bar out*, to *bud out* or forth; *sc.* from that which holds or contains; exterior to, beyond that which holds or contains; and thus is equivalent to

exceeding, more than, in a greater measure or degree than, &c. **OUT.**

Azen Alle Halwe church, the verste dich hii nome,
& brake the otemoste wal, & withinne come.

R. Gloucester, p. 549.

In þe gere after nouþer lesse ne more
Kom his & his kosyn lni & luore,
In schip out of Ireland.

R. Brunne, p. 1.

But the sones of the rewme schal be cast out into utmer derknessis,
there schal be weeping and grynstung of teeth.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. viii.

And the children of the kyngdome shalbe caste oute into utter
darcknes: there shal be wepyng and gnashynge of teeth.

Bible, Anno 1551.

But the children of the kingdom shal be cast out into outer
darknesse: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

Bible. Modern Version.

And he seide to hem ye ben unwise also? understonden ye not
that al thing with outforth that entrith into a man may not defoule
him.

Wiclif. Mark, ch. vii.

I thinke eke how, he worthie is to have
Of all this noble toun the thriftiest,
That woman is, if honour save:
For out and out he is the worthiest,
Save only Hector.

Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book ii. p. 242.

Up sterten Alison and Nicholay,
And crieden, "Out and harow!" in the strete.

Id. The Reves Tale, v. 3823.

For this was outrelly his ful intente
To slen hem both, and never to repente.

Id. The Pardoner's Tale, v. 12783.

But (as I saide) he that outfoorth looketh after the waies of this
knotte, connyng with whiche he shold knowe the waie infoorth,
slepeth for the tyme, wherefore he that woll this waie know, muste
leawe the lookyng after fals waies outfoorth, and open the iyen of
his conscience, and vnclose his herte.

Id. The Testament of Loue, book ii. p. 493.

Whan he was dede these other twelue
Of his apostles went aboute
The holy feith to preche oute.

Gower. Conf. Am. book iii. p. 92.

The earth as cold as any stone,
Wet in the teares of her own kinde,
'Gins then to take a joyful minde:
For well she feels that out and out
The sunne doth warme her rounde about.

Vncertaine Auctors. The Louer describeth his whole state.

And when David had pondered well and tryed,
And seeth himself not outterly depnyed
From lygh of grace, that darke of synne did hyde,
He fyndeth hys hope moch therewith renyued.

Wyat. Psalm 51.

Thou hast beate mee out
Twelue severall times, and I haue nightly since
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyself and me.

Shakspeare. Coriolanus, fol. 22.

Canst thou remember
A time before we came vnto this cell?
I doe not thinke thou canst, for then thou wast not
Out three yeeres old.

Id. Tempest, fol. 2.

MEG. Has your grace seen the Court star, Galatea?

PHA. Out upon her; shee's as cold of her favour as an apoplex.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Philaster, act i. sc. 1.

But what, sir, I beseech ye, was that paper,
Your lordship was so studiously employed in.
When ye came out-a-dores?

Id. Women Pleased, act iv. sc. 1.

As if three bells were made one within another, and air betwixt
each; and then the outermost bell were chimed with a hammer,
how the sound would differ from a simple bell.

Bacon. Natural History, Cent. ii. sec. 177.

OUT.

OUTBID.

For this cause also, doe I greatly mislike the Lord Deputies seating at Dublin, being the *outest* corner of the realme, and least needing the awe of his presence.

Spenser. Works, vol. viii. p. 465. View of the State of Ireland.

Whose blood being put upon the *outmost* posts,
Wherby his chosen Israelites he knew.

Drayton. Moses His Birth and Miracles, book ii.

Salisbury being *outed* of his deanery, for what cause I know not, in the first year of Qu. Mary, Dr. John Christopherson was installed in that dignity, 18 of Apr. 1554.

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. i. fol. 700.

That House of Commons (was) restor'd after Richard was *outed*, and at last dissolved themselves at General Monk's command.

Butler. Hudibras, part iii. can. 2. note 4.

When by the subtilty of Agrippa he was *out-witted* and *outed* of all, and also banished, Josephus himself says that even the Jews ascribed all this to a divine vengeance upon him for the barbarous and unjust murder of John the Baptist.

South. Sermons, vol. xi. p. 51.

From what we have shewn it is a manifest consequence, that the ideas of space, *outness*, and things placed at a distance, are not, strictly speaking, the object of sight; they are not otherwise perceived by the eye than by the ear.

Berkeley. Works, vol. i. p. 257. An Essay towards a new Theory of Vision.

The word *outness*, which has been of late revived by some of Kant's admirers in this Country, was long agoe used by Berkeley in his Principles of Human Knowledge, (sec. 43.) and, at a still earlier period of his life, in his Essay towards a new Theory of Vision, sect. 46.

Stewart. Philosophical Essays, ess. 2. ch. ii. p. 95.

OUTACT, *v.* to *act*, or do, or perform, beyond, more than, (as an actor who *outdoes* his part,) better than; to exceed in *acting* or performing.

And see themselves *out-acted* in their show,
By sucking sprouts that out of them did grow.

Brome. To Dr. S. on his Pious and Learned Book.

With that he fetch'd a groan
And fell again into a swoon,
Shut both his eyes, and stopt his breath,
And to the life *out-acted* death.

Butler. Hudibras, part ii. can. 3.

It is incredible to consider the motion of some minds upon the sudden surprize of danger; and how much in such cases some will even *out-act* themselves.

South. Sermons, vol. iii. p. 462.

OUTBALANCE, *v.* to pass the *balance*; to exceed the equipoise, to poise or weigh more than.

Refuse me now his arms, whose fiery steeds
Were promis'd to the spy for his nocturnal deeds,
And let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *out-balance* this one night.

Dryden. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book xiii.

OUTBAR, *v.* to *bar out*; to keep or shut out by bars or fortifications.

Whiche to *outbarre*, with painefull poynings
From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound,
Which from Alcluid to Panwelt did that border bound.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 10.

OUTBEG, *v.* to *beg* more than; to exceed in *begging*, craving, petitioning.

To the black temple she her sorrow bears;
Where she *outbeg'd* the tardy begging thief.

Davenant. Gondibert, book ii. can. 5.

OUTBELLOW, *v.* } To *bellow* more than, louder
OUTBLEAT, *v.* } than; to exceed in *bellowing*
or making a loud noise.

To *bleat* more than; to exceed in *bleating*.

Thus Saul will lie-out his sacrilege, until the very beasts *out-bleat* and *out-bellow* him.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 465. The Great Imposter.

OUTBID, *v.* to pass or exceed in *bidding*; to *bid* or offer more than.

But if in thy heart since there be, or shall
New love created be by other men,
Which have their stocks entire, and can in teares,
In sighs, in oaths, in letters *out-bid* me.
This new love may beget new fears,
For this love was not vow'd by thee.

Donne. Lover's Infiniteness.

OUTBLAZING, *D. uit-blæsen.*

Blazing more than; exceeding in *blazing* or emitting flame.

If in his love so terrible, what then
His wrath inflam'd? his tenderness on fire?
Like soft, smooth oil, *outblazing* other fires?

Young. The Complaint. Night 4.

OUTBLUSH, to *blush* more than; to exceed in redness or rosiness; in colouring, in blooming with redness or rosiness.

Perhaps not the chaste morne herselfe disclose
Againe, t'*outblush* th' æmulous rose.

Habington. Castara, part ii. To Sir E. P. Knight.

Could you behold me on this mossy bed,
From my pale cheek the lively crimson fled,
Which in my softer hours you oft have sworn,
With rosy beauty far *outblush'd* the morn.

Gay. Elegies. Panthea.

OUTBOUND, *bound out* or *outwards*; *bound* or obliged, or under *bond* or obligation to perform a voyage *out* or *outwards*; or it may be *outfitted*, fitted, prepared, provided for a voyage.

Boun or *bound* is yet a common word in the North for ready, prepared; and which Ray thinks may be from the *D. bouwen*, to build.

Nor was this all: in ports and roads remote,
Destructive fires among whole fleets we send;
Triumphant flames upon the water float,
And *out-bound* ships at home their voyage end.

Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.

OUTBOUNDS, *n.* the exterior or extreme bounds, confines or limits.

Knockfergus, Belfast, Armagh, and Carlingford are now the most *out-bounds* and abandoned places in the English pale.

Spenser. Works, vol. viii. p. 391. View of the State of Ireland.

OUTBOWED, *bowed outwards*, bent, curved *outwards*.

The convex or *out-bowed* side of a vessell will hold nothing; it must be the hollow and depressed part that is capable of any liquor.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 436. An Holy Panegyrike.

OUTBRAG, to *brag* or boast more than; to exceed in *bragging*, or boasting, or braving.

His phenix down began but to appear,
Like unshorn velvet, on that termless skin,
Whose bare *out-brag'd* the web it seem'd to wear.

Shakspeare. A Lover's Complaint.

OUTBRAVE, to exceed or excel in *braving* or setting boastfully at defiance; in daringly defying or challenging.

Proud of this first defeat, then marching forth again,
Towards Livells, a large waste, which other plains *outbraves*.

Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 22.

Yet rather than be thus *outbrav'd*, and by
My drudge, my footstool, one that sued to be so;
Perish both life and honour.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Lover's Progress, act iv. sc. 1.

Hence to yon mountain which *outbraves* the sky,
And dart from pole to pole thy strengthen'd eye,
Through all that space you shall not view one man,
Not one, who dares to act on such a plan.

Churchill. The Conference.

OUTBID.

OUT-
BRAVE.

OUT-
BREAK.
—
OUT-
CAST.

OUTBREAK, v. } D. uit-breken, erumpere, effrin-
OUTBREAK, n. } gere.
OUTBREAKING, n. } To break or burst out; to
make a rupture or eruption; to rush or sally forth.

But breath his faults so quaintly,
That they may seeme the taints of liberty;
The flash and out-broke of a fiery mind.
Shakspeare. Hamlet, fol. 259.

Disordinate authority, thus gain'd,
Knew not at first, or durst not to proceed
With an out-breaking course, but stood restrain'd
Within the compass of respective heed.
Daniel. History of Civil Wars, book vii.

Instead of subjecting her, he is by the fresh outbreking of her
beauty captivated.
Sir Thomas Herbert. Travels, p. 47.

OUTBREASTED, exceeded or excelled in (the powers
of) the breast.

I have heard
Two emulous Philomels beat the ear o' th' night
With their contentious throats, now one the higher,
Anon the other, then again the first,
And by and by out-breasted, that the sense
Could not be judge between 'em.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Two Noble Kinsmen, act v. sc. 3.

OUTBREATHE, to breathe out, to expire; to ex-
haust of the breath.

No smoak nor steam, out-breathing from the kitchen?
There's little life i' th' hearth then.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Pilgrimage, act i. sc. 1.

OUTBRING, to bring or bear out.

The lasse wofull of hem bothe nist;
Where that he was, ne might o word outbring,
As I said erst, for wo and for sobbing.
Chaucer. Troilus and Creseide, book iv.

OUTBUD, v. D. uit-botten, geminare, pullulare.
To bud out; to thrust or push out or forth.

Whose many heades out-budding ever new,
Did breed him endlesse labour to subdew.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 7.

OUTBUILD, v. to build more than, better or stronger
than; to exceed or excel in building.

Each man makes his own stature, builds himself:
Virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids:
Her monuments shall last, when Egypt's fall.
Young. The Complaint. Night 6.

OUTCAPER, v. to caper better than, to excel in
capering, leaping, skipping, or dancing.

For sometimes at a ball
The beau show'd his parts, outcaper'd 'em all.
Byrom. Description of a Beau's Head.

OUTCAST, adj. } Cast or thrown out; ejected,
OUTCAST, n. } expelled, banished, exiled.
OUTCASTING.

As clensyngis of this world we ben maad the outcastynge of alle
thingis til ghit.
Wiclif. 1 Corinthians, ch. iv.

For if a wight be in so moche the more outcast (abjectior) that
he is dispised of moste folke, so as dignite ne maye not, &c.
Chaucer. Boecius, book iii.

And why? their comening is not for peace, but they ymagyn
false wordes agaynst the outcastes of the lande.
Bible, Anno 1551. Psalm 35.

For which both thou
And the outcast from God, are here condemn'd
To waste eternal daies in woe and pain.
Milton. Paradise Lost, book ii. l. 694.

Frown but the monarch, all his glories fade,
He mingles with the throng, outcast, undone,
The pageant of a day.
Somerville. The Chase.

Hence him, in iustice God's high doom assign'd,
Naked to rove, an outcast of mankind.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, book xxxiv. l. 501.

OUTCEPT, the English preposition prefixed to the
Latin past participle.

Out-taken, or taken out; except.

Except or out-take Kent, or Kent being excepted or
out-taken.

I'd play hun 'gaine a knight, or a good squire,
Or gentleman of any other countie
I' the kingdome.

PAN. Out-cept Kent, for there they landed
All gentlemen.

Ben Jonson. The Tale of a Tub, act i. sc. 3.

OUTCLIMB, to climb more than, higher than; to
exceed in climbing, mounting, or ascending.

They must be sever'd or like palms will grow,
Which, planted near, out-climb their native height.
Davenant. Gondibert, book iii. can. 1.

OUTCOMPASS, to compass (passibus circuire)
beyond, to stretch or extend beyond, to reach to a larger
circuit.

If then such be the capacity and receipt of the mind of man it is
manifest that there is no danger at all in the proportion or quantity
of knowledge, how large soever, lest it should make it swell or out-
compass itself.

*Bacon. Works, vol. i. p. 4. Of the Advancement of Learning,
book i.*

OUTCOURT, the exterior or outer court.

Such persons who, like Agrippa, were almost Christians, and have
been (as it were) in the skirts and out-courts of Heaven, (may)
chance to apostatise finally, and to perish.

South. Sermons, vol. vii. p. 231.

OUTCRAFT, v. to exceed or excel in craft, art, or
cunning, to outwit.

My husband's hand?
That drug damn'd Italy, hath out-crafted him,
And hees at some hard point.

Shakspeare. Cymbeline, fol. 383.

OUTCRY, v. } To cry out, more than, louder
OUTCRY, n. } than; to exceed, excel, or get the
OUTCRYER, n. } better of by crying.

Cry out, sc. shouted out to a distance; exclamation,
clamour.

Out-cry; (in Ben Jonson and Massinger;) a sale pro-
claimed by the cryer or outcryer. See the Quotation
from Baker.

He shall not be an outcryer, nor an hye mynded person. His
voyce shall not be hearde in the stretes.

Bible, Anno 1551. Esaye, ch. xlii.

With outcries every where
The clamours, drums, and fifes to the rough charge do sound,
Together horse and man come tumbling to the ground.

Drayton. Poly-obion, song 22.

(That all citizens) should first cause the same to be cryed thro'
the city, by a man with a bell, and then to be sold by the common
out-cryer appointed for that purpose.

Baker. Queen Elizabeth. Anno 1602.

LUKE. Can you think, sir,
In your unquestion'd wisdom, I beseech you
The goods of this poor man at an outcry,
His wife turn'd out of doors, his children forced
To beg their bread; this gentleman's estate,
By wrong extorted can advantage you?

Massinger. The City Madam, act i. sc. 2.

My lords the senators
Are sold for slaves, their wives for bond-women,
Their houses and fine gardens given away,
And all their goods, under the speare, at out-cry.
Ben Jonson. Catiline, act ii. fol. 615.

OUT.
CAST.
—
OUTCRY.

OUTCRY. Let both the judgment and the will be for Christ, yet the tumult of the affections will carry it; when they cannot *out-reason* the conscience, they will *out-cry* it.

South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 169.

OUT-DRINK.

OUTCURSE, *v.* to curse more than; to exceed or excel in cursing or execrating.

For if it be a she,
Nature before hand hath *out-cursed* me.

Donne. The Curse.

OUTDARE, to dare beyond; to exceed or excel in or by daring, braving, or defying.

Give me instructions, and put action on me:
A glorious cause upon my sword's point, gentlemen,
And let my wit and valour work: you will raise me,
And make me *out-dare* all my miseries.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The False One, act iv. sc. 4.

OUTDATED, out of date; out of or at a period beyond any given time; and, consequently, antiquated.

Works and deeds of the law, in those places, signify legal obedience, or circumcision, and the like judaical *outdated* ceremonies; faith, the evangelical grace of giving up the whole heart to Christ, without any such judaical observancies.

Hammond.

OUTDAZZLE, to dazzle more than, more brightly or brilliantly; to exceed in confusing brightness or brilliancy.

To leave unconquer'd Hercules behind
Was a base project, and by thee design'd;
Lest, when to Greece we steer the sailing pine,
His brighter glories should *out-dazzle* thine.

Fawkes. Apollonius Rhodius, book i. l. 1657.

OUTDO, *D. uit-doen; delere, demere, extinguere.*

To do out, to put out; to do out, beyond, or more than; to pass, to exceed.

Yet this boy
For my sake (if a man may judge by looks
And speech) would *out-do* story.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Philaster, act i. sc. 1.

Whose pow'r was there so much diminished,
That he his foe not able to withstand,
Was ta'en in battle and his eyes *out-done*.

Drayton. The Barons' Wars, book v.

To all relations their just rights he pays,
And worth's reward above its claim does raise;
The tenderest husband, master, father, son,
And all those parts by his friendship far *outdone*.

Cowley. The Davideis, book iv.

For this is such a disposition, as strips the father of the man; as makes him sacrifice his children to Moloch; and as much *out-do* the cruelty of a cannibal, or a Saturn, as it is more barbarous and inhuman to damn a child than to devour him.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 189.

OUTDRAW, to draw out; to extract, to educe.

And there vpon he als blive
The serpent, with suche strength assaile
That he maie slein hym by bataile,
Of whiche he must the teeth *out-drawe*.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 150.

OUTDREAM, to dream beyond; *sc.* dangers; *i. e.* till they are passed.

I am no flatterer,
To promise infinitely, and *out-dream* dangers.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Island Princess, act iii. sc. 1.

OUTDRINK, *D. uit-drinken, ebibere, epotare.*

To drink out; to drink more than; or exceed or excel in drinking.

Nor they which use
To *out-drinke* the sea.

Donne. Satire 2.

OUTDURE, to *dure* or *endure*, beyond, to exceed or excel in or by enduring, abiding, or suffering.

And I feel myself
With this refreshing, able once again
To *out-dure* danger

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Two Noble Kinsmen, act iii. sc. 6.

OUTDWELL, *v.* to dwell, remain, or abide beyond.

GRA. And it is maruaile he *out-dwells* his houre,
For louers euer run before the clocke.

Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice, fol. 170.

OUTEA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed, bibracteate; corolla, petals five, the superior petal large; pod pedicellate; stamens very long.

One species, *O. Guianensis*, a tree, native of Guiana.

OUTFA'CE, *v.* } To face out; to outdo, exceed or
OUTFA'CING, *n.* } excel in or by facing or fronting; or
putting on and keeping a confident or bold face; front or countenance.

Firste pycke a quarell and fall out with him then
And so *outface* hym with a carde of ten.

Skelton. The Bouge of Court.

I grieve, and vex too
The insolent licentious carriage
Of this *out-facing* fellow, Mirabell.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Wild Goose Chase, act iii. sc. 1.

Behold I have given thee boldness and courage, to bear up against their strong oppositions; so as thou shalt not be daunted with their *outfacings*.

Hall. Hard Texts of Scripture. Ezekiel, ch. iii. ver. 8.

When he tells me his heart is right with God, while his hand is in my pocket, he upbraids my reason and *outfaces* the common principles of natural discourse with an impudence equal to the absurdity.

South. Sermons, vol. iii. p. 149.

OUTFEAST, *v.* to feast more than; to exceed or excel in feasting.

He hath knock'd down Damalis with the 25th bottle, and hath *out-feasted* Anthony or Cleopatra's luxury.

Taylor. Sermon 15. part i. fol. 148.

OUTFLA'TTER, } To flatter more than, better
OUTL'E. } than; to exceed or excel in
flattery, in soothing, or gratifying by praise, or pleasing words or actions.

Outlie, to excel in lying or falsehood.

In which he can win widows, and pay scores,
Make men speak treason, cozen subtlest whores,
Out-flatter favourites, or *outlie* either
Jovius or Surlus, or both together.

Donne. Satire 4.

OUTFLOW, flow out; efflux.

It may well be expected that the influx of foreigners, and the *out-flow* of natives, which the present peace will occasion, will not suffer the pretensions of our ladies to lose ground in this particular.

Observer, No. 13.

OUTFLY, *D. uit-vlieghe, evolare, to fly out.*

To fly beyond, further or faster than; to exceed or excel in flying.

But his evasion winged thus swift with scorne,
Cannot *out-flye* our apprehensions.

Shakspeare. Troilus and Cressida, fol. 88.

But if their cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He strait resumes his wanted care;
Leaves the untasted spring behind,
And, wing'd with fear, *outflies* the wind.

Waller. Of Love.

**OUT-
DURE.**

OUTFLY.

OUT-
FOOL.OUT-
GUARD.

OUTFOOL, *v.* to *fool* or act the *fool* more than ;
to exceed or excel in *folly*, or silliness.

In life's decline, when men relapse
Into the sports of youth,
The second child *outfools* the first,
And tempts the lash of truth.

Young. Resignation, part ii.

OUTFORM, *n.* the external *form* or frame, shape
or countenance.

For Cupid, who (at first) tooke vaine delight,
In mere *out-formes*, until he lost his sight,
Hath chang'd his soule, and made his object you.

Ben Jonson. Epigramme 114. fol. 37.

OUTFROWN, *v.* to *frown* more than ; to exceed or
excel in or by *frowning*, or contracting the forehead.

For the oppressed king I am cast downe,
Myselfe could else *out-frowne* false Fortune's frowne.

Shakspeare. Lear, fol. 306.

OUTFUNERAL, *funerals out* or at a distance.

And certainly much (*sc.* out of matter of wholesomnesse) might be
said to this purpose for the convenience of *out-funerals*, without
respect of those Jewish grounds, who held a kind of impurity in the
corpses of the dead.

*Hall. Works, vol. iii. fol. 101. Sermon Preached at Exeter, Aug.
24, 1637.*

OUTGATE, *gate out* ; way, road, path, or passage
out ; by which to go *out*.

For those places are fit for trade and trafficke, having most con-
venient *out-gates* by divers to the sea, and in-gates to the richest
parts of the land, that they would soone be enriched, and mightily
enlarged for the very seating of the garrisons by them.

Spenser. Works, vol. viii. p. 460. The State of Ireland.

OUTG'O, *v.* } *D. uit-gaen, exire, egredi.*

OUTGO'ING, *n.* } *To go out, (exire,) to go beyond,*
(*transire,*) to exceed, to excel. See **OUTWEND**.

Come, shall we in,
And taste Lord Timon's bountie : he *out-goes*
The verie heart of kindness.

Shakspeare. Timon of Athens, fol. 82.

Theron to no man gives place
Is first in Pisa's and in Virtue's race,
Theron there and he alone,
Ev'n his own swift forefathers has *outgone*.

Cowley. The Second Olympic Ode of Pindar.

Or (if I shoulde aske thee) whiche are the *out-goings* of Para-
dyse ?

Bible, Anno 1551. Esdras, ch. iv.

Some aged man, who lives this act to see
And who in former times remembred me,
May say, the son in fortitude and fame
Outgoes the mark and drowns his father's name.

Dryden. Homer. Iliad, book vi.

To edify upon the ruins
Of John of Leyden's old *outgoings*.

Butler. Hudibras, part iii. can. 2.

OUT-GROW, *v.* to *grow* beyond, greater than ; to
exceed or excel in *growth* or increase, in magnifying or
enlarging.

O my lord,
You said, that idle weeds are fast in growth ;
The prince, my brother, hath *out-growne* me farre.

Shakspeare. Richard III. fol. 186.

Then commune how that day they best may ply
This growing work : for much their work *out-grew*
The hands dispatch of two gard'ning so wide.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book ix. l. 202.

OUTGUARD, *n.* external *guard*, *guard* or watch
placed *out*, beyond, at a distance from that which is
guarded or watched.

These *out-guards* of the mind are sent abroad
And still patrolling beat the neighbouring road.

Blackmore. Creation, book vi.

OUTGUSH, *v.* to *gush out*, to flow, pour, or rush,
suddenly *out*.

Till from repeated strokes *out-gush'd* a flood,
And the waves redden'd with the streaming blood.

Eusden. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book v.

OUTHEES, Mr. Tyrrwhitt calls it barbarous Latin ;
and explains it *outcry*. *Hee*, or *hey*, seems merely to
be *hue*, *hue* and cry, *hutesium et clamorem*. See **HUE**.

& born to London brigge fulle hie with *outhesjs*.

R. Brunne, p. 339.

Yet saw I woodnesse laughing in his rage.

Armed complaint, *outhees*, and fiers outrage.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2014.

OUTHISS, *v.* to *hiss* more than ; to exceed in *hiss-*
ing.

For ye may
When this is hist to ashes, have a play.
And here, to *out-hiss* this.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Captain.

OUTHOUSE, *n.* a building *out* or exterior to,
separate or detached, from the dwelling-house or man-
sion.

SER. Faith I have found at length, by chance, where he has
been.

WIFE. Where ?

SER. In a blind *outhouse* in the suburbs, pray God all be well
with him.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Coxcombe, act iii. sc. 1.

Conven'd at midnight in *outhouses*.

Butler. Hudibras, part iii. can. 2.

OUTJEST, to *jest* more than, better than ; to ex-
ceed or excel in *jesting* or playing merry or laughable
tricks, or in uttering laughable sayings.

KENT. But who is with him ?

GENT. None but the foole who labours to *out-iest*
His heart-strooke iniuries.

Shakspeare. Lear, fol. 296.

OUTJUGGLE, to *juggle* better than, more cun-
ningly than, to exceed or excel in *juggling*, or be-
guiling.

A reader would wonder by what art I could couch so many of the
in so small a roome ; and might verily thinke that I could *out-ly*
the legends, and *out-juggle* a Jesuit.

Hall. Works, vol. i. fol. 691. The Honour of the Married Clergie.

OUT-LABOUR, to *labour*, more than ; to exceed in
labouring, working, or toiling ; in enduring or suf-
fering.

Still I have fought, as if in beauty's sight,

Out-suffer'd patience, bred in captives' breasts ;

Taught fasts, till bodys like our souls grew light ;

Out-watch'd the jealous, and *outlabour'd* beasts.

Davenant. Gondibert, book ii. can. 2.

OUTLANCE, *lanced* or thrown *out*.

Therein two deadly weapons fix'd be bore,

Strongly *outlanced* towards either side

Like two sharpe speares, his enemies to gore.

Spenser. Muirpotmos.

OUTLAND, } *D. uit-lander, uitlandsch ; Ger.*

OUTLA'NDER, } *auslandisch ; externus, peregrinus.*

OUTLA'NDISH. } The exterior *land* ; lands separate
from, of or belonging to another Country, foreign.

In pat ilk tyme, as he to Wales went,

Tuo *outlandes* kynges on his lond heauens hent.

R. Brunne, p. 39.

OUT-
GUARD.OUT-
LAND.

OUT-
LAND.

OUTLAW.

Also such things as are to be carried out of their land, they think it more wisdom to carry that geer forth themselves, than that other should come thither to fetch it, to the intent they may the better know the outlands on every side of them and keep in use the feat and knowledge of sailing.

More. Utopia, vol. ii. book ii. ch. vii. p. 131.

And you shall knowe the cause wherefore these robes are worne
And why I goe outlandishe lyke, yet being Englishe borne.
Gascoigne. Flowers. A Deuice of a Masque for the Viscount Mountacute.

S. Jerome writeth to Demetrius the Virgin; let a maid auoid, as a mischief or poyson of chastity, young men with braides bushed and trimmed, and sweete smelling skins of outlandish myse.

Vives. Instruction of a Christian Woman.

Of such outlandish horses as are dailie brought ouer vnto vs I speake not, as the genet of Spaine, the courser of Naples, the hobbie of Ireland, the Flemish roile, and Scottish nag.

Holinshed. The Description of England, vol. i. book ii. ch. i. p. 271.

William Twisse written and called by some outlanders and others Twissius and Tuissius, was born at Speenhamlands.

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. fol. 80.

Outlandish persons calling themselves Egyptians or gypsies, are another object of the severity of some of our unrepealed statutes.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iv. ch. xiii.

OUTLAST, *v.* to last out, beyond, longer than; to exceed or excel in staying, remaining, continuing, or enduring.

Men, whose intellectuals were of so great a making, as perhaps they will, in worthy memory outlast, even makers of laws and founders of empires.

Davenant. Preface to Gondibert.

You have provided nobly, bounteous sir,
For my disgrace, to make me live for ever,
Outlasting brass or marble.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Passionate Madman, act iv. sc. 1.

When first young Maro in his boundless mind
A work t' outlast immortal Rome design'd,
Perhaps he seem'd above the critic's law,
And but from Nature's fountains scorn'd to draw.

Pope. Essay on Criticism, l. 131.

OUTLAUGH, to laugh more than, longer or louder than; to exceed in laughing.

Each lady striving to out-laugh the rest;
To make it seem they understood the jest.

Dryden. Prologue to Arviragus and Philicia.

OUTLAW, *v.* } *A. S. utlagian; D. utlaegen,*
OUTLAW, *n.* } *omni legis patrocinio excludere.*
OUTLAWING, *n.* } To put out of the law or pro-
OUTLAWRY. } tection of the law; to exclude,
expel, deprive of the protection of the law.

A thefe of his courte was outlawed late,
þe kynge knew him fulle wele, he mette him in þe gate.

R. Brunne, p. 33.

For while he was holdun in outlawrie of Domycian ine the yle Patmos, in the chirchis that he hadde gouerned ther weren sprungun manye vices and dyuerse eresies.

Wiclif. Prologue on the Apocalips.

And, for the outlaw hath but small meinie,
And may not do so gret an harme as he,
Ne bring a contree to so gret mischiefe,
Men clepen him an outlaue or a thefe.

Chaucer. The Manciples Tale, v. 17181.

During the time of the outlawrie of Godwin, William bastard Duke of Normandie came with a goodlie companie into England to see King Edward, and was honourable received.

For. Martyrs, fol. 148. Edward the Confessor, Anno 1043.

The queene, the bishop, and others, that their tyrannie might be hid, outlawed and banished the Matreuers, and Thomas Gourney, who flieng vnto Marceus, three yeares after being knowne, taken and brought toward England was beheaded on the sea, least he should accuse the chiefe dooers, as the bishop and other.

Holinshed. Edward II. Anno 1327, vol. ii. p. 587.

But the greatest difficulty and difference that fell out between them, was about the out-lawing of Cicero.

Sir Thomas North. Plutarch, fol. 728. Cicero.

Let us look upon man, not only as created, and brought into the world, with all these great advantages superadded to his being; but also as depraved, and faine from them; as an out-law, and a rebel, and one that could plead a title to nothing but to the highest severities of a sin revenging justice.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 46.

My spouse long out-law'd, and expos'd to want,
(His throne usurp'd) to my entreaties grant,
Nor linger thou in Pluto's grisly dome,
If ought of form subsist, and phantoms roam.

Lewis. Statius, book xii. l. 385.

OUTLAWRY, in Civil Actions, is putting a man out of the protection of the Law so that he is incapable of suing for the redress of injuries, and forfeits to the Crown all his goods and chattels, and the profits of his lands. If a woman be the subject of the Outlawry the proceeding is then called a *waiver*, and she is said to be *waived*, that is, *derelicta*, put out and not regarded by the Law. In Civil Actions, Outlawry happens in two cases: first, upon mesne process; and secondly, upon final process after judgment.

Outlawry upon mesne process occurs, when the Defendant will not appear in the Court in which he is sued to answer the charge to be brought against him by the Plaintiff. It is an established rule, that the Court cannot take cognizance of a suit until the Defendant has appeared, as it will not proceed against him on the ex-parte statements of the Plaintiff. If then process is sued out to require the Defendant's appearance, and he cannot be found, or being found, and served with the process, he will not appear, judgment of Outlawry is given against him. It is needless to recount all the formalities which must be performed before judgment of Outlawry can be obtained; it suffices to say, that the object of them all, is to give the Defendant notice of the proceedings which are being instituted against him; for this purpose it is necessary, amongst other things, that he should be solemnly cited to appear at several successive County Courts. After the Outlawry, the Sheriff is by Writ commanded to appraise the real and personal property of the Defendant, and take them into the King's hands. When this Writ is returned by the Sheriff, a transcript is sent to the Court of Exchequer, and thereupon other Writs are issued from the Exchequer desiring the Sheriff to sell the goods of the Defendant, to recover his debts, and to levy the profits of his lands. The money raised by the Sheriff under these Writs belongs to the Crown, but it is the constant practice of the Crown, on a proper application being made either to the Exchequer or to the Treasury, to permit the Plaintiff in the Action to satisfy himself for the debt for which he brought the Action, and for his costs and expenses incurred therein. Upon the death of the Outlaw the Outlawry is determined, and the representatives of the Outlaw may have the land restored to them, and the personal effects also, if they still remain unsold in the hands of the Sheriff.

The necessity of Outlawry is in many cases obviated by the Statute which enables a Plaintiff, upon making affidavit that the Defendant has been properly served with the process of the Court, to enter an appearance for him. This seems to be a fictitious proceeding, but it is consistent with justice, as the Court will only permit the appearance to be entered and the cause to proceed, on proof that the Defendant has notice of the proceedings. The Court will also take care that the process of Outlawry is not used for the purpose of oppression.

OUTLAW
—
OUT-
LEARN.

Outlawry on final process after judgment is very similar, and it occurs when the Plaintiff cannot find the Defendant to arrest him in satisfaction of the judgment. This is very unusual, as the Plaintiff can always take out execution against the lands and goods of the Defendant, which renders Outlawry unnecessary.

Outlawry, in Criminal cases, is where a bill of indictment, for a misdemeanour, felony, or treason, has been found by the Grand Jury, and the party accused cannot be apprehended and brought before the Court. All the proceeds, as in Civil Actions, are intended to give the Defendant full notice that he may appear and answer the charge, and, as the consequences of the Outlawry are highly penal, the proceedings must be conducted with the greatest nicety and exactness.

In capital offences, Outlawry amounts to a conviction of the crime, as much as if the party had been found guilty by the verdict of a Jury. If he be subsequently taken and committed to prison, the Justices of Gaol Delivery may award execution against him. Attainder, corruption of blood, and forfeiture of all estates real and personal accrue, at once, from the judgment of Outlawry being pronounced against him. He is not, however, liable to any severer punishment than he would have been, if he had been regularly convicted. Formerly, it was thought that he was so far out of the protection of the Law that any man might slay him with impunity. He was considered as bearing a *caput lupinum*, a wolf's head, and was regarded as a species of vermin; but this barbarous doctrine has been long exploded. Any person, however, may arrest him to bring him to execution.

In misdemeanours inferior to felony, the Outlawry does not operate as a conviction, for the party may afterwards be tried and acquitted. However, it subjects the party to forfeiture of his goods and chattels, the loss of the profits of his real estate, and restraint of liberty.

See Chitty, *Criminal Law*, vol. i.; Blackstone, *Commentaries*, vol. iii. and iv.; Tidd, *Practice*, vol. i. cap. 7.

OUTLA'Y, v. } D. *uitlegghen, exponere, expandere.*
OUTLA'Y, n. } To lay out; to expose, to expand, to extend.

Outlay, the noun, is now commonly applied to the laying out of money, of capital; the expenditure.

She in her crooked course to seaward softly slides,
Where Pellin's mighty moss and Merton's, on her sides,
Their boggy breasts outlay.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 27.

Whereas the rocky pile
Of Foundra is at hand, to guard the out-laid isle
Of Walney.

Id. 1b.

Urge me no more, I know her and her haunts,
Her layes, leaps, and out layes, and will discover all.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *Philaster*, act ii. sc. 1.

OUTLEAP, n. *leap out*; met. spring or bound, flight or sally, arising from exultant vivacity.

All that you can wish is, that since youth must have some liberty, some *out-leaps*, they might be with the ingenuity of a son, and under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it.

Locke. *Works*, vol. iii. fol. 42. *Of Education*, sec. 97.

OUTLEARN, v. D. *uit-leeren*; *ediscere, perdiscere*.

To learn out; sc. of those from whom knowledge was sought.

But when as nought according to his mind
He could out-learne, he them from ground did reare,
(No service lothsome to a gentle kind)
And on his warlike breast them both did bear.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene*, book iv. can. 7.

OUTLET, D. *uit-læeten, emittere, efferre*.
The place where, the mean whereby, egress, departure, or escape is given or granted.

Then it can handle things, in such manner, as no evil shall appear so peremptory, but that it hath but some *out-let* of hope.

Bacon. *Essays*, p. 87.

So scapes th' insulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes small outlets into open air.

Dryden. *Annus Mirabilis*.

The troops,
Already glittering down the dewy vale,
File through its narrow'd outlet.

Glover. *Leonidas*, book ii.

OUTLIE. See OUTFLATTER, and OUTJUGGLE.

OUTLIER. See OUTLYING.

OUTLINE, exterior line; *delineation* or description of principal parts, (afterwards to be filled in.)

Pen the contours and outlines with a more even and acute touch.

Evelyn. *Miscellaneous Writings*. *Sculptura*, book i. ch. v. p. 315.

He only takes the outlines of a picture and fills them up with masterly traits of his own fancy, which give it an air of originality, and do not less honour to his genius than judgment.

Lewis. *Statius*, book ix. note 263.

How great soever the variety of municipal laws, it must be confessed, that their chief outlines pretty regularly concur; because the purposes to which they tend are every where exactly similar.

Hume. *Essays*, vol. ii. p. 240. *Of Justice*, sec. 3. part i.

OUTLIVE, to live beyond, longer than; to exceed in duration or continuance of life.

When she saw
The fortune of the day unto the Roman draw,
The queen (t'outlive her friends who highly did disdain,
And lastly, for proud Rome a triumph to remain)
By poison ends her days, unto that end prepar'd.

Drayton. *Poly-olbion*, song 8.

But headlong joy is ever on the wing,
In wint'ry solstice like the short'ned light,
Soon swallow'd up in dark and long out-living night.

Milton. *Odes*. *The Passion*, l. 7.

It [conscience] accompanies man to his grave: he never *outlives* it, and that for this cause only, because he cannot outlive himself.

South. *Sermons*, vol. i. p. 36.

OUTLO'OK, v. } To look out; to exceed or excel
OUTLO'OK, n. } in or by looking; by putting on a bold or confident look.

Outlook, n. *prospedition, providence*.

I will not returne
Till my attempt so much be glorified,
As to my ample hope was promised,
Before I drew this gallant head of warre,
And cull'd these fiery spirits from the world
To out-looke conquest, and to winne renowne
Even in the iawes of danger and of death.

Shakspeare. *King John*, fol. 19.

Away to the brook,
All your tackle outlook,
Here's a day that is worth a year's wishing.

Cotton. *The Angler's Ballad*.

From magnanimity, all fear above;
From nobler recompence, above applause;
Which owes to man's short out-look all its charmes.

Young. *The Complaint*. Night 8.

OUTLUSTRE, to exceed or excel in lustre, brightness, or brilliancy.

If she went before others, I have seene as that diamond of yours out-lusters many I have beheld, I could not beleue she excelled many: but I have not seene the most precious diamond that is, nor you the lady.

Shakspeare. *Cymbeline*, fol. 372.

OUTLET.
—
OUT-
LUSTRE.

OUT-
LYING.OUT-
POST.OUTLY'ING, } *Lying out*, sc. of a fixed design,
OUTLI'ER. } or classification.The last survey I proposed of the four *outlying* (or, if the learned so please to call them, barbarous) empires, was that of the Arabians. *Sir Wm. Temple. Works*, vol. iii. p. 378. *Cf Heroic Virtue*, sec. 5.The party—sent messengers to all their *outliers* within twenty miles of Cambridge to come to their election. *Bentley. Letters*, p. 59.The garden in its turn was to be set free from its prim regularity, that it might assort with the wilder country without. The sunk fence ascertained the specific garden, but that it might not draw too obvious a line of distinction between the neat and the rude, the contiguous *out-lying* parts came to be included in a kind of general design.*Walpole. Anecdotes of Poetry*, vol. iv. ch. vii. p. 289.OUTMANTLE, to *mantle* more than ; to exceed or excel in *mantling*.Be most sublimely good, verbosely grand,
And with poetic trappings grace thy prose,
Till it *outmantle* all the pride of verse.*Cowper. The Task*, book v.OUTMEASURE, to *measure* more than ; to exceed in *measure* or dimension.Whose ingenuity hath been so bold not only to proceed below the account of minutes ; but to attempt perpetually motions, and engines whose revolutions (could their substance answer the design) might *out-last* the exemplary mobility, and *out-measure* time itself.*Sir Thomas Brown. Vulgar Errours*, book v. ch. xviii. p. 316.OUTNAME, to have a greater *name*, a worse *name* ; to exceed in its (bad) *name*.Why? thou hast rais'd mischief to this height,
And found out one to *out-name* thy other faults.*Beaumont and Fletcher. The Maid's Tragedy*OUTPACE, v. to *pace out* ; to pass or go *out*.

Then all with one accord

We fell againe on knees to pray apace
And therewithall euen at the second blowe,(The number cannot from my minde *outpace*)

Our helme strake of, and we must fleete and flowe,

Where winde and waues would guide vs by their grace.

*Gascoigne. Hearbes. Voyage to Holland, Anno 1572.*OUTPARAMOUR, v. to have more *paramours* than ; to love more ; to exceed in love (of women.)Wine lou'd I deerly, dice deerly ; and in women, *out-paramour'd* the Turke.*Shakspeare. Lear*, fol. 298.OUTPARISH, *parish out* of or exterior to ; sc. the walls of the city.

The whole amounts to a hundred and forty-six ; viz.

97 within the walls.

16 without the walls.

23 *out-parishes* in Middlesex and Surry.

10 in the city and liberties of Westminster.

Pennant. London, p. 432.OUTPART, the exterior *part* ; the extreme *part*.

In hope to hew out of his bole

The fell'ffs, or *out-parts* of a wheel that compasse in the whole ;
To serve some goodly chariot.*Chapman. Homer. Iliad*, book iv. fol. 61.OUTPOISE, to *poise* or weigh more than ; to exceed the balance, to exceed in weight.If your parts of vertue and your infirmities were cast into a ballance, I know the first would much *out-poise* the other.*Howell. Letter 11*, book i. sec. 5.OUTPORCH, the exterior *porch* ; portico or portal.The good emperor never ceas'd by prayers and teares, till he was absolv'd ; for which coming to the bishop with supplication into the salutatory, some *out-porch* of the church, he was charged by him of tyrannical madness against God, for coming into holy ground.*Milton. Works*, vol. i. fol. 26. *Of Reformation in England.*OUTPOST, *post*, fixed place or station *out* of or exterior to, sc. the camp or fortification.

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Saltsburgh, a subalpine city, is placed as if to guard the entrance into the grand defile which traverses the Rhetian Alps, and it may be considered for that reason, as forming one of the *out-posts* of Italy.*Eustace. Italy*, vol. i. ch. i. p. 74.OUTPOUR, to *pour out* ; to effuse ; to *pour out*, sc. in great numbers or quantities, as a flood or stream.

He lookt and saw what numbers numberless

The city gates *out-pour'd*, light armed troops

In coats of mail and military pride.

Milton. Paradise Regained, book iii. l. 310.

Nor did the dancing ruby

Sparkling, *out-pour'd*, the flavour or the smell,

Or taste that cheers the hearts of Gods and men,

Allure thee from the cool chrystalline stream.

Id. Samson Agonistes, l. 545.OUTPRA'Y, } To *pray* more than, more fervently,
OUTWE'EP. } more piously ; to exceed or excel in
prayer or supplication.—To *outweep*,
To exceed in *weeping* or shedding tears.Our prayers do *out-pray* his, then let them haue

That mercy, which true prayers ought to haue.

Shakspeare. Richard II. fol. 42.

Meantime he sadly suffers in their grief,

Outweeps an hermit, and *outprays* a saint.*Dryden. Annus Mirabilis.*OUTPRIZE, v. to *prize* more than ; to exceed in price, value, or estimation.IACH. Either your vnparagon'd mistress is dead or she's *out-priz'd* by a trifle.*Shakspeare. Cymbeline*, fol. 372.OUTQUENCHED, a-cwenc-an, *extinguere*.
Extinguished.

Who [Death] in the horror of the grisly night,

In thousand dreadful shapes doth 'mongst them stalke,

And makes huge havocke ; whiles the candle light

Out-quenched leaves no skill nor difference of wight.*Spenser. Faerie Queene*, book xi. can. 6.OU'TRAGE, v. or } Fr. *outrager*, *outrage*, *ou-*
OU'TRAIE, } *trage* ; It. *oltraggiare*, *oltrag-*
OU'TRAGE, n. } *gio* ; Sp. *ultrajar*, *ultraje* ; from
OUTRA'GEIOUS, or } Fr. *oultre* ; It. *oltra* ; Lat. *ul-*
OUTRA'GIOUS, } *tra*, beyond, exceeding.
OUTRA'IOUS, } Skinner thinks *outraie*
OUTRA'GEOUSLY, } (which he explains to depart)
OUTRA'GEOUSNESS. } may be *out* ; and A. S. *rean*,*fluere*, *currere*, to flow, to run. Tyrwhitt says, to fly out, to be *outrageous* ; which may suit with Chaucer's meaning, but not with Skelton's, where it is evidently to exceed, to excel. In Froissart, an *outraious* fool is an *outrageous*, an excessive fool.

To exceed ; to do any thing to an excess ; to commit an excess ; to commit a violence or enormity ; to violate ; to do an extreme wrong or injury.

Laste þe hye emperour for his *outrage*

Come and destruye all hys lond.

R. Gloucester, p. 47.But certes if there be any good in gentilness, I trow it be al onely this : that it seemeth as that a maner necessite be imposed to gentilmen, for that they ne shulde nat *outragen* or forleauen fro the vertues of hir noble kynred.*Chaucer. Boecius*, book iii. p. 426.

Yet saw I Woodness laughing in his rage.

Armed Complaint, Outbees, and fiers *Outrage*.*Id. The Knightes Tale*, v. 2014.But though attempre weping be graunted, *outrageous* weping certes is defended.*Id. The Tale of Melibeus.*

This warne I you, that ye not sodenly

Out of yourself for no wo should *outraie*,

Beth patient.

Id. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8519.

5 E

OUT-
POST.OUT-
RAGE.

OUT-
RAGE.OUT-
REASON.

— Thou art false and double of intent
Of thy promes atteint, and eke *outraied*.
Lidgate. The Story of Thebes, part ii. fol. 382.
For which this miller stale both mele and corn
An hundred times more than befor,
For there befor he stale but courteislie,
But now he was a theefe *outragiously*.
Chaucer. The Reves Tale, v. 3997.

Great *outrages* & temporal harmes that suche hereticks haue been
alway wont to doe & sedicious commosions that thei ben wõt to
make.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 285. *A Dialogue concerning
Heresies, &c.*

The cause why Demosthenes so famously is bruted
Onely proceeded, for that he did *outray*
Eschines.

Skelton. The Crown of Laurel.

Kyng Phylippe made light therof, and sayd how his nephue
was but an *outraous* fole, and howe that he was a marchat to haue
his cõtrey brēt.

Lord Berners. Froissart. Cronycle, vol. i. ch. xlv. p. 61.

And sawe how *outragiously* they had slayne the bayly he thought
the mater shulde be yuell at length.

Id. Ib. vol. i. ch. 350. p. 561.

Ah heavens! that doe this hideous act behold,
And heavenly virgin thus *outraged* see,
How can ye vengeance iust so long withhold
And hurle not flashing flames upon that Paynim hold.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book i. can. 6.

A false infamous faitour late befel
Me for to meet that semed ill bested,
And played of grievous *outrage* which he red,
A knight had wrought against a lady gent.

Id. Ib. book ii. can. 1.

— Therewith upon his crest
With rigor so *outrageous* he smitt,
That a large share it hew'd out of the rest,
And glauncing downe his shield from blame him fairly blest.

Id. Ib. book i. can. 2.

With his owne swerd he fierce at him did flye,
And strooke, and foynd, and lasht *outrageously*.
Withouten reason or regard.

Id. Ib. book ii. can. 8.

There being nothing so extravagant and *outrageously* wild, which
a mind once infected with atheistical sottishness and disbelief, will
not rather greedily swallow down, than admit a Deity.

Cudworth. Intellectual System, book i. ch. iii. fol. 106.

I do not mean *outrageousness*, for he would discourse rationally
enough, and be facetious in company, but a deep conceit and fancy
that his perspiration turned into flies, and sometimes bees.

Wood. Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. ii. fol. 592.

Virgil (more discreet than Homer in that last particular) has con-
tented himself with the partiality of his deities, their favours, their
counsels, or commands, to those whose cause they had espoused,
without bringing them to the *outrageousness* of blows.

Dryden. Juvenal. Dedication.

In Ceylon, the common soldiers robbed the natives at pleasure,
and the commanders added rapes and adulteries, "till the people,"
says Faria, "sought refuge among the wild beasts of the mountains
to shun the more brutal *outrage* of men."

Mickle. History of the Portuguese Empire in Asia.

OUTREACH, v. D. *uit-reycken*, *extendere*, *porri-
gere*.

To *reach* beyond; further than; to exceed or excel in
reach or extent. See OVER-REACH.

For then me thought a thousand graces met
To make you lovely, and ten thousand stories
Of constant virtue, which you ther *out-reach'd*,
In one example did proclaim you rich.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Love's Pilgrimage, act v. sc. 4.

OUTREASON, v. to *reason* more than, better than,
to exceed or excel in *reasoning*, argument, or disputa-
tion.

Like Saul upon his being anointed king they step forth men of
another spirit, great linguists, powerful disputants, able to cope with
the Jewish Sanhedrim, to baffle their profoundest rabbies, and to
out-reason the very Athenians.

South. Sermons, vol. vii. p. 35.

OUTRECKON, v. to *reckon* beyond, more than;
to exceed in *reckoning*, counting, or numbering.

— If there can be vertue, if that name
Be any thing but name and empty title,
If it be so as fools have been pleas'd to feign it,
A power that can preserve us after ashes,
And make the names of men *out-reckon* ages,
This woman has a God of vertue in her.

Beaumont and Fletcher. Valentinian, act i. sc. 1.

OUTREDE, v. to *read* better than, more wisely; to
excel or exceed in *reading* or counselling; in giving
read, (A. S. *ræd*.) or counsel.

As sooth is sayd, elde hath gret advantage,
In elde is bothe wisdom and usage:
Men may the old *out-runne* but not *out-rede*.

Chaucer. The Knightes Tale, v. 2451.

OUTREIGN, to *reign* beyond, more than, longer
than; to exceed in the duration of the *reign* or rule.

In wretched prison long he did remaine,
Till they *out-raigned* had their utmost date,
And then therein reseized was againe.

Spenser. Faerie Queene, book ii. can. 10.

OUTRI'DE, v. } To *ride out*; to *ride* beyond,
OUTRI'DE, n. } further than, faster than; to *ride*
OUTRI'DER, } out, or at a distance from, sc. as
OU'TROAD, n. } guard or attendant; also as tra-
veller.

Outroad, road or *ride out*; sc. from one place or
country to another; excursion.

A monk there was, a fayre for the maisterie,
An *out rider*, that loved venerie.

Chaucer. Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, v. 166.

TRA. My lord, Sir John Vmfrenill turn'd me backe
With joyful tidings; and (being better hors'd)
Out-rode me.

Shakspeare. Henry IV. Second Part, fol. 75.

And he buylte vp Cedron, where he set horsemen and garisons,
that they might make *out-rides* by the waies of Judea, as the king
had commanded him.

Geneva Bible, Anno 1561. 1 Maccabees, ch. xv. ver. 41.

For this advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be *outridden*, though *outrun*.

Dryden. Palamon and Arcite.

Your province is the town; leaye me a small *outride* in the coun-
try, and I shall be content.

Somerville. To Mr. Hogarth.

OUTRIGHT, *right out*, straight, directly *out*; with-
out deviation, or delay, or hinderance; without any
qualifying circumstances; utterly, entirely, completely.

For as he [Troilus] felt both sorrow and care:
Euen so doe I most miser wight,
That am a Troilus *outright*.

Turbervile. The Louer in vtter despaire, &c.

Within a while after (as he that is falling is soone put ouer) the
frere made the foole madde *outright*, and broughte him blyndfielde
downe into the deipest doungeon of that deuellish heresy.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 483. *The First Part of the Con-
futation of Tyndall*.

"Is thys a king's a brother's part," quoth she,
"And to this end did I my grief unfold?"
Came I to heal my wounded heart to thee,
Where slain *outright* I now the same behold?"

Drayton. The Barons' Wars, book iii.

— When I had store of money,
I simper'd sometime, and spoke wondrous wise,
But never laught *outright*.

Beaumont and Fletcher. The Honest Man's Fortune, act v. sc. 1.

OUT-
REASON.OUT-
RIGHT.

OUT-
RIGHT.
—
OUT-
SELL.

In which some hundreds on the place
Were slain *outright*, and many a face
Retrench'd of nose, and eyes, and beard,
To maintain what their sect averr'd.
Butler. Hudibras, part ii. can. 2.

OUTRING, to *ring* more than, louder than; to exceed in (the noise of) *ringing*.

Be dumb, ye infant-chimes, thump not your mettle,
That ne're *out-ring* a tinker and his kettle.
Corbet. On the Great Tom of Christ Church.

OUTRIVAL, *v.* to exceed in *rivalry*, emulation, or trial for supereminence.

Tho' there have been finer things spoken of Augustus than of any other man, all the wits of his age having tried to *outrival* one another on that subject, he never received a compliment, which in my opinion, can be compared for sublimity of thought, to that which the poet here makes him.
Guardian, No. 138.

OUTROAR, *v.* to *roar* more than, louder than.

O that I were
Vpon the hill of Basin, to *out roare*
The horned heard.
Shakspeare. Antony and Cleopatra, fol. 357.

OUTROOT, *v.* to *root out*; to eradicate.

I trust also your wisdom will not only consider the causes of this late most sharpe visitation, but also to your vttermost power endeavour to *outroote* them.
Fox. Martyrs, fol. 1918. Anno 1558.

OUTRUN, to *run out*, to *run* beyond, further or faster than; to exceed or excel in *running*; generally, to go or pass beyond, to exceed. See **OUTREDE** for an Example from Chaucer.

Th' expedition of my violent loue
Out-run the pawser, Reason.
Shakspeare. Macbeth, fol. 138.

Quoth Hudibras, friend Ralph, thou hast
Out-run the constable at last.
Grey. Hudibras, vol. i. part i. can. 3. p. 283.

To *outrun* the constable,
To spend more than one's allowance or income.
Ray. Proverbs, p. 125.

OUTRUSH, *v.* to *rush out*; to run forcibly *out*.

Forthwith *out-rush'd* a gust, which backwards bore
Our gallies to the Læstrigonian shore,
Whose crown Antiphates the tyrant wore.
Garth. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book xiv.

OUTSAIL, *v.* to *sail out* or beyond, further or faster than.

She may spare me her misen, and her bonnets, strike her main petticoat, and yet *outsail* me.
Beaumont and Fletcher. Wit without Money, act i. sc. 1.

OUTSCAPE, *n.* *scape* or *escape out*; means of *escape* or flight, (from danger,) of evasion.

For there we all had perisht since it past
Our powres to lift aside a log so vast,
As barr'd all *outscape*.
Chapman. Homer. Odyssey, book ix. fol. 136.

OUTSCOLD, *v.* to *scold* more than; louder, or longer.

DOL. There end thy braue, and turn thy face in peace,
We grant thou canst *out-scold* vs.
Shakspeare. King John, fol. 20.

OUTSELL, to *sell* for more, for a higher price than; to exceed in *sale*, or in gaining or obtaining a price.

He had his presses for 'em, and his wines
Were held the best, and *out-sold* other men's.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Noble Gentleman, act ii. sc. 1.

Take notice, she has my commission
To add them in the next edition;
They may *out-sell* a better thing:
So halloo, boys; God save the king!
Swift. The Furniture of a Woman's Mind. (1727.)

OUT-
SELL.
—
OUT-
SKIP.

OUTSET, *n.* *D. uit-setten, exponere.*

Set or *setting out*; first step to proceed; beginning, commencement.

These masters, at least in the *outset* of their strains, were careful to preserve air.
Mason. On Church Musick, p. 140.

OUTSHINE, *v.* to *shine out*, beyond, more than; to exceed in brightness or brilliancy.

And all their tops bright glistening with gold,
That seemed to *out-shine* the dimmed skye,
And with their brightnesse daz'd the straunge beholder's eye.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 9.

And he, all him before that clearly did *outshine*.
Drayton. Poly-olbion, song 18.

I am a queen, a goddess, I know not what,
And no constellation in all Heaven, but I *out-shine* it.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Humorous Lieutenant, act iv. sc. 1.

This done, whate'er a warrior's use requires,
He forg'd the cuirass that *outshines* the fires.
Pope. Homer. Iliad, book xviii.

OUTSHOOT, *D. uit-schieten, ejicere, ejaculari.*

To *shoot out*, to *shoot*, throw, or cast *out*, or beyond, further than.

Let a man contend to excell any competitors of his in honour, in *out-shooting* them if he can in their owne bowe.
Bacon. Essay 55. p. 313.

OUTSHUT, *D. uit-schutten; excludere.*

To *shut out*; to exclude or close (met. the ears) against.

7. He hath hedg'd me, lest I scape and added more
To my steel fetters, heavier than before.
8. When I cry out, he *outshuts* my prayer.
Donne. The Lamentations of Jeremy, ch. iii.

OUTSIDE, the external or exterior *side* or part; opposed to *inside* or internal part; external face or appearance; surface; extremity.

There where you may *over-see*
This rolling world, and view it as it is;
And apprehend how th' *outsides* do agree
With the inward; being of the things we deem
And hold in our ill-cast accounts, to be
Of highest value, and of the best esteem.
Daniel. To the Countess of Bedford.

In that case, indeed, there may be great need of an *outside*, where there is little or nothing within.

South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 435.

This impotent pride can do no more than regulate the *outside*, and with infinite pains and attention compose the language and countenance to a philosophical dignity in order to deceive the ignorant vulgar.

Hume. Essay 15. vol. i. p. 133.

OUTSKIN, the external *skin*.

And those who cannot penetrate beyond
The bark and *out skin* of a commonwealth,
Or state.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Coronation, act v. sc. 1.

OUTSKIP, *v.* to *skip* or jump *out* or beyond; *out* of the reach of.

Thou lost thyselfe, child Drucus, when thou thought'st
Thou could'st *out-skip* my vengeance: or out-stand
The power I had to crush thee into ayre.
Ben Jonson. Sejanus, act ii. fol. 331

OUT-
SKIRT.**OUTSKIRT**, external *skirt* or division, (A. S. *scir-an*, to sheer, to separate or divide.)OUT-
STRETCHThey might keepe both the O'Relies, and also the O'Ferrals, and all that *out-skirt* of Meath, in awe.
Spenser. Works, vol. viii. p. 469. *View of the State of Ireland*.**OUTSLEEP**, *uit-slapen*, *edormire*.

To sleep beyond, longer than.

Louers to bed, 'tis almost fairy time.

I fear we shall *out sleepe* the comming morne,As much as we this night haue *ouer-watcht*.*Shakspeare. Midsummer Night's Dream*, fol. 162.**OUTSOUND**, to sound more than, louder than; to exceed in sound or noise.

For to scold is ill,

For every tongue's the clapper of a mill,

And can *out-sound* Homer's *Gradius*.*Cowley. A Poetical Revenge*.**OUTSPEAK**, *v. D. uit-spreken*, *eloqui*, *effari*.

To speak out or beyond, more than; to exceed in speech or language.

The seuerall parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffes, and ornaments of household, which
I finde at such proud rate, that it *out-speakes*
Possession of a subject.*Shakspeare. Henry VIII*, fol. 220.**OUTSPIN**, *v. to spin out*; to exhaust.

Oft times when Giles doth finde

Harsh sights at home, Giles wisheth he were blind.

All this doth Jone. Or that his long-yearn'd life

Were quite *out-spun*. The like wish hath his wife.*Ben Jonson. Epigramme 42*.**OUTSPORT**, *v. to sport more than*; to exceed in sport or play.**OTHEL.** Good Michael, looke you to the guard to night.

Let's teach ourselues that honourable stop,

Not to *out-sport* discretion.*Shakspeare. Othello*, fol. 391.**OUTSPRING**, *v. to spring out*, to rise or issue out.Duntes þer were strong ynou, þat þe fur *out sprong*
Of þe helmes al about, & somme velle among.*R. Gloucester*, p. 460.As that there comen is to Tyrians court
Æneas one *outsprong* of Troyan blood,
To whom fair Dido wold her self be wed.*Surrey. Virgil. Æneis*, book iv.**OUTSTARE**, *v. to stare out*; more than; to exceed in, or by staring, or looking with strained eyes.**THEOD.** These truths are no man's tales, but all men's troubles,They are, though your strange greatness wold *out-stare* um.*Beaumont and Fletcher. Thierry and Theodoret*.**OUTSTAND**, *D. uit-staen*, *ex-stare*.To stand out; beyond, longer than; to stand out;
sc. in opposition or resistance, to resist. (See **OUTSKIP**, for an Example from Ben Jonson.)Therefore, I shall beseech you, if you please
To greet your lord with writing, doo't to night,
I haue *out-stood* my time, which is materiall
To th' tender of your present.*Shakspeare. Cymbeline*, fol. 375.**OUTSTRETCH**, *v. D. uit-strecken*; *Ger. austrecten*, *ex-porrigere*.

To stretch out or beyond; to expand, to extend.

And doune on knees he gan to fall
And forth his necke and heed *out-strought*
To drinke of that well a draught.*Chaucer. The Romant of the Rose*, v. 1515.The silken downe with which his backe is dight,
His broad *outstretched* hernes, his hayrre thies,
His glorious colours, and his glistening eies.*Spenser. Muirpotmos*.We that have liv'd free in despite of fortune,
Laught at the *out-stretch'd* arm of tyranny,
As still too short to reach us, shall we faint now?*Beaumont and Fletcher. The Double Marriage*, act iv. sc. 1.**OUTSTRIKE**, to strike out.This sentence serves and that my hand *out-strikes*;

That pleaseth well, and this as much mislikes.

Drayton. England's Heroical Epistles. Matilda to King John.**OUTSTRIP**, *Ger. streiffen*, is *excurrere*, to run out: which (Wachter) seems to differ from *streichen*, to stretch, only in convertible letters. The same change takes place in *streichen* and *streiffen*, to strike.

To stretch or reach beyond; to excel or exceed in stretching or extending; to excel or exceed, to pass by.

Which nourish'd and bred up at her most plenteous pap,
No sooner taught to dade, but from their mothers trip,
And in their speedy course strive others to *outstrip*.*Drayton. Poly-olbion*, song 1.With such array Harpalice bestrode
Her Thracian courser, and *outstripp'd* the rapid flood.*Dryden. Virgil. Æneid*, book i.**OUTSUBTLE**, *v. to be more subtle than*; to exceed in subtilty or craft.**DEL.** The devil I thinkCannot *out-subtle* thee.*Beaumont and Fletcher. Monsieur Thomas*, act iv. sc. 2.**OUTSUFFER.** See **OUTLABOUR** for the Example.

To suffer more than; to exceed in suffering, bearing, or enduring.

OUTSWEAR, *v. to swear more than*, to exceed in swearing.**POR.** Thou maist—I warrant, we shall have old swearing

That they did give the rings away to men;

But weele *out-face* them, and *out-sweare* them too.*Shakspeare. Merchant of Venice*, fol. 189.**OUTSWEAT**, *v. to sweat it out*; labour, toil it out.Out upon't, caveat emptor, let the fool *out-sweat* it, that thinks he has got a catch on't.*Beaumont and Fletcher. Wit without Money*, act i. sc. 1.**OUTSWEETEN**, *v. to be sweeter than*; to exceed or excel in sweetness or fragrance.

No, nor

The leafe of eglantine, whom not to slander,

Out-sweet'ned not thy breath.*Shakspeare. Cymbeline*, fol. 389.**OUTTA'KE**, } *Outtake: take out*, except; *out-*
OUTTA'KEN. } *taken*, being taken out or excepted.

In alle Breteyn was nouht; siþen Criste was born,

A fest so noble wrought aftere no biforn,

Out tak Carleon, þat in Arthure tyme,

þare he bare þe coroune, þereof git men ryme.

R. Brunne, p. 332.And Poul seide, I desire anentis God bothe in litil and in greet
not oonli thee but alle these that heeren to dai to be maad such as I
am, *outakun* these boondis.*Wiclif. The Dedis of Apostlis*, ch. xxvi.

And ye, my moder, my souveraine plesance

Over all thing, (*outtaken* Christ on loft,)

Custance your child hire recommendeth oft

Unto your grace.

Chaucer. The Man of Lawes Tale, v. 4697.Cōmaunde y^e streyghtlye, y^t no markettes nor seruile warkys be
holden vpon y^e Sondag, in ye londys of thy lordeshyp, *outtake* that
longeth to dressynge of mete.*Fabyan*, vol. i. ch. 238. p. 276.OUT-
STRETCHOUT-
TAKE

OUT-
TAKE.
—
OUTVIE.

But now and then *outtakingly*,
he wil be ouer seene;
And bring such stuffe, wherof the most
omitted might haue bene.

Drant. *Horace. Satyre 10.*

OUTTALK, to *talk* more than; to exceed in *talk*ing
or speaking.

GRE. What, this gentleman will *out-talke* vs all.
Shakspeare. Taming the Shrew, fol. 212.

OUTTELL, to *tell* or count beyond, more than; to
exceed the reckoning.

VIOLA. This is the place, I have *out-told* the clock,
For haste, he is not here.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Coxcomb, act i. sc. 1.

OUTTHROW, to *throw* or cast out.

Firebrand of hell first tynd in Phlegeton
By thousand furies, and from thence *outthrown*,
Into this world to worke confusion
And set it all on fire by force unknowen,
Is wicked discord.

Spenser. *Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 2.*

OUTTOP, to rise beyond with the *top* or head; to
exceed by the *top* or head: to become more elevated.

The treasurer began then to *out-top* me, and appeared to my
thoughts, likely enough by his daring and boldnesse, (two virtues
very powerful and active upon our royal master,) in time to do as
much to your grace.

Cabbala, p. 94. The Lord Keeper to the Duke, May 24, 1624.

OUTVALUE, to *value* beyond, or more than; to
exceed in *value*, estimation, or price.

As for spiritual goods, he gives us in this life so rich an earnest
of expected joys, that even the earnest is a stock large enough to
subsist with comfort on, and really *out-values* and transcends all
those momentary pleasures it requires us to forsake, to keep up a
title to eternal ones.

Boyle. *Works, vol. i. p. 281. Seraphic Love.*

OUTVENOM, to *envenom* more than; to exceed in
venom or poison.

No, 'tis Slander,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Out-venomes all the wormes of Nyle.

Shakspeare. Cymbeline, fol. 382.

OUTVIE, *v.* to exceed or excel in *envious* strife or
contest; (Fr. *renvier, re-envier*, to revy. See REVIE,
and VIE.) To exceed in rivalry or emulation, in trial for
supereminence.

Hurd found this word in Addison's *Italy*, and did
not know that Addison had any authority for the use of
it: he deems it a word of an ill-composition.

TRA. Why then the maid is mine from all the world
By your firme promise, Gremio is *out-vied*.

Shakspeare. Taming of the Shrew, fol. 217.

Thou all the Grecian dames dost far *outvie*.

Sherburne. The Rape of Helen.

Now I appeal to all wise men, that an extensive waste of treasure
hath been within these few years in this land, not in the expedient,
but in the idolatrous erection of temples beautified exquisitely to
out-vie the papists.

Milton. Works, vol. i. fol. 20. Reformation in England.

The signs hang thinner in the strand,
The Dutch scarce more infest the land,
Though Egypt's locusts they *outvie*,
In number and voracity.

Dorset. The Antiquated Coquet.

I believe, it would put Lucifer himself hard to it, to *out-vye* the
pride of one of those fellows, pouring out his extempore stuff
amongst his ignorant, factious followers, listning to and applauding
his copious flow of cant with the ridiculous accents of their imper-
tinent groans.

South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 116.

Those nothing will satisfy, but such a faith as shall *out-vie* Omni-
potence itself, by believing more than even Omnipotence can do, I

mean contradictions; and especially that grand astonishing one to
all human reason, called transubstantiation.

South. Sermons, vol. v. p. 198.

Living, great Nature fear'd he might *outvie*
Her works; and, dying, fears herself may die.

Pope. On Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Ere vanity had so far conquer'd sense
To make us all wild rivals in expense,
To make one fool *strive* to *outvie* another,
And ev'ry coxcomb dress against his brother.

Churchill. The Times.

OUTVILLAIN, *v.* to exceed in *villainy*, or rascality.

CAP. G. He hath *out-villain'd* villanie so farre, that the raritie re-
deemes him.

Shakspeare. All's Well That Ends Well, fol. 248.

OUTVOICE, *v.* to exceed in *voice*, loudness of *voice*
or clamour.

Men, wyues, and boyes,
Whose shouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouthed sea.

Shakspeare. Henry V. fol. 91.

OUTVOTE, *v.* to *vote out*; beyond or more than;
to exceed by *voting*.

Sense and appetite *outvote* reason, in which thing alone is sum-
med up all the misery of our nature, and the very cause that so
few are saved.

South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 166.

OUTWAIL, *n.* Skinner infers from the context
that Chaucer means

A subject for lamentation or much moaning.

Ye gave me ones a divine responsaile,
That I should be the floure of love in Troy,
Now am I made an unworthy *outwaile*,
And al in care translated is my joy.

Chaucer. The Testament of Creseide.

OUTWALK, to *walk* more than, longer, further, or
faster than.

Yes and out-watcht,
Yea, and *out-walked* any ghost alive
In solitarie circle.

Ben Jonson. The Fortunate Isles. Masque for the Court, 1626.

OUTWALL, external *wall*; that which surrounds
or encloses as a *wall*; any exterior covering.

For confirmation that I am much more
Then my *out-wall*; open this purse and take
What it containes.

Shakspeare. Lear, fol. 296.

OUTWARD, *adj.* } Out and ward, in the A. S.

OUTWARD, *n.* } ward or weard, the imperative

OUTWARDLY. } of the verb ward-ian or weard-

ian, to look at, or to direct the view. See INWARD.

Thus *outward* will mean, with the view directed out,
without. And generally,

External or exterior.

An ladde hyre *outward* of þe chyrche.

R. Gloucester, p. 339.

Thus [Walter] lowly, nay but really
Wedded with fortunat honestete,
In Goddes pees liveth ful easily,
At home, and grace ynough *outward* had he.

Chaucer. The Clerkes Tale, v. 8300.

The idol of a thing in case may be
So depe enprinted in the fantasie,
That it deludeth the wittes *outwardly*

Id. The Complaint of Creseide, p. 298.

And for that he is suche one holde
Dame Auarice hym hath with holde,
As he whiche is the principall,
Outwarde for he is ouer all
A purueour, and an espie.

Gower. Conf. Am. book v. p. 138.

And how to hide my harmes with soft dessembling chere,
Whan in my face the painted thoughts would *outwardly* apere.
I know how that the blood forsakes the face for dred;
And how by shame it stains again the chekes with flaming red.
Surrey. Description of the Fickle Affections, &c.

OUTVIE.
—
OUT-
WARD.

OUT-
WARD.OUT-
WEEP.

But vertue's seat is deepe within the mynde,
And not in *outward* shows but *inward* thoughts defynd.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book vi. can. 1.

To keepe her constancie in plight and youth,
Out-living beauties *out-ward*, with a minde
That doth renew swifter than blood decaies.
Shakspeare. Troylus and Cressida, fol. 91.

And though his limbs could not his bodie beare,
Ne former strength returne so suddenly,
Yet chearful signes he shewed *outwardly*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 11.

For what almost could be *outwardly* done which these men did
not do, with great advantage, pomp and solemnity of performance?
South. Sermons, vol. viii. p. 4.

Lo! from the *outward* cave they rush'd to view,
And thickening, round the sacred circle drew.
Hoole. Orlando Furioso, book iii. l. 148.

To them the windows are drawn up, and clear
Nothing that does not *outwardly* appear.
Byrom. Thoughts on the Constitution of Human Nature.

OUTWATCH, *v.* to watch more than; to exceed in
watchfulness or vigilance. See **OUTLABOUR**, an Example
from **Davenant**, and **OUTWALK**, one from **Ben Jonson**.

Or let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tow'r,
Where I may oft *out-watch* the Bear,
With thrice-great *Hermes*.
Milton. Il Penseroso, l. 87.

OUTWAY, *way*, path, or passage *out*.

Itself of larger size, distended wide,
In divers streets, and *outways* multiply'd.
P. Fletcher. The Purple Island, can. 5.

OUTWEAR, to wear *out*, to decay.

To wear *out*, longer than; to last (in wearing)
longer than; to outlast.

Loe! I have made a calender for every yeare,
That steele in strength, and time in durance shall *outweare*.
Spenser. Shepherd's Calendar. December.

But so great joy our life at once *outweares*.
Donne. The Prohibition.

————— Their knot of loue
Ti'd, weav'd, intangl'd with so true, so long,
And with a finger of so deep a cunning
May be *out-worn*, never undone.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Two Noble Kinsmen.

MAN. Wilt thou then serve the Philistines with that gift
Which was expressly given thee to annoy them?
Better at home lie bedrid, not only idle,
Inglorious, unemploy'd, with age *out-worn*.
Milton. Samson Agonistes, l. 581.

The Lord shall write it in a scroll
That ne'er shall be *out-worn*. *Id. Psalm 87. l. 22.*

OUTWEARY, to weary *out*; to tire or fatigue *out*.

Five hundred rolling years hath this stiff nation strove
T'exhaust the boundless stores of our unfathom'd love.
Be't so then.—Yet once more are we resolv'd to try
T' *outweary* them through all their sins' variety.
Cowley. The Davideis, book iv.

OUTWEED, to weed *out*; to pull *out*, throw *out*,
as weeds.

Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed;
The sparks soon quench, the springing weed *outweed*.
Spenser.

OUTWEEP, to weep more than; to exceed in weep-
ing or shedding, *sc.* tears or other liquid, See in **OUT-
PRAY** an Example from **Dryden**.

This said, his eies *outwep'd* his widest wound.
Davenant. Gondibert, can. 5.

Oppos'd to him the childless mother raves,
And far *out-weep*s her lord.
Lewis. Statius, book vi. l. 44.

OUTWEIGH, *D. uit-weghen, expendere.*
To weigh *out*; to weigh more than, heavier than; to
exceed in *weight*, in value; met. in importance.

————— She shortly hopes,
By her acquaintance with the friends she hath,
To get a place shall many times *outweigh*
Our great expences.
Beaumont and Fletcher. The Noble Gentleman, act ii. sc. 1.

Since evil *outweighs* good, and sways mankind,
True fortitude assumes the patient mind.
Savage. The Wanderer, can. 2.

OUTWELL, to well *out*; to rise, spring, issue *out*.

When Teucrian soyle with bloodie rivers swelde,
And wide Stigæan shores were spread with corse,
And Simois and Xanthus blood *out-welde*.
Spenser. Virgil. Gnat.

OUTWENT, to wend or go beyond, further or faster
than; to outgo, *q. v.*

Yet fled she fast and both them farre *out-went*,
Carried with wings of feare, like fowle aghast,
With locks all loose, and rayment all to rent;
And ever as she rode her eye was backward bent.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book v. can. 8.

And the people saw them departing, and many knew him, and
ran a foot thither out of all cities, and *outwent* them, and came to-
gether unto him.

Bible. Modern Version. Mark, ch. vi. ver. 33.

OUTWHIRL, to whirl faster than; to exceed in
whirling, or flying round.

O Cynthia! why so pale? Dost thou lament
Thy wretched neighbour? Grieve to see thy wheel
Of ceaseless change *outwhirl'd* in human life.
Young. The Complaint. Night 1.

OUTWIN, *v.* to win, gain, or get, *out*.

It is a darksome delve farre under ground
With thornes and barren brakes environ'd round,
That none the same may easily *out-win*.
Spenser. Faerie Queene, book iv. can. 1.

OUTWIND, *v.* to wind *out*; to twist or twine *out*.

————— When shalt thou once *outwind*
Thy self from this sad yoke.
More. Life of the Soul, vol. ii. p. 71.

OUTWING, to exceed in swiftness of wing; to ex-
ceed in swiftness or flight.

As she attempts at words his courser springs
O'er hills and lawns, and ev'n a wish *outwings*.
Garth. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book xiv.

OUTWIT, to wit or to wis, better than; to exceed
or excel in wit or wisdom, in craft or subtilty. Chaucer
uses *in-wit*, *i. e.* ingenuity.

Such [men] as with all these advantages of parts and study, had
been toiling and plodding many years to *out-wit* and deceive them-
selves.
South. Sermons, vol. ii. p. 143.

For if this [after repentance] shall interpose between the com-
mission of sin and the punishment of it, he concludes, upon the
stock of all God's promises to the penitent, that he is past danger;
and consequently has *outwitted* the law and the curse, and so stands
rectus in curia, in spite of all the threatenings of death and damna-
tion.
Id. Ib. vol. iv. p. 159.

No—fled from these, the sons of fortune find
What poor respect to wealth remains behind.
The mock regard alone of menial slaves,
The worship'd calves of their *outwitting* knaves.
Langhorn. The Country Justice, part ii.

OUTWORK, *v.* } To exceed or excel in *work* or
OUTWORK. } labour. See *ante*, **OVER-PICTURE**,
for an Example from **Shakspeare**. External or exterior

OUT-
WEIGH.
—
OUT-
WORK.

OUT-
WORK.

work; *work* raised or standing *outerly* or exterior to, *sc.* as a fortification.

OWE.

I will recommend unto you the care of our *outworks*, the navy royal and shipping of our kingdom, which are the walls therof.

Bacon. Works, vol. ii. p. 270. *Advice to Sir George Villers.*

Meanwhile the foe beat up his quarters
And storm'd the *outworks* of his fortress.

Butler. Hudibras, part iii. can. 1.

'Tis good to take these *outworks* to his pelf,
But best to storm the citadel itself.

Francis. Horace. Satire 5, book ii.

OUTWORTH, to exceed in *worth*, value, or price.

A beggar's booke,
Outworths a noble's blood.

Shakspeare. Henry VIII. fol. 206.

OUTWREST, to *wrest out*; to draw or drag out by force, *sc.* of the *wrist*.

Let coarse bold hands from slimy nest
The bedded fish in banks *out-wrest*,
Or, curious traitors, sleeve-silk flies
Bewitch poor fishes' wand'ring eyes.

Donne. The Bait.

OUTWROUGHT, perhaps *out-raught*, *i. e.* *out-reached*; *reached*, stretched, beyond, further than; exceeded.

But, in your violent acts,
The fall of torrents, and the noyse of tempests,
The boyling of Charybdis, the seas wilderness,
The eating force of flames, and wings of windes,
Be all *out-wrought*, by your transcendent furies.

Ben Jonson. Catiline, act iii. fol. 631.

OUTZANY, to exceed or excel as a *zany* or simpleton.

Thou dost *out-zany* Cokely, Pod; nay, Gue:
And thine owne Coriat too. But (would'st thou see)
Men love thee not for this; they laugh at thee.

Ben Jonson. Epigramme 130.

OVULA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Gasteropodous Mollusca*.

Generic character. Shell turgid, attenuated at each end; the margins convolute; aperture longitudinal, narrow, effuse at the extremities, the left margin toothless; body spirally convolute posteriorly; enveloped by the shell; foot free, flattened, attached to the lower base of the neck.

Type of the genus, *Bulla ovum*, Linnæus; Lister, pl. 711, fig. 65. Inhabits the Indian Seas.

OVULITES, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Polypi*.

Generic character. Stony, polypiferous mass, free, egg-formed, or cylindrical, hollow interiorly, often pierced at both ends; cells simple; pores very small, regularly disposed on the surface.

This genus is known only in a fossil state.

OWE, *v.* } Goth. *aigan*; A. S. *agan*, *agnian*;
OWN, *adj.* } Ger. *eigen*; D. *eigenen*; Sw. *æga*; *ha-*
OWN, *v.* } *bere*, *possidere*; *proprium esse vel habere*,
OUGHT, *v.* } *tenere*, *retinere*. *Owe* is formed from

the A. S. *ag-an* by softening the guttural *g* into *w*, *aw*, *owe*. The regular past participle is *owen*, *own*; also *owed*, *owt*, *ought*.

To *owe* is to possess, or hold, or have, or keep in possession. In Beaumont and Fletcher, I know not how long I shall *owe* it; *i. e.* keep it, have it; also to have, keep, or retain (*de-habere*, *debere*) what belongs to, is *due* to, another. In Wiclif, How much *owist* thou my Lord? how much hast thou, holdest or retainest thou, that belongs to, is the property of, is *due* to my Lord, which *ought* at some time to be delivered or paid to him.

To *own*; formed upon the past participle, *owen*, and meaning *possessed*. The carle that *owned* the good: who had or possessed them, or the property or right to property in them; who claimed or *declared* them to be his. And hence, to *own* is generally,

To declare, to avow, to profess, to confess, acknowledge.

Ought, also the preterperfect and past participle of *owe*, and used likewise in the present tense, as a verb formed upon them;

The one *ought* five hundred pence; *i. e.* *owed*.

The man that *ought* the dog; *i. e.* *owned*.

Neither sones *owen* to treasure; *i. e.* *ought*.

That keep'st me from the house I *owe*; *i. e.* *own*.

Ought, (as now used.) The children *ought* not to lay up for the fathers; that is, *owe* it not, it is not their duty; are not bound or obliged, or required by *duty* on their own part; by right of others. And thus *ought*,

To be bound or obliged; to behove or be behoveful, to be needful or necessary.

Own, (contr. *owen*.) Goth. *aigin*, *aihn*; A. S. *agen*; D. *eygen*; Ger. *eigen*; Sw. *egen*, *proprium*.

Possessed, *sub.* property; and hence used substantively; property; any thing appropriated to, or peculiarly and exclusively belonging to, due to, or thought of. Used adjectively, it is emphatical, as my child, my *own* child.

þe quene vel bý hym adoun, & byclupte hym vaste ýnog
Vorto hete hys cold lymes, þat non hete ne come to,
þoru hete of hýre owe body, & of hýre cloþes al so.

R. Gloucester, p. 350.

Corineus tok hys bowe of hym and smot hym a wonde
Abouen on þe scolle with ys owne bowe anon,
þat þe scolle to breke in peses mony on.

Id. p. 16.

Now is kyng sunne went tille his cuntre,
Eldred sent for Edrik to be his owen priue.

R. Brunne, p. 41.

Loke þu bere nat þere awaye. bote yt be þyn owe.

Piers Plouhman. Vision.

The wiche is callid caritas, Christes owen fode
And solaceþ alle soules, sorghful in purgatorie.

Id. *Ib.* p. 305.

For þy mayres þat maken free men, me þynken þat þei oughtin.

Id. *Ib.* p. 43.

And britheren if any of you errith fro trueth, and ony conuertith him, he *owith* to wite, that he that makith a synner to be turned fro the errour of his weie, schal saue the soule of him fro deeth, and keuerith the multitude of synnes.

Wiclif. James, ch. v.

Therfor whanne aile the dettouris of his lord weren clepid togider: he seide to the firste how myche *owist* thou my lorde.

Id. *Luke*, ch. xvi.

Then called he all hys masters detters, and seyde vnto the first: how much *owest* y^u vnto my master?

Bible, Anno 1551.

For neither sones *owen* to tresoure to fadir and modir, but the fadir and modir to the sones.

Wiclif. 2 Corinthians, ch. xii.

Also the chyldren *ought* not to laye vp for the fathers & mothers: but the fathers and mothers for the children.

Bible, Anno 1551.

He came into hise owne thingis, and hise resceyueden him not.

Wiclif. John, ch. i.

He came amonge his owne, and his owne receaued him not.

Bible, Anno 1551.

For as a man that goith in pilgrimage, clepide hise servauntis, and bitook to hem hise goodis, and to oon he gaf fyve talentis, to an othir twayne; and to an othir oon, to ech after his owne vertu.

Wiclif. Matthew, ch. xxv.

OWE.

OWE.

Jhesus seide to him, a profete is not withouten worschip, but in his *owne* countre and in his *owne* hous.

Wiclif. *Matthew*, ch. xiii.

Jesus sayde to them, a prophete is not without honoure, saue in his *owne* countrey and amonge hys *owne* kinne.

Bible, Anno 1551.

And he answerde, tweye dettouris weren to oo lener, and oon *oughte* fyve hundrid pens, and the tother fifty.

Wiclif. *Luke* ch. vii.

There was a certaine lender which had two detters, the one *ought* fue hundred pence and the other fyftie.

Bible, Anno 1551.

Also ye *owen* to encline and bowe youre herte to take the patience of oure Lorde Jesu Crist, as sayth Peter in his Epistles.

Chaucer. *The Tale of Melibeus*, vol. ii. p. 110.

My child and I, with hertely obeisance
Ben youres all and ye may save or spill
Your *owen* thing; werketh after your will.

Id. *The Clerkes Tale*, v. 8380.

Thou shalt a cake of half a bushel find,
That was y maked of thin *owen* mele—
Which that I halpe my fader for to stele.

Id. *The Reves Tale*, v. 4243.

Wel *ought* a man avised for to be
Whom that he brought, into his privetee.

Id. *The Cokes Prologue*, v. 4331.

And soth to say, Antonius was his name
So fill it, as fortune him *ought* a shame,
Whan he was fallen in prosperite.

Id. *The Legend of Good Women*, v. 589.

And thus vpon my selfe a werre
I brynge, and put out all pees,
That I full ofte in suche a rees
Am wery of myne *owne* life.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iii. p. 81.

Ye have full often assaied my gret silence and my gret patience,
and eke how wel I can hide and hele thinges, that men *oughten* secretly to hiden.

Chaucer. *The Tale of Melibeus*, p. 83.

And if she then hede toke,
How pitiousliche on hir I looke,
Whan that I shall my leue take,
Hir *ought* of mercy for to slake
Hir daunger, whiche saith euer naie.

Gower. *Conf. Am.* book iv. p. 116.

Thē came his seruautes & comuned with him & sayde: Father,
yf y^e prophet had byd the done some great thinge *oughtest* thou not
to have done it.

Bible, Anno 1551. 4 *Kynges*, ch. v.

And sayd to kyng Jehosaphat: *oughtest* thou to helpe y^e wycked,
& to loue thē that hate the Lorde.

Id. 2 *Chronicles*, ch. xix.

Yuan, if ye wyll say and maynteyne that there is any falseheed,
or hath ben, in my lorde, or that he *oweth*, or shulde *owe* any
homage to you, or any of his ancetries, cast downe your gage in
that quarele, and ye shall fynde him that shall take it vp.

Lord Berners. *Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. i. p. 445.

The greedie carle came within a space
That *own'd* the good, and saw the pot behinde
Where ruddocks lay, and in the ruddocks' place
A knottie corde, but ruddocks could not find.

Turbervile. *Of two desperate Men*.

The plenteous housses sackt, the *owners* end with shame,
Their sparkelid goods.

Surrey. *Ecclesiastes*, ch. v.

And as they were alosynge the coolte, the *owners* sayd vnto
them: why lowse ye the coolte?

Bible, Anno 1551. *Luke*, ch. xix.

For still her cheekes possesse the same,
Which natue she doth *owe*.

Shakspeare. *Love's Labour Lost*, fol. 125.

Churle vpon thy eyes I throw
All the power this charme doth *owe*.

Id. *Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Host. He sayde this other day, you *ought* him a thousand pound.
Prince. Sirrah, do I *owe* you a thousand pound?

Id. *Henry IV. First Part*, fol. 65.

To raise desert and virtue by my fortune,
Though in a low estate, were greater glory,
Than to mix greatness with a prince that *owes*
No worth but that name only.

Massinger. *The Virgin Martyr*, act i. sc. 1.

'Tis not the fashion
Among the greatest and the fairest dames
This Turkish empire gladly *owes* and bows to,
To punish where there's no offence.

Id. *The Renegado*, act i. sc. 4.

For strength of nature in youth, passeth over many excesses,
which are *owing* a man till his age.

Bacon. *Essay* 30. p. 187.

Thy fear making thee mistake, thou ran'st upon the enemy, and
a hot charge thou gav'st, as I'le do thee right, thou art furious in
running away, and I think, we *owe* thy fear for our victory.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *A King and no King*, act i. sc. 1.

Honest vertue,
And the true Roman honour, faith and valour,
That have been all the riches of the empire,
Now like the fearful tokens of the plague,
And meer fore-runners of their ends that *owe* 'em.

Id. *Valentinian*, act iv. sc. 3.

Q. By this leg—let me swear nimbly by it,
For I know not how long I shall *owe* it.

Id. *The Island Princess*, act i. sc. 1.

And never worthy prince a day did quit
With greater hazard, and with more renown
Than thou did'st, mighty Henry, in this fight;
Which only made thee *owner* of thine *own*.

Daniel. *History of Civil Wars*, book iv.

PALAMON. Traytor kinsman,
Thou shouldst perceive my passion, if these signs
Of prisonment were off me, and this hand
But *owner* of a sword.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Two Noble Kinsmen*, act iii. sc. 1.

Wherein he ordained, that if a dog did bite any man, he that
ought him, should deliver to him that was bitten, his dog tied to a
log of timber of four cubits long: and this was a very good device,
to make men safe from dogs.

Sir Thomas North. *Plutarch*, fol. 77. Solon.

The secret cause that brought Agesilaus to consent unto this prac-
tice, was the greatness of his debt which he *ought*, of the which he
hoped to be discharged by changing of the state of the common-
wealth.

Id. *Ib.* fol. 664. *Agis and Cleomenes*.

MARTIA. This was but duty,
She did it for her husband, and she *ought* it.

Beaumont and Fletcher. *The Double Marriage*, act iii. sc. 1.

He that travels the roads now, applauds his *own* strength and
legs that have carried him so far in such a scantling of time; and
ascribes all to his *own* vigour, little considering how much he *owes*
to their pains, who cleared the woods, drained the bogs, built the
bridges, and made the ways passable; without which he might
have toiled with little progress.

Locke. *Works*, vol. i. p. 91. *The Reasonableness of Christianity*.

For this we do, and must constantly deny, that the authority of
such an extraordinary spirit was ever *owned*, or admitted upon the
mere affirmation or word of persons pretending to it.

South. *Sermons*, vol. v. p. 329.

For even to the light that the Messiah brought into the world
with him, we must ascribe the *owning*, and profession of one God,
which the Mahometan religion had derived and borrowed from it.

Locke. *Works*, vol. ii. p. 531. *The Reasonableness of Christianity*.

I suppose the lightness which is remarked in the coins of Edward
VI. was *owing* to the embezzlements of this person.

Walpole. *Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i. p. 265.

The sword is mine—thou, as thyself hast told,
Found'st it far distant from its *owner* thrown,
But found by me, I claim it for my *own*.

Hoole. *Orlando Furioso*, book xxvii. l. 437.

The party entitled may make a formal, but peaceable, entry
thereon, declaring that thereby he takes possession: which noto-
rious act of *ownership* is equivalent to a foedal investiture by the
lord.

Blackstone. *Commentaries*, book iii. ch. x.

OWE.

OWL.
—
OWLING.

OWL, } A. S. *ule*; D. *uyl*; Ger. *eule*; Sw. *uggla*, from the A. S. *gyllan*, *gællan*,
O'WLET, } *ululare*, to yell; to howl. See HOWLET.
O'WLISH. }

The trivial name of the *Strix* of Linnæus.

Thou farest by love as *owles* do by light,
The day hem blindeth, ful well they see by night.
Chaucer. The Assembly of Fowls, v. 198.

And oft the *owle* with rueful song complain'd
From the house top, drawing long doleful tunes.
Surrey. Virgil. Æneis, book iv.

She the funerall *owle* thrice rent
The ayre with ominous shrieks: yet on she went.
Sandys. Ovid. Metamorphoses, book x. fol. 189.

Thrice shriek'd the fun'ral *owl*, yet on she went,
Secure of shame, because secure of sight.
Dryden. Ib. book x.

The Church-history making an important part of our theologic studies, the antiquarian, who delights to solace himself in the benighted days of monkish *owl-light*, sometimes passes for the divine. *Warburton. Works*, vol. ix. p. 376. *Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Worcester.*

Though thou, vile cynic, art the age's shame,
Hope not to damn all living fame;
True wit is armed in scales so bright,
It dazzles thy dull *owlish* sight.

Observer, No. 102.

OW'LER, } Blackstone (book iv. ch. xii.) seems to
OW'LING. } intimate that *owling* (the offence of transporting wool) received its name from the time when it was usually committed, viz. the night, when *owls* fly; by others it is thought to be a corruption of *woolling*, *ooling*, *owling*.

We understand, by some *owlers*, old people die in France.

Tatler.

OWLING, in *Law*, was the offence of transporting wool or sheep out of the Country. This was forbidden by the Statute 11 Edward III. c. 1. when the importance of our woollen manufacture was first attended to; and various Statutes were passed from time to time for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition. The Statute 8 Elizabeth, c. 3. which Blackstone calls the most useful and principal one on the subject, enacted, that for the first offence the offender should forfeit the goods, be imprisoned for a year, and at the end of the year have his left hand cut off in some public market, and there nailed up in the openest place; and that the second offence should be felony. By later Statutes the punishment was made transportation for seven years. But by 5 George IV. c. 47. all these Acts were repealed, and the exportation of wool, of woollen manufactures, of live sheep and lambs, of hare and rabbit skins, and wool was permitted upon payment of certain duties. Whether the old prohibition was productive of advantage to the community cannot now be precisely ascertained. It would seem, however, that by prohibiting the exportation of its own wool, England encouraged the wool growers of other Countries; and it is a curious fact that in later years there has been a great struggle on the part of those who are fond of putting restrictions upon commerce, to prevent the importation of foreign wool, which seems to show that the superiority of the English wools has been lost by some means or the other. If the importation of foreign wool had been successfully resisted it is possible that the superiority of English woollen manufactures also might have been endangered; because the manufacturers would have been prevented from obtaining the raw material of the best quality, and the

English wool growers would not have had the stimulus of competition to induce them to improve their wools, so that the foreign manufacturers would have gained a great advantage over the English.

OX, } Goth. *auhs*; A. S. *oxa*; D. *osse*; Ger. *ochs*; Sw. *ore*. Junius derives from *avǵav-eiv*, *augere*, (Ger. *auchen*, *augere*, *multiplicare*, Wachter; Goth. *aukan*, A. S. *eac-an*, to eke,) because the *ox*, *pater armenti*, increases the herd and the wealth of his owner. Ihre rather believes from *ok*, a yoke, the *ox* being *animal subjugale*. His difficulty is to deduce *juk*, *jug-um*, and *auhsn*, *bos*, from the same root; in the latter word we may suppose the guttural *k* softened into *g*, and then entirely suppressed. If Ihre were right, a *bullock* would be a bull *yoked* or used for the *yoke*. Yoke itself is derived by Tooke from the same A. S. verb *eac-an*, *ican* to add, to join; *ge-ican*, to yoke. *Ox* is not now applied to the *pater armenti*, but to the bull after he is incapacitated from being so.

An pretty pound of seluer fram gere to gere,
And twenty þousend oxen.

R. Gloucester, p. 275.

For scripture seith thou schalt not bridele the mouth of the *oxe* threischinge.
Wiclif. 1 Timothy, ch. v.

For y^e scripture saith: thou shalt not mosell the mouth of the *oxe* y^t treadeth out the corne.
Bible, Anno 1551.

I have a wif parde as well as thou,
Yet n'olde I for the *oxen* in my plough
Taken upon me more than ynough
As demen of myself that I am on;
I wol beleven wel that I am non.

Chaucer. The Milleres Prologue, v. 3159.

But euery lust he shall forbere
Of man and like an *oxe* his mete
Of graspe he shall purchace and ete.

Gower. Conf. Am. book i. p. 39.

He toke a plough, where that it stood
Wherein anone in stede of *oxes*
He let do yoken great foxes,
And with great salt the londe he sewe.

Id. Ib. book iv. p. 108.

And the rebel king
Doubt'd that sin in Bethel and in Dan,
Lik'ning his Maker to the grazed *ox*.

Milton. Paradise Lost, book i. l. 491.

One way a band select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, faire *oxen* and faire kine
From a fat meddow ground.

Id. Ib. book xi. l. 647.

The Greek is *βοῶπις ὀρνίς* "Βῆν, which is commonly translated the venerable *ox-ey'd Juno*.

Pope. Homer. Iliad, book i. p. 45. note.

OXALIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Pentagynia*. Generic character: calyx five-leaved; corolla petals connected at the base; stamens unequal, five being short, the exterior connected at the base; capsule bursting elastically at the angles, five-angled.

A numerous genus of elegant bulbous plants, natives of both hemispheres, a large proportion of the species are natives of the South of Africa, the flowers and foliage are beautiful, and the plants are well deserving of cultivation, as they occupy but a small space in the green-house. The *O. acetosella*, Wood Sorrel, is a native of England; frequent in woods. The leaves are agreeably acid, but should be eaten with caution, as the acid they contain is the oxalic.

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Boundaries and extent.

OXFORDSHIRE, one of the central Counties of England, is bounded on the North by Northamptonshire, from which it is separated by the river Cherwell; and on the North-West by Warwickshire; on the East by Buckinghamshire; on the South, South-West, and South-East by Berkshire, from which it is divided by the rivers Isis and Thames; and on the West by Gloucestershire. Its figure is very irregular, since, at Oxford, in the centre of the County, its width does not exceed seven miles; while the diameter of its Southern division is about 12 miles; and in its Northern part it varies from little more than a mile to 38 miles across. As it stretches Northward from the centre, it diminishes like a cone until it terminates in a point or apex at a stone denominated the Three-Shire Stone. From North-West to South-West its extreme length is 50 miles; and its circumference is 130. The total area of the County is estimated at 742 square miles, or 450,000 acres; but the number of acres is computed to be 474,880 in the Table of Poor-rates which was drawn up under the inspection of the Right Honourable George Rose.

Surface.

The general aspect of this County is pleasingly diversified, exhibiting, in its Southern division more particularly, an agreeable alternation of hill and dale, which not unfrequently displays scenery of a highly picturesque order. This character is especially due to the Chiltern elevations, which, crowned in part with dense and rich forests of beech, and partly disclosing to the view tracts of arable ground, which serve to set off the woodland to great advantage, afford throughout their range many pleasing and pictorial effects. Its central portion consists of a level champaign, but the monotony usually attendant on a flat country is relieved by extensive woods and coppices, intersecting rich and fertile meadows; while the numerous and elegant country-seats which are scattered in every direction diversify and animate the scene. The Northern division is equally flat with the preceding, and is destitute of the relief of forest scenery. The fields in that part are also enclosed by stone fences; and its appearance is thus sterile and uninviting.

Soil.

Mr. Young, in his Agricultural Survey, divides the soils of this County into four classes: the Redland, the Stonebrash, the Chiltern, and the miscellaneous loams. "Three of these," the same acute observer says, "are so marked by nature, as to leave little doubt respecting them." The best of these soils is the Redland, met with for the most part in the Northern division of the County, and which being sound and friable, yet tenacious, is fitted for every agricultural purpose which the cultivators can require. This first and most fertile class of soil occupies about 79,635 acres. The second class, or the Stonebrash, forms by far the larger moiety of the central division of the County; and is considerably more extended than the first-named soil, being computed to cover a surface of 164,023 acres. This tract appears to be formed of abraded stone, and consists of a loose, dry, friable sand, or loam, which is in general well adapted to the culture of wheat and turnips. However, the quality of the land throughout this division differs greatly, yielding in some places a rich and deep soil, in others a poor and light one. The Southern, or Chiltern district, presents a sandy loam, varying considerably in depth, which is intermixed with

flints, and rests on a bed of chalk. This chalk is in some places very pure and white, but imperfect in others; and in all it contains a considerable portion of calcareous earth. The range of land occupied by this soil is estimated at 64,778 acres. The miscellaneous loams, under which head the remaining varieties of soil are included, from loose sand to heavy clay, occupy 166,400 acres.

Climate.

The climate of this County, considering its situation and latitude, is cold, and more particularly in the Western part of its Northern division, where the fences being for the most part stone walls, consequently afford but little shelter. From the same cause, the heat in the summer months is more than commonly oppressive. On the Chiltern hills, and the poor, white lands which skirt their base, the frosts take effect sooner, and continue longer than in the other parts of the County. In the Southern extremity of the Chiltern district the climate is usually moist, owing to the fogs which prevail more on the hills and woods than in the vales.

Agriculture.

On the arable lands, which form the greater portion of the County, the courses of cropping, even on similar soils, are very irregular. The Norfolk husbandry is generally followed; and the inclosures there have been very extensive. Wheat, barley, and oats are the corn crops usually sown, the first of which averages three quarters per acre, the second four, and oats five quarters. The common and the Swedish turnip are much cultivated, as well as clover, trefoil, and, on proper soils, sainfoin. Tares are grown to some extent; lentils and rape in but small quantities; and, as occasional crops, peas, beans, cabbages, carrots, and potatoes. The farmers are in the habit of sowing peas and beans mixed, which crop they call *poulse*. The system of cropping varies in the different districts. The usual course on the red lands is 1. turnips; 2. barley, or Spring wheat; 3. clover; 4. wheat; 5. beans or peas; and 6. oats. But, on the lighter lands of the Stonebrash district, the customary rotation is 1. turnips; 2. barley, with clover, rye grass, or trefoil, or mixed; 3. and 4. clover for one or two years; 5. wheat; 6. oats, peas, or beans. Of the grass land, the chief part is situated on the level tracts adjoining the rivers, the overflow of which in rainy seasons is sometimes destructive; although, in general, the land is enriched by the muddy deposit left behind. In the central part of the County calves are reared in great numbers for the supply of the London market; and in parts of that district, cattle and sheep also are fattened for the same purpose. It supplies butter likewise in considerable quantities; which article is also produced in great abundance in other parts of Oxfordshire, particularly in the vicinity of Bicester. Little cheese is made here, and the produce of hay per acre is estimated to average nearly two tons. Lime, peat, and coal-ashes are extensively used as manure; and rags, in great quantities, are purchased in London for that purpose. The breeds of cattle most commonly seen in this County are the long-horned Leicestershire, the Alderney, and the Devon; and oxen of the Herefordshire breed are frequently employed in agricultural labour. Of sheep the South Down are the most common; and of hogs considerable numbers are fed for the making of brawn and sausages, for which, indeed, Oxford is noted. The farms are, generally

OXFORD-SHIRE. speaking, smaller than in most parts of England, the rents seldom exceeding £500, and being as low as £20 per annum. The average annual value of a square mile may be computed at £710; and the estates here are usually large, one rental producing £20,000, another £12,000, and several varying from £7000 to £3000.

Forests.

Few Counties in England are so well wooded as this; and it is said by Camden, to have been celebrated for its vast forests. The woodlands may be divided into the following classes: 1. groves on spring-woods; 2. woods, consisting of timber trees and underwood; 3. coppices of underwood alone. The waste lands, excepting the large tract of Whichwood Forest, are inconsiderable. This forest, with its thirty-four coppices, contains 6720 acres, and is subject to right of commonage for horses and sheep only. It belongs chiefly to the King and the Duke of Marlborough, and contains a quantity of thriving young oak timber, with ash, beech, and some elm. After the coppices have been cut, which takes place every eighteen or twenty-one years, they are fenced for seven years to the exclusion of all cattle except deer. The yearly worth of these coppices is about six shillings per acre. In the Chiltern district are very extensive, natural beech-woods, consisting, for the most part, of young trees, which spring up from the falling of the beech mast; and in several places, particularly at Blenheim, are large artificial plantations. The extensive Common of Otmoor, near Islip, six miles North of Oxford, which contains about 4000 acres, was enclosed by an Act obtained in 1815; and being commonable to eight adjoining townships, the poor inhabitants, who had been deprived of their rights of Common, after repeated acts of violence, met in so great numbers in 1830, that the military were called in. Most of the unenclosed parishes have tracts of waste, or down land, appropriated to pasturage; and at Kidlington is an extensive Common, which, from May 16 till Michaelmas, feeds 300 cows.

Rivers.

The chief rivers are the Thames, (or Isis,) the Cherwell, the Thame, the Evenlode, and the Windrush. Indeed, so well watered is this County, that seventy streams which have their course in it, are enumerated by some Topographers. The Thames rises in Gloucestershire, and uniting with several small streams near Lechdale, enters Oxfordshire at Elmscot, where it takes the name of Isis; and, after flowing hence in an Easterly and North-Easterly direction, until it has received the Windrush and the Evenlode, it turns to the South-East, and is joined by the Cherwell a little below Oxford. Running then through an extensive tract of rich, low meadow, it is joined by the Thame near Dorchester. It has been supposed that, from its junction with this small stream, it derives its name of Thames; but in various Grants and Charters, both during the Saxon sway and since the Conquest, it is denominated by the latter title in the higher parts of its course. Passing through Wallingford bridge, it begins to make an extensive sweep by the East to the North, enclosing the Southern extremity of the County, which it wholly quits below Henley, when it turns Eastward, and begins to form the boundary between Berkshire and Buckinghamshire. The principal fish contained by it in that part of its course which borders on Oxfordshire, are pike, chub, barbel, perch, eels, roach, dace, gudgeons, and sometimes salmon. The Cherwell enters this County at its Northern extremity, and soon after, in the vicinity of Banbury, becomes its Eastern boundary. On entering finally into Oxfordshire, it receives numerous smaller

streams; and, running Southward, joins the Isis at Oxford. The other rivers require no particular mention; yet it may be added, that the Windrush, which passes through Witney, is of great service, and essentially subservient to the manufactories of that town.

Oxfordshire, at the period of the Roman Conquest, was inhabited by the British Tribe of the *Dobuni*; who, to free themselves from the yoke of the *Cattiuchlani*, offered no resistance to the invaders, but embracing their protection, were immediately received as tributary allies of the Roman people. From this voluntary submission their Prince, Cogidumnus, was continued not only in possession of his lawful dominions, but had other territories also annexed to them; and these privileges were secured to his successors. Notwithstanding, however, that the Romans had, from peculiar circumstances, met with so easy a conquest, the *Dobuni* resisted the attacks of the treacherous Saxons with well-directed and long-continued resolution, being among the last of the Britons who succumbed to the Saxon yoke. On the establishment of the Heptarchy this County was annexed to the powerful Kingdom of Mercia; and during this era Dorchester became the seat of a Bishop's See; which, in the reign of William the Conqueror, was removed to Lincoln. At the same time the name *Dobuni* was merged in that of *Wiccii*. In the early period of the Norman Conquest, Oxford was stormed and burned by the Conqueror; and, in 1142, the Empress Matilda was besieged by King Stephen in the Castle of that place, for three months; at the expiration of which period, she found means to escape, accompanied by three Knights only. Several persons of consequence lost both their lives and properties here in the Civil Wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster; but, in comparison with other districts, it suffered but little from those sanguinary contests. Indeed, the only action of note which occurred within its limits was the battle of Danesmoor, near Banbury, when the Yorkists, under the Earl of Pembroke, were defeated by Sir John Conyers with a loss of more than 5000 men, and the Earl himself was made prisoner. This battle was fought July 26, 1469. Oxfordshire, however, during the next great Civil contests, was the scene of many memorable actions, and was a prey to all the miseries of that eventful and dreadful struggle. It was on Chalgrove Field in this County that the Parliamentarians were defeated by Prince Rupert, and John Hampden was mortally wounded, on June 18, 1642.

One of the most interesting remains of antiquity found in this County is the circle of high stones called *Roll-rich Stones*, in the vicinity of Chipping-Norton. These stones were originally sixty in number, of which twenty-two only are now standing, and they formed a circle nearly equal in diameter to the outer one at Stonehenge. Their size, however, since few of them exceed four feet in height and sixteen inches in breadth, dwindles into insignificance when compared with the huge masses of the Wiltshire Temple. One of the largest, which measures eight feet in height, and seven in breadth, is denominated the *King-stone*, from a tradition that an ancient Monarch and his Court were converted into stones on this spot. Several curious British coins have been found in the County, as well as Roman coins and tessellated pavements. Many *barrows* too are met with here; one of the most remarkable of which is termed *Asal Barrow*, in the vicinity of *Akeman Street*. There are but few relics of Roman military works in Oxfordshire, owing to the constant friendship maintained betwixt that people

History.

Antiquities.

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and the ancient inhabitants. The traces of a Roman station may be observed at Alcester, or Aldchester, the *Alauna* of the Itinerary; and Dorchester and Swalcliff are believed to have been posts of some consequence. Of the four Roman roads, or Consular ways the *Ikenield Street* traverses the Southern part of Oxfordshire, from North-East to South-West; and its course may still be traced with tolerable accuracy. It enters from Buckinghamshire at the Parish of Chinnor, and proceeding along the base of the Chiltern Hills, leaves Lewknor, Shirburn, and Watlington to the North-West; and, passing Ipsden, may be followed within three miles of Goring. There are many vicinal ways in the County, of which the chief is the *Akeman Street*. This road enters Oxfordshire from Bucks, in the Parish of Ambrosden, and, stretching through the broadest part of the County, passes through Blenheim Park, and thence to Broadwell Grove, whence it continues in nearly a straight line towards Gloucestershire. Many minor roads branch off from it during its course; and a *vallum*, or long earth-work, called *Grime's Dike*, or *Devil's Ditch* runs between Mongewell and Nuffield. The principal places in the County, during the Saxon and Danish sway, were Banbury, Bensington, Birencester, or Bicester, Burford, Thame, Chipping-Norton, Bampton, Woodstock, and Islip. At this last-mentioned place King Edward the Confessor was born, and Woodstock was afterwards the residence of many monarchs of the Norman Dynasty. At Castleton, Adwell, Chipping-Norton, and some other places, may be traced the remains of Saxon and Danish encampments. Numerous fortresses were erected after the Conquest by the express mandate of William, in order to overawe his new subjects. The principal of these in Oxfordshire were the Castles of Oxford, Bampton, Banbury, Deddington, Ardley, and Middleton; all places of considerable strength, and still retaining marks of their former consequence as military positions. At the period of the Dissolution, the number of Religious houses in this County amounted to about forty. In this computation the Colleges of Oxford are of course not taken into the account. There are numerous fine specimens of Saxon or early Norman architecture throughout the Shire, and among these may be particularly instanced the Parochial Church of Iffley. Its private mansions likewise are numerous and magnificent. Blenheim House is well known as one of the most sumptuous residences in the Kingdom; and Ditchley Park, belonging to Lord Viscount Dillon, Nuneham-Courtney to the late Earl of Harcourt, and Wroxton Priory to the Earl of Guildford, may be instanced as a few, out of many, possessing both beauty and grandeur of appearance.

Ecclesiastical and Civil
Divisions.

This County lies in the Diocese of Oxford, and in the Province of Canterbury. It forms an Archdeaconry, comprising nine Deaneries and 212 Parishes; of which 99 are Rectories, 72 Vicarages, and the remainder Perpetual Curacies. Three Knights are returned to Parliament for the Shire; two Representatives for the City; two for the University of Oxford; and one for Banbury. Woodstock, which used to return two, was disfranchised by the Reform Bill. The Assizes are held at Oxford, where is the County Gaol, and the Quarter Sessions at the same City.

Geology
and Mineralogy.

This County does not present any object of interest to the Mineralogist. No metal of any kind is found here; and although Dr. Plot asserts that a silver mine was for-

merly worked in the Chiltern district, there appears to be no foundation for the report. Ochre of excellent quality and in considerable quantities is met with near Shotover, and a variety of clays is found in the vicinity of Oxford, which, however, from the superiority of those of Staffordshire for the purposes of pottery, have fallen into disuse. Quarries of freestone are numerous; limestone is plentiful; and slate, fit for roofing, is obtained in various parts. In the extensive bed of gravel on which Oxford stands, many curious fossils are found, such as fragments of the teeth, tusks, and bones of elephants, bones of the hippopotamus, horses' teeth, and horns of a species of stag, sometimes in a state of entire preservation. The medicinal springs (being chiefly chalybeate) are very abundant. The chief manufactures are the weaving of blankets at Witney, and those of gloves and articles of polished steel at Woodstock. The glove manufacture was begun about the middle of last century, and furnishes employment to numerous poor for many miles around. At Banbury is made a coarse kind of velvet called Shag; and large quantities of malt are sent from Henley to the London market. In the Southern part of the County the female poor derive a subsistence from lace-making.

Manufac-
tures.

Population, in 1801, 109,620; in 1811, 119,191; in 1821, 136,971; in 1831, 152,100. Population.

The rates raised in the County, for the year ending March 25, 1827, amounted to £139,005; the expenditure to £135,886, of which £119,738. 19s. were applied for the relief of the poor.

OXFORD, the capital City of the County, is situated at the junction of the Cherwell and the Thames, 54 miles West North-West of London. It is a Bishop's See, having been made so by King Henry VIII., and has been the seat of a University ever since the reign of Alfred, who once resided there. According to Camden, even in the times of the Britons, "the wisdom of our ancestors had consecrated this City to the Muses, translating them from Cricklade hither, as to a more fruitful nursery." Afterwards, in the days of their successors, the Saxons, a Monastery was founded here by St. Frideswide, whose shrine is now preserved in Christ Church Cathedral, which Monastery was burnt down, and rebuilt by King Ethelred. In the year 866, Alfred founded three Colleges for the study of Philosophy, Grammar, and Divinity. During the struggles with the Danes, Oxford suffered very severely; four times was it partly burned and plundered by them, viz. in the years 979, 1009, 1013, and 1032. Harold Harefoot, who was crowned here A. D. 1036, so cruelly revenged the death of some of his followers, who were slain in a quarrel, that the University remained almost in a ruined state until the invasion of William the Conqueror. The tradition that this Prince laid siege to Oxford A. D. 1067, and that it was deserted until A. D. 1129, is most probably erroneous; as we find that Ingulphus, who lived between these periods, was sent there to study, which proves that it must have had some character at that time, and that it was frequented as a University. It is certain, however, that he gave great part of it to a Norman, named Robert D'Oyley, who built the Castle A. D. 1071. Part of this fortress remains now, and is converted into a gaol. On the North of a street which bears the same name stood till very lately the remains of Beaumont Castle, which was built by Henry I., and in which Richard Cœur de Lion was born. The affrays between the University and the citizens, which have gradually

OXFORD-
SHIRE.

OXFORD. become less frequent, and have of late years ceased altogether, were in the reign of John so serious that many of the former quitted the town for a time. A Parliament was held here by Henry III. when he confirmed the privileges of the University, which at that time contained 30,000 students, and it was assembled here again, A. D. 1665, in consequence of the Plague raging in London. During the Civil War, Charles I. held his Court here, and the loyalty and attachment of many of the Colleges replenished his exhausted coffers by melting down their plate for his use. In the earlier days of the University, the students resided in the houses of Burghers, called Halls or Inns, which were consequently so numerous, that in the reign of Edward I., when only three Colleges had been founded, they are said to have amounted to 300, and Sir John Peshell enumerates from Wood's MSS. 200. As the number of Colleges increased, that of the Halls diminished, and in the reign of Elizabeth only eight remained, of which three were converted into Colleges, and consequently their number is now reduced to five.

Constitu-
tion of the
University.

Congrega-
tion.

The following is the Constitution of the University. It is a Corporate Body, known by the title of "the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford," which style was confirmed by the 13th of Eliz. c. 29. It is governed by Statutes of its own forming, which were for a long time confused and undigested, until Archbishop Laud compiled his code, called *Corpus Statutorum Universitatis Oxoniensis*. The business of the University is transacted in two Houses, the House of Congregation and the House of Convocation; in both of which preside the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, or one of his four deputies, and the two Proctors or their deputies. The House of Congregation consists wholly of Regents, either necessary or *ad placitum*. By necessary Regents is meant all Doctors and Masters of Arts during the year which commences with the first Act (the first Tuesday in July) after their respective degrees. Regents *ad placitum* are all Masters of Arts during the second year of their Regency, all Heads of Colleges and Halls, and in their absence their deputies, the Professors and Public Examiners, and the Deans of Colleges. The business of this House is principally confined to passing Graces and Dispensations, and granting Degrees, in which the Vice-Chancellor has an absolute negative singly, and the two Proctors jointly. Every Regent also has a suspending negative on each Grace three times, but before the fourth time he must state his reasons privately, and submit them to the decision of the House.

Convoca-
tion.

The House of Convocation consists both of Regents and Non-Regents, and its business extends to every thing connected with the welfare of the University. But if it be deemed necessary to enact any new Statute, the proposition must be referred first to the hebdomadal meeting of Heads of Houses.

University
Court.

The University Court, of which the Vice Chancellor, his deputy, or assessor, is Judge, has power over all Civil Actions in which a member of the University is one of the parties, except in cases wherein the right of freehold is concerned. From its sentence there is an appeal to delegates appointed by Congregation, thence to Convocation, and if all three agree, the decision is final, if not, the last resort is to Judges appointed by the Crown under the Great Seal in Chancery. In criminal matters, its jurisdiction extends to all offences under treason and felony, which are tried by the Court of the Lord High Steward of the University.

The University Officers are, 1. the Chancellor, who is elected by Convocation; this office was formerly triennial, and sometimes annual; the first Chancellor who was elected for life was John Russell, Bishop of London, A. D. 1484. He does not attend the meetings of the University, except at his Installation and at Royal visits. 2. The High Steward, who is appointed by the Chancellor, subject to the approval of Convocation. 3. The Vice Chancellor, who is annually nominated by the Chancellor from the Heads of Houses, with the approbation of Convocation; he chooses four deputies, called Pro-Vice-Chancellors, and generally holds his office for four years by annual nomination. He is a Magistrate of the University and the County of the City of Oxford, and of the County of Berks. 4. The Proctors are two Masters of Arts of at least four, and not more than ten years from their Regency; they were originally elected by vote, but in consequence of the disturbance this occasioned, they have been since the year 1629 chosen according to a cycle of the several Colleges. Their duty with their four deputies, who are four Masters of Arts chosen by themselves, is to enforce the discipline of the University. 5. The two Burgesses are elected by the Members of Convocation, and when once chosen generally are allowed to retain their seats for life. 6. The Public Orator is chosen by Convocation, and must be at least either B. C. L. or M. A.: he writes Letters and Addresses, presents those on whom the Honorary Degree of M. A. is conferred, and delivers the Creweian Oration alternately with the Professor of Poetry. This office was established by Queen Elizabeth in 1564. 7. The Registrar is elected by Convocation, and registers all Acts, Decrees, Statutes, Admissions to Degrees, &c., and is the only person authorized to give a certificate of graduation at the University. 8. The Clerks of the Market are appointed annually to take care of the assize of bread, the weights and measures, and to punish offenders, &c.

Professors.

There are five Regius Professorships, Divinity, Civil Law, Medicine, Hebrew, and Greek, founded by Henry VIII.; one Professorship of Divinity founded by Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.; one of Natural Philosophy founded by Sir William Sedley, in 1618; of Geometry and Astronomy by Sir Henry Saville in 1619; of Moral Philosophy by Dr. White, 1621; Ancient History by W. Camden, 1622; Music by Dr. Heather, 1626; Arabic by Archbishop Laud, 1636; Regius Professorship of Botany, 1793; Poetry by H. Birkhead, D.C.L., which is held for five years; Regius Professorship of Modern History and Languages by George I., 1724; Anglo-Saxon by Dr. Richard Rawlinson, 1750, held for five years, and every fifth turn to be given to St. John's College, in which the founder was educated; Common Law by Charles Viner, 1755; Clinical Medicine by the Earl of Litchfield, 1772; Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic, appointed by the Lord Almoner and paid out of the Almonry bounty; Anatomy, Practice of Medicine, and Chemistry by Dr. George Aldrich, 1803; Political Economy by Henry Drummond, Esq., 1825, held for five years; Sanscrit by Colonel Boden, H. E. I. S., 1830; a Lectureship in Anatomy also was founded about the year 1750 by Dr. Matthew Lee, and Readers in Experimental Philosophy, Mineralogy, and Geology are supported by an annual grant from the Crown.

There are, likewise, for the encouragement of Students Public Fellowships, Scholarships, and Prizes, open to the University. In 1714, according to the Will of Dr.

OXFORD. Radcliffe, two travelling Fellowships of the value of £300 per annum for ten years were founded for Masters of Arts who had entered on the study of Physic, and University Fellowships and Scholarships.

Prizes.

Colleges.

Merton.

University.

Balliol.

Exeter.

Oriel.

who were to pass half the term of years abroad; two Fellowships and five Scholarships likewise were founded by Mr. Viner for the study of the Civil Law; three by Lord Craven in 1647; four by Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, in 1825; two by Colonel Boden for the study of Sanscrit; some for Hebrew students by Mrs. Kennicott, by Dr. Pusey, his brother Mr. Pusey, and Dr. Ellerton; four for the encouragement of Mathematics by Public Subscription, and one for the Study of the Law, founded in commemoration of the services of the Earl of Eldon. There are three Chancellor's Prizes for the best Latin and English Essays, and the best copy of Latin Verses; one founded by Sir Roger Newdigate for English Verse, and one by Dr. Ellerton for the best Theological Essay. The Essays are to be written for by Bachelors of Arts, the Poems by Undergraduates.

The number of Collegiate Establishments in Oxford is twenty-four, viz. nineteen Colleges and five Halls. The oldest is Merton, which was founded originally at Maldon in Surrey, by Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, and Lord High Chancellor in 1264, and removed to Oxford in 1274. The old foundation was increased at different times, and consists of a Warden, twenty-four Fellows, fourteen Portionistæ or Post-Masters, four Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks. Natives of the following Dioceses are not eligible to Fellowships: St. Asaph, Bangor, St. David's, Llandaff, Hereford, Chichester, Exeter, Rochester, Litchfield and Coventry, Chester, and Carlisle. The Chapel of this College is likewise the Parish Church. University College was first established by Alfred in 872, but was restored in 1249 by William of Durham, and its first Statutes are dated 1249. The foundation is for a Master, twelve Fellows, eighteen Scholars, and Exhibitioners. The Fellowships, except four, which are open to any part of England, are confined to the County of Durham and the Dioceses of York, Durham, and Carlisle. Dr. Radcliffe's travelling Fellows have chambers assigned them in this College. Balliol was founded by John Balliol, father of the King of Scotland, and Devorguilla his wife, sometime between 1263 and 1268, for a Master, nine Fellows, and ten Scholars. To these were added one Fellowship and two Scholarships by Lady E. Periam, and two Fellowships and two Scholarships by Mr. Blundell confined to Tiverton School. The rest are entirely open. There are, likewise, some valuable Exhibitions, especially those founded by John Snell for the support of Episcopacy in Scotland. This College possesses the singular privilege of electing its own Visitor. Exeter College was founded in 1314 by Walter de Stapledon, Bishop of Exeter, who removed his Scholars hither from Hart Hall, and made a foundation for a Rector and twelve Fellows called Stapledon Hall. The Fellows were to be elected from Devonshire and Cornwall. The present name was given by Edmund Strafford, Bishop of Exeter, who in 1404 added two Fellowships for the Diocese of Salisbury. Others were added at different times, and there are now twenty-five Fellows, besides Scholars and Exhibitioners. Oriel was founded by Edward II. in 1326, at the suggestion of Adam de Brome his Almoner, for a Provost and ten Fellows. This number has since been increased to eighteen, all of which are open, except four confined

to the Counties of Somerset, Dorset, Wilts, and Devon. **OXFORD** Queen's College was founded in 1340 by Robert Eggesfield, Confessor to Philippa, Queen of Edward III., for a Provost and twelve Fellows, (since increased to sixteen,) to be chosen from Cumberland and Westmoreland. To these he intended to add seventy poor Scholars, but died before his design was perfected. Eight Fellowships and four Scholarships entirely open, and four Exhibitions for the Province of Canterbury have been since founded by John Michel, Esq. There are, likewise, many Exhibitions. New College was founded in 1386, by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, the founder of Winchester College, for a Warden, seventy Fellows and Scholars, ten Chaplains, an Organist, three Clerks, and sixteen Choristers. All the Fellows and Scholars are elected from Winchester College. Lincoln was founded by Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1427, for a Rector and seven Fellows. Five more were added in 1479 by Thomas Rotherham, who limited the election of Fellows to the old Dioceses of Lincoln and York, except one for the Diocese of Wells. There are, likewise, eight Scholars, twelve Exhibitioners, and a Bible Clerk. All Souls, founded in 1437 by Henry Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, for a Warden, forty Fellows, two Chaplains, and Clerks. Magdalen College was founded in 1456 by William of Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, for a President, forty Fellows, thirty Demies, a Schoolmaster, an Usher, four Chaplains, an Organist, eight Clerks, and sixteen Choristers. The Fellows and Demies are elected from certain Counties and Dioceses exclusively. Brazen-nose College, formerly called the King's Hall, was founded in 1509 by William Smith, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton, Knight, for the old Diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, if any born there are eligible, if not the Society must choose out of the Diocese of Lincoln, and if none there are found competent the Fellowship is open to the University. Eight Fellowships have since been added, besides Scholarships and Exhibitions, so that the present foundation consists of a Principal, twenty Fellows, thirty two Scholars, and fifteen Exhibitioners. Corpus Christi College was founded 1516, by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, for a President, twenty Fellows, twenty Scholars, and two Chaplains. The Fellows are elected from the Scholars, and the latter from certain Counties and Dioceses exclusively. There are also four Exhibitioners not confined to Counties. Christ Church was originally founded by Cardinal Wolsey, but before his foundation was complete Henry VIII. seized on and reestablished it in 1532 under his own name. This foundation was suppressed in 1545, and in the year following the present establishment was constituted for a Dean, eight Canons, eight Chaplains, a Schoolmaster, an Organist, eight Clerks, eight Choristers, and one hundred Students, to which one more was added by W. Thurstone, Esq., in 1664. Some of the Students are elected from Westminster School, the rest are in the patronage of the Dean and Canons. Trinity College was originally founded by Edward III., Richard II., and the Priors and Bishops of Durham, but was suppressed at the Reformation. In 1554 Sir Thomas Pope, Knight, endowed the present foundation for a President, twelve Fellows, and twelve Scholars. To these R. Blount, Esq., added one more, and Exhibitions have been also given by other benefactors. St. John's College was founded in 1557 by Sir Thomas White, Knight, for a President, fifty Fellows and Scho-

OXFORD Queen's.

New College.

Lincoln.

All Souls.

Magdalen.

Brazen-nose.

Corpus Christi.

Christ Church.

Trinity.

St. John's.

OXFORD. lars, a Chaplain, an Organist, two Bible Clerks, six Singing Men, six Choristers, and two Sextons. All the Fellows, except six of the founder's kindred, two from Coventry, two from Reading, and one from Tunbridge Schools, are elected from Merchant Taylors' School.

Jesus. Jesus College was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1571, and endowed by Hugh Price, D.C.L., for a Principal, eight Fellows, and eight Scholars; having been increased by different benefactors it now consists of nineteen Fellows and eighteen Scholars besides Exhibitioners.

Wadham. Wadham College was founded in 1613 by Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham, for a Warden, fifteen Fellows, fifteen Scholars, two Chaplains, and two Clerks. The Fellows, who are superannuated eighteen years after the expiration of their Regency, are elected from the Scholars, of whom three are chosen from Somersetshire, three from Essex, and the remainder from any part of Great Britain.

Pembroke. Pembroke College, originally Broad-Gate Hall, was founded 1624, by Thomas Tesdale, Esq., and Richard Wightwick, for a Master, ten Fellows, and ten Scholars chosen from the founder's kindred and Abingdon School. Four Fellowships and twenty Scholarships have since been added by different benefactors. The College obtained its name from the Earl of Pembroke, who was Chancellor of the University when it was founded.

Worcester. Worcester College, formerly Gloucester Hall, was founded in 1714 by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., for a Provost, six Fellows, and six Scholars to be elected from certain Schools in Worcestershire. The number of Fellows have been since increased to twenty-one, that of the Scholars to sixteen. There are also three Exhibitioners and two Bible Clerks.

Halls. The Halls differ from Colleges in not being incorporated, and therefore whatever property they possess is held in trust by the University. The Principals are appointed by the Chancellor, which is not the case in any College except Worcester. The Headship of St. Edmund Hall is vested in the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College. With respect to all privileges, Members of Halls stand on exactly the same footing with those of Colleges. St. Mary Hall was the Parsonage-house of St. Mary's until Edward II. gave it to Oriel College in 1325, and in 1333 it was converted into a Hall. Magdalen Hall, which formerly was attached to Magdalen College, became an independent Hall in 1602, and in 1822 was removed to Hertford College which had lapsed to the Crown. New Inn Hall was formerly called Trilleck's Inn. In the Civil war it was used as a Mint in which the plate of the Colleges was melted down for Charles I. St. Alban Hall was so called after Robert De St. Alban, who conveyed the tenement to the Nuns at Littlemore; on their Dissolution it became private property, but in 1547 it was transferred to Merton College, and sometime after established as a Hall. St. Edmund Hall, named after an Archbishop of Canterbury in the reign of Henry III., is the most ancient of the Halls; in 1269 it was purchased by the Canons of Osney. After the Dissolution of Monasteries it was purchased by a Provost of Queen's, and bequeathed by him in 1537 to that Society.

Members. The number of Members of the University is now (1832) 5274. They may be divided into Foundation and Independent Members. The former are the Heads of Colleges, the Fellows, the Scholars, who are sometimes Probationary Fellows, the Chaplains, Clerks, and Choristers. The latter are the Students, Noblemen, Gentlemen Commoners and Commoners. Every Mem-

ber, when matriculated, subscribes the Thirty-nine Articles, and if sixteen years of age, takes the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and swears to observe the Oath. Statutes and Privileges of the University.

The principal University Buildings are, 1. The Bodleian Library, which was founded by Sir Thomas Bodley, Knight. To this Library is sent a copy of every book printed in this Country. It is under the care of Curators, a Librarian, two under Librarians, and two Assistants. There is likewise a Picture Gallery attached. The rest of the quadrangle in which it is situated is occupied by Public Schools and Lecture Rooms, in one of which is deposited the valuable collection of Marbles presented by the Earl of Arundel. 2. The Theatre, which was built by Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1669, at the expense of £15,000. The Commemoration of benefactors is annually held here, the Prize Compositions are recited, and some Honorary Degrees conferred. Two Curators, appointed by Convocation, have the care of the building. 3. The Ashmolean Museum was built at the charge of the University, in 1683, and furnished by Elias Ashmole, Esq., whose Collection has been since increased by other donations. The MSS. of Dugdale and Wood are kept here. The building, which also contains a Chemical Laboratory and Lecture Rooms, is under the care of Visitors, who appoint a Keeper. 4. The Clarendon building was completed in 1715, from the profits of Clarendon's *History of the Rebellion*; till lately it was used for the University Printing Press, but is now converted into offices and Lecture Rooms. 5. The University Press is now transferred to a new splendid building to the North of Worcester College; it is under the management of eleven Delegates, including the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors. 6. The Radcliffe Library, founded by John Radcliffe in 1714, who appropriated £40,000, for the building, besides an endowment for the purchase of books, and a salary for the Librarian; it was completed in 1749. The Books contained in it are principally Medicine and Natural Philosophy. 7. The Observatory was erected by Dr. Radcliffe's trustees, at the cost of £30,000, after an adaptation of the Temple of the Winds. It contains a house for the Observer, and rooms for his Assistant. Astronomical observations are daily made and regularly recorded. 8. The Botanic Garden was founded by Danvers, Earl of Danby, in 1632, to which, in 1728, W. Sherard, D.C.L., Fellow of St. John's, bequeathed his Herbarium, and an endowment for a Professorship. 9. St. Mary's Church, besides being a Parish Church, is used also for the University Sermon, and Bampton Lectures. Oxford contains also twelve other Parish Churches, a Music Room, at which terminal concerts are held, and two handsome Bridges, one of which has been lately erected.

The Citizens of Oxford have nearly the same privileges as those of London. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, High-Steward, Recorder, four Aldermen, eight Assistants, two Bailiffs, Town Clerk, two Chamberlains, and twenty-four Common Councilmen. The Mayor officiates at a Coronation in the but-tery, and receives as his perquisite a silver-gilt bowl. On all public ceremonies he ranks next to the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, who administers, on his entry into office, an oath to him to maintain the Privileges of the University. In the Town Hall the Assizes and Petty Sessions are held. The Markets are on Wednesdays

OXFORD. and Saturdays. Distant from London 54 miles West by North. Population, in 1831, 20,434.

Of the chief towns in this County, BANBURY, BURNFORD, and CHIPPING NORTON have been separately described.

Bicester. *Bicester*, a Market Town of considerable antiquity, stands on a flat near the Eastern borders of the County. It is divided into two townships, the King's end and the Market end; the town is well built, and contains a handsome pointed Church with a lofty tower. The rivulet Bure, which runs by it, enters the Cherwell at Islip. A Roman Station, Alchester, stands about a mile and a half South-West from Bicester. Some lace-making is carried on in the town, which is celebrated for its malt-liquor, and manufactures leather slippers very largely. Distant $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. from Oxford, $54\frac{1}{2}$ from London. Population, in 1831, 2868.

Deddington. *Deddington*, on the Northern border of the County, was once a Corporate Town, and returned two Members to Parliament in 30 Edward I. and 32 and 33 of Edward III., but was afterwards relieved by its own Petition from that burden. It is a mean town, without any staple manufacture, but the Ale here is so good as to have obtained for it the characteristic Provincial *sobriquet* of *Drunkened Deddington*. The Church is a handsome pointed building, with a tower which probably was loftier before it was rebuilt in 1634. Piers Gaveston, the Favourite of Edward II., was dragged to execution from this town. Dr. Plot, who wrote at the close of the XVIIth Century, mentions that even in his time the ancient Game of Quintin was much practised in it. Distant from Oxford 17 miles N., from London 69. Population, in 1831, 2078.

Henley upon Thames. *Henley upon Thames* is picturesquely situated on the banks of the River from which it takes its name, with the Chiltern hills as its background. It is a clean, well-built town, approached by a stone bridge of five arches. The Church is a handsome, spacious, irregular, pointed structure, and its Vestry contains a good Library bequeathed by Dr. Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church, and at one time Rector of this Parish. Corn, flour, malt, and beech-wood form the chief trade with London by water-carriage; but the town has not any peculiar staple manufacture. Distant 7 miles S. E. from Marlow, 35 N. W. from London. Population, in 1831, 3618. It is the birth-place of Lenthall, Speaker of the Long Parliament.

Thame. *Thame*, pleasantly situated on an eminence on the banks of the Thames, as its name implies, stands at the North-Eastern extremity of the County, and consists of one long street with a capacious market-place in its centre. It is of great antiquity, and is reasonably believed to have been a Roman Station. Till the dismemberment of the huge See of Lincoln, in the reign of Edward VI., it formed part of the possessions of the Bishop of that Diocese. It suffered much during the Great Rebellion, and was the scene of more than one bloody skirmish. The Church is a large, handsome, cruciform building, with a fine, embattled, central tower bearing on it the date 1138; but the interior is miserably deformed by inappropriate pews and galleries. Near it on the South-West are the remains of the once goodly Prebendal House, (belonging, till the suppression of the Prebend, to the Church of Lincoln,) now used as the Glebe Farm. The Cistercian Abbey of Otterley stood about a mile from Thame, and

large remains of it are still to be seen in Thame Park, OXFORD. once the property of the noble Family of Wenman. Thame is the birth-place of Chief Justice Holt, and gave the title of Baron to Sir John Williams, Lord Chamberlain to Queen Mary, who died without issue. The river is navigable for barges, but the town has little trade, and, except a small portion of indifferent lace, no manufacture. Distant 10 miles E. from Oxford, 46 N. W. from London. Population, in 1831, 2885.

Witney. *Witney*, a respectable, well-built Market town on the river Windrush, consists for the most part of two streets, the principal of which is terminated by a large and handsome cruciform Church, a Rectory in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester. Blankets are the chief manufacture of the town; their weavers were incorporated by Queen Anne, and have a Hall in the High Street. Distant $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. from Oxford, 69 from London. Population, in 1831, 5336.

Woodstock. *Woodstock*, a Market Town, and a recently disfranchised Borough, stands on an eminence near the rivulet Glyme, on the banks of which *Old Woodstock*, of which only a few houses now remain, formerly stood. The Church is for the most part modern, and the town is respectably built. Its manufacture of gloves and of polished steel are in high estimation. The old town is of much note in History. Ethelred is said to have held a great Council in it so early as 886, and Alfred to have written in it his translation of Boethius. The Park is believed to have been the earliest formed in England, and the attractions which Henry II. found in it as an abode are familiar to every reader. The site of the Palace, or Manor House, was near the Glyme, where it is expanded into the present Lake in Blenheim Park, near the Bridge so celebrated in Epigram. Some foundations of a building, supposed to have been Rosamond's Bower, have been discovered at a short distance from it, and an adjoining stone basin in a very romantic dell bears the name of her Bath. The story of her Labyrinth is exploded as fictitious. Edward the Black Prince was born in the Palace. It was the place selected for Elizabeth's confinement when the jealousy of her sister Mary committed her to imprisonment under the care of Sir Harry Beddingfield. After maintaining a siege during the Great Rebellion, it became the scene of those fantastic tricks which have been immortalized by the pen of the late Sir Walter Scott; and notwithstanding the terror which the Parliamentary Commissioners endured within its walls, it was granted to various tools of the Regicide Faction, pulled down and sold piecemeal. Woodstock is distant from Oxford $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from London 62. Population, in 1831, 1060. It gives the title of Viscount to the Duke of Portland. The Honour of Woodstock was granted, with the concurrence of Parliament, in the 4th of Queen Anne, to John Duke of Marlborough, and £500,000 were at the same time voted for the erection of the Palace of Blenheim, the *chef-d'œuvre* of Vanbrugh. Near the Triumphal gate by which the Park is entered, some remains of a house, once the abode of Chaucer, may be traced.

Camden's *Britannia*, by Gough, 3 vols. fol.; *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. ix. by J. N. Brewer; Janner, *Notitia*; *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, by R. Plot; Young, *View of the Agriculture of Oxfordshire*. Various Guides to the City of Oxford.

OXLIP.

OXLIP, so called from some likeness in the flowers to the lips of the Ox, or from the grateful scent of the flowers. Skinner.

OXYGNATHUS.

The trivial name of the *Prunula elatior* of Linnæus.

I know a banke where the wild time blowes,
Where ox-lips and the nodding violet growes.

Shakspeare. *Midsummer Night's Dream*, fol. 150.

OXYBAPHUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Triandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx five-cleft, bell-shaped; corolla funnel-shaped; nut five-angled, one-seeded, surrounded by the expanded, persisting calyx.

One species, *O. viscosus*, native of Peru.

OXYBELUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Hymenopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* approximating, geniculated, inserted at the base of the clypeus, near the mouth, convoluted, distinctly incrassated at the tip, scarcely longer than the head, the second and following joints of equal length; mandibles not bidentate at the apex, but obtusely waved, the apex acute: head transverse; *thorax* short, subglobose; *scutellum* spinose; wings not folded during repose; the anterior with a single, complete, submarginal areolet; legs stout; *tibiæ* with the outer edge dentate or spinose.

Type of the genus, *O. uniglumis*. Latreille; Panzer, *Faun. Ins. Germ. Init.* pl. lxiv. fig. 14. An extensive and very elegant genus, of which at least eight species are found in Britain, frequenting dry, hard, gravelly, or sandy walks.

OXYCARPUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Polygamia*, order *Monoecia*. Generic character: hermaphrodite flower; calyx four-parted; corolla four-parted; stamens united in bundles; stigmas six; berry six-celled, one-seeded: male flower, calyx and corolla as the hermaphrodite; stamens forty to fifty, free.

One species, *O. Cochinchinensis*, a large tree, native of Cochinchina; it bears a large, acid, eatable berry. Loureiro.

OXYCERA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* porrect, approximating at the base, triarticulate; the first and second joints of equal length, the third fusiform, four-ringed, with an apical, simple, setiform style; *ocelli* three; *scutellum* bispinose; *abdomen* very short, quadrate, suborbiculate, with five segments.

Type of the genus, *O. hydoleon*, Meigen; *Klassif. und. Besch.* vol. i. pl. viii. fig. 3. An extensive and beautiful genus, of which seven species have been detected in Britain.

OXYCEROS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*. Generic character: calyx five-toothed, erect; corolla salver-shaped, superior: anthers filiform; berry two-celled, many-seeded.

Two species, shrubs, natives of China, Loureiro.

OXYCOCCUS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Oc-tandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Ericæ*. Generic character: calyx superior, four-cleft; corolla four-parted, segments narrow, revolute; filaments conniving; anthers tubular, two-parted; berry many-seeded. A genus allied to *Vaccinium*, containing three species, natives of Europe and North America.

OXYGNATHUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* moniliform, the basal joint long, the remainder smaller, rounded, gradually

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thickened towards the extremity; *labrum* short, indistinct, mandibles porrected, bent, very acute, not dentated internally; *palpi* six, labial with the last joint nearly cylindrical; *mentum* trilobed; *thorax* elongated; *elytra* linear; anterior *tibiæ* tridentate exteriorly, and bidentate within; *tarsi* pentamerous.

Type of the genus, *O. Anglicanus*; Stephens, *Brit. Entomol. (Mandibulata)*, vol. i. pl. iii. fig. 2. Two species, of which the one referred to was found in a mutilated state in Britain, near London. It is supposed to have been introduced, as the genus belongs to a group that appears peculiar to South America.

OXYLOBIUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Leguminosæ*. Generic character: calyx deeply five-cleft, slightly two-lipped; corolla pea-flowered, keel compressed, the same length as the wings, standard spreading; style ascending, stigma simple; pod many-seeded, ventricose, ovate, acute.

Three species, natives of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Island. Hort. Kew.

OXYMERIS, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Decandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Melastomaceæ*. Generic character: calyx shining, tubular, with five short teeth; petals lanceolate, acuminate; style filiform, acute; capsule, a berry, three to five celled.

Two species, natives of Brazil.

OXYOPE, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Arachnida*.

Generic character. *Palpi* pediform, terminated by a small hook; *maxillæ* straight, much longer than the labrum, longitudinal, and elongate, of equal breadth, and obliquely truncated internally; *labrum* oblong-quadrate; eyes eight, disposed in four transverse lines, forming an elongate hexagon, the second pair largest; legs long and slender, the first pair the longest, then the fourth and second; *tarsi* short.

Type of the genus, *O. variegatus*, Latreille, *Gen. Crust. et Ins.* vol. i. p. 116. Two species, one of which has been found, but very rarely, in England.

OXYOPS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* not geniculated, rather long, and slender; twelve-jointed, the scape a little incrassated, and reaching to the middle of the eyes; the basal joint of the funiculus very short, the second to the seventh longer, all obconic: club oblong, oval; head produced anteriorly into a rounded rostrum; eyes rounded, moderately prominent; *thorax* narrowed in front, and truncate, posteriorly terminated; *sternum* porrected, with the apex acuminate; *elytra* oblong-ovate, each anteriorly rounded, and slightly covering the base of the thorax; legs moderate, anterior approximating at the base; *tarsi* tetramerous.

Type of the genus, *O. clathratus*, Dalman; Schönherr, *Curcu. Diss. Meth.* 62. One species only, a native of Brazil.

OXYPORUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* very short, moniliform, compressed, the terminal joint small, obtuse; *palpi* unequal; maxillary filiform; labial terminated by a reniform joint; mandibles simple, arcuated, entire; eyes prominent; head very large; *thorax* transverse; *scutellum* simple; *elytra* abbreviated; *abdomen* short, broad; legs moderate; *tarsi* pentamerous.

Type of the genus, *Staphylinus rufus*, Linnæus; Panzer, *Faun. Ins. Germ. Init.* pl. xvi. fig. 19. Three species, two of which are indigenous.

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OXYGNATHUS.

OXYPORUS.

OXYPTERUM.

OXYTELUS.

OXYPTERUM, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Dipterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* dentiform, hirsute, inserted in the sides of the clypeus between the eyes; *labium* somewhat concave, with the anterior margin rounded; head narrower than the thorax, the latter with a notch in front; wings two, acute at the apex; eyes minute, ovate, lateral; *ocelli* wanting; legs short; *tarsi* with tridentate claws.

Type of the genus, *Ornithomyia pallida*, Olivier, *Ency. Meth. Ins.* vol. viii. p. 544; Leach, in *Wern. Trans.* vol. iii. pl. xxv. Two species, both found in Britain.

OXYRHYNCHUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* not geniculated, porrect, nine-jointed, rather short and stout; the seven basal joints short, obconic, subequal; the remaining two forming a club, of which the first joint is oblong-cylindric, the other minute, spongy, retractile, obtuse; head produced anteriorly with an elongate, subfiliform, bent rostrum; eyes lateral, subdepressed; *thorax* oblong-ovate, bisinuated at the base; *scutellum* elongate; *elytra* oblong-ovate, convex, with a callus towards the apex; legs slender; anterior longer than the rest, approximating at the base; *tarsi* tetramerous.

Type of the genus, *Calandria discors*, Fabricius. One species only, an inhabitant of Sumatra.

OXYSTELMA, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Pentandria*, order *Monogynia*, natural order *Asclepiadeæ*. *Generic character:* tube of the corolla short; column exerted; crown of stamens five-leaved, leaflets compressed, acute; anthers terminated by a membrane; masses of pollen compressed; stigma awnless; seeds comose.

One species, *O. carnosum*, native of New South Wales.

OXYSTOMA, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* not geniculated, eleven-jointed, inserted at the base and beneath the rostrum, the basal joint rather long and stout, the two following subglobose, the five next smaller, subnodose, the remainder forming a compact, ovate-subacute club; head broad, produced anteriorly into an elongate, slender, slightly-curved, deflexed rostrum; eyes large; *thorax* subglobose, convex, broadest at the base, densely pubescent; *elytra* rather elongate, convex, pubescent; legs long, unarmed; *tibiæ* shorter than the femora, attenuated at the base; *tarsi* short, rather broad, with the terminal joint deeply bilobed.

Type of the genus, *Attelabus fuscirostris*, Fabricius; *Ap. melanopus*, Kirby, in *Linnæan Transactions*, vol. ix. pl. i. fig. 1. Four indigenous species.

OXYTELUS, in *Zoology*, a genus of *Coleopterous* insects.

Generic character. *Antennæ* short, inserted before the eyes, under the margin of the clypeus, thickened towards the extremity; *palpi* short, maxillary with the terminal joint small, subulated; labial filiform; mandibles slender, curved, acute, unidentate within; *thorax*

short; body linear, depressed; *tibiæ* thickened exteriorly, with the edge of the two first spinose; *tarsi* pentamerous.

Type of the genus, *Staphylinus morsilans*, Paykul, *Faun. Sue. (Ins.)* vol. iii. p. 383. An extensive genus, of which about thirty species are found in Britain, frequenting dung, the roots of grass, &c.

O'YER, } Fr. *ouir*, *audire*, to hear. *O yes*, the Oye'z. } word of the crier requiring silence, from the Fr. *oyes*, *audite*, hear ye; which corresponds with the proclamation of the Athenian crier, ἀκούε, σίγα. Skinner.

And there with all commaunded his heraude to make an oyes.
Hall. Henry VIII. The first Yere.

He may crave *oyer* of the writ or of the bond or other specialty upon which the action is brought: that is to *hear* it read to him; the generality of defendants in the times of antient simplicity being supposed incapable to read it themselves.

Blackstone. Commentaries, book iii. ch. xx.

Sometimes also, upon urgent occasions, the king issues a special or extraordinary commission of *oyer* and terminer, and gaol delivery confined to those offences which stand in need of immediate inquiry and punishment.

Id. Ib. book iv. ch. xix.

Of this ignorance we may see daily instances of the abuse of two legal terms of ancient French; one, the prologue to all proclamations, "*oyez*," or hear ye, which is generally pronounced most unmeaningly, "*O yes*."

Id. Ib. book iv. ch. ii.

OYSTER, A. S. *ostra*; D. *æster*; Ger. *auster*; Sw. *ostra*; Fr. *huistre*; It. *ostria*, *ostrica*; Sp. *ostia*; Lat. *ostrea*; Gr. ὀστρεόν. All supposed to be of Greek origin either from ὀστρεόν, a bone, or ὀστρακον, a shell.

For many a muscle and many an oistre
Whan other men han ben ful wel at ese
Hath been our food.

Chaucer. The Sompnoure's Tale, v. 7682.

Therefore hys similitude of gramer likened vnto fayth is no more lyke than an aple to an oyster.

Sir Thomas More. Workes, fol. 724. The Second Part of the Confutation of Tyndall.

The *oysters* (quoth he) [Mutianus] of Cyzicum taken about the streights of Callipolis, be fairest of all other, and bigger than those which are fed or bred in the lake Lucrinus, sweeter than those of Britaine, more pleasant in the mouth than the Edulian, quicker in fast than those of Leptis, fuller than the Lucensian, drier than those of Coryphanta, more tender than the Istrian, and last of all whiter than the *oister* of Circey.

Holland. Plinie, book xxii. ch. vi.

— The fair Nereides
They came on shore, and slily as they fell
Convai'd each teare into an oyster-shell.

Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, book ii. song 1.

The man had sure a palate cover'd o'er
With brass or steel, that, on the rocky shore,
First broke the oozy oyster's pearly coat,
And risqu'd the living morsel down his throat.

Gay. Trivia, book iii.

The oyster-women lock'd their fish up,
And trudg'd away to cry No bishop.

Butler. Hudibras, part i. can. 2.

OZOPHYLLUM, in *Botany*, a genus of the class *Monadelphia*, order *Pentandria*. *Generic character:* calyx five-toothed; corolla, petals five, funnel-shaped; one style; capsule five-celled.

One species, *O. trifoliatum*, native of Guiana.

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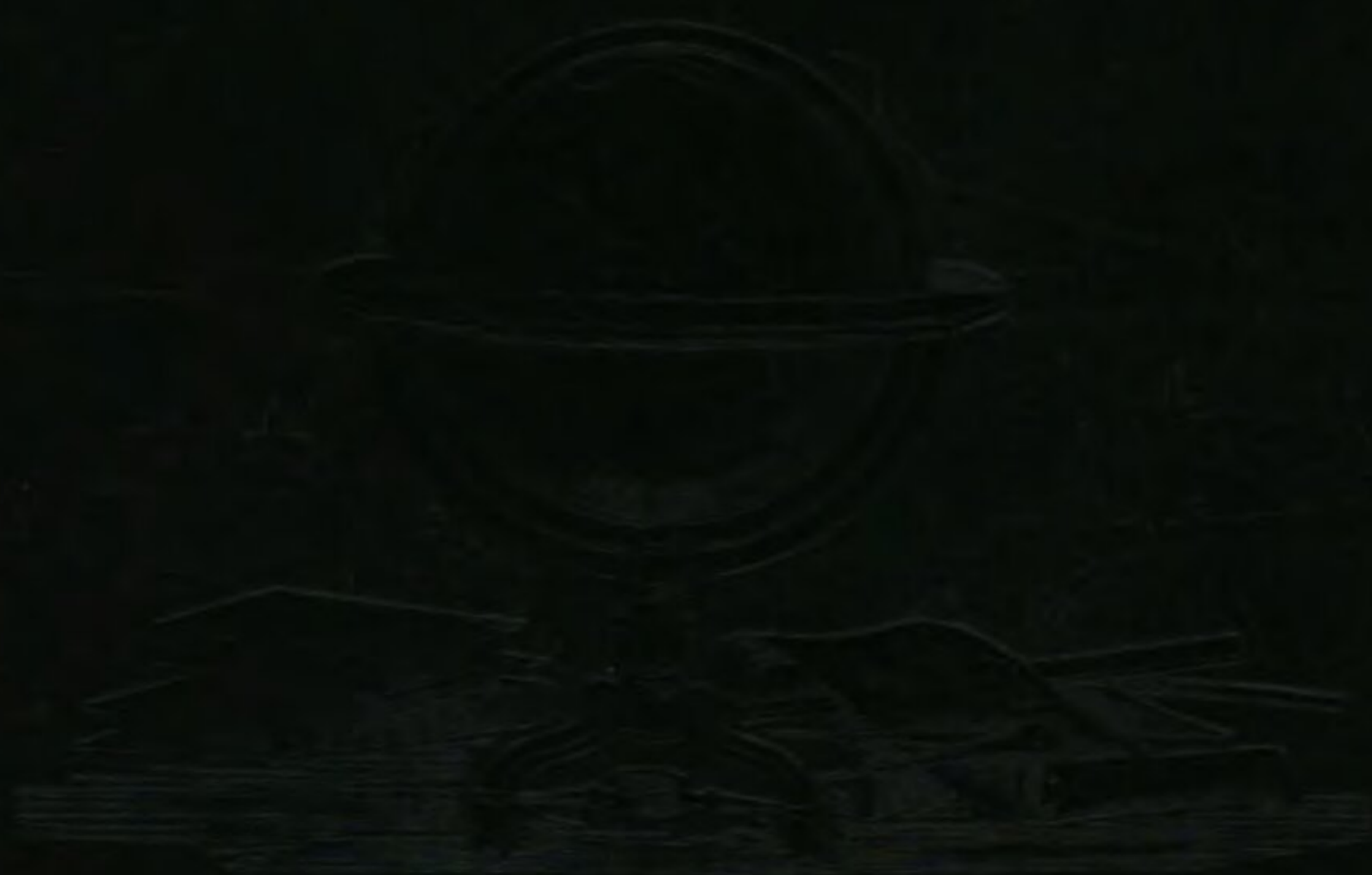
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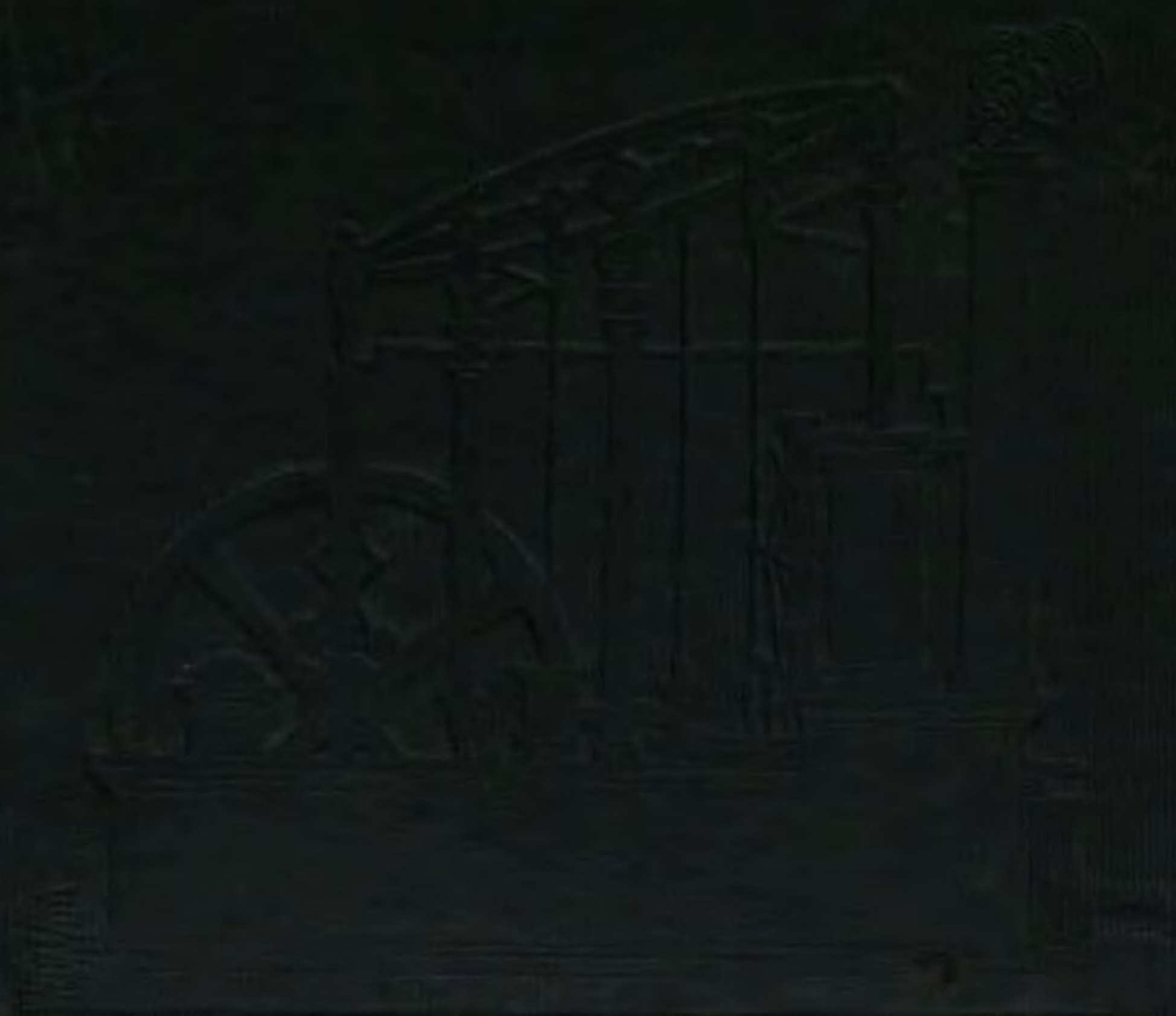
The first of these is the fact that the population of the United States has increased from 3,929,214 in 1790 to 62,946,719 in 1900. This increase has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the immigration of foreign-born persons and the natural increase of the native-born population. The immigration of foreign-born persons has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the desire for better living conditions, the desire for better educational opportunities, and the desire for better economic opportunities. The natural increase of the native-born population has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the high birth rate and the low death rate. The high birth rate has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the desire for a large family, the desire for a large family, and the desire for a large family. The low death rate has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the improvement in medical science, the improvement in medical science, and the improvement in medical science.

The second of these is the fact that the population of the United States has become more diverse in race and ethnicity. In 1790, the population of the United States was almost entirely white. By 1900, the population of the United States was composed of a number of different races and ethnicities, including white, black, and Chinese. This increase in diversity has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the immigration of foreign-born persons and the natural increase of the native-born population. The immigration of foreign-born persons has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the desire for better living conditions, the desire for better educational opportunities, and the desire for better economic opportunities. The natural increase of the native-born population has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the high birth rate and the low death rate. The high birth rate has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the desire for a large family, the desire for a large family, and the desire for a large family. The low death rate has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the improvement in medical science, the improvement in medical science, and the improvement in medical science.

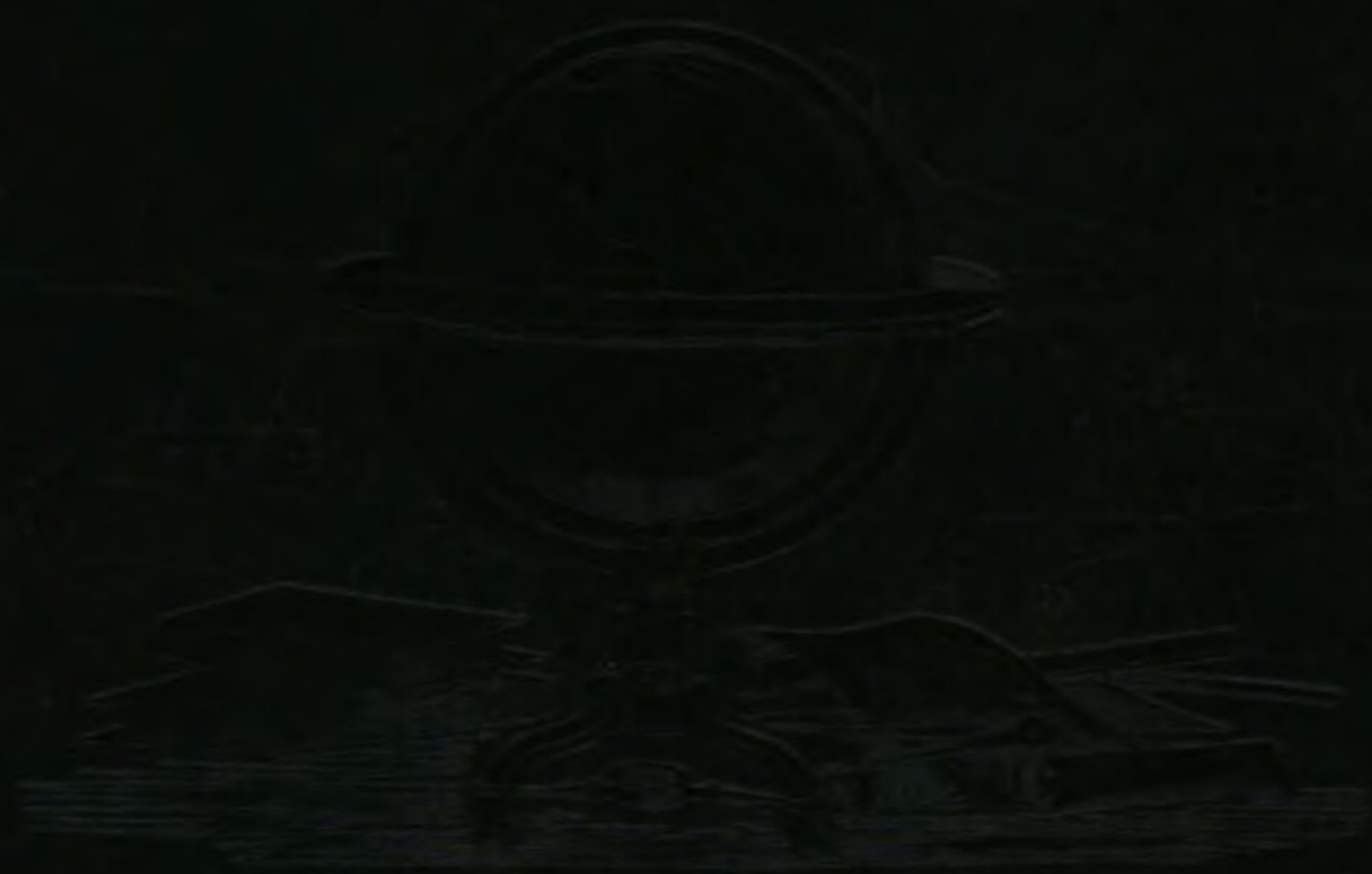
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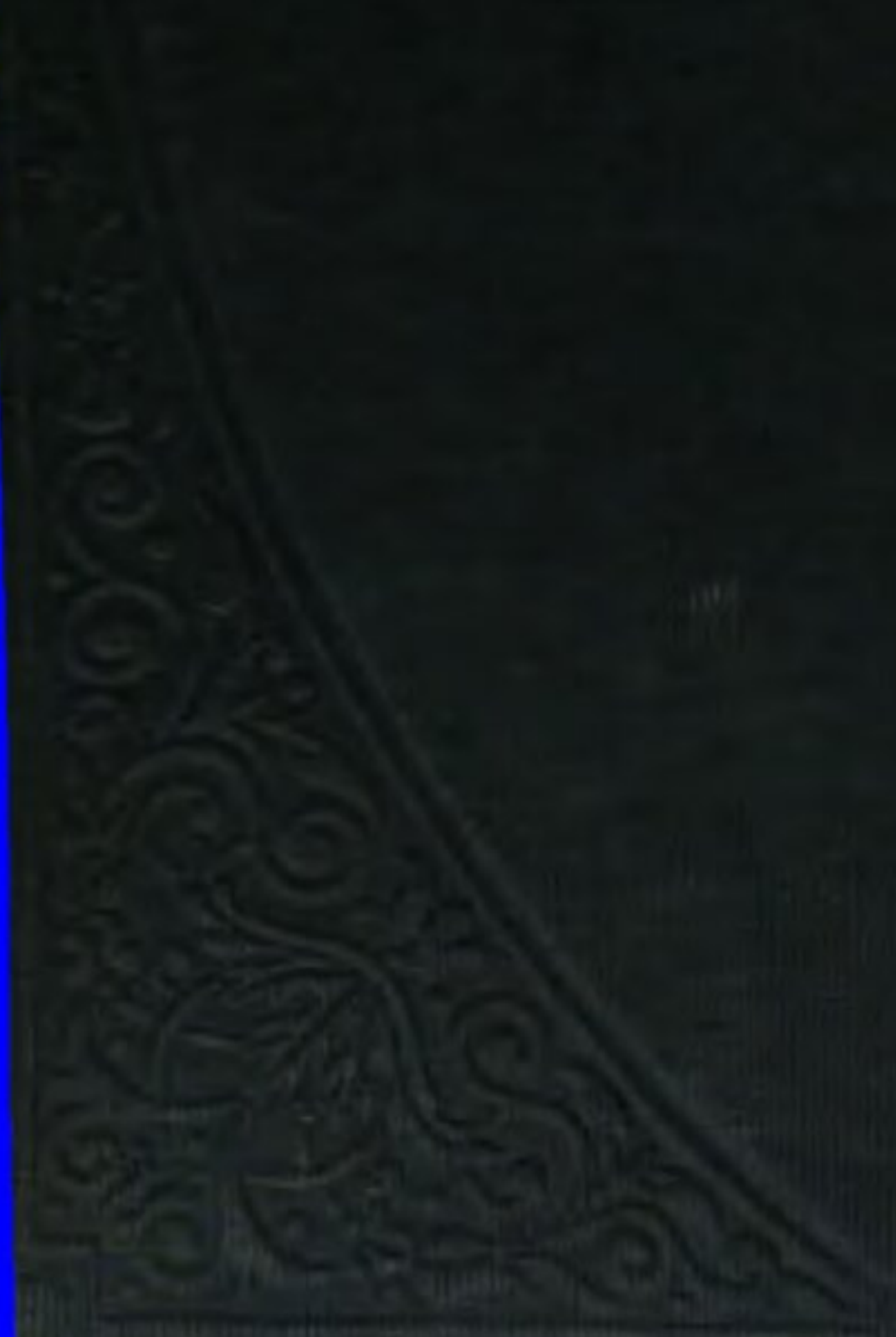
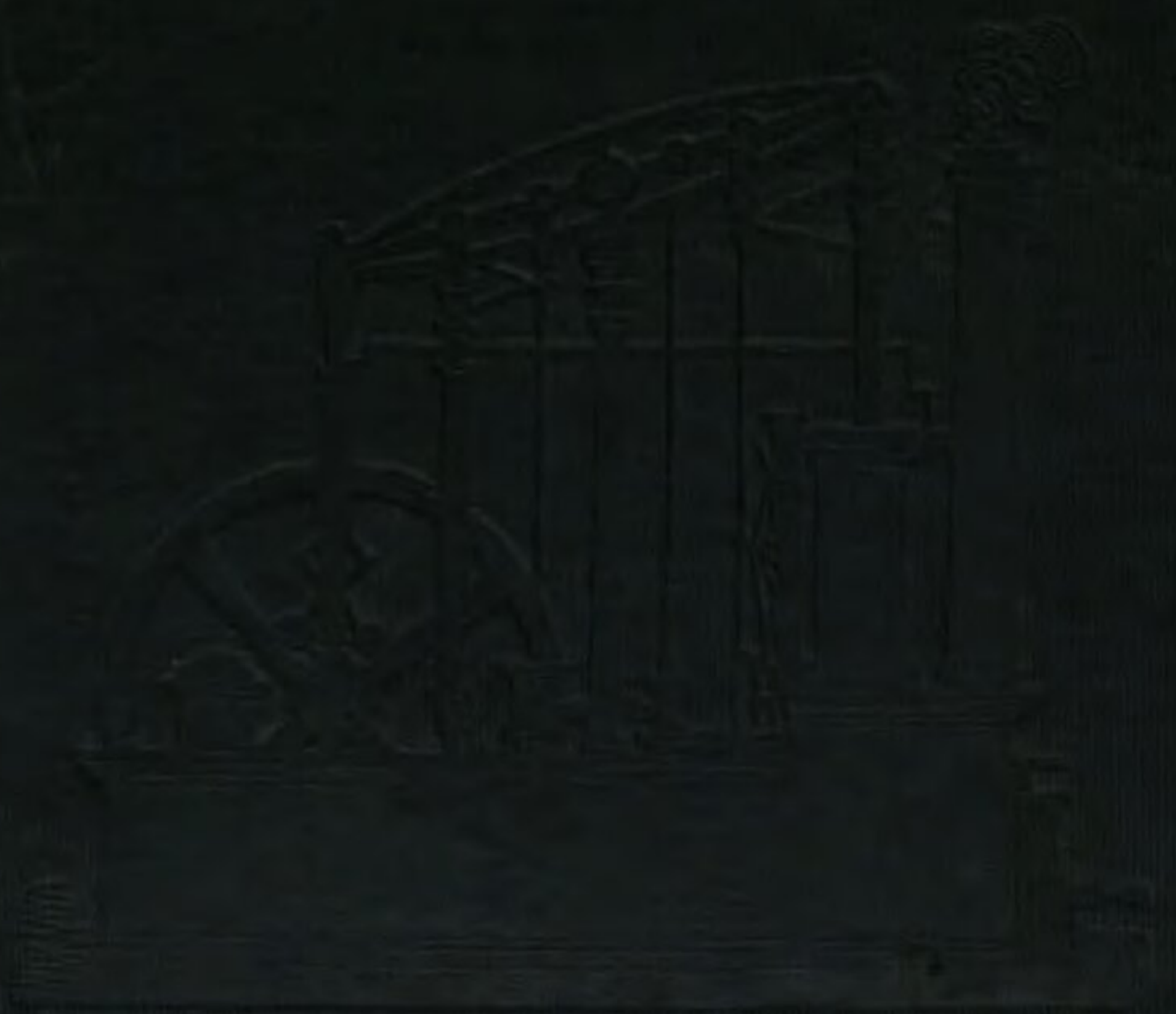






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Smedley, Edw.

Encyclopaedia Metropolitana; or, universal dictionary of knowledge, on an original plan: comprising the twofold advantage of a philosophical and an alphabetical arrangement, with appropriate engravings Edited by Edw. Smedley, Hugh Jam. Rose, and H. John Rose. (Text: voll. XXVI. Plates: voll. Bd.: XXII

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